



BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC No. 19.]
AN ACT for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road in the State of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for continuing the Cumberland road in the State of Indiana; which sums shall be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, and replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out, making roads under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the entire completion of repairs of the Cumberland road, east of the Ohio river, and other needful improvements on said road, to carry into effect the provisions of an act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road," passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, passed the twenty-third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; also an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled "An act concerning the Cumberland road," passed February the seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the sum of three hundred and forty-six thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-eight cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That before any portion of the sum by the second section of this act appropriated, shall be expended in the repair of said road, east of the Ohio river, or, agreeably to the provisions of this act, the same shall be surrendered to and accepted by the States, respectively, through which said road passes; and the United States shall not thereafter be subject to any expense in relation to said road.

JNO. BELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

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

ANDREW JACKSON,

Approved, March 3d, 1835.

[PUBLIC No. 20.]
AN ACT amendatory of the act for the continuation of the Cumberland road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the line of the national road, heretofore run between Springfield, in Clarke county, in the State of Ohio, and Richmond, in the State of Indiana, to be examined and reviewed by some, competent engineer; and, on review, the line of the national road to be run in such manner, and in such direction, as will best promote the public convenience, and in the location of the road, made, if approved by the President of the United States, shall be established as the line between the said points.

Approved, March 3d, 1835.

[PUBLIC No. 21.]
AN ACT to prescribe the punishments of consuls commercial agents, and others in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any consul, vice consul, commercial agent, or vice commercial agent, shall, knowingly and falsely, certify to any invoice, or other paper to which his certificate is by law authorized or required, he shall on conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and be imprisoned for not exceeding three years, at the like discretion.

Approved, March 3d, 1835.

[PUBLIC No. 22.]
AN ACT to change the place of holding the district court of the United States for the district of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district court of the United States for the district of Mississippi, now held at Natchez, shall hereafter be held at the town of Jackson, in the State of Mississippi, at the times now prescribed by law for holding of said court.

Approved, March 3, 1835.

[PUBLIC No. 23.]
AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto," which was approved on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended, so far as to authorize a connection, by a solid embankment across the middle, commonly called the wash channel, of the river Potomac, of the two embankments now constructing on the shoals of the said river; and the addition of several improvements upon the plan of said bridge, contemplated in the contract for the construction thereof, which are recommended in the letter of the engineer superintending said work, to the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing date December first eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and transmitted to the House of Representatives on the eighth of that month: Provided, That the said additional embankment and improvements shall not cause the entire cost of said bridge to exceed, in amount, the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, already appropriated thereto.

Approved, March 3d, 1835.

[PUBLIC No. 24.]
AN ACT to change the times of holding the

district courts of the United States for the western district of Virginia, held at Clarkburg.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the second of August next, the sessions of the district court of the United States for the western district of Virginia, required by law to be held at Clarkburg, shall be held on the first Mondays of June and November annually.

Approved, March 3d, 1835.

[PUBLIC No. 25.]
AN ACT to authorize the removal of the land office at Wapakonetta to Lima, in the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the land office at present established at Wapakonetta, in the State of Ohio, be removed to Lima, in Allen county, in the same State.

Approved, March 3d, 1835.

[PUBLIC No. 26.]
AN ACT to authorize the city council of St. Augustine to widen a street in the town of St. Augustine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city council of St. Augustine, in the Territory of Florida, be, and they are hereby, authorized to cause to be opened a convenient width, for the passage of carriages, the street leading from the public square in said city, to the new bridge constructed by the United States over the St. Sebastian river, and now the main approach to the town of St. Augustine; and the United States hereby relinquish for that object so much of any public lot as may border upon said street, and may be indispensable to make it of convenient width: Provided, Such change, and widening of street, shall not extend to the removal or injury of any building situated on ground belonging to the United States, and that the width of said street shall not exceed eighty feet.

Approved, February 3d, 1835.

[PUBLIC No. 27.]
AN ACT to establish branches of the Mint of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the branches of the Mint of the United States shall be established as follows: one branch at the city of New Orleans for the coinage of gold and silver; one branch at the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, in the State of North Carolina, for the coinage of gold only; and one branch at or near Dahlonega, in Lumpkin county, in the State of Georgia, also for the coinage of gold only. And for the purpose of purchasing sites, erecting suitable buildings, and completing the necessary combinations of machinery, for the several branches aforesaid, the following sums, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, shall be, and hereby are, appropriated: for the branch at New Orleans the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; for the branch at Charlotte, fifty thousand dollars; for the branch at Dahlonega, fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the necessary buildings are erected, for the purpose of well conducting the business of each of the said branches, the following officers shall be appointed upon the nomination of the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate: one superintendent, one treasurer, one assayer, one chief coiner, one melter, and one refiner. And the superintendent of each mint shall engage and employ, as many clerks and as many subordinate workmen, and servants as shall be provided for by law; and the salaries of the said officers and clerks shall be as follows:

For the branch at New Orleans, to the superintendent, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; to the treasurer, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the chief coiner, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the assayer, melter, and refiner, the sum of two thousand dollars each; to the clerks, the sum of twelve hundred dollars each; to the subordinate workmen, and servants, not exceeding twenty in number, such wages and allowances as are customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations. For the branches at Charlotte and Dahlonega, to the superintendent, each the sum of two thousand dollars; to the chief coiner, the sum of two thousand dollars; to the assayer, melter, and refiner, the sum of two thousand dollars each; to the clerks, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars; to the subordinate workmen and servants, not exceeding twenty in number, such wages and allowances shall be paid as are customary and reasonable, according to their respective stations and occupations. And for the purpose of paying the said salaries, wages, allowances, and the necessary expenses of the said branches of the Mint, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, the following sums, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby are, appropriated: for the branch at New Orleans, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars; for the branches at Charlotte and Dahlonega, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars each.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the officers and clerks to be appointed under this act, before entering upon the duties thereof, shall take an oath or affirmation before some Judge of the United States, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof; and shall become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Director of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of their offices.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the general direction of the business of the said branches of the Mint of the United States shall be under the control and regulation of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and for that purpose, it shall be the duty of the said Director to prescribe such regulations, and require such returns, periodically, and occasionally, as shall appear to him to be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of this act in establishing the said branches; also, for the purpose of discriminating the coin which shall be stamped at each branch, and at the Mint itself; also, for the purpose of preserving uniformity of weight, form, and fineness in the coins stamped at each place; and for that purpose, to require the transmission and delivery to him, of the Mint, from time to time, such parcels of the coinage of each branch as he shall think proper, to be subjected to such assays and tests as he shall direct.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all the laws and parts of laws made for the regulation of the Mint of the United States, and employed therein, and for the punishment of all offences connected with the Mint or coinage of the United States, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be in full force, in relation to each of the branches of the Mint by this act established, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto.

Approved, March 3d, 1835.

[PUBLIC No. 28.]
AN ACT in amendment of the acts for the punishment of offences against the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any one or more of the crew of any American ship or vessel on the high seas, or any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, shall unlawfully, wilfully, and with force, or by fraud, threats, or other intimidation, usurp the command of such ship or vessel from the master or other lawful commanding officer thereof, or deprive him of his authority and command on board thereof, or resist or prevent him in the free and lawful exercise thereof, or transfer such authority and command to any other person not lawfully entitled thereto, every such person so offending, his aids or abettors, shall be deemed guilty of a revolt or mutiny and felony; and shall on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars; and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding ten years, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence. And the offence of making a revolt in a ship, shall now be, under the act of the eighth section of the act of Congress, passed the thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, punishable as a capital offence, shall from and after the passage of the present act, be no longer punishable as a capital offence, but shall be punished in the manner prescribed in the present act, and otherwise.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any one or more of the crew of any American ship or vessel on the high seas, or other waters, within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, shall endeavor to make a revolt or mutiny on board such ship or vessel, or shall combine, conspire or confederate with any other person or persons on board to make such revolt or mutiny, or shall solicit, incite or stir up any others of the crew to disobey or resist the lawful orders of the master, or other officer of such ship or vessel, or refuse or neglect to obey the lawful orders of the master, or other officer thereof, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a revolt or mutiny, and shall on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any master or other officer of any American ship or vessel on the high seas, or any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, shall, from malice, hatred or revenge, and without justifiable cause, beat, wound, or imprison, any one or more of the crew of such ship or vessel, or withhold from them suitable food and nourishment, or inflict upon them any cruel and unusual punishment, every such person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a revolt or mutiny, and shall on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person indicted for any offence against the United States, whether capital or otherwise, shall upon his arraignment stand mute, or will not plead, or answer thereto, it shall be the duty of the court to enter the plea of not guilty on his behalf, in the same manner as if he had pleaded not guilty thereto. And when the party shall plead not guilty, or such plea shall be entered as aforesaid, the cause shall be deemed at issue and shall, without farther form or ceremony, be tried by a jury. And in all trials in capital cases, if the party indicted shall peremptorily challenge above the number of jurors allowed by law, such excess of challenges shall be disallowed by the court, and the cause shall proceed for trial in the same manner, as if the same challenges had not been made.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person shall be convicted of any offence against the United States which is punishable by fine and imprisonment, or by either, it shall be lawful for the court by which the sentence is passed, to order the sentence to be suspended, on condition that the offender shall be reformed, or shall be employed in some useful occupation, or shall be confined in the State or District where such court is held, on the use of which shall be allowed and authorized by the Legislature of the State for such purpose. And the expenses attendant upon the execution of such sentence shall be paid by the United States.

Approved, March 3d, 1835.

From the Boston Atlas.
CASE OF SELF-ROBBERY.

The recent case of Herren reminds us of an instance of self-robbery, which took place a few years since, in which the force of circumstantial evidence came near convicting two individuals who were wrongfully accused. The logic of mind of Mr. Webster exposed the discrepancy in the testimony of the two defendants, and fixed the guilt on the real culprit. The following account of the transaction, from the new edition of Knapp's life of Webster:

Soon after Mr. Webster was settled in Boston, he was called to the county of Essex, to defend two prisoners of the name of KENNEDY. They were charged with having robbed a Major Goodrich, in that county, on the evening of the 19th of December, 1817. The public had been agitated by this event. The Major had distinguished himself as a British landed at Bangor, in Maine. He was also in good credit in that place. The circumstances of the robbery as stated by him were singular. It was alleged to have taken place early in the evening, in Newbury, on the main post road from Portsmouth to Boston. The Major was shot through the palm of the left hand, between the third and fourth fingers. The wound was small. Some of the money said to have been taken from his person was found on the ground, to which he stated he had been called for the purpose of effecting the robbery without noise. Some slight marks of the point of a penknife were found on his body. He had with great difficulty made his way to the nearest public house, apparently in a state of delirium. Shortly after this, he implicated the landlady, and in an accomplice of the robbery, but before proceeding against him, for this was a fearful business, as the man had many friends, he had heard that the Kennedys were within a short distance of the place on the night of the 19th. They were ignorant beings, without character or intellectual capacity or moral honesty—they had the day before the robbery come from their home in New-Hampshire to the town of Newburyport, and were wandering about the night separately for amusement, and when arrested on suspicion, could not prove exactly how they passed the evening, and probably hardly knew.

Goodrich swore, that he believed that these men were a part of the gang that robbed him, and they were sent to prison, of course, as bail could not be obtained by them under such charges. Goodrich, with several assistants repaired straightway to the domicile of the Kennedys, and on searching the premises found gold and bills (which he said had been taken from him) in the pocket of a pair of pantaloons, and also under a pork barrel. The guilt of the prisoners seemed irrevocably fixed—the sympathies of the public were highly excited in favor of Goodrich, and he was going on triumphantly to convict the prisoners, when some singularities of his story gave rise to suspicions, that all was not right. A few were determined that the prisoners should be well defended, and the whole matter thoroughly investigated; and for this purpose Mr. Webster was engaged to be counsel for the defence. When he came to the court, he was not apprized of the ground of the defence on which the prisoner's counsel intended to rely, namely, that it was a sham robbery. He was startled at the suggestion when it was first made, but patiently hearing a detailed account of all the circumstances which had led to the conclusion that this was the right defence, he, after weighing them thoroughly, made up his opinion that there had been no robbery, and directed the jury to acquit the prisoners. He had never argued a case before the county of Essex. Goodrich had many respectable connections in the county. He was born at Danvers, a town within the limits of the county. His connections and friends were good, honest people and had no suspicion of any foul play in the affair. They flocked from affection and curiosity to the trial. The nature of the defence was not known except to a few before it was opened. The Solicitor General proved the robbery and guilt of the prisoners to the satisfaction of all in the court who were present. He fixed his eyes upon Goodrich, and put his questions with such address and force, and with such a heavy, solemn tone of voice, that in less than ten minutes he had made several palpable contradictions in his testimony. This advantage was followed up with great skill, and before the prosecutor had left the stand, public opinion was decidedly against him. The argument of Mr. Webster followed; it was convincing, conclusive, unanswerable. He seized the strong points of the defence, and handled them with a giant's power. The prejudices against the Kennedys were removed, and a weight of moral guilt thrown upon the prosecutor which has never been removed to this day. The Solicitor General was at once convinced by the argument he had heard, that Goodrich was a self-robber, but he struggled manfully against his own convictions, and the impressions of the jury, and in fact of the audience, he was endeavoring to influence in the looks of the audience which often reaches the jury-box and sometimes the bench of justice. The judge, who sat in the case, was a distant relation of the Major's, but he tried it with great fairness and independence. His charge to the jury was lucid and impartial, and the result was an acquittal of the prisoners.

The people of Essex are among the most enlightened portions of the United States, but they are, like all enlightened people, of a martial temper, and the case of Goodrich, and the feelings set against the prisoners; but this current was met and turned by the arguments addressed to their understandings. There was no appeal to their sympathies for these imbecile, humble, and pitiable beings; the single question presented was, are they, or are they not guilty? The triumph of truth and talents was complete. The eyes of the audience were riveted on the advocate while he was speaking, and followed him when he left the court house. This was the first argument of importance he had made in his new adopted State.

From the New York Times.
NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH, BY POISON.

Within the past thirty-six hours, no less than three families in this city, comprising thirteen persons of various ages, have been rescued from apparently the brink of the grave, into which they nearly had been precipitated by the means of poison. One of these families is that of Mr. Solomon Freeman, No. 141 West street, who on Thursday night partook of a cake purchased from the Confectionary, No. 439 Broadway, and whom Doctors Hosack and Rogers were called upon at an early hour, yesterday morning, to relieve, if possible, from the agonies of a fearful results consequent upon being deeply poisoned.

After twelve hours assiduous attention, those eminent physicians had the satisfaction of pronouncing their patients out of danger, though hope had at first almost bid them farewell. The Doctors then turned their attention to the qualities of the cake to which was attributed this lamentable mischief, and on examination discovered the upper part of it to be enveloped in a thick coating of confections, called "frosted cakes," which, when analyzed, was found to be composed of a composition every fifth part of which was rank poison! Information of these facts was lodged at the Police Office; not from any supposition that the confectioner from whom the deleterious substance was purchased, or any other person, had any direct design upon the life or health of Mr. Freeman's family, but that, through these means, the public generally might be apprised of danger attendant on the relieving the use of a great portion of the confections vended in this city, the essential portions of which are made up of chemical and other poisons. The instance presented is one which cannot fail to arrest the attention and excite the watchfulness of those in the habit of using such infamous compositions.

The case of the other two families occurred yesterday morning in a dwelling in Hammer street, near Varick, occupied by William Collins, with his wife and three children, and the family of a Mr. Williams, all were shortly after breakfast, attacked with painful sickness in the stomach, followed by violent vomitings, and accompanied by other indications of their having been poisoned to a degree which threatened their lives. The assistance of several medical gentlemen was immediately procured, who, by a judicious and timely administration of efficient medicines, succeeded in the course of the day in relieving the sufferers sufficiently to warrant the expectation of their recovery. The manner of their becoming poisoned is related as follows: The two families on Thursday evening had purchased some flour of their grocer who had suffered considerably from the depredations of rats and other vermin, and for the purpose of ridding himself of the nuisance had placed a quantity of flour mixed with arsenic, on one of his shelves. He had sent for a carpenter to take down the shelves to rearrange them; and the carpenter, in the course of the day, during the absence of the grocer, the mixture was found in his way, and being supposed nothing more than pure flour, it was thrown into the barrel from which customers were served. The families above named, happening to be the first purchasers of flour afterwards, bought the deleterious mixture thus unintentionally served to them, and yesterday morning partook of it in the form of cakes. The consequence was as above stated.

From the New York Times.
It is pleasant to find that in some quarters common sense views are taken of our relations with France. The following extracts from a leading French paper, and from two London Journals, are worth perusal, and ought to have been published at an earlier day:

The Journal des Debats observes, that at bottom nothing can be more simple than the question between France and the United States. Do we or do we not owe twenty-five millions? Have we or have we not an interest to go to war with the United States? Laid down in this clear and precise manner, all that is required to come to a decision is a serious and attentive examination of the claims of the United States on one hand, and of the political interests of our country on the other. But it is not thus that the parties argue. In all questions there is some point more important than the debt, more important than peace and war, namely, whether they shall or shall not overthrow the ministry. A ministry to be overthrown; this is the idea that covers every thing—this is the idea that conceals from them all the dangers and ills that may threaten France. We do not hesitate to say that of all the wars possible for France, the most foolish, inconsiderate, and impolitic, that which would occasion most laughter at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and the Hague, that which would most afflict all the friends of liberty in Europe, would be a war between France and the United States. As since the revolution of July a more weighty question has never presented itself, we do not think that we require too much in demanding it be judged and decided seriously, and that all petty human passions should be absent from a debate in which peace or war will be in question.

The bill introduced by the French Ministry for the payment of the debt to America, is similar to the measure submitted to the Deputies last year, with an additional clause that no payments shall be made until the intentions of the United States Government shall be ascertained. The obvious motive for this additional clause is to save the presumed dignity of France. We cannot comprehend such a subtlety. It is admitted by the French Government that France owes the money, and after having so long delayed to pay the debt, every additional day's delay is an added injustice. Moreover, we cannot see how France should yet consider that as a threat which has not yet been directed against her, but is a mere communication from one branch of the American Legislature to another. There is great reason to believe that the House and the Senate will not act according to Gen. Jackson's suggestion, and then the French Ministry will have the additional obliquy of delay to do justice because General Jackson threw out a suggestion to the Congress. It would be as rational in the French Government to expect that the United States should be fully satisfied with its good intentions, which the Chamber would not carry into effect, as to act upon his unfavorable suggestions, which are not likely to be supported. There is but one short way to be dignified, and that is to be honest. Mr. Livingston, we are glad to see, does not take his passports, which is a sign that he expects that the whole matter will be amicably arranged. —*Courier*, 19th.

The President of America is in a right position, and the Congress will discharge itself of its duty in the most judicious manner. As far then, as it depends upon the views of France, war appears inevitable. The inferiority of their navy has been adverted to as an argument against it; but we think it has little weight. With her fleet France may burn a town or single a bit of the American coast; but it is by single ships America would carry on the war; and in this course she would labor under no disadvantage. —*Albion*.

From the Oxford (Me.) Democrat.

The abuse of all the members of the administration party appears to be reduced to a regular system by the federal writers and most of their editors. It seems only necessary for them to know whether a man is friendly or opposed to the present administration in order to write him a dunce, an ass, or a prodigy of talents and patriotism. We believe that any man who looks at the papers of both sides, must be constrained to admit that in this respect there is a difference between the writers who are friendly and those opposed to the present administration. However severely we may condemn what we believe to be the political views of our opponents, however sincerely we may feel disposed to censure the conduct of their leaders—though we may distrust the patriotism of some and honesty of others—and suspect the motives of many, yet we may confidently assert that their talents are not underrated, nor their efforts sneered at or treated with contempt. We cheerfully concede to them the praise of eloquence, while we wish it was employed in a better cause—we acknowledge their talents, and only wish that they were devoted to the support of measures which would better promote the interest of the country. The war which we wage is against principles which believe to be dangerous, and to expose their tendency, we are sometimes obliged to hold up to view individual examples. The wholesale abuse, the unmeasured denunciation of all who differ from us in politics, would defeat the very purpose we have in view, and cause all our statements to be received with distrust. What confidence can be placed in the assertions of those who lay down to the skies the humblest member of their own party and denounce as knaves and fools all who may happen not to coincide with their political views? These remarks have been suggested by a description which one of the federal letter writers at Washington has undertaken to give of the members of the U. S. Senate. Benton, Wright, Grundy, and other leading administration Senators are placed at an immeasurable distance below the humblest of the federalists who holds a seat at that body. Such accounts may please and deceive the ignorant, but can only excite the contempt of intelligent men of all parties.

From the Oxford (Maine) Democrat.

The federalists have different meanings attached to the same words when applied to themselves or their opponents. If a democrat deserts his party and votes with the opposition on any question, he is called an independent politician and is praised for having thrown off the collar. If a federalist sustains the administration on any subject where he believes them to be right, he is denounced as a traitor, and a turn coat. Does a Democrat adhere to and maintain his principles on all occasions, he is called a slave—the tool of a party—a collar man. Does a federalist pursue the same course, he is a man of principle and integrity—a consistent politician—one that can always be trusted. This is the miserable trickery of those who claim all the virtue and decency in the country. As if a man was less a knave for belonging to their party—or could establish his patriotism by betraying his country.

On opening the will of a gentleman who had expended an extremely handsome fortune, amongst other articles it contained the following:—"If I had died possessed of a thousand pounds, I would have left it to my dear friend Mr. Thomas B., but as I have not, he must accept the will for the deed."

From the Troy (N. Y.) Budget.
THE BANK MOVING AGAIN.

We subjoin an abstract of the report of the United States Bank for the first of the present month, by which some fearful developments are made. The People must not be deceived with regard to this powerful enemy of free institutions. The war is not yet over. The victory is not yet won. It will be perceived that this monster is extending itself to an alarming and fatal degree. "In our estimation," says the New York Journal of Commerce, an opposition paper, and the only one which has lucid intervals, this extension of the business of the Bank at this time is excessive, and dangerous. The fact that the Bank has increased its indebtedness to the local Banks so rapidly, shows that it pushes ahead of them in creating the present plethora in the money market. When we consider the declarations made last winter of the policy of curtailment which was rendered necessary by the short period remaining for winding up the concerns of the bank, the policy now pursued seems contradictory and inexplicable. Although we never believed such curtailments necessary, we were nevertheless of the opinion that the Bank should prevent it from a great extension of its loans, and at any rate should confine its scale of extension rather below than above that of institutions whose end is not at hand.

In our view of the subject, (well remarks the New York Evening Post on submitting this statement to the public,) beyond all shadow of doubt, that huge moneyed institution is acting on a deliberate and settled design to make one last and desperate effort to perpetuate its existence by again shaking the foundations of credit, and spreading a financial panic through the land. They are fatally mistaken who imagine that the monster has received its death blow; it but recoiled for a moment paralyzed from the stroke, and is now springing itself out for a more desperate struggle.

Examine, we beseech you, readers, the present condition of that hateful money power, as exhibited in the statement we subjoin. In the last four months, the Bank has extended its loans more than TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! What warning, this single fact speaks! That institution, which eight months ago, enormously curtailed its business, to the ruin of thousands of prosperous citizens, and the dismay of the whole land, on the pretext that it was compelled to prepare for the final dissolution of its charter now, when there are no extraordinary occasions for money, swells itself, out of its own voluntary act, to a greater degree of distension than it ever did before. The Branch Bank in this city never at any period of its existence had as much money loaned out as at this moment. Its loans exceed those of the mother Bank in Philadelphia, which was never the case before. Every indication shows, not only that a pecuniary pressure and panic is in preparation, but that this city is to be the chief scene and centre of operations.—Another desperate effort will be made to break down our local institutions, and spread dismay and financial devastation through the State. And yet the local banks are extending themselves with confidence as if this slumbering volcano were not ready to burst forth, and scatter their foundations to the winds.

It requires no extraordinary perspicacity to perceive that another panic, more dreadful than the first, is in preparation. The approach of the next session of Congress is the season chosen for carrying this design into execution. The forcing a recharter is the main object in view, and the secondary to defeat the democracy in the election of President. We beg men of capital to reflect to ponder on this subject. We beg those having influence to use their efforts to avert the evil. The local banks, accordingly, are lending themselves to the designs of the great money power. They are discounting with a freedom almost unparalleled. There never before was such a constant and copious flood of small country bank notes pouring into this city as at the present moment. Shall nothing be done to avert this evil—to check and roll back this tide of ruin?

Abstract of the Report of the United States Bank for the 1st March, 1835.

Loans on Personal Security, \$31,152,368 22
do on Bank Stock, 862,566 12
other Security, 9,995,870 13

Domestic Bills of Exchange, \$38,980,304 47
21,864,100 18

In London and Paris, \$57,814,404 65
Specie, 16,566,893 36
Redemption of Public Debt, 699,999 89
Treasury United States, 690,705 37
Public Offices, 1,072,738 75
Individual Depositors, 9,903,807 85
Circulation, 19,519,797 10
Due from other Banks, 9,229,477 10
Due to do, 5,011,654 24
Notes of State Banks, 2,173,925 41

Loans at New York Branch.

On Personal Security, \$6,505,366 05
On Bank Stock, 134,958 75
On other Security, 1,072,738 75
Domestic Exchange, 2,328,906 83

At Boston, \$8,452,797 95
At Philadelphia, 2,774,318 75
At Baltimore, 1,667,599 79
At New York, 1,634,150 80

[From the New York Daily Advertiser.]
THE LONG HILL MURDER.—Mr. John Sayre, who was shot through the chest by his fire on Monday evening last, died on Friday night, and was buried yesterday. A coroner's inquest was held over the corpse, and after a patient and careful examination, the jury rendered a verdict of murder by his brother Anthony S. Sayre. Circumstances, we are told, were brought to light, which left no sort of doubt on the minds of the jury, as to Anthony's guilt. The brass balls being of a peculiar description, (which passed through the jaws of the deceased to the opposite wall,) were identified by a person of Springfield, from whom Anthony procured them.

The double barrelled gun, with which the deed was done, was also proved to have been in his possession, and the tracks of his boots were discovered the next day about the window through which the gun was discharged. The boots had been half soiled, an open space being left where the old and new soles usually unite, and on the front sole of one of them was a piece of iron.—The impressions thus made in the soft ground were found upon an application of the boot, to be almost as distinct and perfect as that of a mould in clay. There are other coincident circumstances which, as the accused is yet to be tried, we forbear to mention.

The brothers were both farmers, and have lived in a state of continual hostility, though several miles apart, for many years. The day after John was shot, Anthony's property was to have been sold by the Sheriff to satisfy an execution in his favor. The deceased, a man of 60, lived in Morris Co. and Anthony at Springfield in this (Essex) Co.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1835.

We recommend an article from the 'Troy N. Y. Budget,' published in this morning's Whig, headed 'The Bank Moving Again,' to the particular attention of those who contended that the curtailments of the Bank of the U. S. last spring, were only such as the circumstances of the institution demanded. It was then said that the charter being about to expire, without the prospect of its renewal, it became the duty of the Bank to commence the business of curtailment, so as to close its business, as nearly as possible, within the period of its legal existence; and that, to this curtailment, thus rendered necessary on the part of the Bank by the course pursued by the friends of the administration, was wholly to be ascribed the tremendous shock which was given to mercantile credit, and to the financial operations of the country generally. Will these advocates of the Bank now say, when they see, by the monthly report made by the Bank itself to the Secretary of the Treasury, that it has within a few months past, increased its discounts to such an extent, that its circulation, on the first of March last, was greater than it had ever before been?—Let the matter be called patriots, the Whigs, proceed this matter, and then say who is right, Andrew Jackson, or Clay, Webster & Co. the advocates and supporters of monied monopolies.

We received through the mail (but from whom we know not) the following communication of A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN. We give it an insertion with pleasure, coming, as it manifestly does, from one of the people, who makes not the business of scribbling for newspapers, the employment of his life. The suggestion we highly approve of, and know no better time than our correspondent has designated, viz: the 21st of April. At least, we think it would be well to have a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the county on that day, when the party might take into consideration the best means of securing harmony of action, and an energetic support of their principles.

To the Editor of the Whig.
Sir—It is very obvious and plain to be seen by the movements of the opposition to the present administration, or to be plain, the Federal, Bank Fraction party, throughout the Union, that they are making use of every scheme and stratagem they can think of to prevent a nomination by the People, of two suitable candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Upon these considerations it is highly necessary and advisable that the Democratic Republicans have meetings throughout all the counties in this State, at the most convenient place in each county, for the purpose of nominating two suitable persons from each county to meet the General Convention in Baltimore, on the 20th May next. For instance, say in Easton on Tuesday the 21st of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and in all the other counties as soon as it is convenient for it to be done, for you may rely upon it, that it is the only way to keep the Democrats united throughout the Union. The people will recollect that the 20th day of May next, was the time the New Jersey Legislature recommended for the United States Convention to meet in the City of Baltimore, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.
A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.
March 31st, 1835.

The President of the United States entered upon his sixty-ninth year, Sunday week. His constitution is yet firm and unimpaired, as is evinced by his indefatigable application day and night to the business of his high station.
Del. Gaz.

From the Globe.
The following States have yet to elect their members of the House of Representatives, before the next Congress will be completed:

Members.	Election.
Rhode Island	2 April
New Hampshire	6 April
Connecticut	6 April
Virginia	21 April
Indiana	7 August
Missouri	2 August
Maryland	8 October
Kentucky	13 August
North Carolina	13 August
Alabama	5 August
Mississippi	2 May
Tennessee	13 August

The political complexion of the 24th Congress, in the State that have elected, follows:

Administration.	Opposition.	Doubtful.
Maine	6	2
New Hampshire	5	0
Connecticut	0	11
Vermont	0	1
New York	31	9
New Jersey	6	0
Pennsylvania	17	11
Delaware	0	1
South Carolina	2	7
Georgia	9	0
Ohio	9	10
Louisiana	1	2
Illinois	3	0
	89	58

Judge White's pretended friends deal very unfairly by him. They abuse us incontinently for saying that he alone of all the friends of the Administration in the Senate, voted on a certain occasion with the opposition. Now, we ought not to be blamed for telling the truth. The years and days on the vote to provide for the defence of the country, prove the truth of our assertion. They must hold the Judge himself responsible for the attitude in which he placed himself by that vote, not us, who merely chronicled passing events. We regret that vote, and we regret more some of the reasons assigned for it. It was, said the Judge, to save the President from a painful responsibility—the responsibility of expending so much money for the defence of his country! This reason, to say the least, was not a friendly one. No man knows better than the Judge, that General Jackson thanks no man for saving him from any responsibility which it may be necessary for him to incur for the defence of his country. New Orleans is a monument of that. Did not the Judge, by placing his vote partly on the score of kindness to the President, give occasion to distrust that sincerity and straight-forwardness which have hitherto constituted the brightest traits in his

character? Might it not be suspected by the uncharitable, that these professions of friendship were something like those of Mr. Calhoun a few years ago, when, professing the same regard for General Jackson, he attempted to make the People believe that he was the weak dupe of other men? By giving such reasons, and such a vote, in such company, under such circumstances, followed by the adoption of his name as the favored candidate of the President's worst enemies, has not the Judge afforded grounds to suspect, that he is not free from "that sin by which the Angels fell"—*curset ambition*? There is one course, and one only, by which he may stand redeemed from the conclusions which these unfortunate circumstances are forcing upon the country, and that is, to refuse the use of his name under any circumstances which can lead to the injury of the Administration or the division of the Republican party.

BANK INFLUENCE.—There are four Banks in this town, having in all thirty-six Directors a few weeks, twenty-eight are Whigs. There are four Presidents—every one of whom is a Whig. Four cashiers—all Whigs. Four Bank Notaries—all Whigs. The tellers and runners are all but one or two, Whigs. Take the State through, it is pretty much the same; and yet our federal editors are always harping upon it, if there and there a democrat happens to be a Director. The republicans are in favor of suppressing the circulation of small bills, so as to give a specie currency for common use. The Whigs are opposed to this, as they are and always have been opposed to all other democratic improvements.—*N. H. Columbian Reg.*

The State debt of Pennsylvania amounts to twenty-five millions of dollars. This is after the fashion of Europe,—with the difference, that the sum has been solidly invested in a form that will hereafter yield a hundred fold, instead of being dissipated in gun-powder and the support of idle soldiery.—*Balt. Amer.*

It is stated to the authority of intelligent medical gentlemen that in the large towns of Ireland at least 75 per cent. of the infirm poor die through destitution, either by gradual wasting of nature, or by the ravages of epidemics to which destitution renders them liable.—*ib*

M. Gutzlaff, who resided long and travelled far in China, thus speaks of the population of that country: "Witnessing the enormous sum of 369 millions as the actual number of the inhabitants in China, the author is fully persuaded that the last imperial census is as near the truth as it can be ascertained. Those parts of the empire which he has visited are extremely populous. He has taken the trouble of examining some parts of the census, and numbering the houses of small districts and has invariably found that the population was underrated. The Chinese are naturally a very prolific people; few individuals only live a single life; early marriages, which seldom prove barren, are general throughout the empire. Government has always encouraged the matrimonial estate, and their ancient institutions devote a childless man to contempt. Thus the population must increase and multiply on a progressive scale.—As the wants of the common people, are so very few, and their habitual industry renders every barren spot tributary to them, we may easily conceive that so large a population can find the means of subsistence."

The Pensacola Gazette, of the 21st, contains an account of a brilliant entertainment which was given by the officers of the United States Army on that station, to the officers of the national French brig of war Endymion, now visiting the sea. "We call it a brilliant entertainment, not so much because there was any thing expensive or showy about it, as because our friends of the Navy displayed on the occasion their usual taste of *bienveillance*, in all the preparations and details of the festivity. Lavallet's large ball room was tapestried with flags, and adorned with a whole forest of evergreens and flowers. "Their bruised arms hung up for monuments," and the ladies (God bless them) dancing as if they reckoned not that there was in existence such a thing as twenty millions of francs, and as if the night would last forever."—*Alex. Gaz.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. It appears from a statistical table before us, that the denomination of Catholics in the United States is about 500,000, or about one twenty-eighth part of our population. The Calvinistic Baptists are numbered 2,743,453, nearly one sixth part of our population, on that supposition that the United States embrace fourteen millions without their borders. The Methodist Episcopal Church is set down at 2,600,000, more than one seventh part of our population. The Presbyterian General Assembly is estimated at 1,800,000, or one eighth of our population. The Congregational orthodox are reckoned at 1,260,000, one fourteenth part. The Protestant Episcopal is rated at 603,000, and the Universalist number 500,000 about the same as the Catholics.

THE ELECTRICAL EEL.—The electrical eel attains to a considerable size and sometimes kills a horse that is wading the streams: when he comes in contact with the chest of the horse about the region of the heart the power of his stroke knocks him down and kills him. A man attempting to hit a small one carefully, has been knocked down by it. It kills frogs and fish instantaneously. It is of a dull leaden colour, with small lurid eyes; it swims with much facility backwards as forwards. The electricity is not permanent, nor the power always at its command; when hungry the power is at its greatest intensity.—*Webster's Narrative of a Voyage to the Southern Ocean.*

Judge Burke, by the hurried manner in which he was accustomed to attend to his personal concerns, sometimes brought the laugh against himself. It is the practice in South Carolina for the judges and members of the bar to wear black gowns in court. The Judge's wife usually wore a dress of the same material and color, and one morning, when his honour had taken his seat upon the bench, enrobed, as he thought, in his official toga, and was beginning to address the grand jury of one of the counties of the interior, he was with a little surprised and disconcerted to find the whole auditory, jury-men, barristers, tipstaff and all, burst into loud laugh, at the ridiculous figure of the Judge, who instead of his own proper gown, sat solemnly arrayed in his wife's black petticoat, with his arms stuck through the pocket holes; he having, in a mistake, packed up that feminine garment in his trunk at Charleston, instead of his own.—*Sat. Eve. Post.*

From the port of New York there are forty four regular packets to Europe, viz: 20 to Liverpool, sixteen to Havre, and eight to London. To our southern ports, the West Indies, and Spanish America, there are fifty-six packets, making in all from this one port, one hundred regular packets in addition to a vast number of constant traders. We hope are long to have it in our power to reciprocate the favors of our New York brother editors in the supplying of the earliest European news.—*Balt. Amer.*

OBITUARY.
Departed this life on Friday Morning last, 3d instant, at his residence in Cambridge, Dorchester County, admiied, honored and beloved by all who knew him, the Honorable WILLIAM BOYD MARTIN, Chief Justice of the 4th Judicial District in Maryland, in the 66th year of his age.

BOATMEN FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale two valuable Schooners, completely fitted and rigged, one of them about 80 tons burthen, will carry about 3,000 bushels of grain, built of the best materials, copper fastened, and has been running about two years. The other is new, pilot-boat built, iron fastened, of the best timber which our county will afford, and will carry about 1,200 bushels. They are first rate sailers. Persons wishing to purchase, will be informed when and where they can see either or both these schooners, by application in person or by letter, to the subscriber living near St. Michaels, Talbot county Md.

WM. W. LOWE.
P. S. They are now both in good order, and prepared to receive freights to any part of the Bay.
April 4 3w

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL & SURGICAL BOARD of Examiners for the Eastern Shore, will meet at Easton on the 3d Wednesday, the 15th of April, instant, to grant Licenses to qualified applicants, to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.

Per order of the Board.
THEODORE DENNY, Sec.
April 4 4w

NOTICE.

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

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

He is constantly making up work of all kinds adapted to the season, which he is determined to sell low for cash, on hand, on order, or to barter, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase. Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call. The public's humble servant,
SOLOMON MERRICK.
April 4 4f

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING.

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

BEST MATERIALS.

in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms. He intends keeping on hand a few Carriage wheels, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hooks, Mattocks, Dung and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees, ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of which will be done at the low price for cash or any kind of country produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers. The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.
April 4 4f

The Celebrated Horse



IVANHOE.

WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th of April, or at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season. IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foot getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age) to any horse in the county.

FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.
Talbot co. April 4th, 1835. 4f

MAIL STAGE



BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.
THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M. Fare from Easton to Centreville, \$1.50. " " Easton to Wye Mills, 1.00. " " Wye Mills to Centreville, 50. All Baggage at the risk of the owners. Easton, April 4, 1835.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

A Isaac Adams
B Miss Bennett
C James Bowie Esq. 2
D A. C. Bullitt 2
E Samuel Bush
F A. Bailey
G Samuel Barrett 2
H Margaret Benny
I Rebecca R. Berry
J Charles Benson
K Wm. W. Boardly
L Mary Ann Bryson
M Nathan G Bryson
N Mrs. Bender
O John Bell
P Lydia Bush
Q William Barnett 2
R Susan E. Coolidge
S Dr. John A. Clough
T Samuel Chamberlain
U Henrietta M. Chamberlain
V Edward Crisp
W Rachel Comegys
X Joseph R. Carey
Y Richarda Collier
Z Daniel Carson
A. P. Coursey
B William Dobson
C Alexander Dodd
D Philip Dickinson
E Thomas Dulin
F Capt. Robert Delahay
G Dr. Theodore Denny
H R. Dinmore
I Joseph Floyd
J John B. Firbanks
K James Fickey
L Sophy Flamer
M Ann M. Goldsborough
N Elizabeth T. Goldsborough
O John Stevens
P James Gillin
Q John D. Green
R Sary Gannon
S A. Graham
T Hon. R. H. Goldsborough
U John Griffith
V T. Goldsborough
W John Hargan
X Wm. Hugglett 2
Y David Hall
Z Harriet Hayward
A Mary Jane Hopkins
B Thos. Henric
C Hannah Hackitt
D Persons indebted for postage are reminded that their quarterly bills are now due.
E Those who have no regular accounts, but who are indebted for small amounts, are informed that they must settle without delay, if they wish to avoid the payment of costs to an officer.
EDWD. D. MULLIKIN, P. M.
April 4 3w

FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County, will be held on Monday, the 13th of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Church at Easton.

The members of the Society are earnestly requested to attend, and the Board of Managers will be gratified by the presence of any who may take interest in the distribution of the Bible.
march 28 4m

IN consequence of the unexpected accession

of material for the Biography of the Hon. Manly Van Buren, the work will be increased by a large number of pages, which renders it necessary to advance the price of it from 50 to 75 cents per copy.
Editors who have published the Prospectus of the work, will please notice this alteration of price, and receive subscriptions therefor, for which a reasonable per centage will be allowed.
WM. EMMONS
feb 17

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot County will meet at their Office in the Court House on Tuesday the 3d of March next. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 31st March and Supervisors of roads on Tuesday the 7th day of April, next. Applicants for the office of Constable will please hand in their applications to the Clerk on or before the 24th March, and those persons now holding warrants as supervisors of roads are particularly requested to make known to the Clerk whether or not they wish to be continued.
By order of the Commissioners,
THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clerk.
Feb. 24.

A CARD.

THE customers of my blacksmith's shop will please to take notice, that their bills for 1834 are drawn off and left at the Post Office with Edward Mullikin, Esq. on whom they are requested to call and settle the same, either by payment or acknowledgment.
RICHARD SPENCER
jan 24

FOR SALE.

A YOKE of young, well broke OXEN, and a good OX CART, low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply to
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, feb. 17

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,
HAVE just received a part of their supply of
SPRING GOODS.
Among which are a variety of coarse Domestic Goods, and a full supply of Groceries, Hardware, &c.
march 31 3w

Branch Bank at Easton.

MARCH 30th, 1835.
THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 24 per cent. on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April.
By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.
march 31 3w (G)

The Farmer's and Citizen's



RETREAT.

THE Subscriber, having removed to the above named Establishment on Washington street, adjoining the Office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr., Esq. nearly opposite the store of Mr. James Wilson, and directly opposite the Office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate gentlemen and their horses, and intends always to keep, while in season, OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL, &c. &c.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by diligence and attention to business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public.
HENRY CLIFT.
Jan 31 7f
N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by
H. C.

PAGE'S HOTEL.



BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.
J. H. PAGE.
Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.
jan 3 4f

ORDER OF INDEPENDENT

ODD FELLOWS.

A PROCESSION of this Order will take place in Cambridge on MONDAY the 27th day of April next, the anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the United States. The Brethren generally are respectfully invited to attend. The procession will leave the Hall of Dorchester Lodge at 10 o'clock, and proceed to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where divine service will be performed.
An excellent Band of Music will attend the procession.
By order,
JEREMIAH C. WRIGHT, Sec.
(3 Editors who are favorable to Odd Fellowship will oblige the Fraternity by inserting the above until the day of procession.
march 31

Millinery and Mantua Making.

MISS ELIZABETH MILLS.

HAVING lately returned from Baltimore, where she has been at work in the above business, in the employment and under the instruction of a lady considered equal to any in the city, in the style and finish of her work, and having made arrangements for the early and regular receipt of the fashions as they appear, offers her services to the ladies of Easton and the adjoining country, in the business of MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING generally. She has taken the room or store formerly occupied by Mrs. Gibbs, between the residence of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson and the store of Mr. Jas. Wilson, where she would be pleased that the ladies would call and give her work a trial.
jan 17 4f

TIN WARE.

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

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and other skins; goose, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices. Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore.
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
jan 10 4f

BASHAW.

THE services of this fine animal will be in season from this Spring. He will stand at the Trappe, and in the Chapel district, stopping on his way at the farm of one of the subscribers near Easton. The foals of Bashaw have now been tested; they are quick walkers, have fine spirit, and are readily broken.
TERMS.
Five dollars the Spring's chance, \$10 to insure, and 25 cents to the groom in each case. Those who put three or more mares, will have to pay but \$4 for each, the Spring's chance, and \$8 to insure the same number, and this will be the only exceptions to the above rates. It will therefore be utterly useless for persons to offer or expect any other reductions. Those who part with mares that have been insured, will be required to pay the insurance.
M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
march 28 4f

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicole, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.
I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.
PETER TARR.
feb 3 4f

A CARD.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a youth to stand in a Dry Goods Store, who writes a good hand, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, one from the country would be preferred, a line addressed to O. P. through the Post office in the hand writing of the applicant will receive attention.
march 21

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court

20th MARCH, Anno Domini, 1835.

ON application of THOMAS JENKINS, Administrator of Henry M. Bowdle, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
Test,
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry M. Bowdle, 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 therefor, to the subscriber on or before the 22nd day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
THOMAS JENKINS, Admr'r.
of Henry M. Bowdle, deceased.
march 21 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

27th, MARCH, Anno Domini 1835.

ON application of HENRY E. BATEMAN, Administrator of Henry Townsend, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
Test,
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Townsend, 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 therefor to the subscriber on or before the 29th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

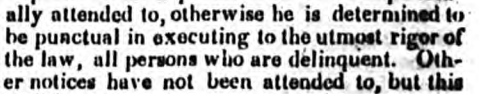
Given under my hand this 27th day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
HENRY E. BATEMAN Admr'r.
of Henry Townsend, dec'd.
march 28 3w

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.
JOS. GRAHAM, Sh'f.
march 21 4f

NOTICE

THE subscriber will on the first of April open a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the



UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful waiters, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.
march 28 4f

SOLOMON BARRETT.



GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COM- PANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Farming. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with a hater promotes the rational recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal, possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design, cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewn with any of the charms of novelty to ensure its popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confident, however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and others.

THE DRAMA.—Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vaude Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an outline play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all individual comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted, besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Notes of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.—A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thoroughbred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this valuable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING.—Under this caption, will be inserted accounts of Shooting Matches, Peccantian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo, by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved modes and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full-length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purposes of our sheet appear to be confined to the few leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Songster, and to Music—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also, as all its publication of facts will be authentic—a ready Record of Reference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces—the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum)—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which it is to accompany it, without additional charge. Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress will find this an invaluable guide.

The GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, A. American Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. A specimen number may be had on application at the office. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Country editors, who insert the above advertisement three or four times will be entitled to an exchange.

The Farmer and Gardener.

AND
Live-Stock Breeder & Manager.

IS a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. (When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.)
2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or by remittance of a current bank note, and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductors assume the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually,) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct: but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "tillers of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing, and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; party politics and religious discussions being wholly excluded. The fascinating page too, will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

An argument and an offer.—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This view ought to be changed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, when not of this clearly useful means his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in good order,) and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing it, shall be at liberty to call on the publisher, or to send him a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume, and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

HINTS TO FARMERS.
This is another publication printed on a large sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year: but to those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, book, or other article for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.
2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.
3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore,) free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best pieces from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unprecedented terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.

dec 20

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE Ohio Farmer and Western Horti- culturalist.

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Medary.
Well aware of the peculiar difficulties attending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than that of the cultivation of the soil and the various subjects connected with it, the editor of the Ohio Farmer is determined to persevere in his labors.

The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be commenced on the first day of January, 1835. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agricultural and Horticultural improvements in general, to aid in its circulation, and to enrich its columns with contributions from their pens. During the current period of its publication it has received the countenance and circulation fully equal to the anticipations of the editor, and which he thinks a sufficient guarantee for its continuance, and to warrant a more general support.

The proper culture of the soil—improving live stock—diseases of animals—the improvement in the culture of garden and field vegetables—and mechanic arts, and agricultural Botany—Geology—Natural History—Chemistry, &c. will all receive due attention, from the most approved works.

In addition to the interests of the first volume, the editor is making preparations to con-

live and improve the Farmer by numerous Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above enumerated. As this will necessarily incur a heavy expense, the corresponding patronage is expected and solicited.

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in the course of this volume, to give, from time to time, a condensed view of the agricultural condition and resources of the great Mississippi Valley—the points where emigration for the time being is most tending—the prospects held out to emigrants—the state and health of the country—the prices of land—the facilities of navigation and the streams for milling and manufacturing purposes, &c.

Such information is of the utmost importance to emigrating farmers, and as closely connected with a Western agricultural publication as the cultivation of the soil itself, or the products suitable to such cultivation. As this branch of the work will extend its circulation to some considerable extent among eastern gentlemen, and others, who wish to purchase Western lands, the holders of such lands would find it to their interest to make the same known through its columns—and whenever this is done to any extent, the description of such lands will be published on a separate sheet, and forwarded as a cover to the Farmer. The usual prices of advertising will only be charged. No charge, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication, descriptive of lands, face, and health of the country, &c.

6. List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

TERMS.
The Ohio Farmer is published twice a month at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. It is expressly reduced to this price (much below what is safe for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote agricultural science. All notes on solvent banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers, shall have the 6th copy gratis; or for \$20, shall have 25 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies, are authorized agents, and requested to act as such.

Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please publish the above, and forward their papers for exchange.

Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834.—dec 27

PROSPECTUS FOR PUBLISHING THE EASTERN WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit of. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this country, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matters twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in this country; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties, therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

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

This important promise payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them.

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GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Devick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscapes Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent
of the Boston Devick Company, 47 Court st.
Boston, July 17—dec 13

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



MAKING.

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

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

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

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

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

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

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

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

A. & H.
Jan 20
N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz: smithing, plating and painting.

TO TRAVELLERS.



HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess Anne, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between those towns. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

ROBERT COOPER.
dec 30
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

The Thoroughbred Race Horse

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

WILL make another season at the same stands—terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53 1/4, 1m 52 1/4, 1m 53 1/4, 1m 57 1/4, 1m 56 1/4, against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 161 and 544, &c.

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

Easton and Baltimore Packet



SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obdt. servt.
J. E. LEONARD.
feb 17

Easton and Baltimore Packet,



Schooner William & Henry.

JAMES STEWART—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting,) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

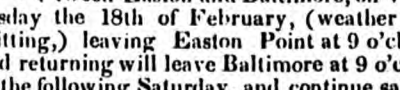
Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant.

WM. TOWNSEND.
03—Passage to or from Baltimore, and found.
\$1.50.
feb 28

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD.



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

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

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
feb 10

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

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

S. H. B.
feb 7

REMOVAL

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

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

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

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH PRICES.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 10

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BARNES & HARPER is this day mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper who is legally authorized to receive the same.

THOMAS BEASTON,
THOMAS HARPER,
N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Thomas Harper, who respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.
T. HARPER.
Easton, Feb. 14th, 1835—feb 17 3w

MARYLAND ECLIPSE



EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by

RICHARD SPENCER,

TELETYPE OF THE LAW OF THE UNION.

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

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approval of the publisher.

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

POETRY.

THE UNWILLING BRIDE.

By THOMAS HAYNES BAILEY, ESQ.

The joy bells are ringing—Oh! hark to the church:
We shall see the bride pass, if we stand in the porch.
The bridegroom is waiting; how brightly arrayed
Are the maidens who wait on the gay cavaliers;
The steeds with the chariots prancing along,
And the peasants advancing with music and song!

Now comes the procession, the bridemaids are there,
With white robes, and ribbons, and wreaths in their hair,
And lovely old knight the bride's father must be,
Yon walking proudly, her mother we see;
A pat girl in tears slowly moves by her side;
But where is the bridegroom, and where is the bride?

They kneel round the altar—the organ has ceased,
The hands of the lovers are joined by the priest;
That band!—which death only can sever again!
Which proves ever after life's blessing or bane!
A bride like this is a sorrowful sight:
Sneak the pale girl is bride to the feeble old knight.

Her hand on her husband's arm passively lies,
And closely she draws her rich veil over her eyes;
Her friends, though around her with accents of love,
She speaks not—her lips insidiously move,
Her eye-awards—she is placed by the side
Of her aged companion—a sorrowful bride!

Again the bells ring, and the moment is come
For the young heart's worst trial, the last look of home!
They pass from the village—how eagerly still,
She turns and looks back from the brow of the hill!
She sees the white cottage—the garden she made—
And she thinks of her lover, abandoned—betrayed!

But who, with arms full, hath lingered so long
To watch the procession, apart from the throng?
'Tis he! the forsaken! The false one is gone—
He turns to his desolate dwelling alone;
But happier there than the doom that awaits
The bride who must smile on the being she hates!

From a London Periodical

THE SCROPPES.

My name is Scropps—I am an Alderman—I was Sheriff—I have been Lord Mayor—and the three great eras of my existence were the year of my shrievalty, the year of my mayoralty, and the year after that. Until I had passed through this ordeal, I had no conception of the extremes of happiness and wretchedness to which a human being may be carried, nor even believed that society presented to its members an existence so exalted as that which I once touched, or imagined a fall so great as that which I experienced.

I came originally from that place to which persons of bad character are said to be sent—I mean Coventry, where my father for many years contributed his share to the success of parliamentary candidates, the happiness of new married couples, and even the gratification of ambitious courtiers, by taking part in the manufacture of ribbons for election cockades, wedding favors, and cordons of civility; but trade failed, and like his betters, he became bankrupt, but, unlike his betters, without any consequent advantage to himself; and I, at the age of fifteen, was thrown upon the world with nothing but a strong constitution, a moderate education, and fifteen shillings and eleven pence in three farthings in my pocket.

With these qualifications I started from my native town on a pedestrian excursion to London; and, although I fell into none of those romantic adventures of which I had read at school, I met with more kindness than the world generally gives credit for, and on the fourth day after my departure, having slept soundly, if not magnificently, every night, and eaten with an appetite which my mode of travelling was admirably calculated to stimulate, reached the great metropolis, having preserved my patrimony less a sum than nine shillings and seven pence.

The bells of one of the churches in the city were ringing merrily as I descended the heights of Islington; and were it not that my patronymic Scropps never could, under the most improved system of campanology, be jingled into any thing harmonious, I have no doubt, like my great predecessor Whittington, might have heard in that peal a prediction of my future exaltation; certain it I did not, and, wearied with my journey, I took up my lodgings for the night at a very humble house near Smithfield, to which I had been kindly recommended by the driver of a return post-chaise, of whose liberal offer of the moiety of his bar to town I had availed myself. Barret.

As it is not my intention to deduce a moral from my progress in the world at this period of my life, I need not here dilate upon the good policy of honesty, or the advantages of temperance and perseverance, by which I worked my way upwards, until, after meriting the confidence of an excellent master, I found myself enjoying it fully. To his business I succeeded at his death, having several years before, with his sanction, married a young and deserving woman, about my own age, of whose prudence and skill in household matters I had long had a daily experience. The subordinate character of his sole domestic servant, in which she figured when I first knew her, she had but few copies, but when she rose in the world, and felt the cheering influence of prosperity, her mind, like a balloon soaring into regions where the bright sun beams on it, expanded and she became, as she remains, the kind unsophisticated partner of my sorrows and my pleasures, the friend of my heart, and the guiding star of my destinies.

To be brief, Providence blessed my efforts and increased my means; I became a wholesale dealer in every thing, from barrels of gunpowder down to pickled herrings, in the civic acceptance of the world I was a merchant, amongst the vulgar I was called a dry-salter, I accumulated wealth; with my fortune my family grew, and one male Scropps and four female ditto grace my bed at least once in every week; for I hold it an article of faith to have a sirloin of roasted beef upon my table on Sunday, and all my children round me to partake of it; this may be prejudice—no matter; so long as he could afford it, my father did so before me; I plead that precedent, and am not ashamed of the custom.

Passing over the minor gradations of my life, the removal from one residence to another, the enlargement of this warehouse, the rebuilding of that, the anxiety of a canvass for a common council man, activity in the company of which I am a livemaster, inquests, and vestries, and ward meetings, and all the other pleasing toils to which an active citizen is subject, let us come at once to the first marked epoch of my life—the year of my shrievalty. The announcement of my nomination and election filled Mrs. Scropps with delight, and when I took my children to Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, to look at the gay chariot rushing up for me, I confessed I felt proud and happy to be able to show my progeny the arms of London, those of the Spectacle Makers Company, and those of the Scropps (recently found at a trivial expense) all figuring upon the same panels. They looked magnificent upon the peacock ground, and the wheels, "white pickled out of crown," looked so majestic, and the hammer cloisonné, and the festoons, and the Scropps' crests all looked so rich, and the silk linings and white tassels, and the squabs and the yellow cushions, and the crimson carpet looked so comfortable, that, as I myself contemplated the equipage, I said to myself, "what have I done to deserve this? O that my poor father were alive to see his boy Jack going down to Westminster, to chop sticks and count his money in my box at the Old Bailey, with my sag at my back and my bow in my pocket, my thoughts were wholly devoted to one object of contemplation; cupids foot trembling to hear the verdict of a jury, and I regarded them not, verdicts knelt to receive the fatal fiat of the Recorder, and I heeded not their sufferings, as I watched the Lord Mayor seated in the centre of the bench, with the sword of justice stuck up in a scabbard over his head, and the twelve came to the circuit, trembling at the sight of them, and believing them some extraordinary creatures upon whom all the hair I saw grew naturally—I not only to ask these formidable beings to dine with me; but, as if I thought it beneath my dignity to do so in my proper person, deputed a judge of my own to do for me; I never shall forget their bows in return; Chinese mandarins on a chair in place are fools to them.

Then came the return. We landed on the morning of the 10th of August. At the corner of Fleet street we found the Lady Mayors waiting for the procession; there she was—Sally Scropps (her maiden name was Nobby)—she was my own Sally, with a plume of feathers that half filled the coach, and Jenny and Maria and young Sally, all with their backs to my horses, which were pawing the mud and snorting at a smoking like steam engines, with nostrils like safety valves, and four of my footmen hanging behind the coach, like bees in a swarm.

There had not been so much ribband in my family since my poor father's failure at Coventry; and yet how often, over and over and over again, I had been dead more than twenty years, I, during that merriment, in the midst of my splendor, think of him, and wish that he could see me in my greatness. Yes, even in the midst of my triumph, I seemed to refer to the good kind parent—an angel, as I hope and trust—as I was anxious for his judgment and his opinion as to how I was to perform the arduous and manifold duties of the day.

Up Ludgate Hill we moved; the fog grew thicker and thicker; but then the beautiful women at the windows—those up high could only see my knees, and the paste buckles in my shoes; every now and then I bowed consecutively to the people; I had never seen before, and I discovered during the morning show better for being shaken.

At length we reached Guildhall. As I crossed the beautiful building, lighted splendidly, and filled with well-dressed company, and heard the deafening shouts which rent the fane as I entered it, I really was over come. I retired to a private room, refreshed my dress, rubbed up and prepared to receive my guests. They came, and I shall never forget it—dinner was announced; the bands played "O the roasts best of Old England."—Onwards we went; a Prince of the blood, of the blood royal of my country, led out my Sally—my own Sally—the Lady Mayors; the Lord High Chancellor handed out young Sally—I saw it was I thought—I should have choked; the Prime minister took Maria; the Lord Privy Seal gave his arm to Jenny, and my wife's mother Mrs. Nobby, was honored by the protection of the Right Honorable the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench—Oh, if my poor father could have seen that!

It would be tiresome to dwell upon the pleasures of the happy year, this auspiciously begun, in detail; each month brought its delights, each week its festive public meetings under the sanction of the right Honorable the Lord Mayor; concerts and balls under the patronage of the Lady Mayors; Easter and its dinner, blue coat boys and buns; processions here, excursions there. Summer came, and then we had Swan-hopping, up the river, and white-baiting down the river; Yantlet Creek barge, the navigation barge above; music, flags, streamers, guns, and company; turtle every

day; the week; peas at a pound a pint, and goose a guinea a pound; dabbling in rose water served in gold, not to speak of the loving cup, with Mr. Common Hunt, in full dress, at my elbow; my dinners were talked of, Ude grew jealous, and I was idolized.

The days which before seemed like weeks, were now turned into minutes; scarcely had I swallowed my breakfast, before I was in my justice room; and before I had mitted half a dozen paupers for beggary, I was called to luncheon; this barely over, in comes a deputation of despatch, and so on till dinner, which was barely ended before supper was announced.

We all became enchanted with the Mansion House; my girls grew graceful from the confidence their high station gave them; Maria danced a grand air, because her lady clanced to have an ill-sounding name; we had all gotten settled in our rooms the establishment had begun to know and appreciate us; we had just become in fact, easy in our dignity and happy in our position, when lo! and behold! the ninth of November came again—the anniversary of my exaltation, the consummation of my downfall.

Again did we go in state to Guildhall, again we were seated and addressed, again were we harangued and danced with ambassadors, and at two o'clock in the morning drove from the scene of our glory to our residence in Budge Row. Never in this world did I pickled herrings and turbotine smell so powerfully as on that night when we entered the house; and although my wife and the young ones stuck to the drinkables at Guildhall, their natural feelings would have way, and a sort of shuddering disgust seemed to fill their minds on their return home; the passage looked so narrow, the drawing room so small, the staircase so dark—our apartments so low;—however, being tired, we all slept well, at least I did, for I was in no humor to talk to Sally; and the only topic I could think upon when I dropped into my slumber, was a calculation of the amount of expense which I had incurred during the last expired year of my greatness.

In the morning we assembled at breakfast—again lay on the table, addressed "Mrs Scropps, Budge Row." The girls one after the other took it up, read the superscription, and laid it down again. A visitor was announced—a neighbor and kind friend, a man of wealth and importance—what were his first words? They were the first I had heard from a stranger since my fall—"How are you Scropps done up, eh?" Scropps no obsequiousness, no deference, no respect; no "my lord, I hope your lordship passed a good night, and here is her ladyship, and your lordship's amiable daughters"—not a bit of it—"How Mrs. Scropps and the girls?" "Quite natural, all as it had been, all perhapas it should be—but how unlike what it was, half a day before! The very servants, who, when amidst the strapping, staid, cold-faced lackeys of the Mansion House, transferred with the chairs & tables from one Lord Mayor to another, and were so ready to do so, now turned round, turned round, and said—"Yes, I say, who are you I wonder, as is so particular about your ladyship?" I felt an involuntary shudder,—"to-day, thought I, I am John Ebenezer Scropps—two days ago I was Lord Mayor; and so the reconte ended, evidently to the advantage of the bristly brute—it was however, too much for me—the effect of contrast too powerful, the change was too sudden—and I determined to go to Brighton, for a few weeks to refresh myself, and be weaned from my dignity.

We went—We drove on to the Royal Hotel; in the hall stood one of his majesty's ministers, one of my former guests, speaking to his lady and daughter; my girls passed close to him—he had handed one of them to dinner the year before, but he appeared entirely to have forgotten her—By and by, when we were going out in a fly to the carriage, one of the waiters desired the fly to pull off because Sir Something Somelord's carriage could not come; it was clear that the name of Scropps had lost its influence.

We secluded ourselves in a private house, where we did nothing but sigh and look at the sea. We had been totally spoiled by our previous sphere, and could not get into a better, the indifference of our inferiors disgusted us, our popularity was gone, and we were so much degraded, that a puppy of a fellow had the impudence to ask Jenny if she was going to one of the Old Ship balls. Of course, said the cock, "I don't mean the Alacks, for they are uncommonly select."

In short, do what we would, go where we might, we were outraged and annoyed, or, as I might say, our noses were sore and beyond all bite and sting, was the reflection, that the days of our dignity and delight never return. There were at Brighton no less than three men who called me Jack, and that out of doors or in libraries, and one of these occasionally by way of making himself agreeable, to address me by the familiar appellation of Jacky. At length, and that only three weeks after my fall, an overgrown tall chandler met us on the Steyne, and begged our party to observe, "as how I loved me for two barrels of coal tar, far doing over his pigsties." This settled it; we departed from Brighton, and made a tour of the coast; but we never rallied; and business, which must be minded, drove us before Christmas to Budge Row, where we are again settled down.

Maria has grown thin—Sarah has turned red—Jenny and the Portuguese Ambassador, who was called angelic by the right Honorable the Lord Privy Seal, and who moreover refused a man of fortune because he had an ugly name, is going to be married to Lieutenant Stodge, on the half-pay of the Royal Marines—and what then?—I am sure that if it were not for the females in my family I should be perfectly at my ease in my proper sphere, out of which they have so long and so violently raised me. It was unpleasant at first; but I have told you, and I have labored hard; I have done my duty, and Providence has blessed my works. If we were disappointed at the sudden change in our station, I it is who is to blame for having aspired to honors which I knew were not to last. However, the ambition was not dishonorable, nor did I disgrace the station while I held it; and when I set, as the present year that station filled by a gentleman of talent, of high character, and of ample fortune, I discover no cause to repent of having been one of his predecessors.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIAN REMINISCENCES.

We find the following in the Steubenville Herald of March 11.

"Mr. JOHN ADAMS, a respectable inhabitant of this county, called upon us a few days ago, with a bullet that had been cut out of a large sugar tree on his farm, by Mr. Andre Buchanan, while engaged in felling the tree. Mr. Adams is of opinion (and there can hardly be a doubt of its correctness) that this bullet was lodged in the tree while a sapling, at Buskirk's battle with the Indians, more than 40 years ago. Mr. Adams' farm having been related to us by Mr. Adams, although we have heard the particulars of the battle, we think the fact that there had been such a battle was among other things mentioned to us by Mr. Wm. Floyd of this county, who, in early times, was well known as a skillful and intrepid Indian hunter in this section of the country. It seems that a party of Virginians, flouting the Indians, had been committing depredations on this side of the river, crossed over under Capt. Buskirk, and although on the look out for the enemy, were fired upon by them from an ambuscade on Mr. Adams' land, situated on what was then called Indian Cross Creek, at the mouth of what is still called Battle Ground Run. The Virginia force consisted of 35 men, and the Indians 28—Capt. Buskirk was killed, having received 13 bullets in his body, and three of his men were wounded. The loss of the Indians was not precisely known, but it was ascertained that 3 of their number were killed—they were however, defeated, and compelled to retreat to the Muskingum. Adjoining Mr. Adams' farm is that (now owned by Judge Hall) on which the celebrated Logan brained his last, and where his remains are deposited. The tree in which the bullet was found is now about 3 feet in diameter, in the centre of which, about 4 feet from the ground, was the bullet. The bullet can be seen at this office—it was divided in two by Mr. Buchanan's axe."

There are several interesting recollections associated with "Buskirk's battle," here referred to. It was fought in August, 1793, and it was the last blood shed in battle between the Indians and the whites on the Ohio frontier of Virginia. The whites were veteran Indian fighters. They were on the tail of the Indians, well knowing they were near them; yet they marched into an ambuscade, and but for a most singular circumstance, they would have been mowed down like pigeons. The whites marched in Indian file, the Captain, Buskirk, at their head. The ambush quartered their flank, and they were unprepared for it. The plan of the ambush was to permit the whites to advance in numbers along the hill, before they were fired upon. This was done, but instead of the Indians selecting a man, every gun was directed at the captain who was shot dead. The whites and Indians instantly fled, and the battle lasted more than an hour. It was ascertained that some Indians were killed, and some wounded; but they retreated and carried with them their blood and wounds. Except in the death of Buskirk, the whites were little injured.

The falling into this ambuscade was so out of character with the wariness and caution of the Indian hunters, that it was accounted for in a melancholy incident of previous occurrence. In the summer of 1792, one year before, two Indians crossed the Ohio, in the night and landed under the narrows immediately below the new village of Wellsburg. The village then consisted of five or six cabins. Capt. Buskirk resided about 2 miles from the point where the Indians landed, directly in the country, in a neighborhood of several plantations. In the forenoon of the day Mrs. Buskirk set out on horseback to visit a neighbor toward the river. In a short time the horse came running furiously home, showing the terror which the domestic animal the day evinced at the sight of Indians. The truth was instantly understood by Buskirk. The neighbors were alarmed, and as Mrs. Buskirk was not found on the road she had set out to travel, the conclusion was certain that she had been made prisoner. To attempt direct pursuit it was known would lead to her death. The plan of the operations was soon formed. No parade or stir was made. Individuals collected and explored the river, and, as they expected, found the canoe of the Indians. No doubt was entertained they would approach it in the night. Watches were stationed at several of the most convenient points of approach, for the purpose of rescuing Mrs. Buskirk and destroying her captors. This failed in consequence of the indiscretion of one individual, who, upon perceiving the Indians approach with Mrs. Buskirk in company, made some alarm, that apprised the Indians of their danger. They then turned up the hill and the whites, in vicinity to the safety of Mrs. Buskirk, deemed it imprudent to pursue, until morning. The trait was then taken, and Mrs. Buskirk found murdered and scalped about a mile from the river. Her ankle was dislocated, and it was supposed that this rendering her unable to travel, was the cause of her murder. Both the Indians escaped.

This sad catastrophe, as we have said, was caused by an insatiable thirst for vengeance. Goaded by this feeling, and deeply excited by a hope of its speedy gratification, it was supposed, made him incautious and unobservant of facts that would not, in any other state of mind have escaped him, and thus he rushed to his destruction. The murder of Mrs. Buskirk was the last atrocity committed by the Indians east of the Ohio from Pittsburg to Marietta. The Editor of the Gazette was then a lad residing in the vicinity, and acquainted with the localities and the parties. The details are now given from recollection; but that recollection is so vivid. The events were too stirring to be forgotten.

From the Boston Courier.

PLANTING TREES.—There are few things which add more to the beauty and comfort of a country village, or a large and populous city, than the growth of forest or fruit trees, extending their shady branches over the streets, ornamenting the public squares, or lining the public walks. A large and beautiful tree is one of the most magnificent objects of nature; and a landscape without trees presents but a barren and cheerless aspect. In many of the countries of Europe the Government encourage the practice of planting ornamental trees. Even in Russia, the road side in many places is lined with beautiful birches, and in Germany the public highways are fringed with miles present continuous avenues of fruit and ornamental trees, which shelter the traveller from the heat in summer, and from

the cheerless north wind in winter, and add to the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

In this country the elm is doubtless the most desirable tree for ornamental purposes, and it will flourish in almost every variety of soil. In passing through New England the towering and majestic trees, and cannot but acknowledge that our fathers fulfilled the sacred duties which they owed to posterity. But every man is not a philanthropist; & many persons neglect to plant trees, lest they should never live to rest under their umbrageous boughs. This is a selfish principle and should not be cherished. We owe a duty to others as well as to ourselves. This conduct is as well as to ourselves. The ornamental trees of America, are of rapid growth, and a person in the prime of life may reasonably anticipate the pleasure of reposing at some future day, under the boughs of a lofty elm, whose gradual growth he had long watched with delight, and gazing with delight on the extending branches of a tree which his own hand had planted—in a village, in a neighborhood there is a fine elm, twelve feet in circumference; its branches about one hundred feet in every direction to the distance of forty-five feet—and it is estimated to contain seven or eight cords of wood. It is the largest tree within a circuit of several miles. Yet this tree was planted when a sapling, by a gentleman now living—and who may reasonably expect to enjoy for years, the gratification of beholding the splendid ornament of his native town, which has thus flourished under his fostering care.

Many persons who neglect to plant trees, fearing that in the ordinary course of nature they will never derive any benefit from such an act, labor under another error. They conceive that trees must be planted when quite young—and seem not to be aware of the importance of trees that are of a large size, a foot or more in diameter, with large spreading branches, can be transplanted with facility and at reasonable expense. "The Planter's Guide," by Sir Henry Stewart, and English work, which has been republished in this country within a few years, furnishes some valuable information on this subject.

The latter part of March and the early part of April, is probably the best season for transplanting trees. This should not be forgotten. Opportunity should be seized by the foreman, and those gentlemen who are now erecting villas in East Boston, on a promontory, which is at present not embellished with a single tree, have an excellent opportunity to test the truth of our suggestions. If the system of transplanting large trees which has been practised in Europe for centuries, could be introduced into this country, and we believe there is nothing to prevent it—it would give comfort to individuals, during the heat of summer, and to the beauty of our cities and villages, and enhance the value of landed property.

American Female Travellers.—"Well, Ma'am," said one of our inquisitive companions to an oldish lady—"you are going, I suppose, as far as Worcester?" "Yes," "Further, Burlington?" "Yes," "To New Hampshire?" "Yes," "To Albany?" "Yes," "To Buffalo?" "Yes," "How much further?" "Why, to Mesopotamia, in Ohio." "Bless me! all alone?" "Yes, to be sure, it's nothing at all; there are stages, and steamboats, and canals and lakes, and rivers all the way; and it is not above fifteen hundred or two thousand miles." "And you are not afraid of accidents?" "Accidents? why, there can't be accidents."—Monthly Repository.

Premature Old Age.—Drunkness has a wonderful effect in anticipating effects of age. It causes time to press on with giant strides—chases youth from the constitution of its victims—and clothes them prematurely with the gray garments of years. How often do we see the sunken eye, the shrivelled cheek, the feeble, tottering step, and hazy head, in men who have scarcely entered into the autumn of their existence! To witness this distressing picture, we have only to walk out in the morning, and see those gaunt melancholy shadows of mortality, basking themselves to the gin shops as to the air of some dreadful demon, and snuffing the poisonous cup to his horror, as the Carthaginians propitiated the deity of their worship, by flinging their children into the fire which burned within his brazen image. Most of these unhappy persons are young and middle aged men, and though some drunkards attain a green old age, they are few in number compared with those who sink untimely into the grave, ere the days of their youth have well passed by. Nothing is more common than to see a man of fifty as hoary, emaciated, and wrinkled, as if he stood on the borders of fourscore.

The effect of intemperance in shortening life, is strikingly exemplified in the contrast afforded by other class is of society to the Quakers, a set of people of whom I must again speak favorably. It appears from accurate calculation, that in London only one in forty attains the age of fourscore, while among the Quakers, whose sobriety is proverbial, and who have long set themselves against the use of ardent spirits, not less than one in ten reaches that age—a most striking difference and one which carries its own inference with it.—Balt. Chron.

PLEASING DEATH FROM COLD.—The long continued action of snow or cold on the animal frame is fatal, & that of the most pleasing kind. At the first a degree of languor is felt: to this succeeds an irresistible drowsiness, which, if indulged in, is surely fatal—the sufferer passing without motion or pain, from the slumber of death, leaving the countenance as calm and placid as if the pulse of existence still vibrated through the frame, while voluntary muscular power was quiescent under the delightful enjoyment of profound repose. Those who feel the pleasurable moments which intervene between the moments of consciousness and unconsciousness on approaching sleep, when indistinct visions and indescribable emotions are experienced by the guileless, may readily conceive the exquisite mode in which the superior influence of the frost softens the iron grasp of the grim tyrant.—B.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY APRIL 7, 1835.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Talbot county, will be held at the Court House, Easton, on TUESDAY the 21st inst. at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed most expedient to secure harmony and energy of action in the approaching State and Presidential elections.

A STATE CONVENTION.

The following proceedings of a meeting of the Democratic members of the State legislature, held at Annapolis on the last day of the Session, did not attract our attention until since our last publication. We hail this movement of the party as the harbinger of its success in Maryland, and call upon our friends in every county of the State to give it their special notice. Let our friends send four Delegates from each county of the State, that, if possible, we may present DEMOCRACY with an UNBROKEN FRONT, in our approaching State and Presidential elections, to combat with and put to rout the forces of Federalism.

We would suggest to the Editor of the Baltimore Republican, that a change of day would probably create confusion.

MARCH 21, 1835.

WHEREAS, the members of the Legislature of Maryland, friendly to the Administration of the General Government, after full and mature consideration, deem it advisable that a State Convention of the party be held in the City of Baltimore, on the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of determining upon the measures proper to be taken to secure to the State its just weight, in the choice of a successor to our present Chief Magistrate. They therefore respectfully recommend to the friends of the Administration of the General Government throughout the State, to meet in the several election districts of their respective counties and cities, and elect four Delegates for each county, and two for each city, to represent them in said Convention.

Resolved, That this recommendation be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, and published immediately in the papers of this State friendly to the Administration.

WM. McMAHON, Chairman.
J. M. WISE, Secretary.

GREAT LIBERALITY OF THE FEDERALISTS.

The following is the list of Constables appointed for Talbot county, for the present year. There must either be a scarcity of men or the old Democratic school now in their ranks, or they have not been very liberal to their new recruits.

William Baggett, Samuel T. Watts,
Bennett Jones, John Council,
Solomon Barrott, Charles W. Bowdle,
Jos. B. Harrington, Solomon Troy,
Samuel S. Statterfield, James A. Ringgold,
John Harrington, William Corkrell,
Thomas Graham, Jr., James H. Wood,
Philip T. Hambleton, John Faulkner.

We are much indebted to the anti-proscriptionists for the spirit of liberality which they have evinced towards the Democratic party. They have left us one Democrat who has never sold his birthright, and one other who says he has always been a Democrat, though he declares that R. H. Goldsborough deserves more from his party than any other man in Maryland because he has been so uniform and consistent in his political principles. The remaining fourteen are old FEDERALISTS who have never denied the faith, or young scions from old Federal stocks.

The following letter from the President of the United States, called forth by the articles going the rounds in the newspapers in relation to his opinions and preferences, is such an answer as every man in the country must have expected, if an expression of any kind were indulged in on the subject of the approaching election for a Chief Magistrate. That he should not discriminate between his friends, was due to himself; but that he should wish to see the Republican party "look above persons, in any exigency which threatens the ascendancy of their principles," and that he should lend his aid to promote such a result, was both natural and right.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1835.

My Rec. Sir. I observe in the Nashville Republican, of the 10th inst., an article headed "General Jackson's Preference," which I think it my duty to notice.

All my friends know, that since I have been in the Executive Chair, I have carefully abstained from an interference with the elective franchise; and have invariably acted upon the principle, that to the People belonged the exercise of this sacred right—uninfluenced by any considerations but those which related to the public good. And yet the Editor of this paper, professing to entertain great respect for my character, undertakes to connect me personally with an attempt to divide the great body of Republicans in the choice which they are to make of a President; and by way of giving effect to his insinuation, appeals, in the language of my bitterest enemies, here and elsewhere, to the independence of the People as a shield against "my dictation," which he supposes may be attempted.

Every one must see that the professions of the Editor in that article are made to take the form of friendship, in order that he may more successfully carry out his purpose of opposing the great Republican principles which I have endeavored to advance as President of the United States; and one of which, not to say the most important, is the necessity of looking above persons in any exigency which threatens the ascendancy of those principles. All my friends must perceive, that to be consistent, my preference, as far as men are concerned, ought to be for him that is most likely to be the choice of the great body of Republicans; and yet, if this individual should not be Judge White, the Editor of the Republican is ready to cry out "dictation."

Under such circumstances, seeing also that there are various misrepresentations of my views on this subject, I commit this letter to your discretion, in order that you may do me justice.

You are at liberty to say, on all occasions

that regarding the People as the true source of political power, I am always ready to bow to their will and to their judgment; that discarding all personal preference, I consider it the true policy of the friends of republican principles, to send delegates fresh from the People, to a General Convention, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and that to impeach that selection before it is made, or to resist it when it is fairly made, as an emanation of Executive power, is to assail the virtue of the People, and, in effect, to oppose their right to govern.

I send the paper containing the article I refer to, and request you to show this letter to the Editor, in order that he may no longer misrepresent me. Acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

I am, in haste, your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.
The Rev. JAMES GWIN, Nashville, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1835.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has, we learn, been more or less indisposed in health for the last week.—*Nat. Int.*

At the Circuit Court, now in session for this county, a bill of indictment has been found against RICHARD LAWRENCE, for an assault upon Gen. JACKSON, with intent to kill. This day week has been fixed upon as the day for trial of the indictment.—*Id.*

It has been estimated that the gold mines of the Southern States will yield this year two millions of dollars.

A HUSBAND WANTED.—There is said to be now living at St. Mary's, in one of the lower counties of Maryland a lady at the age of 105 years, of whom the following account is given:—"Her mental faculties are unimpaired, she is in excellent health and spirits—rides on horseback as dextrously as a trooper—lives in her corsets—attends the toilet punctually—and, what is yet more surprising, she is now as willing to be married as she was 90 years ago." There's a sweetheart for you."

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—Compared with the prices of Flour those of wheat continue to sustain high rates. The sales throughout the week, up to yesterday inclusive, ranged from \$1 10 to \$1 11 for fair good to very prime Md. reds, and one parcel of extra prime was taken yesterday at \$1 15. Today the market is rather flat, and prices are not so good by a cent or two a bushel, as they were yesterday. Sales of prime reds have been made to day at \$1 12 and \$1 13. We quote fair to prime reds at \$1 08 to \$1 13. Two parcels of fair good Susquehanna red have been sold to-day at \$1 10 per bushel. A sale of very prime Md. white family flour wheat was made to day at \$1 23.

Corn.—In the early part of the week, owing to the very scant supplies, the price of both white and yellow was 70 cents per bushel. Within two days past the market has been much better supplied, and prices have consequently declined a little. On Thursday sales of white were made at 67 cents, and of yellow at 67 1/2 cents. To-day we note sales of both sorts at 67 cents, and we quote accordingly. The market, at the hour of our writing, is inactive and rather heavy, with full supplies.

Rye.—Continues scarce. A sale was made yesterday at 69 cts.

Oats.—Are scarce, and prices have advanced. Sales of good Maryland, in the early part of the week, at 37 1/2 cents, and since at 38 a 40 cts. Clovered.—The market ranges, as in quality, at \$4 a \$5 from stores—very little, however, is sold at the highest rate.

Those persons who have consented to join a volunteer Rifle Corps, and all who wish to become members, are requested to meet at Mr. Solomon Barrott's tavern, on Saturday evening next at half past 7 o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT MARYLAND.

WILL leave Baltimore for Annapolis, Castlehaven and Easton, on FRIDAY the 10th inst. the 10th inst., and return next day, and also on the succeeding Tuesday, and return on Wednesday, April 7.

NOTICE.

RETAILERS, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.
April 7 10am (G)

NOTICE.

To persons having business with the Patent Office.

THE Patent Law directs, that "every individual, before he presents his petition to the Secretary of State signifying his desire of obtaining a Patent, shall pay into the Treasury thirty dollars, and shall take duplicate receipts; one of which receipts he shall deliver to the Secretary of State, when he presents his petition."

It has been the practice, in many cases, to send the money above mentioned to the Secretary of State, or to the Superintendent of the Patent Office; but, in future, all applicants for Patents will conform to the directions of the law on the subject, and make the required payments into the Treasury.

It will be a compliance with the law, in this respect, to pay the money to the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or to his credit in any one of the selected deposite banks. The receipts should state by whom the payment is made, and for what object.

As a notice to this effect was published on the 3d of October last, sufficient time has elapsed for its being known to those interested. Therefore, fees for patents which may be sent to the Secretary of State or Superintendent of the Patent Office, after the 1st of May will be returned.

Fees for copies or patents, specifications, or drawings, or for recording assignments, should be remitted to the Superintendent of the Patent Office, in coin, where they amount to less than five dollars, as bank notes under that sum will not be received.

JOHN FORSYTH, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
April 1, 1835.

The newspapers authorized to publish the laws will insert this notice weekly three times, and send their accounts to the Superintendent of the Patent Office.

April 7 w3t

LOOK AT THIS.

THE Subscriber has discontinued his business, and he hereby notifies all persons who are indebted to him on book accounts, to call on him and close them, as he intends to close up his business.

ALEX. DODD.
April 7 3w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of the present month, if fair, or the next fair day thereafter, all the personal estate of Benjamin Denny, Senr. dec'd. negroes excepted, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-blades, Top-fodder and Wheat Straw—Also Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and the crop of wheat seeded in the ground.

Terms of sale.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, by the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by

ROBERT H. RHODES, Agent for Mary Ann Denny, Adm'r. with the will annexed of Benj. Denny, senr. dec'd
April 7 ts

JOHN W. MILLIS,



COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER.

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

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MATERIALS

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

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

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

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

By the subscriber wishing to obtain a Bony Mackin. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

PARSONAGE SEMINARY.

An examination of the Students of the Parsonage Seminary will take place on TUESDAY the 14th inst. The parents and friends of the boys are respectfully invited to attend.

April 7th te

MAIL STAGE.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centerville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centerville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centerville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M. Fare from Easton to Centerville, \$1.50 " " Easton to Wye Mills, 1.00 " " Wye Mills to Centerville, .50 All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, April 4, 1835.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

PETER TARR.
Feb 3 ts (G)

The Celebrated Horse

IVANHOE, WILL be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April, inst. at the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo, in Miles River Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season.

IVANHOE was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure footed gettler, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county (of the same age).

FAYETTE GIBSON, HENRY PRICE,
Talbot co, April 4th, 1835. If

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

BEST MATERIALS.

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

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

The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.
April 4 ts (Geo3w)

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton or in the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES.

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

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

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call. The public's humble serv't.

SOLOMON MERRICK.
April 4 ts

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL BOARD of Examiners for the Eastern Shore.

Shore, will meet at Easton on the 3d Wednesday, the 15th of April, instant, to grant Licenses to qualified applicants, to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.

Per order of the Board.
THEODORE DENNY, Sec.
April 4 4w

Schooners for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale two valuable Schooners, completely fitted and rigged, one of them about 80 tons burthen, will carry about 3,000 bushels of grain, built of the best materials, copper fastened, and has been running about two years. The other is new, pilot boat built, iron fastened, of the best timber which our country will afford, and will carry about 1,200 bushels. They are first rate sailers. Persons wishing to purchase, will be informed when and where they can see either of these schooners, by application in person by letter, to the subscriber living near St. Michaels, Talbot county Md.

WM. W. LOWE.

P. S. They are now both in good order, and prepared to receive freights to any part of the Bay.

April 4 3w

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

HAVE just received a part of their supply of

SPRING GOODS.

Among which are a variety of coarse Domestic Goods, and a full supply of Groceries, Hardware, &c.

March 31 3w

Branch Bank at Easton.

MARCH 30th, 1835.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.
March 31 3w (G)

A CARD.

THE customers of my blacksmith's shop will please to take notice, that their bills or 1834 are drawn off and left at the Post Office with Edward Mullikin, Esq. on whom they are requested to call and settle the same, either by payment or acknowledgment.

RICHARD SPENCER
Jan 24

FOR SALE.

A YOKE of young, well broke OXEN, and a good OX CART, low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply to

JAMES BENNY.
Easton, Feb. 17

FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County, will be held, on Monday, the 13th of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Church at Easton.

The members of the Society are earnestly requested to attend, and the Board of Managers will be gratified by the presence of any who may take interest in the distribution of the Bible.

March 23 tm

The Farmer's and Citizen's

RETREAT.

THE Subscriber, having removed to the above named Establishment on Washington street, adjoining the Office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. nearly opposite the store of Mr. James Wilson, and directly opposite the Office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate gentlemen and their horses, and intends always to keep, while in season,

OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL, &c. &c.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by diligence and attention to business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public.

HENRY CLIFT.
Jan 31 7t

N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by H. C.

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

Baltimore,—lec 2 6m
J. H. PAGE.

Millinery and Mantua Making.

MISS ELIZABETH MILLIS.

HAVING lately returned from Baltimore, where she has been at work in the above business, in the employment and under the instruction of a lady considered equal to any in the city, in the style and finish of her work, and having made arrangements for the early and regular receipt of the fashions as they appear, offers her services to the ladies of Easton and the adjoining country, in the business of MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING generally. She has taken the room or store formerly occupied by Mrs. Gibbs, between the residence of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson and the store of Mr. Jas. Wilson, where she would be pleased that the ladies would call and give her work a trial.

Jan 17 ts

TIN WARE.

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

Experienced Workman,

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

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

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
Jan 10 ts

BASHAW.

THE services of this fine animal will be again offered this Spring. He will stand at the Trappe, and in the Chapel district, stopping on his way at the farm of one of the subscribers near Easton. The foals of Bashaw have now been tested; they are quick walkers, have fine spirit, and are readily broken.

TERMS.

Five dollars the Spring's chance, \$10 to insure, and 25 cents to the groom in each case. Those who put three or more mares, will have to pay but \$4 for each, the Spring's chance, and \$5 to insure the same number, and this will be the only exceptions to the above rates. It will therefore be utterly useless for persons to offer or expect any other reductions. Those who part with mares that have been insured, will be required to pay the insurance.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH, N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
March 28 ts

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

The Thorough-bred Horse, MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

WILL be on his stand in Centerville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centerville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valantine, &c. with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c. see Handbill.

JAMES SEWELL.
March 31

By the Centerville Times will copy the above.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot County will meet at their Office in the Court House on Tuesday the 3d of March next. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 31st March and Supervisors of roads on Tuesday the 7th day of April, next. Applicants for the office of Constable will please hand in their applications to the Clerk on or before the 24th March, and those persons now holding warrants as supervisors of roads are particularly requested to make known to the Clerk whether or not they wish to be continued.

By order of the Commissioners,
THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clerk.
Feb. 21.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

20th MARCH, Anno Domini, 1835.

ON application of THOMAS JENKINS, Administrator of Henry M. Bowdle, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

Test,
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry M. Bowdle, late of Talbot county

GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COM- PANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational recreations of life, it is presumed that this Journal, possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design, cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewn with any of the charms of novelty to ensure its popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confident, however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or negligent in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA.—Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vaude Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticism, especially excluding individual comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted,—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.—A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated Thoroughbred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING.—Under this caption, will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes undergo in the fashionable circles constantly under go; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full-length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Songster, consisting of a great variety of Popular Airs, set to Music—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will be prepared, and its publication of facts will be authentic, ready Record of Reference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces—the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—to be had for an unprecedented small sum!—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress will find this an invaluable guide.

THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address **SMITH & ALEXANDER**, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. A specimen number may be had on application at the office. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Country editors, who insert the above advertisement three or four times will be entitled to an exchange.

The Farmer and Gardener.

AND Live-Stock Breeder & Manager.

IS a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. (When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.)
2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party, here or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually,) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct: but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "tillers of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; party politics and religious discussions being wholly excluded. The paper is intended to be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

An argument and offer.—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or loss. This item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture.

6. If any farmer is doubtful on this point, let him send an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in good order,) and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the agricultural paper of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a large sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year: but to those who pay the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, book, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.
2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.
3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 current in Baltimore, free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.
4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best prices from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page devoted to the notices of advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unprecedented terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.

dec 20

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE Ohio Farmer and Western Horti- culturalist.

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Medary.
Well aware of the peculiar difficulties attending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than that of the cultivation of the soil and the various subjects connected with it, the editor of the Ohio Farmer is determined to persevere in his labors.

The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be commenced on the first day of January, 1835. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agriculture and Horticulture in general, to aid in its circulation, and to enrich its columns with contributions from their pens. During the short period of its publication it has received countenance and circulation fully equal to the anticipations of the editor, and he thinks to warrant a more general support.

The proper culture of the soil—improving live stock—diseases of animals—the improvement in the culture of garden and field vegetables—and mechanic arts, and agricultural and garden implements—Domestic Economy—Botany—Geology—Natural History—Chemistry, &c. will all receive due attention, from both original communications and extracts from the most approved works.

In addition to the interests of the first volume, the editor is making preparations to en-

live and improve the Farmer by numerous Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above enumerated. As this will necessarily incur a heavy expense, a corresponding patronage is expected and solicited.

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in the course of this volume, to give, from time to time, a condensed view of the agricultural condition and resources of the great Mississippi Valley—the points where emigration for the time being is most tending—the prospects held out to emigrants—the face and health of the country—the prices of land—the facilities of navigation, and the streams for milling and manufacturing purposes, &c.

Such information is of the utmost importance to emigrating farmers, and as closely connected with the cultivation of the soil itself, or the products suitable to such cultivation. As this branch of the work will extend its circulation to some considerable extent among eastern gentlemen, and others who wish to purchase Western lands, the holders of such lands would find it to their interest to make the same known through its columns; and whenever this is done to any extent, the description of such lands will be published on a separate sheet, and forwarded as a cover to the Farmer. The usual prices of advertising will only be charged. No charge, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication, descriptive of lands, face, and health of the country, &c.

8. A List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

TERMS.

The Ohio Farmer is published twice a month at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. It is expressly reduced to this price (much below what is safe for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote agricultural science. All notes on solvent banks received. Payable lands may be paid by mail, at our risk, free of postage.

Persons obtaining 5 subscribers, shall have the 6th copy gratis; or for \$20, shall have 25 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies, are authorized agents, and requested to act as such.

Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please publish the above, and forward their papers for exchange.

Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834.—dec 27

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county

sept 9

APPRENTICE

WANTED, to the Tin plate working, an apprentice; a lad of good connections from the country would be preferred. Apply to

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

feb 17

LIST OF LETTERS

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

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|
| A | Isaac Adams | John Harrington |
| B | James Hopkins | James Hopkins |
| C | Miss Bennett | James Hall |
| D | James Bowie Esq. | Josiah O. Ham 2 |
| E | A. C. Bullitt | Rev. Alfred Holmead |
| F | Samuel Bush | Mrs. Hammond |
| G | A. Bailey | Mrs. A. K. Homsley |
| H | Solomon Barrett 2 | Dr. Solomon M. Jen- |
| I | Margaret Benny | kins |
| J | Charles Benson | Wm. L. Jones |
| K | Charles Benson | Lemuel Johnson |
| L | Wm. W. Boardly | Isabel Johnson |
| M | Mary Ann Bohon | K |
| N | Nathan G. Bryson | Samuel T. Kennard |
| O | John Bender | Ann Layton |
| P | John Bell | William Loveday |
| Q | Lydia Bush | T. M. Leavenworth |
| R | William Barnett 2 | M |
| S | Susan E. Coudige | John Moran |
| T | Dr. John A. Clough | Solomon Merrick |
| U | Samuel Chamberlain | A. M. McKnight |
| V | Henrietta M. Cham- | Elijah McDowell |
| W | berlain | Skinner Newman |
| X | Edward Crisp | Ellen Newcomb |
| Y | Rachel Comegys | Esq. Nichols |
| Z | Joseph R. Carey | Joseph K. Neale |
| | Richardson Colfison | O |
| | Daniel Carson | Thomas Olden |
| | M. P. Cursey | P |
| | George Parrott | George Parrott |
| | Dr. Wm. Pernell | Dr. Wm. Pernell |
| | John P. Pace Esq. | John P. Pace Esq. |
| | The Prothonotary | The Prothonotary |
| | R | R |
| | Capt. Robert Delahay | Mrs. Russell |
| | Dr. Theodore Denny | Mrs. Ridgway |
| | R. Dinsmore | Jacob Reese |
| | | Caroline Rouse |
| | | Garrison Reese |
| | J. Joseph Floyd | P. Sackett 50 |
| | John B. Firbanks | Sackett & Doyle 14 |
| | James Fickey | Henry Simpson |
| | Sophy Flamer | Samuel Snel |
| | G | Hugh Sherwood |
| | Ann M. Goldsborough | Wm. E. Shannahan |
| | Elizabeth T. Goldsbor- | John Stevens |
| | rough | T |
| | James Gillin | John Tarbutton |
| | David P. Hall | Mahala Townsend |
| | A. Graham | Emily Upshur |
| | Hon. R. H. Goldsbor- | Mary Vickers |
| | rough | Mary P. Vanderford |
| | John Griffith | E. S. Winder |
| | T. Goldsborough | Capt. Wm. H. Watts |
| | H | Matilda A. Wright |
| | John Hargan | Gustus Whitby |
| | Wm. Hugglett 2 | Mary Warwick |
| | Daniel Hall | |
| | Harriet Hayward | |
| | Mary Jane Hopkins | |
| | Thos. Henrix | |
| | Hannah Hackitt | |

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

Those who have no regular accounts, but who are indebted for small amounts, are informed that they must settle without delay, if they wish to avoid the payment of costs to an officer.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

april 4

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

jan 3

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American people.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise: Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscapes; Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company, 47 Court st. Boston, July 17—dec 13

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



MAKING.

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

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

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

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

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

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

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

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

A. & H.

Jan 20

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

TO TRAVELLERS.

HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess Anne, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between those towns. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock; and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

ROBERT COOPER.

dec 80

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner.

ORDER OF INDEPENDENT

ODD FELLOWS.

A PROCESSION of this Order will take place in Cambridge on MONDAY the 27th day of April next, the anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the United States. The Brethren generally are respectfully invited to attend. The procession will leave the Hall of Dorchester Lodge at 10 o'clock, and proceed to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where divine service will be performed.

An excellent Band of Music will attend the procession.

By order,

JEREMIAH C. WRIGHT, Sec.

60-Editors who are favorable to Odd Fellowship will oblige the Fraternity by inserting the above until the day of procession.

march 31

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days; during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's old't serv't.

J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

VIA MILES RIVER FERRY.

Schooner William & Henry.

JAMES STEWART—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting,) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant.

WM. TOWNSEND.

63- Passage to or from Baltimore, and found,

\$1.50

feb 28

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,

Master.

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

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

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10

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

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

S. H. B.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BRISTON & HARPER is this day mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper who is legally authorized to receive the same.

THOMAS BEASTON,

THOMAS HARPER,

Easton, Feb. 14th, 1835—feb 17

3w

REMOVAL

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

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

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.
The semi-weekly, printed and published every
Friday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per an-
num, if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge
the debt, and the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at
two dollars and fifty cents, if paid in advance, two
dollars will discharge the debt.
All payments for the half year, made during the
first three months, will be deemed payments in ad-
vance, and all payments for the year, made during the
first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.
No subscription will be received for less than six
months, nor discount of more than five per cent be
allowed on advertisements exceeding a square, inserted
three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for
each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in
proportion.

POETRY.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

I CAN'T DECIDE.

I can't decide, I can't decide,
And know not what to do;
I'm so perplexed, and teased, and tried,
Between by suitors, two.
The charms of each fairly seem,
I weigh their merits well;
But which must be the happy man
Is more than I can tell.
I ponder o'er, but cannot see
Which way the odds incline;
Sir William, he is twenty-three,
Sir Paul is sixty-nine.
'Tis three to one in point of age,
And that's a difference wide;
But hear me out, and I'll engage
You'll say I can't decide.

I've thought it o'er from week to week;
The odds may thus be told—
Sir William has a blooming cheek,
Sir Paul has bags of gold;
Sir William's fair, well-shap'd and tall,
He has my heart's true clear;
But there's pin money with Sir Paul,
Three thousand pounds a year.

My choice undid from them both;
With equal claims they stand;
This has a hand at tender notes,
That tender notes of hand.
On either side they rise to view,
'Tis quite perplexing still;
Here I see many a billet-doux,
There does a man a bill.

Sir William is a charming youth—
So well he plays and sings;
And then he vows eternal truth,
And says such tender things.
Sir Paul's a dull old stupid bore—
The truth can't be denied—
But who'd refuse a coach and four?
Indeed I can't decide.

I can't decide—but back! I hear
Sir Paul, as I'm alive!
'I said three thousand pounds a year,
But now I'll make it five.'
Five thousand pounds! my stars! the die
Is cast, and I'm your bride!
Fate has ordain'd it, so I'll cry
No more—I can't decide!"

From Washington Irving's New Work.

THE ALARM CAMP.

We now came to a halt, and had to content
ourselves with an indifferent encampment. It
was in a grove of scrub-oaks, on the borders
of a deep ravine, at the bottom of which were
a few scanty pools of water. We were just at
the foot of a gradually sloping hill, covered
with half withered grass, that afforded meagre
pasture. In the spot where we had encamp-
ed, the grass was high and parched. The
view around was circuitous and much shut
in by gently swelling hills.

Just as we were encamping, Tomlin arrived,
all glorious, from his hunting match; his horses
hung all round with buffalo meat. Accord-
ing to his own account, he had laid low two
mighty bulls. As usual, we deduced one of
his boastings; but now that he had some-
thing real to vaunt about, there was no re-
straining the valor of his tongue.

After having in some measure appeased his
vanity by boasting of his exploit, he informed
us that he had observed the fresh track of hor-
ses, which, from various circumstances, he sus-
pected to have been made by some roving band
of Pawnees. This caused some little uneasi-
ness. The young men who had left the encam-
ment in pursuit of the two buffaloes, had not
yet returned; and apprehensions were expressed
that they might be waylaid and attacked. Our
veteran hunter, Old Ryan, also immediately
on our halting to encamp, had gone off on foot
in company with a young disciple. "Dat old
man will have his brains knocked out by de
Pawnees yet," said Beattie. "He tink he
know every ting, but don't know Pawnees, any
how."

Taking his rifle, the captain repaired on foot
to reconnoitre the country from the naked sum-
mit of one of the neighbouring hills. In the
mean time, the horses were hobbled and turned
loose to graze in the adjacent fields; and wood
was cut, and fires made, to prepare the evening's
repast.

Suddenly there was an alarm of fire in the
camp! The flame from one of the kindling
fires had caught to the tall dry grass: a breeze
was blowing, there was danger that the camp
would soon be wrapped in a light blaze. "Look
to the horses!" cried one; "drag away the lag-
gards!" cried another. "Take care of the rifles
and powder-horns!" cried a third. All was
hurry-scurry and uproar. The horses dashed
wildly about; some of the men snatched away
rifles and powder-horns, others dragged a sad-
dle and saddle-bags. Meantime, one thought
of quelling the fire, nor indeed knew how to
quell it. Beattie, however, and his comrades
attacked it in the Indian mode, beating down
the edges of the fire with blankets and horse-
clothes, and endeavoring to prevent its spread-
ing among the grass; the rangers followed their
example, and in a little while the flames were
happily quelled.

The fires were now properly kindled on
places from which the dry grass had been clear-
ed away. The horses were scattered about a
small valley, and on the sloping hill side, crop-
ping the scanty herbage. Tomlin was prepar-
ing a sumptuous evening's meal from buffalo

meat, promising us a rich soup, a prime piece of
roast beef, but we were doomed to experience
another and more serious alarm.

There was an indistinct cry from some ran-
gers on the summit of the hill, of which we
could only distinguish the words, "The horses!
the horses! get in the horses!"

Immediately a clamor of voices arose; shouts,
inquiries, replies, were all mingled together, so
that nothing could be clearly understood and
every one drew his own inference.

The captain has started buffaloes," cried one,
"and wants horses for the chase." Immediately
a number of rangers seized their rifles,
and scampered for the hill top. "The prairie
is on fire beyond the hill," cried another, "I
see the smoke—the captain means we shall
drive the horses beyond the brook."

By this time a ranger from the hill had reach-
ed the skirts of the camp. He was almost
breathless, and could only say that the Captain
had seen Indians at a distance.

Pawnees! Pawnees! was now the cry
among the warriors. "Drive the horses into the camp!" cried one. "Saddle
the horses!" cried another. "Form, the line!"
cried a third. There was now a scene of
clamour and confusion that baffles all descrip-
tion. The rangers were scampering about the
adjacent field in pursuit of their horses. One
might be seen tugging his steed along by a
halter; another without a halter, riding bare back-
ed; another driving a hobbled horse before him,
that made awkward leaps like a kangaroo.

The alarm increased. Word was brought
from the lower end of the camp that there was
a band of Pawnees in a neighbouring valley.
They had shot Old Ryan through the head, and
were chasing his companion! "No, it was not
Ryan that was killed—it was one of the hun-
ters that had been after the two buffaloes."

"There are three hundred Pawnees just be-
yond the hill," cried one voice. "More, more!"
cried another.

Our situation, shut in among hills, prevent-
ed our seeing to any distance, and left us prey
to all these rumours. A cruel enemy was sup-
posed to be at hand, and an immediate attack
apprehended. The horses by this time were
driven into the camp, and were dashing about
among the fires, and trampling upon the bag-
gage. Every one endeavored to prepare for
action; but here was the perplexity. During
the late alarm of fire, the saddles, bridles, rifles,
powder-horns, and other equipments, had been
snatched out of their places, and thrown helter
skelter among the trees.

"Where is my saddle?" cried one. "Has any-
one seen my rifle?" cried another. "Who will
lend me a ball?" cried a third; who was load-
ing his piece. "I have lost my bullet pouch." For
God's sake, help me to girth this horse!"
cried another; "he's so restive I can do nothing
with him." In his hurry and worry, he had
put on the saddle the hind part before!

So we affected to swagger & talk bold; others
sitting still, but went on steadily, preparing
their horses and weapons, and on these I felt
the most reliance. Some were evidently exci-
ted and elated with the idea of an encounter with
Indians, and none more so than my young Swiss
fellow traveller, who had a passion for wild ad-
venture. Our man Beattie, led his horses in
the rear of the camp, placed his rifle against a
tree, then seated himself by the fire in perfect
silence. On the other hand, Little Tomlin, who
was busy cooking, stopped every moment from
his work to play the fiddle, singing, swear-
ing, and affecting an unusual familiarity, which
imade me strongly suspect that there was some
little fight at the bottom, to cause all this effec-
tiveness.

About a dozen of the rangers, as soon as they
could saddle their horses, dashed off in the di-
rection in which the Pawnees were said to have
attacked the hunters. It was now deter-
mined in case our camp should be assailed, to
put our horses in the ravine in rear, where they
would be out of danger from arrow or rifle ball,
and take our stand within the edge of the ravine.
This would serve as a trench, and the trees and
thickets with which it was bordered, would be
sufficient to turn aside any shaft of the enemy.

The Pawnees, besides, are wary of
attacking any covert of the kind; their war-
riors, not having already observed, lies in the open
prairie, where, mounted upon their fleet horses,
they can swoop like hawks upon their enemy,
or wheel about him and discharged their arrows.
Still I could not but perceive, that in case of being
attacked by such a number of these well-
mounted and warlike savages as were said to
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hunts. Distant shots were heard at inter-
vals, which were supposed to be fired by those
who had sallied out to rescue their comrades.

Several more rangers, having completed their
equipments, now rode forth in the direction of
the firing; others looked anxious and uneasy.

"If they are as numerous as they are said to
be," said one, "and well mounted as they gen-
erally are, we shall be a bad match for them
with our jaded horses."

"Well," replied the Captain, "we have a
strong encampment, and can stand a siege."
"Ay, but they may set fire to the prairie in
the night and burn us out of our encampment."
"We will then set up a counter fire!"

The word was now passed that a man on
horseback approached the camp.

"It is one of the hunters! It is Clements!"
"He brings buffalo meat!" was announced by
several voices as the horseman drew near.

It was, in fact, one of the rangers who had
set off in the morning in pursuit of the two
buffaloes. He rode into the camp, with the
spoils of the chase hanging round his horse, and
followed by his companions, all sound and un-
harmed, and equally well laden. They proceed-
ed to give an account of a grand gallop they
had after the two buffaloes and how many shots
it had cost them to bring one to the ground.

"Well, but the Pawnees—the Pawnees—
where are the Pawnees?"
"What Pawnees?"
"The Pawnees that attacked you?"
"No one attacked us."

"But have you seen no Indians on your way?"
"Yes, two of us got to the top of the hill to
look out for the camp, and saw a fellow on
an opposite hill cutting queer antics, who seem-
ed to be an Indian."

"Pshaw! that was I!" said the Captain.
Here the bubble burst. The whole alarm
had risen from this mutual mistake of the Cap-
tain and the two rangers. As to the report of
three hundred Pawnees and their attack on the
hunters, it proved to be a wanton fabrication;
of which no further notice was taken; though
the author deserved to have been sought out,
and severely punished.

There being no longer any prospect of fight-
ing, every one now thought of eating, and here
the stomachs throughout the camp were in u-
nison. Toisich served up to us his promised re-
giment of buffalo soup and buffalo beef. The
soup was peppered most horribly, and the roast
beef proved the bull to have been one of the pa-
triarchs of the prairie: never did I have to eat
a fatter morsel. However, it was our first
repast, and we ate it up with a good appetite.

After the fatigues and agitations of the day,
the camp soon sunk into a profound sleep, ex-
cepting those on guard, who were more than
usually on the alert; for the traces recently seen
of Pawnees, and the certainty that we were in
the midst of their hunting grounds, excited to
constant vigilance. About half past ten o'clock
we were all startled from sleep by a new alarm.
A sentinel had fired off his rifle and run into
camp crying that there were Indians on hand.

Every one was on his legs in an instant.—
Some seized their rifles; some were about to
saddle their horses; some hastened to the Cap-
tain's lodge, but were ordered back to their
respective fires. The sentinel was examined.
He declared he had seen an Indian approach,
crawling along the ground; whereupon he fir-
ed upon him, and ran into the camp.

The Captain gave us his opinion, that the sup-
posed Indian was a wolf; he reproached the sen-
tinel for deserting his post, and obliged him to
return to it. Many seemed inclined to give cred-
it to the story of the sentinel; for the events of the
day had predisposed them to apprehend lurking
foes and sudden assaults during the darkness of
the night. For a long time they sat round the
fires, with rifle in hand, carrying on low mur-
muring conversations, and listening for some
new alarm. Nothing further, however, occur-
ed; the voices gradually died away; the gossip-
ers nodded and dozed, and sunk to rest, and
by degrees, silence and sleep once more stole
over the camp.

CONJUGAL ENDEARMENTS.
"My dear, I'll thank you for a little more sug-
ar in my coffee, if you please."
"My dear! don't dear me, as soon have you
your mind on my dear!"

"Well, my devil then—I'll thank you for a lit-
tle more sugar in my coffee."
At this proof of affection on the part of her
husband, Mrs. Snapdragon burst into a flood
of tears. She had got up, as the saying is,
"wrong end foremost; that morning, & nothing
could please her. She was no more satisfied
with being called my devil than my dear, but
she preferred it. On the contrary she took her
husband bitterly to task for his ready compli-
ance with her suggestions.

"Oh, you vile, wicked, good for nothing
man! she exclaimed, "is it thus you treat your af-
fectionate wife? Is it thus that you apply names
to her, which I dare not mention?"

"But my devil, you did mention it just now."
—You suggested the idea—you put the very
words into my mouth, and I always like to
comply with your wishes, you know. So, my
dear—my devil I mean—a little more sugar, if
you please."

"Sugar! I won't give you a jot more. I'll see
you hang first. You use more sweetening
than your odious neck is worth."

"I've acquired that habit from having so
sweet a wife. Besides I pay for it out of my own
money."

"You reproach me with my poverty, will
you? If I didn't bring you any money, I brought
respectable connexions, and—"

"True, you brought all your connexions,"
"Now you reproach me with that, do you? I
dare say you gudge my connexions every
mouthful they eat while they're here."

"I gudge nothing, my dear—I would say my
dear—"

"Don't use that word again, Mr. Snapdragon
—if you do, I'll leave the table."

"Thank you my love—then I'll help myself
to sugar."

"Yes, and you'd help yourself to another wife,
I dare say, if I was gone."

"I'm afraid there is but little chance for that.
—But my coffee is cooling, while I'm waiting
for the sugar."

"Then it'll be like your love, which has been
cooling ever since we married."

"Thank you, dear, there's nothing like a
sharp acid for a cooling draught."

"Sharp acid! Do you call me a sharp acid? I'll
not endure your taunts any longer. I'll go home
with my connexions. I'll have a separate main-
tenance."

"Whenever you please, my dear—my dar-
ling!"

"I won't take such language from you. (Go-
ing with the sugar bowl in her hand.)
"Leave me the sugar, if you please."
"Here, take it!" (Throwing it at his head
and exit.)—N. Y. Trans.

COL. CROCKETT'S TOUR
VIA TO BOSTON.

But I must quit my philosophy, and tell you
where I stopped in Boston—and that was just
where any one that has plenty of cash, and plenty
of good will for pleasure, would like—in a
clean street, with a tavern on one side, and the
streets on the other, and both called Tremont. Mr.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC. No. 29.]
AN ACT making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for certain roads, and for making examinations and surveys, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, viz:

For the road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, three thousand dollars.

For the road from Detroit to Saganaw bay, ten thousand dollars.

For the road from Detroit to Grand river of Lake Michigan, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the road from Detroit towards Chicago, in the Territory of Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the road from La Plaine bay to intersect the road to Chicago, within the Territory of Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the construction of a road from a point opposite to Memphis, to Wm. Strong's house, on the St. Francis river, in the Territory of Arkansas, in addition to the balance of former appropriation, one hundred and six thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys under the act of thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairing the military road in Florida, from Pensacola to Tallahassee, and thence to St. Augustine, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the payment of Isaiah Frost, for work heretofore done by him, on the Cumberland road, the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars.

JNO. BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States,
President of the Senate.
ANDREW JACKSON.

APPROVED, March 3, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 30.]
AN ACT granting to the borough of Michilimackinac certain grounds for public purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and there is hereby, granted to the Corporation of the borough of Michilimackinac, for public purposes exclusively, a lot of ground, containing by estimation, eight acres, being more or less, common by the inhabitants of said borough, lying between a lot of land, the property of Doctor David Mitchell, and another lot of land the property of the heirs of Ezekiel Solomon, deceased.

APPROVED, March 3, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 31.]
AN ACT further to extend the time allowed for the execution of the duties of the commission for carrying into effect the convention with France.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commission created by an act entitled "An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and His Majesty the King of the French," concluded at Paris on the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one," approved July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, shall be, and is hereby, continued until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, for the execution of the duties prescribed by said act.

APPROVED, March 3, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 32.]
AN ACT further to suspend the operation of certain provisions of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the tenth and twelfth clauses of the second section of the "Act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," passed on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same are hereby further suspended, until the end of the next session of Congress.

APPROVED, March 3, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 33.]
AN ACT to authorize the construction of a Railroad upon the public lands, from Tallahassee to St. Marks in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president, directors and stockholders organized in virtue of an act of incorporation from the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct said road upon the public lands of the United States, so far as the line of said road has been or shall be made to pass through the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be granted to the said railroad company, the land over which the said road shall pass, and the said company shall have the privilege of using the timber on the public lands, for one hundred yards on each side of said railroad, in the construction and repair of said road.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be, and is hereby, granted to the said railroad company, ten acres of land at the junction of the St. Marks and Waculla rivers, (the point where the road terminates,) exclusive of such portions as shall be actually occupied by individuals, and now in their occupancy, and also exclusive of such portions as, in the opinion of the President, it may be expedient to preserve for the national defence, or other public use: Provided, nevertheless, That the several grants contained in this act, shall revert to the Government of the United States, unless the said railroad be begun in five years from the passage of this act, and completed within ten years thereafter.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing provisions shall extend to two companies organized under the authority of acts of the Legislature of Alabama, and of the Governor and Legislative Council of the Ter-

ritory of Florida, for a railroad from Pensacola to the Chatahoocnee river near Columbus in Georgia, and to such other point designated in the act of the Legislature of Alabama, in said State.

And also, another railroad authorized by acts of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, and the Territory of Florida, from the Saint Johns river in East Florida, to the Suwannee river in said Territory, or to Vacasom Bay, at the mouth of said river.

And all the rights, privileges and authority conferred in the first and second sections of this act, shall extend to the said companies mentioned in this section; and subject to the proviso of the third section, as to the time within which the railroads shall be commenced and completed.

APPROVED, March 3, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 34.]
AN ACT to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of Commissioner of Pensions, shall be and the same is hereby, continued for the term of two years, from and after the fourth day of March next and no longer.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a Commissioner of Pensions shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that he shall execute under the direction of the Secretary of War, such duties in relation to the various pension laws, as may be prescribed by the President.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and he shall also have the privilege of franking.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the duties heretofore required of, and performed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the provisions of the act approved on the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, granting allowances to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, and in relation to Virginia claims for revolutionary services and deficiency of commutation, be and the same are hereby transferred to, and made the duties of the Secretary of War, from and after the first day of June next.

APPROVED, March 3, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 35.]
AN ACT authorizing the construction of a dry dock for the navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase a site, should it be deemed most advisable, and to cause a dry dock for the naval service to be constructed, upon the fifth of September, the higher of New York or its adjacent waters, and that towards defraying the expense thereof, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, February 3, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 36.]
AN ACT supplementary to the act of the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act for the final adjustment of the claims to lands in the southeastern district of Louisiana."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the claims for lands within the southeastern district of the State of Louisiana, described by the register and receiver of the said district, in their report to the Secretary of the Treasury, hearing that, thirty-three, at New Orleans, be, and the same are hereby confirmed against any claim on the part of the United States, except the different applications hereinafter specified, to wit: in class A of said report, the following numbers: three, ten, twenty-five, thirty-two, thirty-eight, forty-six.

In class B of said report, the following numbers: twenty-six, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, 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EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1835.

We have been requested to say, that in consequence of the absence of the Rector, there will be no service at Christ Church to-morrow.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Talbot county, will be held at the Court House, Easton, on TUESDAY the 21st inst. at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed most expedient to secure harmony and energy of action in the approaching State and Presidential elections.

Public Meeting.

In Cambridge, Dorchester County.

There will be a meeting of the friends of the National Administration in Dorchester county, at Wilson's Tavern, in Cambridge, on MONDAY, 13th April, inst. at half past 3 o'clock, P. M., to appoint four delegates to meet the State Convention at Baltimore, and for the purpose of adopting such measures, as the interests of the Republican cause may seem to require.

We hope that our friends in the different counties of the Eastern Shore, will promptly respond to the call for a STATE CONVENTION in Baltimore, on the 23d inst. We deem it a measure all important to the success of Democracy in Maryland.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

We are much pleased to be able to communicate to our friends, the glorious news of the political regeneration of Connecticut. The contest last year was very close; this year, as will be seen by the annexed article from the Baltimore Republican, we have carried our entire ticket for Governor, Lieut. Governor, members of Congress, and a majority in the State Legislature.

The whig candidate for Governor, was Samuel A. Foot, Lieut. Governor, Thaddeus Betts; Congressmen, Ebenezer Jackson, Jr. Noyes Barber, Joseph Trumbull, Samuel Tweedy, Ebenezer Young, and John M. Holley. The Jacksons candidate for Governor, Henry W. Edwards; Lieut. Governor, Ebenezer Stoddard; Congressmen, Isaac Toucey, Samuel Ingham, Elisha Haley, Zalmon Wildman, Andrew T. Judson, and Lancelot Phelps. The Congressmen are chosen by general ticket—the State Senators, 21 in number, by districts—the members of the House of Delegates, by townships.

Glorious Triumph of the Cause of Democracy and Equal Rights.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

We congratulate the friends of liberty and equal rights throughout the Union on the great victory achieved by the people of the State of Connecticut over the old aristocracy and its minions. Our information to-day, leaves it no longer doubtful, that the cause of equal rights has completely triumphed. The democrats of that State have elected, by respectable majorities, their whole ticket—Governor, Congress and Legislature. The question, as we are informed by good authority, was Van Buren or anti-Van Buren; equal rights or monopoly. We do not mean to attribute this glorious result, in a great measure, to the bold and honest course taken by the democrats of Connecticut, and especially by the able and independent editor of the Hartford Times, on the subject of banks and other monopolies.—Balt. Rep.

A large portion of the returns is here given in the Republican, but we have not room left us to insert them. Our average majority, says that print, will be from 1,000 to 1,500 votes.

The following letter, says the Post, is from a highly authentic source.

NEW HAVEN, April 7, 1835.

To the Editors of the New York Evening Post. Gentlemen—I have the pleasure to say to you that Connecticut has united herself again to the good old cause of Democracy. We have sufficient information from different parts of the state to warrant the declaration that the democratic candidate for Governor, Henry W. Edwards, is elected by nearly 2000 majority, a sound democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature, and six Congressmen who are not the least tainted with Whiggery or Federalism. I have no time to give you particulars, but depend on it Whiggery is dead in Connecticut.

The returns from Virginia, so far as received, indicate but little change in the public mind since the last election. As far as the returns go, however, the friends of Democracy certainly have no cause of despondency. The art and management of the Federalists, in changing the issue from principles to men, by making it a contest between Judge White, a Southern man, and Mr. Van Buren, a Northern man, is all that can save them from a Waterloo defeat. If Judge White should remain firm to his principles, the friends of Democracy will have no cause to regret the result, be it what it may.

From the New York Commercial, April 6.

A MONTH LATER FROM EUROPE. After a long interval, we are at length enabled to announce important intelligence from Europe, by various arrivals, viz: the Utica, Depeyster, from Havre, 25th February; the Caledonia, Graham, and Roboe, Delano, from Liverpool, (16th and 21st February packets) the former having sailed on the 1st, and the latter on the 12th of March. By these arrivals, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received a large supply of European papers to the latest date—the 11th of March from London being the latest. These papers announce the opening of the new British Parliament—the election of Mr. Abercrombie as Speaker, by a majority of ten over Sir Charles Mansel-Sutton—a second defeat of the Ministry, on the address—a dissolution of the French Ministry—a change in the Portuguese Ministry—the death of the Emperor of Austria, &c. We have endeavored to gather up the most striking features of the intelligence before us—reserving

numerous as yet unopened papers for future examination.

The American Indemnity bill had not been acted upon by the Chamber of Deputies, nor do we find that the Committee had made their report. A Paris date of Feb. 21st remarks that they would do so in about a fortnight, which would carry it beyond the date to which our present advices extend. The members of the Committee had called for additional papers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The new Parliament was opened on Thursday, the 19th of February. Great crowds of people thronged the entrances both of the House of Peers and the House of Commons. Strong bodies of the Police were in attendance to preserve the peace; and the mob amused themselves by clearing the popular members of the House, and hissing and hooting the friends of Ministers. The Tory Lords and Bishops were received with tremendous yells. The Liberal Peers were loudly hissed. The hostility to the Duke of Cumberland was manifested in a manner so unequivocal as to require the most active exertions of the police to prevent actual outrage.

The Lord Chancellor entered the House exactly at two o'clock. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Ley, Chief Clerk of the Commons, appeared at the head of about 100 members, when the Commission was read by the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor then announced that, as soon as the members were sworn, his Majesty would declare the cause of calling the Parliament—directing the Commons in the mean time to repair to their usual place of sitting, and make choice of a Speaker. The Commons thereupon withdrew—prayers were read by the Bishop of Hereford, and the oaths of office were administered to the Lord Chancellor and the Lords.

There was a great rush of members on opening the doors of the Commons, at 12 o'clock. The Irish members mustered in great force. At 1 o'clock 490 members were present. At 2 o'clock Sir Robert Peel and about 100 members proceeded to the House of Lords, as already stated, and having heard the Royal Commission read, returned in about ten minutes.

Election of a Speaker.—The subject of the election of a Speaker for the House of Commons was opened by Lord Francis Egerton, a speech, in the course of which he nominated Sir Charles Mansel-Sutton, the late speaker and the candidate of the Peel party.—Mr. Denison subsequently nominated the Right Hon. James Abercrombie, the R. Dem candidate.

The House having proceeded to the election, the opposition carried their candidate, Mr. Abercrombie, by a majority of 10 votes.

There has been much breaking up of the French Ministry; but of the causes of the explosion, we are unadvised. The Paris journals were occupied with speculations as to the reconstruction of the Cabinet, and one of them positively asserts, that M. D. P. will be prime Minister. All that is known, however on the subject, is that both Soult and St. Armand have been sent for and both have arrived in Paris.

The London Morning Herald of the 11th of March contains the following: From France we received last night by express the Paris Powers with our usual Correspondence, of Monday. No progress had then been made in the Ministerial arrangements. Just as the Cabinet would be furnished, by the joint ingenuity of Marshall Soult, Count Mole, and M. Barante, the work appears to have been suddenly spoiled by the outbreaking of an intestine dissension, and it is now as much out of joint, as ever. The reck upon which these allies felt it incumbent to the amnesty, a measure which, however, notwithstanding the King's personal dislike to it, and the reluctance of M. Persil in office, is likely to be, and it is said must be, conciliated. The Courier Parisien still differs, as to the final result. The Courier Parisien persists that the Marshall led the commission of forming the Ministry; another, Marshal Gerard the Constitutionist, that it has been entrusted to M. Mole; and a third, respondent, to M. Thiers; the Ministry in its present state is thought to be the result of a great silence upon the subject.

When the Ulica left France it was generally believed that the bill of indemnity would pass the French Chamber—but the subsequent advice, by way of England, announcing the dissolution of the French Ministry, may retard the settlement of that question. At the sitting of the Deputies, on the 11th of February, a Royal Ordinance was read, appointing M. Desmoulin, Ass't. Comm'r of the Treasury, to the office of the bill relative to the American Treaty. This is the only mention we find of the American Question—this appointment had excited some surprise, as heretofore it had not been usual for the committee to choose a reporter, until they have agreed upon the questions upon which they have to decide, and arranged the basis of the project which they may have to submit. It appears that in the present case, the committee have divided the labor among all the members, each having a special question given to him to examine, and after they have all got through, their labors are to be submitted to M. Dumon to be collected and presented to the Chambers. It was supposed that the Committee would not get through before the middle or latter part of March.

The Paris Monitor, the official paper of the 12th February, expresses a doubt whether the Chambers will allow the Americans the three millions of interest, as well as the principal, and it is uncertain whether the government will recommend it, in addition to the twenty-five millions, agreeably to the treaty. The same paper adds, "The hesitation on the part of the Ministry, is represented as arising from their anxiety to steer such a middle course as at once to avoid all cause of quarrel with the United States, and at the same time secure the adoption of the Bill by the Chambers. But the treaty of 1831, recognizes the interest equally with the principal."

Public meetings in various parts of the State of New York indicate strong dissatisfaction on the part of mechanics and others with the employment of convicts in the State Prisons in mechanical trades. Judge Spencer of that State recommends that convict labor be turned to the manufacture of silk. To obtain a plentiful supply of worms he advises that bounties be given for the rearing of mulberry trees. It is estimated that the annual importation of silk goods into this country, is to the extent of four millions of dollars, exceeding considerably the value of our broad stiffs exported. Instructors in the whole process of the manufacture could be easily obtained from England, where the manufacture, as is well known, has been for some time carried on with great success, though the climate would not admit of the culture.—Balt. Amer.

Extraordinary fact in favor of temperance. The Oglethorpe, St. Lawrence county, (N.Y.) Times says, the whole tax for that county in 1833 was \$13,631 44; of which \$11,551 44 were paid for pauperism and criminal prosecutions. Of this large sum, about five sixths went to the accounts of intemperance. Of 49 persons sent to jail for crimes, 38 were intemperate. Of 150 persons received into the almshouse, 90, it is thought, were reduced to poverty by intemperance.

From the Baltimore American of Wednesday.

PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—The fair quotation to-day for Maryland red wheat is \$1.06 a bushel. A cargo of extra prime red was sold yesterday at \$1.09. One parcel of very prime Susquehanna was sold yesterday at \$1.11, and two parcels of good to-day at \$1.08 per bushel. We note the sale of two parcels of Md. white family flour wheat at \$1.21 and \$1.22. The sales of Corn, both sorts, have ranged according to quality at 65 a 68 cents, and we quote accordingly. Sales of Rye at 70 cents. We quote Oats at 35 a 36 cents.

DIED.—On Wednesday evening last, after a short illness, Edward David, son of Mr. Edward Stewart, of this town. Suddenly, in this town on Tuesday last, Adolphus D., son of Mr. David M. Smith.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Samuel Sneed, at the suit of Annanus Gossage, use of John Goldborough, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 6th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, for cash, the following property, viz: all that farm or plantation where the said Samuel Sneed now resides, known by the name of Bachelor's Branch Addition, containing fifty-seven acres of land, more or less; also one house and lot, where Henry Tomlinson resides in the year 1834; four head of horses, and six head of cattle, all seized and taken as the property of Samuel Sneed, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

JO. GRAHAM, Sh'f.

April 11 1835

The Celebrated Hunting Horse,

GRAY MESSENGER,

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILL stand for Mares this season at Centreville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: \$4 the single service, cash; \$8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; \$12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1836, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported horse Messenger, by Mr. Benfer, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, saddle, fast trotters, long life, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stands will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Stines in Centreville, and at the subscriber's stable in Trappe, and at Capt. H. Delah's stable at St. Michaels. The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN. March 25th, 1835—April 11. N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price. R. C. L.

NOTICE

To persons having business with the Patent Office.

THE Patent Law directs, that "every inventor, before he presents his petition to the Secretary of State, signifying his desire of obtaining a Patent, shall pay into the Treasury thirty dollars, and shall take duplicate receipts; one of which receipts he shall deliver to the Secretary of State, when he presents his petition."

It has been the practice, in many cases, to send the money above mentioned to the Secretary of State, or to the Superintendent of the Patent Office; but, in future, all applicants for patents will conform to the directions of the law on the subject, and make the required payments into the Treasury.

It will be a compliance with the law, in this respect, to pay the money to the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or to his credit in any one of the selected deposite banks. The receipts should state by whom the payment is made, and for what object.

As a notice to this effect was published on the 31st of October last, sufficient time has elapsed for its being known to those interested. Therefore, fees for patents which may be sent to the Secretary of State or Superintendent of the Patent Office, after the 1st of May will be returned.

Fees for copies or patents, specifications, or drawings, or for recording assignments, should be transmitted to the Superintendent of the Patent Office, in coin, where they amount to less than five dollars, as bank notes under that sum will not be received.

JOHN FORSYTH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 1, 1835.

THE newspapers authorized to publish the laws will insert this notice weekly three times, and send their accounts to the Superintendent of the Patent Office.

April 7 1835

THE STEAMBOAT MARYLAND

WILL leave Baltimore for Annapolis, Calhoun and Easton, on FRIDAY next the 10th instant, and return next day, and also on the succeeding Tuesday, and return on Wednesday.

April 7 1835

JO. GRAHAM, Sh'f.

April 7 1835

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April 7 1835

JO. GRAHAM, Sh'f.

April 7 1835

JO. GRAHAM, Sh'f.

Branch Bank at Easton,

MARCH 30th, 1835.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 24 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r. march 31 3w (G)

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of the present month, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter all the personal estate of Benjamin Denny, Senr. dec'd. negroes excepted, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-blades, Top-fodder and Wheat Straw, Also Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and the crop of wheat seeded in the ground.

Terms of sale.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, by the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required upon the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by

ROBERT H. RHODES, Agent for Mary Ann Denny, Adm'r. with the will annexed of Benj. Denny, senr. dec'd April 7 1835

LOOK AT THIS.

Who are indebted to him on book accounts, call on him and close them, as he intends to close up his business.

ALEX. DODD. April 7 3w

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

BEST MATERIALS.

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

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

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. B. FIRBANKS. April 4 1835 (G) 3w

NOTICE.—The subscriber begs leave to

inform the citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES.

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ.

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.

Do do Shoes.

Women's Boots and Shoes.

Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.

Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

He is constantly making up work of all kinds and to the order, with the view of being able to sell low for cash, hides, or, tan-bark, provided the articles of trade are delivered at the time of making the purchase.

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmon & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.

SOLOMON MERRICK. April 4 1835

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to

the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

Jan 3 1835

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME, HAVE just received a part of their supply of

SPRING GOODS.

Among which are a variety of coarse Domestic Goods, and a full supply of Groceries, Hardware, &c. march 31 3w

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL & SURGICAL

BOARD of Examiners for the Eastern Shore, will meet at Easton on the 3d Wednesday, the 15th of April, instant, to grant Licences to qualified applicants, to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.

Per order of the Board.

THEODORE DENNY, Sec. April 4 4w

NOTICE.

RETAILERS, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

JO. GRAHAM, Sh'f. April 7 1835 (G)

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April 7 1835

JO. GRAHAM, Sh'f.

April 7 1835

JO. GRAHAM, Sh'f.

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Dunsell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States. J. H. PAGE. Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

The Farmer's and Citizen's

RETREAT.

THE above named Establishment on Washington street, adjoining the Office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. nearly opposite the store of Mr. James Wilson, and directly opposite the Office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate gentlemen and their horses, and intends always to keep, while in season,

OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL, &c. &c.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and begs to express his intention to business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public.

HENRY CLIFT. Jan 31 7t

N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by H. C.

TIN WARE.

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

Experienced Workman,

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

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

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

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY. Jan 10 1835

BASHAW.

THE services of this fine animal will be again offered this Spring. He will stand at the Trappe, and in the Chapel district, stopping on his way at the farm of one of the subscribers near Easton. The foals of Bashaw have now been tested; they are quick walkers, have fine spirit, and are readily broken.

TERMS.

Five dollars the Spring's chance, \$10 to insure, and 25 cents to the groom in each case. Those who put three or more mares, will have to pay but \$4 for each, the Spring's chance, and \$5 to insure the same number, and this will be the only exceptions to the above rates. It will therefore be utterly useless for persons to offer or expect any other reductions. Those who part with mares that have been insured, will be required to pay the insurance.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, N. GOLDSBOROUGH. march 28 1835

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neill, with instructions to close every account without exception.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

Adams A. John Harrington
Isaac Adams B. James Hopkins
Miss Bennett C. James Hull
James Bowie Esq. 2 Josiah O. Ham 2
A. C. Bullitt 2 Rev. Alfred Holmead
Samuel Bush Mrs. Hammond
A. Bailey Mrs. A. K. Homaley
Samuel Barrett 2 Dr. Solomon M. Jen-
Solomon Barrett 2 am
Margaret Benny Wm. L. Jones
Katherine P. Berry Lemuel Johnson
Charles Benson Isabel Johnson
Wm. W. Boardly K
Mary Ann Bohon Samuel T. Kennard
Nathan G. Bryson Ann Layton
Mrs. Bender William Loveday
John Bell T. M. Leavenworth
Lydia Bush
William Barnett 2
C Susan E. Goodale
Dr. John A. Clough
Samuel Chamberlain
Henrietta M. Cham-
berlain
Edward Crisp
Rachel Conneys
Joseph R. Carey
Richardson Colfison
Daniel Carson
Mrs. P. Coursey
D William Dobson
Alexander Dodd
Philip Dickinson
Thomas Dulin
Capt. Robert Delahay
Dr. Theodore Denny
R. Dinmore
F Joseph Floyd
John B. Fickens
James Fickey
Sophy Flamer
G Ann M. Goldsborough
Elizabeth T. Golds-
borough
James Gillin
John D. Green
Sarr Gannon
A. Graham
Hon. R. H. Golds-
borough
John Griffith
T. Goldsborough
H John Hargan
Wm. Houghlett 2
David Hall
Harriet Hayward
Mary Jane Hopkins
Thos. Henric
Hannah Hackitt
Persons indebted for postage are reminded that their quarter bills are now due.
Those who have no regular accounts, but who are indebted for small amounts, are informed that they must settle without delay, if they wish to avoid the payment of costs to an officer.
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
April 4 3w

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county
sept 9

APPRENTICE.

WANTED, to the Tin plate working, an apprentice; a lad of good connections from the country would be preferred. Apply to
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
feb 17

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot County will meet at their Office in the Court House on Tuesday the 3d. of March next. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 31st March and Supervisors of roads on Tuesday the 7th day of April, next. Applicants for the office of Constable will please hand in their applications to the Clerk on or before the 24th March, and those persons now holding warrants as supervisors of roads are particularly requested to make known to the Clerk whether or not they wish to be continued.
By order of the Commissioners,
THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clerk.
Feb. 24.

FOR SALE.

A YOKE of YOUNG, well broke OXEN, and a good OX CART, low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply to
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, Feb. 17

FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County, will be held, on Monday, the 13th of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Church at Easton.
The members of the Society are earnestly requested to attend, and the Board of Managers will be gratified by the presence of any who may take interest in the distribution of the Bible.
march 28 1m

A CARD.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a youth to stand in a Dry Goods Store; who writes a good hand, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, one from the country would be preferred; a line addressed to O. P. through the Post office in the hand writing of the applicant will receive attention.
march 21

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

GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with a bolder promotion of the rational recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal, possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design, cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened and enterprising quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully ensured with any of the charms of novelty to draw it popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union, and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.
It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA—Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vaude Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce, to be selected with single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all individual comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted, besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF—A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thorough-bred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING—Under this caption, will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS—A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most improved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible period. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full-length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated, we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales, Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Songster, consisting of a great variety of Popular Airs, set to Music—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also, as all its publications of facts will be authentic, a ready Record of Reference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty-two popular plays and farces, the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum)—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress will find this an invaluable guide.

The GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. A specimen number may be had on application at the office. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Country editors, who insert the above advertisement three or four times will be entitled to an exchange.

The Farmer and Gardener.

AND Live-Stock Breeder & Manager.

IS a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. 2. When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.
2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note, and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.
3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When

once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually,) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct: but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "tillers of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the new theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; party politics and religious discussions being wholly excluded. The advertising page too, will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious indexes.

An argument and an offer.—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax, item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, and to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. 3. If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in kind order,) and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing it, he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a large sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year, but to those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, book, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.

2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore,) free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best prices from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unprecedented terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.
dec 20

ORDER OF INDEPENDENT ODD FELLOWS.

A PROCESSION of this Order will take place in Cambridge on MONDAY the 27th day of April next, the anniversary of Old Fellowship in the United States. The Brethren generally are respectfully invited to attend. The procession will leave the Hall of Dorchester Lodge at 10 o'clock, and proceed to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where divine service will be performed.

An excellent Band of Music will attend the procession.
By order,
JEREMIAH C. WRIGHT, Sec.
55-Editors who are favorable to Odd Fellowship will oblige the Fraternity by inserting the above until the day of procession.
march 31

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING.

WILL make another season at the same stand, —terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53 1/4, 1m 52 1/4, 1m 53 1/4, 1m 57 1/4, 1m 58 1/4, against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (see Col. Selden's h. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON, T. TILGHMAN,
jan 31 1f

PARSONAGE SEMINARY.

An examination of the Students of the Parsonage Seminary will take place on TUESDAY the 14th instant. The parents and friends of the boys are respectfully invited to attend.
april 7th 1e

JOHN W. MILLIS,



COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS

MAKER,

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

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MATERIALS

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

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

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

april 7 1e3w (G)
S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

3. The subscriber wishes to obtain a Bony Maker. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



MAKING.

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

With a large and extensive assortment of MATERIALS,

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

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GIGS, new and second hand,

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

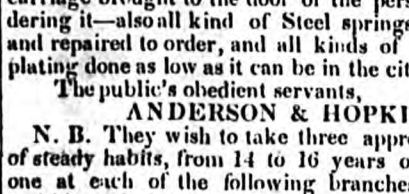
The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

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

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

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

MAIL STAGE



BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 2. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.

Fare from Easton to Centreville, \$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills, 1.00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville, .50
All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, April 4, 1835.

CASH—A number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom good titles can be given, are wanted. For such the highest cash prices will be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES M. KNIGHT.
feb 7 1f

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obedient servant,
J. E. LEONARD.

feb 17 1f

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

VIA MILES RIVER FERRY.

Schooner William & Henry.

JAMES STEWART—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting,) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant.

WM. TOWNSEND.
3. Passage to or from Baltimore, and back, \$1.50.
feb 28 1f

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLEND NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,

WILL commence her regular trips be-

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

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

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

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

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.
The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

feb 10 1f

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

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

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BEASTON & HARPER is this day mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper who is legally authorized to receive the same.

THOMAS BEASTON,
THOMAS HARPER.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Thomas Harper who respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.

T. HARPER.
Easton, Feb. 14th, 1835—feb 17 3w

REMOVAL

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

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HATS,

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

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

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

ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 10 1f

TO TRAVELLERS.

HAVING taken upon myself the contract

for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess Anne, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between those towns. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock; and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

ROBERT COOPER.

dec 30 1f
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

The thoroughbred Race Horse

RIPLEY.

The Property of John C. Craig.

A HANDSOME chestnut, seven years old, the ensuing spring, five feet three inches high, of fine form, beautiful action, and exhibiting great strength in his appearance commanding, admired and approved.—He will stand this season at Centreville and Easton—commencing at Centreville on the first of March, remaining a week at a time at each place. He is now ready to receive orders at the following low prices, viz. \$10 the single leap, cash; \$15 the season, payable the first of August next, when it will expire—and \$25 to insure a mare, payable as soon as she is known to be in foal or parted with—\$1 to the groom for each mare payable when she is put to the horse.

PEDIGREE.

RIPLEY'S sire was the celebrated race horse Sir Charles, the best son of the renowned Sir Archy. His dam was the famous running mare Betsy Robinson, by Thaddeus, dam Maria, by Sir Archy, imported Sir Harry—imported Dare Devil—Batt and Madrin's Fear-naught—imported Janus out of a thorough-bred mare. See Turf Register, vol. 3d, page 430.

The blood and distinguished performances of Sir Charles his sire—Sir Archy his grand sire—and of Betsy Robinson his dam, proves him to be of a running family. His own successful performances, also, on Long

EASTERN-SHORE WIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. I.—No. 28.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1835.

THE EASTERN SHORE WIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER.

Published weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum, if paid in advance, three dollars if paid in advance, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.
All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.
No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approval of the publisher.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

(From the Portsmouth Gazette.)

THE CONSTITUTION.

Again o'er the water "Old Ironsides" goes,
Her white wings are waving each zephyr that blows;
Brave men she bears with her upon her high deck,
Who fear not the foe and heed not the wreck.

Her streamers are flaunting the breezes at play,
Her proud brow now dashes aloft the white spray,
The foam of the billows breaks over her side,
As on through the ocean she sails in her pride.

Her rank and file, from her bow to her stern, are bold,
The man-of-war's men, from her bow to her stern, are bold,
For the man-of-war's men, from her bow to her stern, are bold,
For the man-of-war's men, from her bow to her stern, are bold.

The tyrant on land his power may rave,
He carries no dread to the hearts of the brave!
The slave on the land in his fetters may weep,
But freedom belongs to the "sons of the deep!"

Who does not remember when Britain's proud host
With dark devastations o'ershadowed our coast?
'Twas America's war who met the proud foe,
And the Cross of St. George in triumph laid low.

When invasion threaten'd our country with blood,
And treachery, shrouded in open day stood,
When pale disaffection hover'd over the land,
And the bond of the Union seem'd crumbling to sand.

Then valiant and calm rose the sons of the sea,
And in echoes of thunder show'd their country was free,
And taught the proud foe that American Stars,
Still in triumph upheld the bright Stripes and Stars.

The craven may tremble at war's loud alarms,
To them the red battle bath nothing of charms,
On board of Old Ironsides, who reefs of foes!
Except how more we die with them to close!

Success then attend thee, thou ship of our pride,
Still over the billows triumphantly ride,
And thy banner on high, the hope of the brave,
And the dream of the sailor, with glory and wave.

PRIZE TALE.

The Wondrous Tale of a Little Man in Gosling Green.

And with a tale, forsooth, he cometh unto you;
With a tale, which holdeth children from play,
And old men from the chimney corner,
And pretending no more, doth intend the winning of the mind from wickedness to virtue.

SIR PHILIP STONEY.

In which the Author describes a Village so far Down East as to be beyond Searsville; but south of the Little Man in Gosling Green.

Upon the margin of one of the blue rivers that pour their tributary waters into the broad lap of Merry-meeting Bay, stands the village of Bunstock, a drowsy land, where the rush of a waterfall lulls the inhabitants into a dreamy state of existence, leaving them neither quite asleep, nor quite awake. The village is intersected by a wide street, which yawns to receive the weary traveller; while around it are pleasant woodland walks, and groves of trees, that perfume the air, and are cheerful with the bark of the squirrel and the twitter of birds. On an eminence at one extremity of the village stands a meeting-house all windows, with a lightning-rod bent at right angles to the steeple, and reaching no farther down than the second story, the remainder having fallen to decay. A dial without hands ornaments the front of the tower, and the steeple is surmounted by a weathercock in the shape of a boot-jack; so that instead of asking which way the wind blows, it is customary to say, "Which way is the boot-jack?"

An almost uninterrupted tranquillity reigns over this peaceful land. Indeed, the only event that breaks in upon its repose is the daily arrival and departure of the mail. Just at noon it comes dashing along the wide, sandy street—waits for the passengers to dine—and then wheels away again for the shadowy regions of Down East; for Down East recedes from you as you advance, like the talisman in the Arabian tale, which was carried from tree to tree in the beak of a bird!

CHAPTER II.

In which many things are said concerning Bunstock, and nothing at all concerning the Little Man in Gosling Green; whereby the reader's curiosity is wonderfully sharpened.

Besides the important event alluded to at the close of the last chapter, it sometimes happens in summer time, that the arrival of a puppet-show, or a caravan of wild animals, or some distinguished foreigner, and a chieftain, fills the little world of Bunstock with uproar and misrule. But the most remarkable event of this kind is the occasional arrival of a strolling company of circus-riders. Their canvass palace rises as if by enchantment in a single night, and disappears as mysteriously the next. From within its walls there issues forth, just as the hour of the show approaches, a splendid pugent, shining with spangles and red morocco, and terrible with burnt cork and false mustaches. This fiery cavalcade moves slowly through the village, preceded by Harlequin in his motley garb, with a sword of a lath and a bugle; and again disappears within the walls of the enchanted palace; while a handbill upon the corner proclaims in large letters, that "the performance will commence with a grand carousel by four Turks on horseback in full costume; and Young Levi, the supercilious rider, will appear on the steed Mazeppa, and perform his flying leaps through hoops and balloons, with five attached to his heels; and after throwing a dip-

pendent and horizontal Tour, billow, spiral, will conclude with riding on his head, in a style peculiar to himself!" Your thorough-going village school-boy, for in him is realized the hero of the nursery tale and the picture-book. Hence they have a kind of veneration for circus-riders; and the clow of a strolling company is a most imposing character among the little lords of creation; thereby showing, that however low a man may be in the scale of being, he never need despair of finding partisans and imitators. But this is a digression.

CHAPTER III.

Which treateth of ecclesiastical affairs, and many other matters that have nothing to do with the Little Man in Gosling Green; whereby the reader's curiosity is carried to the highest point.

Bear with me, gentle and courteous reader,—bear with me, I weary thee by relating circumstances, which may seem to thee as much out of place in this wondrous tale of the East, as a guitar would be at a funeral. Have patience; and it will soon be very manifest to thee, that many things which thou deemest superfluous and irrelevant, have in truth a wonderful pertinence to the subject in hand, and tend directly and obviously to the full elucidation and perfect understanding thereof.

Besides the events narrated or alluded to above, others of a more domestic nature sometimes interrupt the quiet of the place. The choice of town clerk and select-men, or some occurrence of equal importance, occasionally arouses the drowsy villagers from their wonted repose, and rakes open new ashes of some half-extinguished family feud. Not many years ago, the whole town, as it were, was involved in a violent contention by a most lamentable schism in the church, of as great importance to the elders of the village as was the Arian or Socinian controversy to the early Christian Fathers. Innovations had been long creeping into the church; the venerable custom of deaconing the hymn had fallen into disuse; the doxology had been given up; a long and obstinate struggle; and thus landmark after landmark of the primitive church had been swept away by the strong tide of the rising generation. At length a new fangled singing-master came to town, bringing with him a huge bass-voice, which, abominable instrument—abominable in the eyes of many pious old men—was soon introduced into the church. This produced a schism; and the seceders followed the banner of Elder Jocelin, who held forth in a little red school-house. One of the deacons said, "They had conscientious scruples, and did not believe in a bass-voice." As an offset to this, it is customary to say, "I am a Dutchman, who had killed a man in a duel;—then a Belgian general, who had been obliged to flee his country, when the Netherlands surrendered to Napoleon. To these and all similar rumors he very wisely said nothing. People were at liberty to form what conjectures they pleased, but neither deacons nor congregations were to be concerned. He was a very quiet, unassuming, urbane man, and had evidently seen better days; but when and where was an impenetrable mystery.

CHAPTER IV.

How the Little Man in Gosling Green arrived in Bunstock, being in search of Down East; and what he said on the occasion.

To the people of such habits and ways of thinking, the quotidian arrival of the mail is a very important epoch. The wise Men of the East call at the tavern door, to see the travellers get out of the coach, and read their names on the trunks and land-boxes—and if possible find out where they come from, and whither they are going. "There they linger till the cry of 'Stage ready!' snaps the thread of their discourse; when the little congress adjourns to the next day noon, and solitude and silence resume their wonted sway.

Some years ago, it happened once upon a time in the beginning of summer, that the mail came with only a single passenger. He was what is called a gentlemanly-looking man, with a fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and a cotton umbrella. He wore a cloth coat, and a long surtout of a gossling green color; and as he stepped out of the coach backwards, the wise men saw one of his inexpressibles, which were of the same verdant hue, shading off into the yellow leaf. He never forgot to mention, that he had a large iron-bound trunk; of a most mysterious and outlandish aspect; and that when he got out of the coach he yawned, and he had just yawned up, and then looked at his watch, which was of gold, and as large as the palm of your hand. He was evidently a foreigner, but the trunk had no name on it, which disappointed the wise men of the East exceedingly. They asked the driver who the stranger was, and he answered that he did not know. They then peeped over the agent's shoulder at the way-bill. All it said was, "One seat here."

By and by the Green Man asked the name of the town. He spoke English very well, though his accent was foreign. This opened a door for conversation, and one of the wise men wedged himself in, and asked him if he was going any farther Down East. The Green Man seemed a little surprised at the question, and, after a short pause, said emphatically, "The Spaniards of old had their El Dorado, and the philosophers of Greece their Hyperborean regions; even the Land of Cockaigne has its geography; and the site of the Garden of Eden can be pointed out on the map; but who ever travelled beyond sunrise, or discovered the location of Down East?"

The wise men stared, but asked no more questions. They thought the Green Man a little deranged, though I suspect he only meant to mystify them for their curiosity.

CHAPTER V.

How the Green Man went in a wild-goose chase, and came back with a flea in his ear.

The strange gentleman ate his dinner and paid for it very much as other people do, and then got into the stage-coach with a cigar in his mouth. Just as the horse started, one of the wise men said, that if he wanted to see something pretty nice, he had better go to Bangor; to which the stranger made no answer. After his departure there was a great deal of speculation as to who and what he was; and when many and various opinions had been brought forth and duly weighed, they concluded that he must be a speculator in wild lands. How near this was to the truth, perhaps we shall see hereafter.

Summer was now past and gone—the autumnal equinox was near, and the Green Man forgotten; when, lo! he again made his appearance in Bunstock at just the same hour, and in just the same dress, as when he passed through the town before. He had his trunk

taken from the coach, and carried up stairs; which looked as if he were going to stay over night. He then went into the bar-room and called for brandy and water. Here the wise men tried to find out where he had been; but they only found out that they had got a nut to crack for when they mentioned Down East, he turned upon them, as before, and said with comic gravity,

"The Spaniards of old had their El Dorado, and the philosophers of Greece their Hyperborean regions; even the Land of Cockaigne has its geography; and the site of the Garden of Eden can be pointed out on the map; but who ever travelled beyond sunrise, or discovered the location of Down East?"

This would not do a second time. They pressed upon him close, and succeeded in tracking him as far as Owl's Head and Clam Cove. There he lodged them, though they contrived to get another peep at him near Cape Split, and Haycock Harbor, and fairly came up with him again among the Passamaquoddy Indians and the Blue Noses. They finally lost sight of him altogether, and gave up the pursuit. All they could gather from his evasive answers was, that though he placed the place where they called directly and obviously to the full elucidation and perfect understanding thereof.

As for Down East, he said he could not find it. The farther he went, the farther that went; it was like trying to tread upon your own shadow.

CHAPTER VI.

How the Little Man in Gosling Green took up his abode in Bunstock, and what he did there.

Day after day slipped silently from the reel of Time, and yet the Green Man stood still. He was waiting for letters. The letters came. They were all directed to John Schwartzkint, and thus his name was discovered. One of the letters was post-marked "New-York, Ship, 75 cents;" a circumstance which gave the postmaster a high idea of the stranger's importance. He peeped into it, and spelled out the words "Ferged mij niet," which puzzled the wise men of the East exceedingly. It however settled the question beyond a doubt, that the Green Man was a foreigner. For a long time after the arrival of these letters he seemed quite sad, and drank considerable brandy. "He then gave out, that he should establish himself in the town; and shortly afterwards opened a variety-store, which, like a miller's, drew, contained a little of every thing. He moreover left the tavern, and lived in a little chamber over his own shop.

Public curiosity was now more than ever on tip-toe to peep into the affairs of this solitary being. A thousand vague rumors were afloat. The conjecture of yesterday was ripened into the certainty of to-day;—and then gave place to the whisper of to-morrow. At first he was a High German doctor, who had poisoned his wife;—then a Dutch nobleman, who had killed a man in a duel;—then a Belgian general, who had been obliged to flee his country, when the Netherlands surrendered to Napoleon. To these and all similar rumors he very wisely said nothing. People were at liberty to form what conjectures they pleased, but neither deacons nor congregations were to be concerned. He was a very quiet, unassuming, urbane man, and had evidently seen better days; but when and where was an impenetrable mystery.

CHAPTER VII.

How the Green Man became bankrupt and went to sea.

A year or two passed away, and the mystery rather increased than diminished. At length one stormy night in winter, when all the village was asleep and asleep, the neighborhood was disturbed by a loud knocking at the Green Man's door. The people in the next house peeped out and saw two men with a lantern, talking with the Green Man, who was at the window in his nightgown, and who told them that they had just yawned up, and then looked at his watch, which was of gold, and as large as the palm of your hand. He was evidently a foreigner, but the trunk had no name on it, which disappointed the wise men of the East exceedingly. They asked the driver who the stranger was, and he answered that he did not know. They then peeped over the agent's shoulder at the way-bill. All it said was, "One seat here."

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CHAPTER VIII.

How the Green Man fell sick, and how the Deacon went to see him, and what was said on the occasion, causing the disappointment of the Deacon, and likewise that of the reader.

The summer was over, and the season of the yellow leaf had come. The Little Man in Gosling Green fell sick, and sent for the doctor, who after his first visit told such a tale of misery, that feelings of pity were awakened for the poor man. The first impulse of charity was to remove him to the Poor-house; but the doctor said that he could not be removed. Then the deacon of the parish called to enquire into his situation, and ascertain whether he was a worthy subject for the Dorcas Society. He found him a-bed, reading in the great book, which was lying in a chair by the bed-side. He was very pale and feeble, and there was no fire on the hearth though it was in the month of November. The old woman was trying to warm some water-gruel over a lamp.

The deacon entered at once into a long discourse, which turned chiefly on doctrinal points, and to which the sick man gave his assent.

The deacon was surprised to find him in so happy a frame of mind, and thought it a favorable moment to push his discoveries into the Green Man's character and history. He began by telling him the suspicion that was abroad, of his being an atheist. On hearing this, the sick man raised his hollow eyes to heaven, and exclaimed in a choked voice,

"My God! is it possible?"

The deacon then asked him if he had written a book to prove that Adam was not the first man; to which he replied that he had not. Was he a Roman Catholic? No; he was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. Did he believe in the existence of the Devil? Most solemnly. Which lay before him? Tears came into the sick man's eyes as he said,

"It is the bible; on whose promises rest all my hopes of salvation hereafter. Without the consolations of this volume how could I have borne so much sorrow! It has taught me patience;—it has taught me that I should not return evil for evil, but when smitten upon one cheek, should turn the other also."

The deacon felt humbled and rebuked. But allowing no point that was unzeled, he said, "If all this were true, why had Mr. Schwartzkint been so long absent from church? When questioned upon this point he hesitated to answer; but at length said, that his clothes were all in tatters, and that he was ashamed to appear at church in a ragged coat."

All these disclosures, so far from satisfying the deacon's curiosity, only served to increase it. He ventured to touch upon the history of the mysterious stranger, mentioned all the rumors and reports that had been current in the village, and finally said that every body was curious to know who and what he was, and whence he came. The sick man seemed hurt at these remarks, and looking up into the face of his questioner, said with emotion:

"Sir, when I tell every body I will tell you."

The deacon was frustrated.

CHAPTER IX.

How the Green Man died and was buried, with divers other matters very pleasant to read.

It is an old saying, that a Lie will travel from Maine to Georgia while truth is putting on its boots. In that case Truth should not stop to put on its boots. The difficulty lies in allowing the Lie to run on ahead. Let them start abreast, and Truth against the field. It may be distanced in the first heat, but, in the long run, is sure to come off victorious.

All events this was the case with the tales told about the Green Man. After his interview with the deacon, as recorded in the preceding chapter, his character stood much higher than before. To be sure, no light had been thrown upon his past history, but he had been believed in the existence of a devil, and he was immediately taken under the wing of the Dorcas Society. People always run into extremes; and when they have injured a man by thought or by word, they generally make good as they can, by making him a deity.

Upon this point, it is the easiest way, to suppose the necessity of an apology. Thus it befell the Green Man. An idle story had nearly starved him; but now he had more diners sit to him one week than he could eat in three. But alas! these blessings came too late. He had fallen into a decline; and all that the Dorcas Society could do was to smooth his last footsteps to the grave; which was mainly effected by means of an extra blanket, and a feather bed, which they lent him to die on. There are sure places in the world where it is easier to die than to live.

At length after lingering through the winter, the Green Man departed this life, and was buried, without making any disclosures relative to his history. Once or twice, however, during the last days of his sickness, he attempted to speak with his physician upon the subject, but immediately burst into tears, and was not overcome by his feelings, that he could not go on. He expired, therefore, without disclosing any thing; but he left a trunk full of papers. The wise men kept their eye upon this trunk; and no sooner was the Green Man laid under the green sod, than the mysterious color was opened; and, to the great disappointment of the whole village, was found to contain nothing but a Day-book and Ledger, a file of old musty accounts, and a razor, wrapped in a piece of cotton. It is to be regretted, that the present day the mystery remains a mystery; and the Wondrous Tale of the Little Man in Gosling Green is a prominent event in the traditional lore of Bunstock. Different people tell the story in different ways, though all agree in the principal facts. I am very sorry that he died without telling his own story. Had he told it, I should have been able to gratify his laudable curiosity, most worthy reader; but as his secret was buried with his body, I am constrained, though much against my will, to disappoint you. Peace be with thee and thine. Farewell.

From the New York Star.

A COMFORTABLE FELLOW.

Has it not frequently happened in your time, courteous reader, that a face you have been long accustomed to see daily, has suddenly disappeared; and absence, had it not been for the impression that he was dead, gone to the West Indies, and caught by the yellow fever;—killed by the Indians, near the Rocky Mountains, or eaten by the cannibals at the Feejee Islands. However, gone he was, disappeared, vanished; and the reasonable conclusion was, that he had "gone the way of all flesh." Has it not also occurred, that with this impression you have come upon such a personage suddenly, in the streets, and found him alive—in good health and spirits; and on such a time, with his mellow hand, made no wrinkles on his brow? Even such a personage, so dead as I supposed, aye, and almost forgotten, did I encounter in Broadway, a few days ago. He had been for some years, the very supreme of the bon ton—the mirror of fashion—the life of the drawing-room, and convivial board—the dashing blade of the lobby—the first fellow at bridge—at a racing-rowing match—or a cock fight—a rare good fellow, who loved life—had a small fortune and lived as if small fortune was getting into a galloping consumption. "Why, Bill, is it you—a live?"

Why, my dear fellow, we all thought you dead some years ago; give me your hand; aye, it is substantial flesh and blood; you have not "slept the dreamless sleep." "No, no, my dear friend, I slept long enough, and am now wide awake—an altered man; look at me: would you have recognized Bill Trifle, in this pepper and salt coat, this plain jacket, and fustian pantaloons? I am married—have long cut fashion, and tolly—have a dear good wife, and three

children—go to bed at ten, and rise at dawn with a clear head, and a sound heart, and nerves braced by labor and exercise. I am a farmer; live within a few miles of the city—sell eggs and poultry. There's a change my boy, in the "course of human events;"—the dashing Bill Trifle, who used to sport a tandem down Broadway, or drive to the Union course with a terror between my legs." He looked fresh and healthy, and had lost that cadaverous and sickly appearance, which always follows nights of dissipation. "But tell me, how did all this happen?"—is a conversation miraculous, how came you to run away from the world, and play the jilt to fashion?" "Oh, 'tis a long story; but here comes my little wagon from Fulton market—jump in and ride to my cottage and take tea; 'tis but half an hour's ride, and you shall know all; but stay, let me see it. I can recognise some of my old companions of the past." It was one, and the only one bright sunny day of last week, when the whole fashionable world had thrown aside the muff and tip-top and gone abroad to welcome the return of spring with verdure on its brow and primrose in its hand. We were waiting against the iron railing of St. Paul's, and the gay throng was passing in rapid and careless, and countless currents.

"As I live, my old flame, Miss Merrygold!"—she who could out talk and out dance all creation—the brightest jewel in the cap of fashion!—but oh how altered; sunken eyes, pale complexion, slender form, wrinkled brow, premature old age—she has lived too quick!"

The lady cast a cold and vacant gaze upon him, and passed on. "Who is that fellow in specs, buttoned up in his great coat—he with grey hair, a shuffling gait, and an air of fashionable decrepitude? Why, it is my old friend and associate Doctor Snufflebags. Many a game of whist, and many a glass of Champagne have we cracked together. He is gone, too, in the 'yellow leaf'—coming down the ladder as quick as possible."

He thus ran on for some time—recognizing some, gazing with strange anxiety on others, and at length said, "Come, let's be off—they don't remember me. I look too florid, too healthy, too well, to be recognized as the old rake who, on fashionable principles, ought to have run his race half a dozen years ago."

We rode to the cottage; and alighted at the white-washed gate. The grounds were neatly laid out and planted with vegetables—a sheep or two were browsing on a rising ground—the cows were waiting for admission into the barn, and the watch dog barked his welcome as we entered a plainly furnished room, where every thing was useful, nothing superfluous—where a cheerful smile and a kind salutation were extended to us by the fair wife, in whose beautiful and modest face was blended all that was sweet and amiable, courteous and polite. Did you ever take tea in the country? How unlike every thing in town. Butler just clanked in, cream just skimmed from brook zinc pans—bread of the purest flour, freshly baked—eggs brought from the nest by the little rosy-cheeked country girl in attendance—Café à la Mocha—smoked shad of their own curing—preserved peaches and quinces from their own garden. A hearty welcome and keen appetite, give to such a meal far greater attractions than the sumptuous and luxurious board spread by fashion for the gratification of folly.

After tea, seated on the piazza with a bottle of sparkling claret before us, he began thus—"You thought me dead, I was so—dead to every consideration & reflection which makes life desirable and on the high road to ruin—my fortune almost gone, and my health seriously impaired. Gunning, you may remember, was my favorite sport—no day I walked over bog and fen, and waded through for and quagmire, in search of game, until the shades of night encompassed me. I fell jaded and fatigued as night gleamed from the ivy encircled casement of this very cottage, and resting on my gun, with my pointer dog crouched at my feet I gazed with intent interest at the scene before me. At one end of the table, placed near a cheerful fire, sat an old man, whom I at once recognized as a veteran of our revolutionary war—at the other, my daughter was seated, reading to him from a bible, by the broad light of an astral lamp. I never saw a creature more beautiful—her face beamed with piety and intelligence—her long eye-lashes were pensively closed, and when she read from the sacred book before her, her coral lips parting over teeth of pearl, and her voice sweet as balsam to the soul, riveted me to the spot with rapture and delight. Must have been said I—she shall be mine—such a girl should not be permitted to 'waste her sweetness on the desert air'—I'll carry her off, take her to the city, and conceal her at one of my old haunts—the bucks and bloods of the town will envy me. She continued to read to the old man the sublime passages from the book of Isaiah—her voice was loud and sweet, and her face beamed with fire and animation. Hold, hold, said I to myself, let us talk this matter over, what will become of her old father?—what will the old soldier do when I have carried off his child?—he who has shed his blood for the very liberty which I am enjoying. No matter; yet I cannot marry her—nor can I give her up. At that moment she raised her head, threw aside the raven locks which covered her high arched forehead, and cast a glance towards the casement. How like a demon I felt; I cannot marry her—she is a country girl, and I am a gentleman; the fashionable world will only laugh at me. A gentleman, a gentleman, I repeated to myself—for shame, for shame; is it the province of a gentleman to steal like a serpent, and hide under the casement of this cottage to twine round the innocent girl until her destruction is complete, venting curses on us both—to blast and destroy all the happiness I see around me? Is this the act of a gentleman, of a man of fashion. I am not one; no, thank heaven, I am not so utterly lost to reason and to virtue; no—I will marry her; the rose of health and beauty, and not of guilt, shall beam upon her face. Let the world scoff—let fools deride—she shall be my wife, my honest wedded wife. Well, sir, you have seen her; it is needless to recount how I wooed and won her, honorably, faithfully, and how sincerely and truly happy I have been ever since. I seldom visit the city, because I have more powerful attractions at home; I read and labor alternately, and realize the delight of a well governed, well regulated marriage."

What a lesson for all fashionable fops and decayed rakes!—how full of instruction and edification—what an escape from a precipice—what a change from the prospect from an early and unthought grave to all the realities and blessings of a well spent life.

One moral—one strong, persuasive, convincing fact arises from this story: the necessity, the advantage of passing, reflecting, and considering the effect of any sudden determination before we take it. Let us commune with ourselves—look into our own hearts—contrast a virtuous act, and we shall realize vicious with the blessing of a good and glorious deification, as was the triumphant case above related to.

From the Baltimore American.

Among the many valuable chapters in Dr. Dungsden's work on Hygiene, none is more interesting than that on Drinks. He commences it by stating that man requires drinks and liquids more imperiously even than solids. Such is the abundance of food in America that people of all occupations eat much more than the natural quantity—a habit which causes a number, that, namely, of drinking too much. Amulch especially, which might be called by a Latin name the American diet, creates thirst. Mr. Newton, in a curious little work on vegetable regimen, which he regards as the natural and only wholesome one for man, asserts from his own experience, and that of his family and others, that persons who live on vegetables and fruits have scarcely any thirst, and require very little fluid.

Dr. Dungsden condemns the practice, still prevalent we believe in the country, of drinking toddy before meals. "With such dyspepsia," he says, "such liquids run immediately into fermentation, and before the individual sits down to his repast, the stomach is in a very unfit state for the reception of the various articles that are sent into it at a fashionable dinner party." This we do not at all doubt; nor do we, that without the toddy the stomach of any human being except an ostrich is a very unfit state for the reception of the various articles that are sent into it at a fashionable dinner party.

The information contained in the following passage may be found useful in the coming hot weather: "It is somewhat amusing to an inhabitant of the warmer regions of this continent to observe the cautious of European dietetical writers, regarding the use of cold drinks, which are extensively employed here, and generally with thorough impunity. It is remarked by one of the most respectable of these writers, that 'persons disposed to dyspepsia, frequently require fluids to be raised to the temperature of the body; for the stomach,' it is said, 'not having sufficient vital energy to establish the reaction which the sudden impression of cold produces in a healthy condition, falls into a state of collapse, and is consequently unable to proceed to the performance of its requisite duties.' and the remark is said to 'apply particularly to the residents of hot climates.' This, however, can rarely happen. We have resided for the last eight or nine years, where, during the summer season, every one—from the infant on its first legs to the aged individual uses ice, whenever he is disposed, during the summer, and yet we do not recollect a solitary instance of the kind of collapse alluded to. Occasionally a person may be met with, who experiences gastrodynia after its employment, but the cases are extremely rare. Iced drinks have this very important advantage, that, however thirsty a person may be, he cannot load the stomach so much as by the use of spring water at the ordinary temperature; and there is every reason for the belief that the injurious effects of cold fluids, taken during the summer season, are more dependent upon the quantity than upon the temperature. Some years ago, it was very common, in Virginia, for the laborers in the harvest field to be killed by drinking copiously of spring water, whilst overheated; and in our cities the deaths, from this cause, are annually numerous; but since the custom has prevailed in Virginia, of supplying the laborers with iced water, cases of death are extremely infrequent. When a fatal event occurs from drinking water at the ordinary temperature, the quantity taken is so great as to distend the stomach, and apparently death is partially produced by nervous pressure upon the pneumogastric nerves, distributed to that organ, or on the ganglionic nerves, in a manner somewhat analogous to the cases of sudden death, produced by slight blows on the epigastric region, of which many examples are on record."

Speaking of the effects of drinks upon the teeth, the author takes occasion to correct the commonly received notion that the eating of sugar is injurious to them. It is also generally believed that the excellence of London porter is attributable to the peculiar quality of the Thames water. This Dr. Dungsden says is entirely erroneous; for the Thames water is not even used in the manufacture. To brew porter to perfection, he says, it must be made in large quantities, and this appears to be the great secret of the signal success of the breweries of London. A scientific description is given of tea coffee, and the various wines drunk in this country, and other liquors, which will be found interesting and instructive. It is at all calculated to injure the dealers in these articles.

Dr. Nott.—It was recently stated (in the Transcript of this city we believe) that the celebrated Dr. Nott, President of the Union College, and the inventor of the stove which bears his name, was at the last advices dangerously sick, going up the river Nile in Egypt towards Cairo.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says the Dr. is not in Egypt, but is at home in his own State and well. There is quite a difference in the two accounts certainly. Our impression is, if he is Nott amongst the living, he is not among the dead.—*Dos. T. E. Whig.*

CURE FOR SOMNAMBULISM.—A gentleman at an Inn at Manchester, drawing he was attacked by robbers, jumped out of his bed room window up to his chin in a butt of water, when he began to cry "murder!" with some reason, to the no small amusement of the other lodgers who were awakened, and soon relieved him from his dilemma.

"I wonder how any one can eat his breakfast before reading a newspaper," said an old man once after reading a barbed paper; said his more conscientious wife.

Tribute to Humanity.—The merchants of Liverpool have presented to Capt. Cornish, of the ship Sarah of Norfolk, 107 sovereigns and a service of plate, as a testimonial of their sense of his praiseworthy conduct in rescuing the crew and passengers, amounting to 144 persons, from the wreck of the barque Sarah, of Hull, on his passage from Virginia to Liverpool, in January last.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY APRIL 14, 1835.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Talbot county, will be held at the Court House Easton, on TUESDAY the 21st inst. at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed most expedient to secure harmony and energy of action in the approaching State and Presidential elections.

A STATE CONVENTION.—We look upon the recommendation of our friends in the State Legislature, for a Convention of Delegates from the different counties of the State, to meet in Baltimore at some time previous to the meeting of the National Convention, as a measure of great importance, at this time, in the support of the principles for which we are contending. If we wish to be successful we should lay aside all minor considerations, and rally upon the principles we profess. We should neither let our attachment to one man, nor hostility to another, influence our conduct. Regardless of men, (except to secure honest and faithful agents,) we should look only to measures; and, by preventing our adversaries from making a false issue before the people, compel them to meet us in the open field.

Already are the Federalists endeavoring to excite prejudice against the national convention; they call it "a packed jury, a contrivance of the Kitchen Cabinet for the elevation of the magician, a cabal of office holders &c. &c." They have lost sight of the AMERICAN SYSTEM, and the BANK, and the removal of the DEPOSITS; they can't rally on EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE, the TENSURE OF OFFICE or any of the thousand issues which they have attempted to make against the Administration. Even the Post Office Department has ceased to be corrupt since they have learned that it was to be reformed by Amos Kendall. His name, thrown out by some of our friends at Washington, as a tub to amuse the whale, has done its office. They have blown him sky high, and, in doing so, discovered that Mr. Barry was a marvellously proper man. Well Amos has done his work for the Post Office, and Mr. Barry will not resign nor be removed, even though he be opposed to Mr. Van Buren.

But to return to our subject, we see the Federalists will present a false issue to the people in Maryland. They will, if possible, keep principles out of sight. They will force the Democratic Party to the support of Mr. Van Buren, while they will aim to unite all the fractions in opposition to him by the cry of "Presidential Dictation," "Kitchen Cabinet nomination" &c. &c. The honest portion of their party would run Mr. Clay, or Mr. Webster, but the leaders in Maryland will not risk their fortunes upon either of them. They will raise the standard of "opposition to Van Buren" and while they cry out "corruption, corruption, the country is ruined, the Constitution is violated, rescue the Constitution," &c. &c. they will, if it suit their purposes, rally upon Judge White, the warm advocate of the very measures which they have denounced, & the firm supporter of the men whom they charge with corruption. To show the Judge's views in reference to the extravagance of the present Administration, we give the following extract from his speech on Mr. Calhoun's retrenchment report, the last, we believe, he made in the Senate.

"Sir, the Hon. Senator from South Carolina, in some of his remarks, has not done justice, as I think, to the Chief Magistrate. He says he came into power on the principles of reform and retrenchment, and that he was bound to carry them out, instead of which the expenditures of the Government are double. Sir, he was not bound to do more than make reform. One cause of an increase of expenditure in the Indian Department has been fairly stated by the Senator from Missouri: it furnishes matter for praise—none for censure. How is it as to others? He has been against a tariff for protection merely; he has been opposed to the system of internal improvements; he has been against the exercise of those constructive and doubtful powers which create so much discord among ourselves, and such heavy drains upon our Treasury. He has enforced his opinions with an ability and zeal seldom either equalled or surpassed. Why, then, is it asked, has he not succeeded, according to his wishes? Because, alone, he could not accomplish his wishes. I fearlessly say to every man who hears me, that from the time he first came into power, to this moment, he never had at any one time a majority in both Houses—frequently a majority in neither. Members came into Congress under one set of colors, and when they fought under another. At elections, they got votes under the Jackson color, when here they are free and independent, and act upon such principles as they approve. Every man brings with him his vial of Kate's vegetable acid, and all he has to do, is, to touch his collar, as it is called, with a few drops, and off it falls. When he is called to the Jackson ranks, he is called in vain. In defiance of his known wishes, they vote appropriation upon appropriation for roads and canals, and not being able to vote enough to intimidate him in the course of six days of the week, they spend Saturday night, and until after sunrise on Sunday morning, apparently to create an influence they think he dare not resist. Firm as a only power, the veto, again and again. What then? He is charged with being a tyrant, a despot, for another offence but using his only power to check those very expenditures now complained of. Why, then, should he be censured for an increase of expenditures which he has most anxiously endeavored to prevent, and which, to a very great extent, he has actually prevented, under circumstances where no other man would have dared to set up his individual opinion against the expressed will of the majority in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. President, I hope to hear no more such complaints. Gentlemen on this floor are not aware of the credit to which the Chief Magistrate is entitled for the stand he took against friends and opponents, in maintenance of the

great principles upon which he was brought into power."

Can any man, then, confide in the honesty of the Federalists when they cry out "corruption, corruption," and at the very moment of raising the cry, are aiming to elevate a man who has approved of and supported the same measures which they denounce. Such is the fact, however, at this moment in Virginia, and in every state south of Maryland. There the contest is not between men of opposite principles, but between White and Van Buren, both supporters of the administration.

Shall we drive from our ranks Judge White and all his friends, agreeing as we do in all other matters, because they refuse to go into the national convention with us? Would it not be better for the Democracy of Maryland to meet in a State Convention; to rally our forces upon principles regardless of men, and force the Federalists to take their own legitimate candidate? Now is the accepted time, and a State convention of the Democratic party, the true and proper means to insure the success of our principles for the next eight years.

The following extract is from a Federal paper in N. York; hear what they say there of Judge White as their candidate for the Presidency.

"The Presidency.—As the time approaches for the nomination of a Presidential candidate, in opposition to Martin Van Buren, we see that the Whig papers begin to discuss the question, who shall that person be? Some of them appear to think that, under existing circumstances, Hugh L. White of Tennessee, would be the best selection. This choice is made upon the supposition that a Whig would stand no chance of success in a contest with Mr. Van Buren. We believe the supposition to be false. But even if it were true, can Whigs abandon all the distinctive principles for which they have contended, and advocate the claims of an open, avowed, and thorough-going Jackson man—one who has given a ready and unflinching support to the most odious measures of the Administration? They cannot support Mr. White without renouncing their former principles; and if they renounce these, they are no longer Whigs, but turn-coats and Tories."

By supporting Mr. White, they would disgrace themselves, and deserve to be, and probably are, defeated.

"If a man is to be taken from the Administration ranks, let that man be Louis McLane, of Delaware." * * * Of all the friends of Gen. Jackson, Mr. McLane is decidedly the man of our choice. Judge White is not to be thought of—no, not for a moment."

The Morocco Lion was sold at auction, on Saturday last, agreeably to public notice; he was knocked down at \$3500 cash. The highest bidder proved to be the agent of a Menagerie in Boston, for which establishment the animal was purchased. Hundreds of people, supposing the Lion would be exhibited to public view, repaired to Mr. Dyer's Auction Rooms, at the hour of sale, to get a gratuitous look at him, but they were disappointed: He appeared only by proxy.—*Nat. Int.*

Mr. Stevens' great match of going on foot 10 miles within the hour, will take place on the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, on the 21st of April, (the weather and state of the course permitting.) As Mr. Stevens has received a great many letters from persons in training for it, we give this notice of the day fixed, and also again state the terms, viz: A purse of \$1000 will be given to the successful competitor; \$500 to the one that comes out second, \$300 to the second, and \$200 to the third. If but one performs the feat, he receives the whole purse; if all fail, nothing is paid, as in that event Mr. Stevens loses the wager.

DEATH OF THE HON. J. BROWN. The Philadelphia Inquirer of Wednesday says: "We regret to announce the sudden death by apoplexy, after a long and tedious illness, of the Hon. James Brown, who for several years has ornamented our city, and imparted to the social circle one of its most agreeable charms. We need not refer to his distinguished public career. He is known to have represented in the Senate of the United States, the State of Louisiana; and the nation, as Minister to the Court of France. Mr. Brown was well 60 years of age, and until the last 18 months, bade fair to live many years longer. He was a cloud suddenly overcast this prospect. He was, at about that period, struck down by paralysis, and had never recovered from its effects; but having lingered, sometimes with hope of better days, until yesterday morning, when at about 10 o'clock, he closed his life—respected and honored by all who knew him."

NEW SPEAKER.—It is intimated in the papers that the Hon. John Mason of Virginia will be supported as a candidate for the Speaker's Chair at the meeting of the next Congress.—*Southern Patriot.*

Singular Epidemic.—A new epidemic is at present prevalent at Cincinnati, according to the following paragraph from the Intelligencer, of the 30th March.

There is an epidemic pain in the face, intermittent like ague, at present in town. It is a disease of the nerves, and is confined generally to a single spot near the eye. It is treated with quinine. There is no other illness but the acute pain in one single spot.

An English writer says that Englishmen are on the average one inch taller than Frenchmen, and Americans one inch taller than Englishmen.

ANNAPOLIS ELECTION.

The election for members of Common Council took place in Annapolis, on Monday the 6th inst. It resulted in the election of six persons favorable to the National Administration, and one inclined to seceding. There has not been such a result in that city for many years.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday

PRICE CURRENT.—Grain.—During the week a cargo of extra prime wheat was sold at \$1.19 a cwt. very superior machined red at \$1.11; a parcel of very prime Susquehanna at \$1.11; and other lots at \$1.08. We consider \$1.61.08 the fair quotation for best Maryland red wheat. Two parcels of Maryland white family flour were sold at \$1.21.22.

Cattle.—The receipts have not been equal to the demand. Sales of good parcels, both white and yellow, have been made at 63 & 70 cents.—Several cargoes of Virginia were sold at 69 and 70 cents.

Wool.—Supply limited.—Sales at 70 cents. Oats.—We quote Maryland at 36 & 37 cents, and Susquehanna at 40 cents.—Sales of both descriptions at these rates.

DEATHS.

Died in this town on Friday night last, after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Linn, consort of Richard C. Linn.

In Annapolis on Saturday afternoon last, RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thomas, Adjutant General of the Militia of Maryland, in the 60th year of his age. A frank, familiar disposition, won for him the good will of many of his fellow citizens, and his demise is much regretted by them. He has left a numerous family. His body was interred with military honors on Monday.

Temperance Meeting.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Talbot county Temperance Society will be held this Evening, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at half past 7 o'clock. The members are earnestly requested to be punctual in their attendance, as the occasion calls for immediate action.

N. G. SINGLETON, Sec.

April 14

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Samuel Sneed, at the suit of Annanias Gossage, use of John Goldsborough, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, for cash, the following property, viz: all that farm or plantation where the said Samuel Sneed now resides, known by the name of Bachelor's Branch Addition, containing fifty-seven acres of land, more or less; also one House and Lot, where Henry Tomlinson resided in the year 1834, four head of horses, and six head of cattle, all seized and taken as the property of Samuel Sneed, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

April 11

The Celebrated Hunting Horse.

GRAY MESSENGER.

FROM THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

Will stand for Mares this season at Centerville, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, commencing the 25th March, ult. He will stand at Easton on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday following, and at the "Trappe" on Friday and Saturday following, and at St. Michaels on Monday and Tuesday following, and will be at each of the above stands on the above days, every other week throughout the season, ending on the 4th of July next.

Messenger is in first rate condition and is ready to serve mares at the following reduced prices: \$4 the single service, cash; \$8 the season, payable the first of October next, but six dollars will be taken if paid by the 4th of July, at which time his term of service will expire; \$12 to insure a mare with foal, payable the first of March, 1835, or as soon as she is ascertained to be in foal, but ten dollars will be taken if paid by the first of December next, and 25 cents to the groom, cash, for each mare. All persons putting mares to Gray Messenger to insure with foal and parting with them before it is ascertained whether they are with foal or not, must pay for the season.

Gray Messenger is a handsome gray, full sixteen and a half hands high, well proportioned, was got by Mr. Cooper's full-bred horse Messenger, of Pennsylvania, his grand sire was the noted imported Lion Messenger, by Mr. Bengier, in the year 1791, and landed at New York, his dam by Paymaster, his grand dam by the old independent horse Arabian. The Messenger stock for harness, muckle, fast trotters, lively, easy keeping and durability, stands unrivalled. This horse is allowed by good judges to be a first rate harness horse, perfectly gentle, and has fine action, and good bottom. His colts are highly approved by competent judges. It is unnecessary to say more, as the horse will show for himself. His stable will be at the stable of Mr. Wm. Simms in Centerville, and at the subscriber's stable in Easton, and at Capt. H. Delahay's stable at the "Trappe," and at Mr. W. Fairbanks's stable at St. Michaels. The above named gentlemen will receive the names of all persons putting mares to Gray Messenger.

RICHARD C. LAIN.

March 25th, 1835—April 11

N. B. The subscriber wishes to purchase a small quantity of good oats and corn blades, or good hay, for which he would pay a good price.

R. C. L.

NOTICE

To persons having business with the Patent Office.

THE Patent Law directs, that "every inventor, before he presents his petition to the Secretary of State, signifying his desire of obtaining a Patent, shall pay into the Treasury thirty dollars, and shall take duplicate receipts; one of which receipts he shall deliver to the Secretary of State, when he presents his petition."

It has been the practice, in many cases, to send the money above mentioned to the Secretary of State, or to the Superintendent of the Patent Office; but, in future, all applicants for patents will conform to the directions of the law on the subject, and make the required payments into the Treasury.

It will be a compliance with the law, in this respect, to pay the money to the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or to his credit in any one of the selected deposite banks. The receipts should state by whom the payment is made, and for what object.

As a notice to this effect was published on the 3d of October last, sufficient time has elapsed for its being known to those interested. Therefore, fees for patents which may be sent to the Secretary of State or Superintendent of the Patent Office, after the 1st of May will be returned.

Fees for copies or patents, specifications, or drawings, or for recording assignments, should be transmitted to the Superintendent of the Patent Office, in coin, where they amount to less than five dollars, as bank notes under that sum will not be received.

JOHN FORSYTH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

April 1, 1835.

GO. The newspapers authorized to publish the laws will insert this notice weekly three times, and send their accounts to the Superintendent of the Patent Office.

April 7

THE STEAMBOAT MARYLAND

Will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, Castlehaven and Easton, on FRIDAY next, the 10th inst., and return on the succeeding Tuesday, and return on Wednesday.

April 7

Branch Bank at Easton.

MARCH 30th, 1835.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders for their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashr.

March 31

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of the present month, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, all the personal estate of Benjamin Denny, Senr. dec'd. negroes excepted, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-blades, Top-folders and Wheat Straw.—Also Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and the crop of wheat seeded in the ground.

Terms of sale.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, by the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums of under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by

ROBERT H. RHODES, Agent for Mary Ann Denny, Adm'r. with the will annexed of Benj. Denny, senr. dec'd.

April 7

LOOK AT THIS.

THE Subscriber has discontinued his business, and he hereby notifies all persons who are indebted to him on book accounts, to call on him and close them, as he intends to close up his business.

ALEX. DODD.

April 7

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING & BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

BEST MATERIALS.

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

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

The public's obedient servant.

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

April 4

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES.

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ.

Gentlemen's fine Monroes.

Do do Shoes.

Women's Boots and Shoes.

Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.

Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

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

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

The public's humble serv't.

SOLOMON MERRICK.

April 4

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

Jan 3

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

HAVE just received a part of their supply of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are a variety of coarse Domestic Goods, and a full supply of Groceries, Hardware, &c.

March 31

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL

BOARD of Examiners for the Eastern

Shore, will meet at Easton on the 3d Wednesday, the 15th of April, instant, to grant Licenses to qualified applicants, to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.

Per order of the Board.

THEODORE DENNY, Sec.

April 4

NOTICE.

RETAILERS, Traders, Ordinary Keepers of Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

April 7

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

Baltimore, —Dec 2 6m

The Farmer's and Citizen's

RETREAT.

THE Subscriber, having removed to the above named Establishment on Washington street, adjoining the Office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. nearly opposite the store of Mr. James Wilson, and directly opposite the Office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate gentlemen and their horses, and intends always to keep, while in season, OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL, &c. &c.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by diligence and attention to business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public.

HENRY CLIFT.

Jan 31

N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by

H. C.

TIN WARE.

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

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "solid things" as a boast as good as new, and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, con, red skin, and other skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skin, wolf, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

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

ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

Jan 10

BASHAW.

THE services of this fine animal will be again offered this Spring. He will stand at the "Trappe," and in the Chapel district, stopping on his way at the farm of one of the subscribers near Easton. The foals of Bashaw have now been tested; they are quick walkers, have fine spirit, and are readily broken.

TERMS.

Five dollars the Spring's chance, \$10 to insure, and 25 cents to the groom in each case. Those who put three or more mares, will have to pay but \$4 for each, the Spring's chance, and \$8 to insure the same number, and this will be the only exceptions to the above rates. It will therefore be utterly useless for persons to offer or expect any other reductions. Those who part with mares that have been insured, will be required to pay the insurance.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH,

M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

March 28

NOTICE.

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

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

PETER TARR.

Feb 3

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county on the 26th March inst., by William H. Hayward, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man who calls himself OXFORD ENNALLS, says he is free, but did belong to Deborah McLaughlin, of Anne Arundel county. Said negro is about 60 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high; had on when committed a blue cloth coat, blue pantaloons, coarse shoes, old fur hat, and a blue camel great coat. The owner, if any of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

of Talbot county.

GO. The Baltimore Republican, and Maryland Gazette, will copy the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account to this office.

March 31

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 24th day of February, 1835, by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, a negro man, who calls himself WALTER LANCASTER, says he is free, but did belong to Andrew O'Leary, of Montgomery county, near Rockville. Said negro is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 1/2 inches high, all the fingers are off his right hand, has a large scar on his right knee, and one on his right elbow, all caused by being burnt when a child. Had on when committed a black cloth coat, light blue pantaloons, black cloth vest, coarse shoes, and an old black fur hat. The owner, if any of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden

Baltimore City and county Jail.

March 14

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Talbot county on the 26th March inst., by William H. Hayward, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man who calls himself OXFORD ENNALLS, says he is free, but did belong to Deborah McLaughlin, of Anne Arundel county. Said negro is about 60 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high; had on when committed a blue cloth coat, blue pantaloons, coarse shoes, old fur hat, and a blue camel great coat. The owner, if any of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

A Isaac Adams
B Miss Bennett
C James Bowie Esq. 2
D A. C. Bullitt
E Samuel Busr
F A. Bailey
G Solomon Barrett 2
H Margaret Benney
I Rebecca P. Berry
J Charles Benson
K Wm. W. Boardly
L Mary Ann Bohon
M Nathan G. Bryson
N John Bender
O John Bell
P Lydia Bush
Q William Barnett 2
R Susan E. Coolidge
S Dr. John A. Clough
T Samuel Chamberlain
U Henrietta M. Cham
V herlain
W Edward Crisp
X Rachel Comery
Y Joseph R. Carey
Z Richardson Colfson
A Daniel Carson
B Mrs. P. Coursey
C William Dobson
D Alexander Dodd
E Philip Dickinson
F Thomas Dulin
G Capt. Robert Delahay
H Dr. Theodore Denny
I R. Dinsmore
J Joseph Floyd
K John B. Firbanks
L James Fickey
M Sophy Flamer
N Ann M. Goldsborough
O Elizabeth T. Goldsbo
P rough
Q James Gillin
R John D. Green
S John Gannon
T A. Graham
U Hon. R. H. Goldsbo
V rough
W John Griffith
X T. Goldsborough
Y John Hagan
Z Wm. Hughtlet 2
A David Hall
B Harriet Hayward
C Mary Jane Hopkins
D Thos Henric
E Hannah Hackitt
F Persons indebted for postage are reminded that their quarter bills are now due.
G Those who have no regular accounts, but who are indebted for small amounts, are informed that they must settle without delay, if they wish to avoid the payment of costs to an officer.
H EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
I april 4 3w

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county
sept 9

APPRENTICE.

WANTED, to the Tin plate working, an apprentice; a lad of good connections from the country would be preferred. Apply to
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
feb 17

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot County will meet at their Office in the Court House on Tuesday the 21st of March next. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 21st March and Supervisors of roads on Tuesday the 27th day of April, next. Applicants for the office of Constable will please hand in their applications to the Clerk on or before the 24th March, and those persons now holding warrants as supervisors of roads are particularly requested to make known to the Clerk whether or not they wish to be continued.
By order of the Commissioners,
THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clerk.
Feb. 21.

FOR SALE.

A YORE of young, well broke OXEN, and a good OX CART, low for cash, or on a short credit. Apply to
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, feb. 17

FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County, will be held, on Monday, the 13th of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Church at Easton.
The members of the Society are earnestly requested to attend, and the Board of Managers will be gratified by the presence of a who may take interest in the distribution of the Bible.
march 28 1m

A CARD.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a youth to stand in a Dry Goods Store, who writes a good hand, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, one from the country would be preferred, a line addressed to O. P. through the Post office in the hand writing of the applicant will receive attention.
march 21

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

GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal, possessing, as the projectors of it, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design, cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewn with any of the charms of novelty to ensure its popularity and encourage, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its contents.
It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the fit up, will be done, and when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all individual comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted,—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.
THE TURF—A faithful record will be kept of all the running and training which take place in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thorough-bred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.
SPORTING—Under this caption, will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Performances, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.
GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS—A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Frequent and sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full-length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.
MISCELLANY—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated,—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales, Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Songster, consisting of a great variety of Popular Airs, set to Music—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.
This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Dramatic, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also, as all its publication of facts will be authentic,—a ready Record of Reference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces—the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS. Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum)—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress will find this an invaluable guide.
THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.
By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.
Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. A specimen number may be had on application at the office. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Country editors, who insert the above advertisement three or four times will be entitled to an exchange.

The Farmer and Gardener.

AND

Live-Stock Breeder & Manager.

IS a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. 2. When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.
2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party, here, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to land transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.
3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When

once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually,) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct: but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "cultivators of the soil," and also treats more particularly than a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture.

6. If any farmer is dissatisfied on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in good order,) and give him seeds of any kind on hand, for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing it, he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.
Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. for the convenience of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a large sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year; but to those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage and other expense to the conductor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, book, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.
2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.
3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 current in Baltimore, free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.
4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.
5. Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best prices from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.
The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.
Who would not take "Hints" on the above unimportant terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.
dec 20

ORDER OF INDEPENDENT ODD FELLOWS.

A PROCESSION of this Order will take place in Cambridge on Monday the 27th day of April next, the anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the United States. The Brethren generally are respectfully invited to attend. The procession will leave the Hall of Dorchester Lodge at 10 o'clock, and proceed to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where divine service will be performed.
An excellent Band of Music will attend the procession.
By order,
JEREMIAH C. WRIGHT, Sec.

6. Editors who are favorable to Odd Fellowship will oblige the Fraternity by inserting the above until the day of procession.
march 31

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,

Will make another season at the same stands, terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53 1/4, 1m 52 1/4, 1m 53 1/4, 1m 57 1/4, 1m 56 1/4, against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 1—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.
E. N. HAMBLETON, T. TILGHMAN,
jan 31 1f

PARSONAGE SEMINARY.

An examination of the Students of the Parsonage Seminary will take place on TUESDAY the 14th instant. The parents and friends of the boys are respectfully invited to attend.
april 7th 1e

JOHN W. MILLIS,



COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,

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

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.
He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.
april 7 1e 3w (G)

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

6. The subscriber wishes to obtain a Bony Maker. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



MAKING.

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

With a large and extensive assortment of MATERIALS,

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

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages,

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They are also prepared to do all kinds of repairs, and all kinds of repainting done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.
The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

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

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.
A. & H.
Jan 20 1f

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

MAIL STAGE



BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.
Fare from Easton to Centreville, 1 1/2
" " Easton to Wye Mills, 1 1/2
" " Wye Mills to Centreville, 1 1/2
All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, April 4, 1835.

CASH—A number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom good titles can be given, are wanted. For such the highest cash prices will be paid by the subscriber.
JAMES M. KNIGHT.
feb 7 1f

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.
The public's obedient servant,
J. E. LEONARD.
feb 17 1f

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

VIA MILES RIVER FERRY.

Schooner William & Henry.

JAMES STEWART—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting,) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.
Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant,
WM. TOWNSEND.
6. Passage to or from Baltimore, and found, \$1.50.
feb 28 1f

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLEND NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL.

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.
The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

6. Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.
Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscribers residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.
The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
feb 10 1f

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

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

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BEASTON & HARPER is this day mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper who is legally authorized to receive the same.
THOMAS BEASTON, THOMAS HARPER.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Thomas Harper who respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.
T. HARPER.
Easton, Feb. 14th, 1835—feb 17 3w

REMOVAL

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

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HATS,

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

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 10 1f

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

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

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Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 10 1f

TO TRAVELLERS.



HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Cambridge, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between those towns. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock; and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.
ROBERT COOPER.

dec 30

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner.

The thoroughbred Race Horse



RIPLEY.

The Property of John C. Craig.

A HANDSOME chestnut, seven years old, the ensuing spring, five feet three inches high, of fine form, beautiful action, and exhibiting great strength—his appearance commanding, admired and approved.—He will stand this season at Centreville and Easton—commencing at Centreville on the first of March, remaining a week at a time at each place. He is now ready to serve mares at the following low prices, viz. \$10 the single leap, cash; \$15 the season, payable the first of August next, when it will expire—and \$25 to insure a mare, payable as soon as she is known to be in foal or parted with—\$1 to the groom for each mare payable when she is put to the horse.
PEDIGREE.

RIPLEY'S sire was the celebrated race horse Sir Charles, the best son of the renowned Sir Archy. His dam was the famous running mare Betsy Robinson, by Thaddeus; dam Maria, by Sir Archy, imported Sir Harry—imported Dora Devil—Bait and Maclin's Fear-naught—imported Janus out of a thorough-bred mare. See Turf Register, vol. 24, page 430. The blood and distinguished performances of Sir Charles his sire—Sir Archy his grand sire—and of Betsy Robinson his dam, proves him to be of a running family. His own successful performances, also, on Long Island, where he twice (and the only times he ever started in condition to run) beat several of the best two mile horses in the country, in three heats, with perfect ease, having run one heat in 3m. 47s. under a hard pull, proving him to be a most desirable Stallion. At Trenton, when in condition, he beat the celebrated mile horse Fox, a single mile, which was one instance of his extraordinary speed.

JOSEPH H. HELINGS.

march 10 3f
N. B. His stand at Easton will be at the stable of Mr. Jos. Jefferson, near town; who will take charge of mares sent from a distance, on moderate terms.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE



The Thorough-bred Horse,

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1835.

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

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars with discharge of the debt; and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.
All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance; and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.



BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC No. 38.]

AN ACT making appropriations for Indian annuities and other similar objects, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter mentioned, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: That is to say:

TO THE SIX NATIONS OF INDIANS IN NEW YORK.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the eleventh of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For the annuity to the young king, a chief, for life, as provided for by the act of the twenty-sixth of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two hundred dollars.

TO THE SENECA NEW YORK.
For the permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock provided for by the act of the nineteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

TO THE OTTAWAS.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.

TO THE WYANDOTS.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

TO THE WYANDOTS, MUNSEES, & DELAWARES.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and five, one thousand dollars.

TO THE CHRISTIAN INDIANS.
For the permanent annuity, per act of the 30th May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.

TO THE MIAMIES.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the twenty-third of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of same treaty, two thousand dollars.
For the pay of eight laborers, stipulated in the fourth article of same treaty, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For the purchase of two thousand pounds of iron, two hundred and fifty pounds of steel, and one thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in same, six hundred and twenty dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the support of a miller, in lieu of a gunsmith, stipulated in same, six hundred dollars.

For the purchase of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in same, three hundred and twenty dollars.

TO THE EEL RIVERS.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-first of August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the third and separate article of the treaty of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE POTTAWATAMIES.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred and forty dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, five thousand dollars.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in same, two thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., stipulated in same, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the support of a miller, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars.

For the purchase of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in same, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For the limited annuities, stipulated in same, one thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in same, one thousand dollars.

For the annuity to the principal chief, for life, stipulated in same, one hundred dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in same, two hundred and forty dollars.

For the pay of three laborers, stipulated in same, three hundred and sixty dollars.

TO THE POTTAWATAMIES OF ILLINOIS.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty with them of the seventh of November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

TO THE POTTAWATAMIES OF THE PRAIRIE.
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them of the twentieth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the annuity of three chiefs, for life, stipulated in same, one thousand dollars.

TO THE POTTAWATAMIES OF THE WABASH.
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them of the twenty-sixth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

TO THE POTTAWATAMIES OF INDIANA.
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the twenty-seventh of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in same, two thousand dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS, OTTAWAS, AND POTTAWATAMIES.
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty with them of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six thousand dollars.

For the purchase of fifty barrels of salt, stipulated in same, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the support of three blacksmiths and assistant, stipulated in the third article, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the pay of laborers, and for oxen, stipulated in same, three hundred and sixty five dollars.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For the support of three blacksmiths and assistant, stipulated in same, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in same, six thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in the fifth article of same, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of provisions, stipulated in the sixth article of same, one thousand dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant at Michilimackinac, seven hundred dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith at Saginaw, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, fixed by the act of the fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, two thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in same, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For the limited annuities, stipulated in same, one thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in same, one thousand dollars.

For the annuity to the principal chief, for life, stipulated in same, one hundred dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in same, two hundred and forty dollars.

For the pay of three laborers, stipulated in same, three hundred and sixty dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONEES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.
For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them of the eleventh of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

TO THE SIOUX OF MISSISSIPPI.
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in same, seven hundred dollars.

TO THE YANTON AND SANTI BANDS.
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in same, four hundred dollars.

TO THE KASKASIAS AND PEORIA.
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them of the twenty-ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in same, four hundred dollars.

TO THE SACS, FOXES, AND IOWAYS.
For the purposes of education, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand dollars.

TO THE OTTOES AND MISSOURIANS.
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements stipulated in same, five hundred dollars.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.

For the support of two farmers, stipulated in the fifth article of the same, one thousand two hundred dollars.

TO THE KANZAS.
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them of the third of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in same, one thousand six hundred dollars.

TO THE OSAGES.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them of the tenth of November, eighteen hundred and eight, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, seven thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in same, one thousand and six hundred dollars.

TO THE KICKAPOOS.
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the twenty-fourth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith's establishment, stipulated in the fifth article of the same, one thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in seventh article of the same, five hundred dollars.

TO THE KASKASIAS AND PEORIA.
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them of the twenty-ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the sixth article of the same, fifty dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth of December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five hundred dollars.

TO THE WEAS.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them of the second of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, three thousand dollars.

TO THE DELAWARES.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventh of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

TO THE SHAWANEE AND DELAWARES.
For the purposes of education, stipulated in the second article of the treaty with them of the twenty-sixth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five hundred dollars.

For the support of a miller, stipulated in the same, five hundred dollars.

TO THE SHAWANEE & SENECA OF LEWISTOWN.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the seventh of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, one thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

TO THE SENECA OF LEWISTOWN.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, one thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the support of a miller, stipulated in same, six hundred dollars.

TO THE CHOCTAWS.
For the annuity, during the pleasure of the United States, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them of the seventeenth of December, eighteen hundred and one, two thousand dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the sixteenth of November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of October, eighteen hundred and sixteen, six thousand dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of the eighth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.

For annuity to a chief, stipulated in the fourteenth article of same, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of same, six thousand dollars.

For annuity to a chief, stipulated in the tenth article of same, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of the twenty-seventh of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in the twelfth article of same, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For the support of three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in same, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the support of a millwright, stipulated in same, six hundred dollars.

For the annuity to the chief, stipulated in the second article of same, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For the annuity to the speakers, secretaries, and captains, stipulated in same, five thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For annuity to warriors stipulated in same, five hundred dollars.

TO THE CHICKASAWS.
For the permanent annuity, as provided for by the act of the twenty-fifth of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in the twenty-fourth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four, as authorized by the second supplemental article of the treaty with the Chickasaws of the twenty-fourth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

TO THE CREEKS.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the seventh of August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventh of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

TO THE CHEROKEES.
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the third and sixth articles of the treaty with them of the sixth of June, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, and the second of October, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, six thousand dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of October, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-fifth of October, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.

TO THE QUAPAWS.
For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them of the thirtieth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the thirtieth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the support of a farmer, stipulated in same, six hundred dollars.

For the pay of an interpreter, stipulated in the sixth article of same, three hundred dollars.

TO THE FLORIDA INDIANS.
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them of the eighteenth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, four thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith's establishment, stipulated in the sixth article of same, one thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in same, one thousand dollars.

TO THE PAWNEES.
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them of the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the fourth article of same, two thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in the fifth article of same, one thousand dollars.

For the support of two blacksmith's establishments, stipulated in the sixth article of same, two thousand dollars.

For support of four farmers, stipulated in the seventh article of same, two thousand four hundred dollars.

TO THE CHEROKEES, WEST.
For the purposes of education, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them of the sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For the support of four blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For the support of a wagon-maker and a wheelwright, stipulated in same, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities, salt, agricultural implements, tobacco, tools, &c., and other incidental expenses, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For the removal of five thousand Seminoles to their lands west of the Mississippi, under the seventh article of the treaty with them of the ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For the subsistence of the same for twelve months after their arrival west of the Mississippi, stipulated in the same, forty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For a blanket and homespun frock to each individual of the same, stipulated in the third article of the same treaty, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the difference in value of cattle abandoned by them on the east, and of those to be delivered to them west of the Mississippi stipulated in the fifth article of the same treaty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the removal of five hundred Quapaws from the Arkansas Territory to the lands west of the Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them of the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the subsistence of the same for twelve months after their arrival west of the Mississippi, stipulated in the same, fourteen thousand six hundred dollars.

thirty-two, seven thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For carrying into effect the treaty recently ratified with the Pottawattamies of Indiana and for negotiating the same five thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Pottawattamies, concluded at Chicago, September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one million, thirty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars, and fifty-three cents.

For defraying the expense of conducting said treaty, two thousand five hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty-three cents.

For the expense of an exploring party of fifty Pottawattamies, from the Chicago agency, to the west of the Mississippi, nine thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars.

To defray the expenses which have been incurred, or may be incurred in any negotiation with the Cherokees, for thecession of their claims in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Tennessee, the sum of fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars; seventy-five cents.

To defray the expenses of holding a treaty with the Carib Indians, in Louisiana, and Arkansas, the sum of five thousand dollars.

To repay William Marshall, this sum which he advanced by order of the commissioners, holding a treaty with the Pottawattamies Indians in October eighteen hundred thirty-two, one thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-five cents.

For refunding to Captain William R. Jouet, the expenses incurred by the necessary defense in two suits, brought by the American Fur Company, and Joseph Reville, against him in the District Court of the United States, at Mineral Point in Michigan Territory, on actions of trespass, for having seized certain spirits belonging to them, while in command of Fort Snelling, and acting under orders from the War Department, and for the safety of said post to prevent the said spirits from being used, by the Indians, the sum of six hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if in the valuation made or to be made, of the buildings, improvements, and other property, belonging to the American Board of Commissioners, for Foreign Missions, lying within the limits of the purchase made of the Choctaw Indians, at the treaty of the Dancing Rabbit Creek, it shall be found that the said valuation is less than the original cost of the same in that case, the estimated value shall be ascertained to the United States, and the said American Board, pro rata, according to the sums advanced by them respectively towards the aforesaid buildings and improvements, and the amount thus found due to the said Board, shall be paid to the Trustees thereof out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eight hundred and ten dollars, be paid to Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Edward Mitchell, for instructing the Choctaw Indians to spin and weave, in conformity with the request made by their chiefs and head men to the President of the United States at the treaty of Doak's stand.

JNO. BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

APPROVED, March 3, 1835.
ANDREW JACKSON.

From the Baltimore American.
VERY LATE & INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship *Charlemagne*, at New York, brings Paris dates to the 10th March, inclusive.

The organization of the French Ministry is complete. The following is the official arrangement, as published in the *Moniteur* of the 13th:

The Duc de Broglie is Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in place of De Rigny; and President of the Council, in place of the Duc de Trevis.

Marshal Marsoix, now Minister at St. Petersburg, is named Minister of War. Until his return, the Count de Rigny holds this post ad interim.

Messrs. Humann, Thiers, Guizot, Dupin, Persil, and Duchatel, keep their offices.

It seems that considerable difficulty existed in bringing about this arrangement. M. Thiers, at one time, was ready to throw up his office, and was waited upon by about two hundred members of the Chamber of deputies, assuring him of the desire of a majority in that body that he should retain office.

The French papers are filled with speculations on this arrangement.

The Journal du Commerce affirms that, of all the names which have been bandied about for the last three weeks as candidates for the Ministry, that of the Duke de Broglie is, without contradiction, the most hostile to the Revolution of July, and the most devoted to the system of Quasi-legitimacy. A fortnight ago, the accession of the Duke de Broglie, was deemed impossible because it must infallibly have occasioned the rejection of the Bill for the 25,000,000, claimed by America; but now it is, perhaps, the most certain means for ensuring its being passed, for after the late procrastinated crisis, the Chamber will be unwilling to overthrow a Ministry which has cost so much pains in forming—a fear that probably will have more weight than that of a war with America.

Thus by this artificial crisis the Ministry will thrust the Chamber out of the 25,000,000, and the budget—that is, of all that it has to ask of the Chamber.

The *Courier Francais* says:—The American Treaty is one of the principal subjects upon which the Chambers are about to enter. M. de Broglie resigned last year, because the bill for paying these twenty-five millions was rejected by the Chambers, who considered them not due, and that the nation would be wronged by the completion of a treaty in which its interest had been sacrificed. M. de Broglie returns to the Council with the title of President; this is a challenge thrown down to the representatives of the nation, and the *Journal des Debates* has taken pains to announce beforehand, that if the treaty is not accepted, "it will be not M. de Broglie alone, but the whole Ministry that must go."

The *Journal des Debates*, advertising to the nomination of the Duke de Broglie as President of the Council says:—"France knows why this Minister resigned on a former occasion, when the American Treaty was rejected by eight votes, and the Duke had not the majority. The American Bill will again be presented to the Chambers by him, and, if not carried, not only the Duke, but the whole of the Ministers will retire, for the Cabinet is composed of men who have courageously admitted that no Ministry can exist without a Parliamentary majority."

The subject of the American Indemnity Bill was still in the hands of a Committee. The revolution in the Ministry was considered favorable to the American claims, rather than otherwise. There is but one opinion expressed by the passengers or letters by the *Charlemagne*.—It is, that the bill will pass. A lot

ter from Paris says that the Duke de Broglie refused to accept the position in the Ministry which he holds, until it had been ascertained by all parties, and that the American Indemnity Bill would pass; and that to satisfy him, the opinions of the members of the Chamber were specially enquired after and counted, and the result was, that a majority of from one hundred and twenty to thirty were found in the affirmative. Another letter says, "we know from good authority that the committee will report unanimously in favor of the bill, probably next week, and unless some new snail should turn up, it will pass without difficulty."

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, March 15, 1835.

For a week past the public mind has again been in a feverish state in consequence of statements in the London papers relative to some new indication made by Mr. Adams in the House of Representatives, that the difficulty with France was taking an unfavorable turn. Mr. A. was represented as seconding the constructive suggestion in the President's Message, and the circumstance of such an opposition man getting pugnacious, with rumors from American papers of orders and movements in the Navy Yard, seemed to change the aspect of things; and the sensation here was heightened by letters from American merchants at home, who appeared to partake of the alarm produced by Mr. Adams' motion.

As the news of Mr. Serurier's recall could not have reached the United States, it was ascertained that some fresh disclosure, by the Executive, had left with Congress no alternative. The arrival of the *Sylvia de Grasse*, on the 12th inst. has however dispelled the unfavorable surmises, by bringing Mr. Adams' explanatory remarks. Nor did we get any confirmation that our national ships were overhauling for any special service.

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The prerogative claimed by Louis Philip, under the charter which grew out of the last revolution, has excited the jealousy of members, not only of the Chamber, but of the Ministry, and is one of the principal causes of dissension among the latter. The King is charged with an intent to rule as well as reign—and the Ministers, who are responsible for his acts, claim to be something more than machines in framing measures.

Congratulating you upon the prospect of a speedy termination to "the winter of our discontent," I am, &c.

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SPAIN.

On the 11th March the Carlists recommenced, without greater success, an attack upon Elisondo. They had three pieces of cannon and one mortar. The attack continued throughout the night, under the eyes of the troops, who were drawn up on the heights along the whole line. On the 10th El Pastor arrived at Oyareon at the head of 2,500 men, with orders to enter Navarre. It was believed that he would raise the blockade of Elisondo. A band of Carlists were disturbing the neighborhood of Cardona. General Llaner had marched with 3,000 men to scour the mountains of upper Catalonia. It was reported that there had been a battle at Cardona, but no authentic account had been received.

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of the country; and really we do not know how his Lordship can reconcile such a proceeding with ideas of fairness to the rest of the opposition."

The mere eager of that body have already yielded much to him. They have agreed to postpone all direct attempts to remove the Ministry until after the decision of that question; and it is rather hard that the question, which has thus become the pivot of all their movements, should be postponed without the consent of all others interested in it. This is not the way to keep up the enthusiasm, or acquire the confidence either of the Parliamentary majority or of the country.

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The Democracy of the United States—with the most vigilant and independent intelligence, and with the great body of the People—is now every where busied in imbruing its strength, again to give supremacy to the will of the majority, in the election of the First and Second Officers of the Republic. Never was such precaution more necessary. The enemy in all quarters, are most active in their preparations. After the Delegates from all the States of the Union, elected by the great popular party, shall have assembled at Baltimore, on the 20th of May, and given expression to the wishes of their constituency, the war of the opposition will be revived with increased fury.

The Bank, it will be perceived, has recently added immensely to the great preparation which it has wielded with such tremendous power during the last few years. Its presses—its retained professional advocates—its mercantile influence—its plausibility of political leaders in Congress, acting the part of a satrap in the different sections of the country—rallying its forces under different flags. All stand ready to renew the conflict at a moment's warning.

Its operations in anticipation of the coming Presidential election, have already commenced. Before the last trial of strength with General Jackson, its loans were run up to seventy millions. This was intended as well to purchase favor, as to hold suspended the power which was thus interwoven with the business of the country, over the Presidential canvass.

It failed, because the Democracy was concentrated support of General Jackson for President, and Mr. Van Buren for Vice President, as the nominees of the National Convention. Its artifices prevailed only in making a slight schism in the republican ranks of the vote for the Vice President. Its seditious course was then inverted, and the attempt was made on the last Congress by panic and pressure.

Its whole line of discounts was run down, between August, 1833, and November, 1834, from \$3,160,349 to \$45,754,201; the loans on personal security (of which the operation is most severely felt) were reduced from forty millions to thirty millions. Although it was avowed that this last reduction became indispensable to prepare for closing the concerns of the Bank, we now see that it is inspired with new hope, and has again resumed its system of extensive loans. Within the last few months, as is shown by the Bank returns in the Treasury, the discounts have run up from about 46 millions to 100 millions.

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The Democracy of the United States—with the most vigilant and independent intelligence, and with the great body of the People—is now every where busied in imbruing its strength, again to give supremacy to the will of the majority, in the election of the First and Second Officers of the Republic. Never was such precaution more necessary. The enemy in all quarters, are most active in their preparations. After the Delegates from all the States of the Union, elected by the great popular party, shall have assembled at Baltimore, on the 20th of May, and given expression to the wishes of their constituency, the war of the opposition will be revived with increased fury.

The Bank, it will be perceived, has recently added immensely to the great preparation which it has wielded with such tremendous power during the last few years. Its presses—its retained professional advocates—its mercantile influence—its plausibility of political leaders in Congress, acting the part of a satrap in the different sections of the country—rallying its forces under different flags. All stand ready to renew the conflict at a moment's warning.

Its operations in anticipation of the coming Presidential election, have already commenced. Before the last trial of strength with General Jackson, its loans were run up to seventy millions. This was intended as well to purchase favor, as to hold suspended the power which was thus interwoven with the business of the country, over the Presidential canvass.

It failed, because the Democracy was concentrated support of General Jackson for President, and Mr. Van Buren for Vice President, as the nominees of the National Convention. Its artifices prevailed only in making a slight schism in the republican ranks of the vote for the Vice President. Its seditious course was then inverted, and the attempt was made on the last Congress by panic and pressure.

Its whole line of discounts was run down, between August, 1833, and November, 1834, from \$3,160,349 to \$45,754,201; the loans on personal security (of which the operation is most severely felt) were reduced from forty millions to thirty millions. Although it was avowed that this last reduction became indispensable to prepare for closing the concerns of the Bank, we now see that it is inspired with new hope, and has again resumed its system of extensive loans. Within the last few months, as is shown by the Bank returns in the Treasury, the discounts have run up from about 46 millions to 100 millions.

It has been the subject of discussion among the Deputies, as you will have seen by the debates—not merely as regards the fate of the conspirators, but as to a question full of exciting, namely—whether if an act of oblivion be granted, it shall require a sanction of the legislative branch of the government, or be dispensed by the power residing in the King.

The prerogative claimed by Louis Philip, under the charter which grew out of the last revolution, has excited the jealousy of members, not only of the Chamber, but of the Ministry, and is one of the principal causes of dissension among the latter. The King is charged with an intent to rule as well as reign—and the Ministers, who are responsible for his acts, claim to be something more than machines in framing measures.

Congratulating you upon the prospect of a speedy termination to "the winter of our discontent," I am, &c.

In addition to the foregoing letter, and to the translations upon this question which follow, we may state that "Mr. Livingston told an American gentleman on the evening of the 12th that the 'now believed the whole difficulty would be soon settled.'"

A passenger in the *Charlemagne*, who left Paris on the 13th, conversed on that day with several members of the Chamber of Deputies, who uniformly expressed their conviction that the claim would be satisfactorily adjusted. He understood the bill would be presented to the Chambers on the 26th or 28th of March.

THE AMERICAN TREATY.
The re-establishment of the Duc de Broglie appears to be considered decisive in favor of the Indemnity. Some of the Paris papers hostile to the bill, seem to admit that the Ministry and the treaty must stand or fall together, and that the temper of the Chambers is unfavorable to any further change in the Ministry.

SPAIN.

On the 11th March the Carlists recommenced, without greater success, an attack upon Elisondo. They had three pieces of cannon and one mortar. The attack continued throughout the night, under the eyes of the troops, who were drawn up on the heights along the whole line. On the 10th El Pastor arrived at Oyareon at the head of 2,500 men, with orders to enter Navarre. It was believed that he would raise the blockade of Elisondo. A band of Carlists were disturbing the neighborhood of Cardona. General Llaner had marched with 3,000 men to scour the mountains of upper Catalonia. It was reported that there had been a battle at Cardona, but no authentic account had been received.

TURKEY.

The *Courier Belge* of the 13th March, says:—"We learn that, on the 24th ult. the city of Adrianople became a prey to the flames. That quarter of the town which was inhabited by the Greeks, is nothing but a heap of ashes. The houses and warehouses in which the merchants deposited their goods, are also entirely consumed. In one of these, it is said, there were English goods to the amount of 2,000,000 piastres."

ENGLAND.

The Paris papers contain one day's later advices from London.

We take the following from the *Globe* of the evening of the 14th of March, by which it will be seen that, following the example of Mr. Hume, Lord John Russell has faltered in the course he had announced.

"We observe with regret and alarm that Lord J. Russell has expressed an intention of postponing the Irish Church question. By whose advice or with whose consent he has come to this resolution, we cannot pretend to say; but we must say, that the delay appears to us to be most injurious to the cause of reform and the character of the opposition. There cannot be a doubt that it must have the effect of aggravating the suspicions and impatience

of the country; and really we do not know how his Lordship can reconcile such a proceeding with ideas of fairness to the rest of the opposition."

The mere eager of that body have already yielded much to him. They have agreed to postpone all direct attempts to remove the Ministry until after the decision of that question; and it is rather hard that the question, which has thus become the pivot of all their movements, should be postponed without the consent of all others interested in it. This is not the way to keep up the enthusiasm, or acquire the confidence either of the Parliamentary majority or of the country.

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JUDGE WHITE—THE FALSE ISSUE.

The Whigs are making great efforts in this Congressional District, and throughout the State, to make up the issue in the approaching election, upon the question of the candidate for the Presidency. For this purpose, the name of Judge White is held up as the flag, to rally under the Whig candidates. Being sure of the united support of their party, the claims of White are pressed upon the People as the old personal friend of General Jackson—a true Republican, &c. to induce as many as possible of the Republican party—the friends of Jackson's Administration, to vote for the Whig candidates. But a year since, those who sustained the President upon the deposit question and the Protest, were branded as "palace slaves!" "Tories!" &c. The People were called upon in loud and indignant strains to hurl those from office who gave to the Administration—"to such high-handed usurpation and tyranny!"—"to dark and dangerous" schemes, to subvert our free Government, and build up a "corrupt elective monarchy"—their countenance and support. Among these "Tories and palace slaves," Judge White then occupied the front rank in supporting and defending the various measures of the Administration. Now, the same Whig papers—the same Whig individuals—are hoisting the White flag for the Presidency—are calling upon the People to elect Judge White to the Presidency, who, last year, they ranked among the palace slaves!—Tories!—supporters of usurpation and despotism! How can it be, that intelligent individuals—that an enlightened press—after denouncing those measures in such harsh terms, and declaring so loudly against them, should now wish to see Judge White made President, who supported these measures by his speeches and votes in the Senate? How can it be, that those individuals and those presses who have branded the Democratic Jackson party as man-worshippers—as idolizers of Gen. Jackson, can now be acting in good faith, in taking from the Democratic party the individual most distinguished for his friendship for the President, and his support of his measures, and presenting him to the People for the Presidency? While, in so doing, they sacrifice their professed political principles, and give the strongest reproach of their past acts? A general suspicion and want of confidence have been justly produced among the members of the Republican Jackson party, by this unnatural state of things; for while Judge White's merits as a man, and as a sound politician, are admitted on all hands, not a single Republican press in the Union, (so far as we have seen,) except in Tennessee and Alabama, have taken him up as the candidate of the Republican party. The Republican presses refuse to support him, except as the candidate of the great body of the party. They refuse to support him as the tool to be used by the Whigs to divide the Republican party, and thus prevent the election of President by the People. To produce union and concert among the Democratic party, so as to enable them to elect a President, a National Convention is indispensable if Judge White receives the nomination of the Convention, and will receive the support of the Republican party, and not without.

DREADFUL TORNADO AT COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE.

One of the most violent hurricanes ever witnessed in this State, passed over the lower part of this county on the night of the 21st March, sweeping every thing before it, killing eight persons, and badly wounding fifteen or twenty others. The persons killed, are Mr. Francis G. Degrahenreich, aged 21 years; John Degrahenreich, aged 14 years; F. L. Degrahenreich, a child about 3 years of age; another infant about six weeks old, of the same family; Mr. Elias Lusk; Mrs. Lusk; Mr. Hill, and a negro. The storm began about 9 o'clock P. M. and was over in a few minutes. The severest injury having been sustained in the interim of five minutes. Mrs. Degrahenreich, though not dead, is shockingly mutilated, and will in all probability not recover. A negro girl belonging to the family, was blown into the fire, and there confined by a beam until the storm was over, when directed by her screams assistance was afforded. In this excruciating situation, she lay literally roasted alive, for nearly an hour. She is still alive.

We have since visited the scene, and have never in our life witnessed such desolation. Houses are torn from their foundations and scattered before the winds—fences are levelled—trees are uprooted and piled together—every thing is swept to the earth, and fragments of furniture, buildings, timber, and bodies of dead animals, lie scattered promiscuously over the ground. We noticed one of the ground silos of Mr. Degrahenreich's house lying one hundred and fifty yards from where the house stood—there is nothing remaining of the house but the bases of the chimneys, the chimneys themselves having been blown away. Some of the dead were found blown upwards of a hundred yards from the house; and a part of the roof, we understand has been found three miles distant. Some conception of the velocity of the wind may be had from the fact, that in a green lynn tree, near Mr. Lusk's dwelling, it is to be seen sticking about 25 feet from the ground, a broad piece of poplar plank, firmly driven in to the depth of, apparently, four or five inches, and at an angle of about 45 degrees across the grain. Several other houses were unroofed and blown down, but we have heard of no additional loss of life.

We have since ascertained that the tree in which the plank was driven has been felled—and that it is found the end of the plank (perfectly square and blunt) penetrated to the depth of 3½ inches.

Lost Children.—We have received a slip from the post office at Tensaw, Baldwin county, Ala., which states that on the afternoon of the 26th of February last, two children of Mr. Thomas Marvin were lost in that county, while on their return from school. They were seen within a mile from home, about five o'clock that day, and have not since been heard of.—The elder is described as a girl, about twelve years of age, the other a boy about eight.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 20th ult. contains the following paragraph:

There remains scarcely a doubt that the two children we noticed a few days since, as being lost in Baldwin county, were most intimately murdered. The probability is, that two negro men, who are now in prison, awaiting their trial for the outrage, were the fiendish perpetrators of the act. One of the negroes, we understand, has made a confession of the deed, and it is one that affords all precedents for atrocity and horror. When we are in possession of such facts as can be reduced to form, we intend giving a history of the whole transaction.

"Why, dear me, Mr. Longswallow," said a good lady, "how can you drink down a whole quart of that dreadful hard cider at a single draught?" As soon as the man could breathe again, he replied, "I beg pardon, madam, but upon my soul it was so hard, I couldn't bite it off."

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1835.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Talbot county, will be held at the Court House Easton, on TUESDAY the 21st inst. at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed most expedient to secure harmony and energy of action in the approaching State and Presidential elections.

STATE CONVENTION.—From an article in the Baltimore Republican received by last night's mail, we perceive that our friends on the Western Shore seem to prefer that the STATE CONVENTION should meet in Baltimore about the time of the meeting of the NATIONAL CONVENTION. Believing, now, that it will be impossible to obtain a full representation from the counties, at so early a day as the 23d April, we concur in the change of the time proposed by the editor of the Baltimore Republican. We think, however, that it would be well to name some day previous to that designated for the meeting of the National Convention, and would suggest to the editor of the Republican, that it would be well to call the attention of the Committee of Correspondence to the subject, that our friends in the different counties of the state may be fully apprised of the day of meeting. Our friends in Baltimore must regulate the movement in the matter.

RHODE ISLAND.—The election in Rhode Island took place on Wednesday last; on the result will depend the election of a U. S. Senator in place of the Hon. N. R. Knight, the late Senator, and now the Federal candidate for Governor. As the State is very small, we shall probably receive the returns by the next mail. This election is looked to with much interest by both parties, as it will probably decide the majority in the next Senate.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—We can yet give our readers nothing definite in relation to the election now going on in Virginia. The papers of both parties admit that the contest is extremely doubtful. The Baltimore Chronicle, a leading Federal paper in the City of Baltimore, says, the Whigs, so far as heard from, have gained four and lost three, taking the vote for Mr. Leigh, by the last Legislature, as the test. This, every one knows is not a fair test, for while the Whigs had a majority of nearly 20 votes on joint ballot in the Legislature, Mr. Leigh was elected by a majority of only four. In looking over the returns received we can draw no satisfactory conclusions from them. In some of the counties local questions operated; in others WHITE men, claimed by both sides, have been elected. In Albemarle (the county in which Mr. Rives resides) the Federalists claim a victory. From the extracts from the Richmond Enquirer and the Globe, published in this morning's Whig, our readers can judge of the foundation of their claim. Again in Chesterfield, Wm. R. Johnson Esq. one of the instructed Delegates, who disobeyed the instructions and voted for Mr. Leigh, has been re-elected. The Federalists claim this as a great victory; with what propriety, will be seen by the subjoined article from the Richmond Enquirer. By the returns it will be manifest, that Mr. Johnson's election is ascribable solely to his great personal influence and exertions. The Democratic candidate for the State Senate, John W. Nash, was elected over his Federal opponent, Wm. Old, by a majority of 68 votes, and Archer, the Federal candidate for Congress, in despair, gave up the contest before the polls closed. Mr. Johnson alone, of the Federal ticket, was elected, and he by a majority of 26 votes only; his election, it is said, will be contested.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

CHESTERFIELD ELECTION. This election took place yesterday. Great interest was excited. Wm. R. Johnson is re-elected Delegate.

We have never heard of greater efforts being made to secure the election of any man. Various harbores were given by the candidate and his friends. The people, it is said, were treated to two very large barbecues in different parts of the county, only on Saturday last. Yesterday, the citizens of Richmond poured in their votes. The citizens of Chesterfield, however, were not so fortunate. The polls were kept open until about five o'clock, and the result was, that Mr. Johnson was elected by a majority of 26 votes only; his election, it is said, will be contested.

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The corporation of Washington has sent a Resolution directing that its vote, in the approaching General Meeting of Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, shall be given in favor of accepting the terms of the act of Maryland, providing for the completion of the Canal to Cumberland. The Corporation of Georgetown has also passed a similar resolution.

These two votes, with that of the State of Maryland, will constitute a majority of the amount of stock which will probably be voted upon—and renders certain the acceptance of the act. Besides this, it is understood that the vote of the United States will be for the act, as I presume will also be that of the State of Virginia, and of the Corporation of Alexandria.

Of the votes of the private Stockholders on this question, I am satisfied that ninety-nine out of every hundred will be given in favor of accepting the law; so that we may now consider the completion of the Canal to Cumberland within three years as morally certain.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BALTIMORE.

We learn by letters from Harrisburg, that the bill to incorporate a company with powers to extend the great Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia down to the tide waters of the Chesapeake Bay, finally passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, by the decided vote of two to one. It had passed the Senate about ten days before by a similar vote. The letters mention that there is no doubt of its approval by the Governor. The charter granted for this purpose is decidedly liberal in its provisions.—Bolt. Amer.

TRIAL OF LAWRENCE.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON, April 11, 1835.

The trial of Richard Lawrence on an indictment for an assault upon the President of the U. S. States, with intent to kill, took place today, before the Circuit Court for this District. Present.—Chief Justice Cranch, and Justices Morrell and Thurston. Counsel for the United States, Mr. Key; attorney for the prisoner, W. L. Brent.

Lawrence was allowed to take a seat by the side of his Counsel. He was dressed with great neatness, and appeared to be a remarkably gentlemanlike and handsome young man.

Prior to the commencement of any proceedings, Lawrence rose and addressed the Court to the following effect: "I am under the protection of my father at home. The throne of Great Britain and the throne of this country of right belong to me. I am superior to this tribunal. I ask you to consider whether you are safe in your course of proceedings." Many other things to the like purpose said the prisoner, with great dignity and address of manner.

Judge Cranch reminded him that he would be heard through his Counsel, and requested him to take his seat.

Mr. Brent rose to make a single suggestion to the Court. It was evidently impossible to proceed in the case while the prisoner was present, and he hoped he would be permitted to retire.

Judge Morrell saw no reason, he said, for so extraordinary a course. The Court declined the adoption of Mr. Brent's suggestion.

The Jurors were called and severally sworn. When the first man took the book for the purpose of swearing, the Prisoner rose and said:—Swear on that book, but remember that I am King of England and of this country, and will most assuredly punish you."

The Court requested and finally commanded the prisoner to be silent and sit down, to which the prisoner replied, "I will not."

It soon became evident that the prisoner was not to be intimidated. His counsel persuaded him to sit down, and the Deputy Marshal stood by him to keep him quiet.

The Juror being at length empanelled, Mr. Key opened the case on the part of the prosecution. He said it would perhaps be necessary to lay before them a brief and plain statement of the facts which he should attempt to prove, as there had been many rumors in circulation on the subject. The prisoner was charged with an assault, with intent to kill and murder the Chief Magistrate of the United States. The indictment contained two counts.

The first an attempt to kill and murder Andrew Jackson, and the second was a more particular designation of the manner and instrument of the attempt. The counts were the same in import. This was an offence which by our law is merely misdemeanor, and is punishable only by fine and imprisonment.

The accused was to be tried and he had been treated, in the same manner as if the assault had been made upon the most humble citizen of this community. The Constitution set no guard around the person of the President but the parliament of the United States, and the great officers of the Government, were to be treated as if they were no more than private citizens.

The circumstances of this assault were a sufficient proof that no danger was to be anticipated from this course. Freeing their minds, therefore, from all anxiety in this subject, the Jury would consider the case without looking to the official station of the individual who was the subject of the assault.

The evidence which he should adduce went to show that, on a public occasion, a large concourse of citizens and officers of the government were assembled at the Capitol, and that among them was the President of the U. S. That the prisoner went thither armed with two pistols, well charged with powder and ball, and placed himself in a situation in which he flattered himself he could effect his purpose with the utmost certainty. One of the pistols was aimed at the President, and attempted to be fired; the percussion cap exploded, but did not ignite the powder; he then dropped this pistol and pressed forward, and attempted to change it with like success. The friends of the President immediately seized the prisoner, but did him no injury, and put no further restraint upon his persons than was necessary to place him in custody. He was brought before the Chief Magistrate. Witnesses of the assault were examined. The prisoner heard the testimony, and no man could have exhibited more calmness and composure than he did during the examination. The sole defence of the prisoner rested on the ground of the absence of malicious motive. Malice was always presumed from the act; but this presumption was liable to be rebutted by testimony.

The ground assumed in behalf of the prisoner, as he understood, was insanity; which would render him incapable of committing a crime. It might turn out that the prisoner was in this deplorable condition: that he did labor under a degree of insanity which rendered him incapable of crime. But it was due to society that clear and undeniable evidence of this insanity should be established. He would state the law on subject.—Settled, as it was by grave decisions. There could be no substantial difference in regard to it, between the prisoner's counsel and himself. The man whose understanding and reason were gone, out to be admitted to be incapable of acting as a reasonable being, and ought not to be punished for his acts.

Persons so unfortunate ought to be kept in confinement. This was the case with those who were at all times and totally deranged.—But this was not pretended to be the fact in the present instance. They were however cases, wherein the plea was available, which came far short of total derangement. There were some men of deranged intellect who were yet

at some times and on some subjects, rational. It was therefore, the inquiry, in those cases, what was the state of mind at the time of the act. If the person prove a lunatic, sometimes sane and sometimes not, then the inquiry is, what was his state of mind, at the time.—There were lunatics of another description;—those who were deranged partially on some particular subjects, and on others were sane. These cases involved the greatest difficulty. If applicable to the Jury that the person was a lunatic, sometimes deranged and sometimes not, the rule laid down was equally plain and easy of application. Was the person sane and sane at the time of the act? Was the act the immediate and direct offspring of this delusion? Was it deducible from mingled motives, or from this delusion alone? This man committed an assault charged in the indictment. If he was under partial derangement, then inquire and see whether the act was connected with the delusion, so far as to show that the delusion prompted the act. He had understood that evidence was to be brought to show that the man was deranged, at times, on one subject. Should the Jury be satisfied that he was thus deranged, it would be their duty to inquire how this derangement was connected with the act. No man could have shown more caution, prudence, and deliberation than he did, in the commission of the act, upon his arrest, and during his examination. We heard a few words of the motive which led him to the deed, but it was entirely inconsistent with the subject of his derangement.

The principles he had laid down were settled in two remarkable trials which took place in England. Mr. Key went into a statement of the law as settled in the trial of Hatfield for an attempt to kill the King of England, and of Arnold for shooting at Lord Onslow. It was laid down in these cases, that every lunatic was not exempt from accountability for his acts. Some were accountable for their offences at all times. He wished the jury, in this case, to show all reasonable indulgence to the person arraigned. If he was under delusion of mind, if the delusion originated the act, the whole community would rejoice at his acquittal on this ground. If they found, on the other hand, that he was a man of capricious humor, deluded on a particular subject, but committing his act from motives unconnected with that subject, they would not permit the accused to protect himself under the plea of insanity. He would exhibit to the Jury the instruments which were used in the attempt. They would see that they were as well selected and as well prepared for the purpose, as any which could be devised. The contents of one of them were examined in the presence of their Chief Judge. The powder was found to be of the best quality & the ball was nicely fitted. The other pistol was also examined before the Chief Judge. The powder had not ignited. It was visible in the nipper. A cap taken promiscuously from those found on the person of the prisoner, was subsequently tried, and it went off at the first trial, with great efficiency. To whatever providential cause was ascribable the escape of the President there was left no doubt of the deadly hostility of the prisoner's intent. It was however true that in many cases of deranged intellect, there was observable a nice adaptation of means to ends. He would now proceed to examination of the witnesses.

To go through the testimony, in time for to-night's mail, would be impossible. The facts alleged in the opening were fully proved. Mr. Brent then produced testimony showing that for three years past, Richard Lawrence, the prisoner, has been deranged on a particular subject—fancying himself to be King of England and the United States, and that this delusion has effected an entire change in his deportment and habits. He was formerly moral, industrious, frugal, and remarkably modest & amiable. But since the fall of '32, he had become negligent of business and violent, to a dangerous degree, in his conduct. It was proved that he was always sober, both before and since his derangement, and that he had always been retiring, reserved and unsocial. Half a dozen medical men testified, in substance, that they believed that he was insane, and that he was unable to discriminate between right and wrong in a case connected with morbid delusion; and that if the act of assaulting the President was connected with the subject of his delusion, he was not to be considered as morally accountable for the act.

Mr. Brent submitted the case without argument, which he deemed wholly unnecessary. Mr. Key submitted the case, on the part of the United States, and that the delusion of the Chief Judge handed to the Jury the case of Hatfield, and instructed them, if they believed the prisoner to be insane, to find their verdict in the words of the Jury in that case.

The Jury retired for about ten minutes, when they returned with the following verdict, being the same with that which was rendered in Hatfield's case, viz: NOT GUILTY, according to the indictment.—the prisoner laboring under insanity at the time of the time of the act."

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Commercial and Farmer's Bank OF BALTIMORE.

April 16th, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Ranking House in the city of Baltimore on Monday the 8th day of June next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the December session 1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore" and determining on the propriety of authorizing the President and Directors by resolution to accede to the terms of said act and declare their acceptance thereof.—By order.

GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

ap 18

THE Easton Whig and Frederick Herald will please insert the above and charge this office.

PROSPECTUS OF THE EXTRA GLOBE.

THE undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 quarto royal pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-weekly Globes, notices of the public meetings, the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

We request the favor of those friends to whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. A copy of the work will be sent to the newspapers that copy this Prospectus.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May. If they do not, we may not be able to furnish them with all the numbers, because the work is put at so low a price, that we cannot afford to reprint any numbers that may be exhausted.

TERMS.

One dollar per copy, in advance. Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion.

The price of this paper is so low, that we cannot afford to open accounts with those who subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

PAGE'S HOTEL, BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States. Baltimore.—dec 2 6m

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of the present month, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, all the personal estate of Benjamin Denny, Senr. dec'd. negroes excepted, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-blades, Turn-folgers and Wheat Straw.—Also Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and the crop of wheat seeded in the ground.

Terms of sale.—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, by the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by

ROBERT H. RHODES, Agent for Mary Ann Denny, Adm'r. with the will annexed of Benj. Denny, senr. dec'd. april 7 ts

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court,

27th, MARCH Anno Domini 1835.

ON application of HENRY E. BATEMAN Administrator of HENRY TOWNSEND, late of Talbot County, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Townsend, late of Talbot County, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 29th day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four. HENRY E. BATEMAN Adm'r. of Henry Townsend, dec'd. march 28 3w

NOTICE

To persons having business with the Patent Office.

THE Patent Law directs, that "every inventor, before he presents his petition to the Secretary of State signifying his desire of obtaining a Patent, shall pay into the Treasury thirty dollars, and shall take duplicate receipts one of which receipts he shall deliver to the Secretary of State, when he presents his petition."

It has been the practice, in many cases, to send the money above mentioned to the Secretary of State, or to the Superintendent of the Patent Office; but, in future, all applicants for patents will conform to the directions of the law on the subject, and make the required payments into the Treasury.

It will be a compliance with the law, in this respect, to pay the money to the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or to his credit in any one of the selected deposite banks. The receipts should state by whom the payment is made, and for what object.

As a notice to this effect was published on the 3d of October last, sufficient time has elapsed for its being known to those interested. Therefore, fees for patents which may be sent to the Secretary of State or Superintendent of the Patent Office, after the 1st of May will be returned.

Fees for copies of patents, specifications, or drawings, or for recording assignments, should be transmitted to the Superintendent of the Patent Office, in coin, where they amount to less than five dollars, as bank notes for that sum will not be received.

JOHN FORSYTH. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. April 1, 1835.

THE newspapers authorized to publish the laws will insert this notice

TIN WARE.

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

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "gold things" as a matter of course, and at a low price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, con, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, ducks, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

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

BASHAW.

THE services of this fine animal will be again offered in the Spring. He will stand at the Trappe, and in the Chapel district, stopping on his way at the farm of one of the subscribers near Easton. The foals of Bashaw have never been tested; they are quick walkers, have fine spirit, and are readily broken.

TERMS.

Five dollars the Spring's chance, \$10 to insure, and 25 cents to the groom in each case. Those who put three or more mares, will have to pay but \$4 for the Spring's chance, and \$5 to insure the same number, and this will be the only exceptions to the above rates. It will therefore be utterly useless for persons to offer or expect any other reductions. Those who part with mares that have been insured, will be required to pay the insurance.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

March 28

NOTICE.

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

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

PETER TARR.
(G)

P. F. THOMAS,

A ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.
Jan 3

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county

APPRENTICE.

WANTED, to the Tin plate working, an apprentice; a lad of good connections from the country would be preferred. Apply to **ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.**
Feb 17

A CARD.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a youth to stand in a Dry Goods Store, who writes a good hand, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, from the country would be preferred. A line addressed to O. P. through the Post office in the hand writing of the applicant will receive attention.
March 21

ORDER OF INDEPENDENT

ODD FELLOWS.

A PROCESSION of this Order will take place in Cambridge on Monday the 27th day of April next, the anniversary of Old Fellowship in the United States. The Brethren generally are respectfully invited to attend. The procession will leave the Hall of Dorchester Lodge at 10 o'clock, and proceed to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where divine service will be performed.

An excellent Band of Music will attend the procession.

By order,
JEREMIAH C. WRIGHT, Sec.

Editors who are favorable to Odd Fellowship will oblige the Fraternity by inserting the above until the day of procession.
March 31

CASH—A number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom good titles can be given, are wanted. For such the highest cash prices will be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES M. KNIGHT.
Feb 7

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county on the 26th March inst., by William H. Hayward, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man who calls himself OXFORD ENNALLS, says he is free, but did belong to Deborah McLaughlin, of Anne Arundel county. Said negro is about 63 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, had on when committed a blue cloth coat, blue pantaloons, coarse shoes, old hat, and a blue camel great coat. The owner, if any, of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff
of Talbot county.

The Baltimore Republican, and Maryland Gazette, will copy the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their account to this office.
March 31

MAIL STAGE.



BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.

THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 5. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M. Fare from Easton to Centreville, \$1.50. " " Easton to Wye Mills, 1.00. " " Wye Mills to Centreville, 50.

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

GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM,

OR THE

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the natural assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational recreation of the people, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle to the projectors of it, will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design, cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewed with any of the charms of novelty to ensure its popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or negligent in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA—Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vaude Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all individual comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted,—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF—A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and current events of celebrated thoroughbred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING—Under this caption, will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS—A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which custom wears in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full-length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stock—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—also, the American Songster, consisting of a great variety of Popular Airs, set to Music—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also, as all its publication of facts will be authentic—a ready Record of Reference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces—the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—to be had for an unprecedented small sum—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress will find this an invaluable guide.

THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address **SMITH & ALEXANDER**, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. A specimen number may be had on application at the office. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Country editors, who insert the above advertisement three or four times will be entitled to an exchange.

REMOVAL.

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

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

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

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 10

LIST OF LETTERS

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

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A | Isaac Adams | John Harrington |
| B | Miss Bennett | James Hopkins |
| C | James Bowie Esq. 2 | James Hull |
| D | A. C. Ballitt | Josiah O. Ham 2 |
| E | Samuel Bush | Rev. Alfred Holmead |
| F | A. Bailey | Mrs. Hammond |
| G | Samuel Barrott 2 | Mrs. A. K. Hensley |
| H | Solomon Barrott 2 | Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins |
| I | Margaret Benny | Wm. L. Jones |
| J | Rubeca P. Berry | Lemuel Johnson |
| K | Charles Benson | Isabel Johnson |
| L | Wm. W. Boardly | Samuel T. Kennard |
| M | Mary Ann Bohon | Ann Layton |
| N | Nottingham G. Bryson | William Loveday |
| O | John Bell | T. M. Leavenworth |
| P | Lydia Bush | John Moran |
| Q | William Barnett 2 | Solomon Merrick |
| R | Susan E. Coolidge | A. McKnight |
| S | Dr. John A. Clough | Elijah McDowell |
| T | Samuel Chamberlain | Skinner Newnam |
| U | Henrietta M. Cham | Ellen Newcomb |
| V | Edward Crisp | Esq. Nichols |
| W | Rachel Comings | Joseph K. Neall |
| X | Joseph R. Carey | Thomas O'Neil |
| Y | Richardson Colfison | George Parrott |
| Z | Daniel Carson | Dr. Wm. Pernell |
| | Mrs. P. Coursey | John P. Paca Esq. |
| | William Dobson | The Prothonotary |
| | Alexander Dodd | Edw. Russell |
| | John Dickinson | Mrs. Ridgway |
| | Thomas Dulin | Jacob Reese |
| | Capt. Robert Delahay | Caroline Rouse |
| | Dr. Theodore Denny | Garrison Reese |
| | R. Dinsmore | P. Sackett |
| | Joseph Floyd | Sackett & Doyle 14 |
| | John B. Firbanks | Henry Simpson |
| | James Fickey | John Stevens |
| | Sophy Flamer | Wm. E. Shannahan |
| | Ann M. Goldsborough | John Tarbutton |
| | Elizabeth T. Goldsbor | Mahala Townsend |
| | rough | Emily Upshur |
| | James Gillin | Mary Vickers |
| | John D. Green | Mary P. Vanderford |
| | Sary Gannon | E. S. Winder |
| | A. Graham | Capt. Wm. H. Watts |
| | Hon. R. H. Goldsbor | Matilda A. Wright |
| | rough | Gustus Whitely |
| | John Griffith | Mary Warwick |
| | T. Goldsborough | Hannah Hackett |
| | rough | |
| | John Hargan | |
| | Wm. Huchlett 2 | |
| | David Hall | |
| | Harriet Hayward | |
| | Mary Jane Hopkins | |
| | Thos. Henric | |
| | Hannah Hackett | |

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BEASTON & HARPER is this day mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper who is legally authorized to receive the same.

THOMAS BEASTON,
THOMAS HARPER,
N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Thomas Harper who respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.
T. HARPER.
Easton, Feb. 14th, 1835—Feb 17 3w

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,
HAVE just received a part of their supply of

SPRING GOODS,
Among which are a variety of coarse Domestic Goods, and a full supply of Groceries, Hardware, &c.
March 31 3w

NOTICE.

RETAILERS, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Political in Talbot county, and all persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff
(G)

Branch Bank at Easton,

MARCH 30th, 1835.
THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.
March 31 3w (G)

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



MAKING.

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

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

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

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages,

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

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

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting. They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.
A. & H.
Jan 20

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

JOHN W. MILLIS,



COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS

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

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE

BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road. He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

The citizens of Easton and the public generally that he has on hand a quantity of

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

CONSISTING OF IN PART AS FOLLOWS: VIZ

- Gentlemen's fine Monroes.
- Do do Shoes.
- Women's Boots and Shoes.
- Children's Shoes, cut different fashions.
- Some good strong Coarse Shoes.

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

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeil and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozmert & Shannahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.
SOLOMON MERRICK.
April 4

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

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

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

VIA MILES RIVER FERRY.



Schooner William & Henry.

JAMES STEWART—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting,) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant.

WM. TOWNSEND.

Passage to or from Baltimore, and found, \$1.50.

Feb 28

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,



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

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

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

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

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

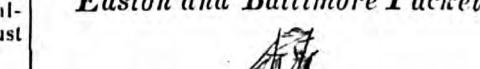
The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb 10

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

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

Easton and Baltimore Packet



From the Western Hemisphere.

HUGH L. WHITE.

Mr. White seems to understand his old enemies and new friends as well as could be wished. The greatest miracle is, that the Judge should be willing to throw himself into the arms of a party, possessing so little political or moral basis as is depicted in the following extract from his speech on the *three million appropriation*, made in the Senate, March 30, 1855.

"But, Mr. President, there is another view of this subject presented to my mind so forcibly, that I must be allowed very briefly to state it to the friends of the Chief Magistrate. I profess to be among the number of his friends, reposing as much confidence in him as any man on this floor or elsewhere; I have not the most distant suspicion that one dollar of this money, entrusted to him, would be intentionally misapplied. But I beseech gentlemen to reflect on the situation in which we will place him by making this appropriation. It will be plain admission to him, that both houses of Congress think the situation of foreign affairs require that our country should be immediately placed in a better state of defence than it now is. That our navy should be increased—that our army should be increased—that additional armaments should be increased—that additional munitions of war should be provided, and yet we throw upon him the whole responsibility of determining to what extent any or all these preparations shall be made. He is to determine how many additional fortifications should be provided. What will be the consequence? Every means will be used to induce him immediately to increase all these. The friends of the navy and of the army will each be importunate for an increase. Every patriotic citizen will be urging an increase of fortifications for its defence. He yields to these importunities, and expends this money, and the country remains in tranquillity and peace, as I hope it will, in what situation will the President be placed? Will not his enemies at once say, this money placed at his discretion has been wasted? The navy has been increased, as we did not expect. Here is a large addition to the army which we know not what to do with, and here are fortifications constructed in such haste as to be of no permanent use.

"On the other hand, if he will not attend to our importunities, and increase the navy, the army, and fortifications, and dangers should come, what then? These very same men will say, plenty of funds were placed at his disposal, and yet he has taken no step to prepare the country for defence." This is no doubt an excellent likeness of federal fairness and honesty as could be drawn by the most masterly hand. It exhibits the true colors of their true colors, and shows them up in a light altogether regardless of truth or principle; and coming, as it does, from one of their own candidates for the Presidency, is worthy of record. Judge White is certainly good evidence on their side of the question, and they must not blame us for making use of his testimony, especially as we believe it true. That the opposition will say and do any thing, merely for the sake of abusing and disgracing the President, and gaining a "brief authority," was long since made evident; and severely have they been rebuked by the sovereign power of the people for this lack of consistency. But coming, as the charge does, from such a quarter, at such a time—when those who sat to have their portraits drawn, dared not resent, but endorse it, by embracing the painter for so striking a likeness, it is the more worthy of record.

From the Montpelier (Vt.) Patriot.

THE OPPOSITION AND NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The opposition (scrupulous, conscientious to itself) cannot endure the thought of the election for a nomination by a National Convention. Why, it is a "pious fraud," an "anarchical convention," or a "convention of the Convention." And well may they take fright in view of the influence which will attach to such an expression of the Democratic party of the Union. Well may they entertain fearful forebodings of being swept away by the strong, impetuous current of popular feeling, which will naturally set in that direction. No wonder they should avow an invincible horror of this mode of presenting a President to the people. But how long is it since the Young Whigs went all the way to Washington to nominate Henry Clay? How long since the anti-slavery men nominated Mr. Wirt in the same manner, and vainly imagined his election secured? How long since delegates from the Democratic party assembled at Baltimore and nominated the present President and Vice President of the United States. The truth is, under that system it is likely to triumph in future—there the point to undermine the confidence of the People in this mode of nomination, therefore, is the main and principal design of the opposition. The cry of intrigue, management, a packed convention, &c., is echoed and re-echoed from one extremity of the Union to the other, and the People are told that there is magic in the operation of the machinery which will produce a result adverse to the wishes and interests of the People. Let us look at the justice of these epithets by pointing out the steps to be taken from the primary meeting downward.

In the first place, ample and sufficient notice is given in all the democratic papers of a State Convention, to which the freemen of each town are called upon to assemble and elect delegates. A cordially meeting is held and not secret ones either, which every one has the privilege of attending, of speaking and acting freely. Thus the State convention is composed of agents chosen by the People—all, at least, who feel an interest in the object—and those agents when met, proceed to elect delegates to the National Convention. Now, what reasonable objection can be urged against this practice? Is there any other, and better way, by which to express the voice of a party, and produce harmony and concert of action in that party? Let our opponents point it out.

THE YOUNG MEN.—One of the most gratifying circumstances attending the late election, is the zeal, activity, and determined democracy of the young men of our State. In the admission of new electors there is scarcely a town that we have heard from, which did not send a large majority of the young men admitted to the Elector's oath, on the Republican side. In this town, throwing out the students, who ought to have been excluded, and we had the majority of the young men admitted. This speaks volumes for the strength and stability of good principles. No age has been so distinguished as this, for the diffusion of light and information on all subjects, among the rising generation—and in no State, are youth better informed than in this. A party to which the rising generation attach themselves in the greatest numbers, must be in the ascendant.

—N. Haven Columbian Reg.

Views of the Federalists.—The following extract from a speech of the Hon. Tristram Burges, a distinguished Federal leader in Congress, and a prominent candidate for the U. S. Senate in place of the Hon. N. R. Knight, recently delivered at Providence, R. I. and published in the Providence Journal, shows very clearly the views of the Federal leaders in New England, in reference to the next election for President Mr. Burges, says,

"Let every man remember that his vote may carry the whole election. Let him feel that on him and on his exertions may rest the whole weight of the whole interests of our whole country. I call on all men of parties, to leave holders of offices under Executive patronage, the slaves of power, Tories of the Revolution, and come to the service of the country to the rescue of the Constitution, the preservation of the laws, the salvation of liberty."

Live triumph now, we cannot be defeated in August, and we shall then elect representatives, who may elect the President of the United States. These candidates have already been nominated. White in the South; M'Lean in the West. Webster in the East. The friends of Judge White say he is in truth what Jackson promised to be. It is enough for us, that the host of executive favorites are against him and against them. M'Lean is a man good for nothing, but who should I speak of Webster? There is not a man in a city, or village, or on a farm or plantation, or in the wilderness, or in a cabin of any State or Territory, but can talk, and tell of Webster, the orator, the statesman, the great Champion of the Constitution. He is, in soul as lofty as his own native mountains, and pure as their eternal snow. Rocks may be rent, or moved, but nothing in the tide of time, or the tempests of party, can shake or touch his integrity. Who that could be proud of his country would not be proud to have such a man for President of the United States.

May not God have suffered our country to run into wilderness, and team with monsters, for the last eight years, that he might call out this moral, this political Hercules, to clear and to restore to us again our country? If all honest men do their duty, then these men will be the highest on the list of candidates, in the Electoral college, and leading the caucus candidate, the success nominated by Gen. Jackson, they will come before the House of Representatives, for a selection of one from that number, for President. The great interest which I have just examined, may be considered, and by all parties, such a course of administration as will secure them, be most solemnly stipulated; and when the rights of the people are secured, and the House will select the man most likely, with ability to all and with glory to our country, to administer the executive government. Here Rhode Island will have a voice as loud, potency as efficient as the most extensive and powerful state, never again do I wish to see a President, in any other manner, elected. I wish to perpetuate our union, by preserving the small, from being swallowed up by the great States; and prevent a President from riding into power, on such a tide of popularity, as may, if it has not already, sweep away laws, constitution, and liberty.

Mr. Burges, on a former occasion, "thanked God that the signs of Democracy never attended his reputation." We are glad, as was said on that occasion, that he ever thanked God for any thing. But it seems even here that he only returns his thanks for a perversion of those talents that his Creator has given him, and not for having used them for the benefit of his fellow men. We are satisfied as to this, that he never felt, what he may have uttered, a true democratic sentiment in his life. In the closing remarks of his late caucus speech, he hopes that the people will never again elect a President; but that the election may devolve upon the House of Representatives. This sentiment shows conclusively that his anti-republican notions stick to him to the last, and that he never will be pleased with any thing the People do, however they may be for it. This "Tory of 1813," and "Whig" of 1824, at the former period thanked God that the stigma of democracy never attached to him, and at the present day hopes the People will never be able to elect another President.—*Providence (R. I.) Herald.*

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

A SILENT VICTORY.

We publish authentic returns from almost every town in the State. The friends have all done their duty and done it well. Whigery annihilated forever in this State. Whigery, Connecticut has taken the first firm step in the next Presidential election, and is united with the democracy of the nation. Should the opposition and others, by any intrigue, throw the next Presidential election into Congress, the vote of this State will not be lost.

Our opponents will not talk of "apathy," for it is the largest vote ever polled in the State. Neither exertions, money, nor means were spared by them, but in vain. The Democrats are too many—and too resolute. Such a vote was never given—such a result was never achieved in old Connecticut. The State is reformed, regenerated, and disenthralled.

Andrew Jackson and his administration will be sustained in the next Congress, by the united & undivided vote of the Connecticut Representatives. A change of twelve votes is effected in the House of Representatives, and our Senators will be instructed to do rightly.

We confess ourselves gratified at the successful termination of the election. It is the triumph of principle—of sober, honest conviction, of reason, and of duty. It is a result of which all the democrats may be proud, for they have exhibited themselves on this occasion, as true, thinking, and independent freemen.

Arrival of the Commissioners.—The Cleveland (Ohio) Whig of the 31st inst. mentions the arrival of Messrs. Howard and Rush at that place, and their setting forward that morning in the steamboat Detroit for the capital of Michigan. They of course reached the place of destination on the 4th. The Whig supposes that the influence of the Executive will be exerted through the Commissioners, to sustain the authority of Michigan in the territory where she has heretofore held jurisdiction, without interfering with the peaceful survey of the boundary claimed by Ohio, by the commissioners appointed by the Governor. And this it deems the best direction that can be given to the question between the two powers, until Congress shall have another opportunity to examine and adjust the controversy.

BIBLE FOR THE BLIND. At a meeting of the Blind School, Liverpool, on Friday week, Mr. William Brown presented to the institution a very handsome bound copy of part of the Gospel of St. Mark, printed in embossed letters, so as to be read by blind persons by the touch. It had been transmitted from the Blind Institution of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Richards, late Mayor of Philadelphia.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CAMBRIDGE, DORCHESTER COUNTY.

At a meeting of the friends of the National Administration, convened on Monday 13th April 1855, agreeably to previous notice, at Wilson's tavern, in Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland, Thomas Breenwood, Esq., was called to the chair, and Thomas J. Hodgson, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, Jas. A. Stewart, Esq., read and delivered a very able and satisfactory exposition of the measures pursued by the National Administration—conclusively demolishing its general policy, with great eloquence, and portraying the singular and anomalous character of the opposition—and concluded by congratulating the meeting upon the triumphant manner in which this policy has been sustained throughout the country; and the auspicious and cheering indications of future success.

He then moved that a committee, to consist of three persons, be appointed by the Chair, to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, which was adopted. The Chair appointed Messrs. James A. Stewart, George A. Z. Smith and Major Charles Leary, who retired, and afterwards reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

When grave questions of public interest arise, and conflicting principles and views are agitated, in this happy country of equal laws and privileges, it becomes the imperative duty of every citizen, freely to express his sentiments in relation to the common weal. In accordance with his duty, the friends of the National Administration, in this country, cheerfully avail themselves of this opportunity to incorporate into the common sense of the public, which have lately and now engaged the attention of their fellow citizens.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to the exercise of any doubtful power, on the part of the functionaries of the government; that we solemnly believe, that in a rigid construction of the provisions of the Federal Constitution, will be found the safest guaranty for the true, wholesome and harmonious perpetuation of our dearest liberties and interests.

Resolved, That, without wishing to disturb the compromise of the Union, we are now, we heretofore, opposed the principle of Tariff, enacted substantially and directly for the promotion of domestic manufactures, whilst, at the same time, we are willing to concede a proper incidental protection, so far as may be consistent with a system of duties, established for revenue.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the corruption and system of internal improvements on the part of the General Government, which we consider to be a most pernicious and wasteful, with the appetite of a giant, upon our Constitution and our liberties, but not the energetic, but manage decision of the present illustrious Chief Magistrate checked its alarming vagaries.

Resolved, That we firmly entertain the serious conviction, that the Bank of the United States is a dangerous corporation; that the existence of such a towering moneyed monopoly, is uncongenial with the untrammelled enjoyment and continuance of republican and well regulated liberty; that however much it may possess powers and capabilities for good, it, at the same time, enjoys the most potent and alarming ability to inflict enormous evils; and that, in the regulation of its business and conduct, experience too truly proves that it is governed by its own capricious whims and sordid interests; painting for continued life and power, it sets at defiance the wisdom and integrity of the people, and is less alike of their cries of mercy or despair. In pursuit of conquest, its prolongation prognosticates the downfall of our liberties—That, so solemnly impressed with this sentiment, we are opposed to the re-charter of the present Bank, or the incorporation of another, believing that abstract from the impolicy and inutilty of such an institution, its establishment is an infringement upon the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That we have undivided confidence in the indestructible integrity, sterling patriotism and sound discretion of the present illustrious Chief Magistrate of the country; and that we believe the policy pursued by his enlightened administration is well calculated to promote the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That, holding the foregoing doctrines, we desire to see some enlightened and distinguished member of the Republican party elevated to the next Presidency, who will carry upon these principles, and that we will use our best efforts, in conjunction with our friends throughout the country, to sustain these views, in the election of the next President.

Resolved, That we cordially respond to the recommendation of our friends in the late State Legislature, to hold a Convention in Baltimore, to adopt such measures in this State, as the interests of the Republican cause may seem to require, and that the Chairman of this meeting, be and he is authorized to solicit a copy of the resolutions of the State Legislature, to be presented to our friends in Somerset and Worcester counties, composing this District, and to adopt such measures in relation to the National Convention, as the interests of the Republican cause may seem best to require.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to the great Republican party, to use all our efforts to sustain those immutable principles of government which were promulgated by the illustrious founder of our republic, and that we exertion on our part, shall be made, in our limited sphere, to insure their vigorous perpetuity, and that we will cheerfully contribute to elevate that man to the next Presidency in whose Republican virtues, orthodox principles and distinguished abilities we think we can safely repose unlimited confidence.

In conformity to the 7th and 8th resolutions, the following named gentlemen were appointed Delegates—*Thomas J. White, Thomas J. Hodgson, Salisbury Collins and John S. Keene.*

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Cambridge Chronicle, Snow-Hill Borderer, Village Herald, Eastern Shore Whig and Baltimore Republican.

THOMAS BREENWOOD, CH.
THOMAS J. HODGSON, SECY.

A Delightful Climate.—The Quebec Gazette of March 30, says "the season is still cold, and we have experienced repeated snow falls within the last ten days. The snow in the woods is 5 feet deep, and about houses and on the roads has been driven sometimes 15 to 20 and 30 feet deep. As soon as the milder weather commences the roads will be impassable, and the rivers swell and overflow their banks."

THE BIBLE CAUSE IN MARYLAND.

Messrs. Editors.—Your kindness in giving insertion to a short notice in your paper of yesterday relative to observing the first week in May as a season of religious anniversary, induces me to trespass still further on your columns.

The Bible cause is justly considered as occupying the foreground in the scale of benevolent institutions, and forms the basis of the kind consideration of Christians of every name. If this view be correct, how are we to account for the lethargy which too evidently pervades the christian community in this large, intelligent and wealthy city? If we except the magnificent donations of two distinguished individuals, the entire christian community have not given five hundred dollars to the Bible cause in twelve months. I presume these cannot be less than twenty thousand professing christians, belonging to different denominations in this city, who admit the excellency of the scriptures, and who believe that in them we have the words of eternal life, which make men wise unto salvation; and yet such is the apathy and indifference, that not one in fifty of those who believe the Bible, will give one dollar to furnish the destitute at home or in foreign lands. Our sister State Virginia has within the two last years have given about twenty thousand dollars to aid the American Bible society in furnishing the world with the Bible. The city of Richmond, containing only one fifth of the population of Baltimore, gave in one year about ten thousand dollars! Among other munificent donations to this cause in that State, we take pleasure in stating, upon the authority of their Agent, that two country congregations gave a subscription, one five and the other upwards of six hundred dollars, while they were engaged in other benevolent objects. The agent of the Maryland State Bible Society has not obtained one hundred dollars from a single congregation of Baltimore.

A clergyman of different denominations, only one has made a contribution to the effort for foreign distribution. These facts are stated under a sense of duty, and state I through the medium of the daily journals as the only method afforded him of reaching the christian public. He is well aware that there are many friends of the Bible here, who will not suffer these facts to go out into the world without being aroused to action, and such action as cannot fail to change the present aspect of the Bible cause. It is expected that the public, meeting on the first week in May will be conducted with special reference to diffusing valuable information, and without asking for public collections. Would not that be a suitable season for christians of large souls to present their free will offerings, without application? But some may feel it their duty to act before that period. If such there should be, they are informed that their donations may be handed to Mr. W. H. Murray, Treasurer of the Maryland Bible Society, or Mr. W. H. Beatty, Treasurer of the Young Men's Bible Society.

IRA A. EASTER,
General Agent Maryland Bible Society

MAMMOTH ANCHOR.

We had the pleasure a few days ago, of seeing and examining a ponderous Anchor, which is the manufacture of our own skills and industrial mechanics. It is well worth a walk to our Navy Yard, to view this Mammoth Anchor, probably the largest in the world. We observed, in our walk through the Navy Yard, many new improvements, which we shall take an early opportunity of noticing.

The following paragraph we are indebted to an esteemed correspondent:

We felt considerable interest the other day in examining an anchor just completed by the mechanics of our Navy Yard, which for strength and justness of proportion is not surpassed by any we have seen in any part of the world. This anchor is of the largest size, being designed for the three decked at Philadelphia, and weighs eleven thousand six hundred and sixty-nine pounds, exclusive of the stock. The ponderous chain cable to be attached to this anchor will weigh thirty-five thousand five hundred pounds. Not only powerful machinery and great skill are requisite to use such immense masses of iron, but the workmen must possess almost the constitution of a Salamander to sustain themselves in the heat to which they are exposed. With all the caution that can be used on such occasions, accidents are unavoidable, and we were sorry to hear that in sweeping around this great anchor for weighing, an old and esteemed workman, Mr. Gos, received a severe contusion and fracture of the leg.—*Washington Mirror.*

General Jackson was, six years ago, in favor of the whole Democratic party, of a National Convention, and has been ever since, and is now in favor of it. This he avows frankly, promptly and consistently. Does this prove that General Jackson is in favor of Mr. Van Buren, or the total exclusion of Judge White, or any other prominent man of the Democratic party? Not at all. It proves the reverse of that position. He boldly and emphatically says that he will support the man who is the nominee of this great National Convention. This is not dictation—he does not want to dictate to the American People, any farther than a consistent adherence to principle will dictate to them.

—*Memphis (Tenn.) Gazette.*

New State.—A German paper contains the information that some scattered tribes of Jews, who maintained a sort of independence for a long time about the Southern coasts of Arabia, have been lately visited by Captain Owen. He discovered that an Israelite, of the name of Mahomet Bin-Akel, has founded among them a new sovereignty, and raised himself to the rank of Sultan of Marbut and Deschafar. By means of his wealth, he has purchased a thousand Nubians, whom he has formed into an army, and with this imposing force he has conquered the whole coast from Fou ar to Ganew and Hadramoud.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

INFLUENCE OF WEALTH.

The political importance on the Continent of Europe of the bankers, the Rothschilds, derived from their immense command of the "sinews of war," is strongly exhibited in a letter written to Mr. Rothschild of Frankfurt, by the Vienna correspondent, just after the demise of the late Emperor of Austria. The writer, after stating that he is charged by Prince Metternich to assure Mr. Rothschild that there will be no change in the administration of the Government of Austria, concludes thus: "The Prince begs that you will state this to every body, with all the authority of the name of Rothschild, for your words will receive credit, and have a good effect."—*Balt. American.*

The Legislative Council of Michigan has just sent to the President of the United States a memorial respecting the disputed boundary between the State of Michigan and the State of Ohio. After reviewing the grounds of the controversy with Ohio, the memorialists express the wish to have the whole subject referred to the Supreme Court. In the mean time they call upon the President to protect them in their rights.

From a Halifax paper received of N. York, P. E. Island, March 3.—A most distressing and melancholy occurrence happened on Friday night last. Mr. and Mrs. Semple, their infant child, seven months old, and their two daughters, one sixteen and the other eighteen years of age, left town for Orwell, on their way to Murray Harbor, taking the ice as the nearest route. Having been overtaken by a snow storm, they got bewildered further they might be travelling in the direction of the sea, they halted on the ice, trusting to their being able to hold out until day-light. The eldest daughter, however, died from cold and exhaustion, in the course of the night—the second only lived to reach the shore, and expired immediately after landing; and melancholy to relate, the infant, though alive, has both of its legs in a state of mortification, from the knees downwards—the mother preserved its life by pressing it to her bosom.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN.—We are highly gratified, as we have no doubt most of our readers will be, that a measure which is so well calculated to secure peace has been adopted. Whatever course Ohio may think proper to pursue, we can have no doubt the citizens of Michigan will cheerfully submit the question to the Commissioners and abide their decision. We presume they will not decide upon the right of either party to the territory, but upon the measures which ought to be taken to enable the party having the better right to obtain it, without resorting to violence or arms. We have Ohio will meet this proposition in the spirit in which it is made by the President.—*Michigan Sentinel.*

Romantic and Fatal Affair.—A general in the Austrian service, of one of the most illustrious families of the country, had an only child, a natural daughter, of rare beauty and accomplishments. A secret attachment was formed between the young lady and a subaltern officer of one of the regiments quartered at Vienna. Coarse quences ensued which it would soon be impossible to conceal. The officer went to the General, made a confession of the fault he had committed, and entreated to be allowed to repair it by marriage. The offended father, overhasty, gave a peremptory refusal, and declared that his daughter should be confined for life in a convent. On learning this terrible resolution, the unhappy young lady found means to procure some virginal pills, swallowed them, and destroyed herself. The miserable father became overwhelmed with grief and remorse, and calling the young officer to him, offered to make him reparation for his cruel loss by adopting him as his son, and leaving him the whole of his property. The spirited young man rejected the proposal with indignation, retired to his lodging, and blew his brains out.

From the Boston Daily Atlas of the 14th.

CORPORATION OF BALTIMORE.—There has been no small stir within the last week or two in the stock of this Company, which has advanced in price from about sixty dollars per share to one hundred and upwards, and the tendency is evidently to a still greater advance. Many who have no knowledge of the intrinsic value of this property look upon it as one of those bubbles that will soon burst, and involve those who may happen to be left with stock on hand in loss. The tract owned by this company is situated immediately adjoining the city of Baltimore, and is really a part of the city, and destined very shortly to be an exceedingly important part of it. Already two or three extensive rail road companies are negotiating for the establishment of their "depots" in this place. Other advantages connected with this property might be named—as the depth of water, and pleasant locations, and we have reason to believe that those who will make a thorough examination of these advantages, will be convinced that the present price of the stock is far below its real value."

POPULATION OF CHINA.—It is estimated by Gutzlaff that China contains 381,000,000 inhabitants, to an area of 1,400,000 square miles; giving 231 inhabitants per mile. This is less than Ireland, which has a population of 253 per square mile. It is calculated that the population of Ireland increases faster than any other country of the same extent in the world—China is supposed to be next.—*Balt. Chron.*

A man recently called on the editor of the *Miners' Journal*, and requested permission to look at his exchange papers. He appeared while reading to be particularly struck with an advertisement in a Harisburg paper, offering a reward for a forger who had escaped from prison; and the editor, suspecting all was not right, called in a constable, and the rogue confessed that he was the man advertised.

The Charleston, Va. Free Press says:—Traveling between Baltimore and Harpers Ferry has been greatly facilitated. We can now start from the Ferry at five in the morning, and dine in Baltimore at one. Returning, the cars arrive about one o'clock at the Ferry, where passengers take stage, pass through this place at three P. M. and arrive at Winchester the same evening."

A "Temperance" paper says, the subscribers to Temperance societies throughout the United States amount to one million three hundred thousand individuals.

Straws show which way the wind blows.—The entire democratic ticket was elected in Charleston, South Carolina, on Monday last, by a majority of forty-five over the Bank party ticket. This is the beginning of the end.—*Eve. Post.*

"RETRENCHMENT."

The opposition in the Senate of the United States, have it appears, been more generous to their favorites, than just to their country. In a single session, they had printing done to the amount of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, a greater portion of which consisted in the publication of documents intended to have an influence on the public mind, and to effect a change in public sentiment. This enormous sum all went into the pockets of Duff Green. The laboring classes of the community, who have neither the inclination nor the opportunity to riot and revel on the spoils of their country, may find a subject for reflection in the prodigality of some of the opposition members of the Senate, which well deserves, and certainly ought to claim, serious and almost undivided attention.

[*Mechanics' (Mo.) Advocate.*]

Talleyrand's Last.—The following anecdote is said to have occurred during Talleyrand's late illness. The Prince having conversed with his physician in a tone of confidence approaching to intimacy, the latter was so far emboldened as to ask him what he thought of the affairs of Spain. "Doctor," replied the diplomatist, "you must have remarked that I never gave an opinion except upon subjects which I do not understand. I am happy to talk about physics."—*Le Volcan.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY APRIL 21, 1855.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Talbot county, will be held at the Court House Easton, on TUESDAY the 21st inst. at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed most expedient to secure harmony and energy of action in the approaching State and Presidential elections.

HON. TRISTRAM BURGESS.—We publish this morning, an extract from a speech of the Hon. Mr. Burges, of Rhode Island, addressed to his constituents immediately previous to the late election in that State. Mr. Burges is open and frank in the expression of his opinions. A Federalist of the Hartford Convention school he is true to his principles, in saying "never again do I wish to see a President elected in any other manner" than by Congress. In other words, "the people are incapable of self-government," and they should leave the election of President to Congress.

The spirit of the expression which concludes the last sentence of the quotation, has been reiterated a thousand times in different parts of our own State by the leaders of the Federal party. It is saying in fact, that "the people are incapable of self-government," and that they need aristocrats to govern them. Mr. Burges says "I wish to present a President from riding into power on such a tide of popularity, as may, if it has not already, sweep away laws, constitution, and liberty." What is this but saying, that the great body of the people are incapable of discriminating between a tyrant and one who faithfully administers the law?

Not long since we heard the same sentiment expressed by a distinguished member of the Federal party, a high functionary of the State Government, one too, who had formerly professed the principles of Democracy, and would still claim the same. He said that he conscientiously believed "that if Gen. Jackson had offered himself a candidate for the Presidency, for life, at the time of his last election, the People would have elected him."

The same sentiment, somewhat modified is daily reiterated in the charges which team from the Federal presses throughout the country, branding the supporters of the present Administration, who constitute a large majority of the independent freemen of the country, with corruption, base subservience to power, ignorance, and with being dupes to designing demagogues. What is all this but the declaration in disguise "that the people are incapable of self-government?"

The declaration of Mr. Burges is in strict keeping with that of his great Federal leader, Daniel Webster, "TAKE CARE OF THE POOR, THE RICH WILL TAKE CARE OF THE RICH." This should be the Federal motto, written in bold characters upon the Federal standard, with the BARK and the AMERICAN SYSTEM as the insignia of their party. They are in character with the 30 pound qualification, and with the vote against the supply bill, during the last war. Democrats, who love your country, who are conscious of honesty of purpose, and honestly believe that the people are capable of governing themselves; you who think with the great apostle of Democracy "that all men are born equal" and that you need not the aid of your members of Congress to elect a Chief Magistrate for you, mark the signs of the times.—They are pregnant with events on which hang the destinies of our Republic.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.—We are much pleased to see that our Democratic brethren in Dorchester have embodied in their resolutions, the prominent measures of the administration, and place their support of the next Presidential upon measures not upon names. This is as it should be, a course worthy of enlightened freemen, who not only watch the movements of the machine of Government, but are ever ready to detect, and reduce to order, any irregularity of motion in its various parts.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Our County Court, the present session of which commenced on Monday week, 6th instant, is still sitting. It will perhaps adjourn to-morrow, though it is believed to be somewhat uncertain whether it will until Monday or Tuesday. The session has already been several days longer than any which has preceded it for a number of years, though we have heard the result of no trial of much moment. That of Mr. Stubbs, one of the two persons, whom we mentioned in our last, as having been just committed to jail, under the charge of kidnapping, engaged the court throughout yesterday, until nearly eight o'clock in the evening, and we are told excited considerable interest. He was convicted of the crime preferred against him, but has not yet been sentenced. Mr. Hayly, his partner, we believe—perhaps agent—who was committed at the same time, also accused of having been engaged in the same unlawful transaction, will, in all probability, be tried to-day. These individuals, as we stated on a former occasion, are foreign purchasers of negroes, who had resided at New Market, in this county, for some months previous to their apprehension.

Cambridge Chronicle.

Note by the Whig.—We learn that Stubbs has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and that Bayly has removed his case to Somerset county.

CAKALS IN ILLINOIS.—A bill has passed both branches of the legislature of this state, for the construction of a canal from the Illinois river to Lake Michigan. The improvement, when completed will be 115 miles in length, and will open a direct communication between the Lake and New Orleans; and the river St. Lawrence and the Gulf of Mexico. The estimated cost of this work is \$3,000,000.—*Balt. Chron.*

TIN WARE.
THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand on Washington street, next door to O'Connell & Shanahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an
Experienced Workman,
from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a' mair as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.
Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muck-rats, con, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.
Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore.
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
Jan 10

BASHAW.
THE services of this fine animal will be again offered this Spring. He will stand at the Trappe, and in the Chapel district, stopping on his way at the farm of one of the subscribers near Easton. The foals of Bashaw have now been tested; they are quick walkers, have fine spirit, and are readily broken.
TERMS.
Five dollars the Spring's chance, \$10 to insure, and 25 cents to the groom in each case. Those who put three or more mares, will have to pay but \$4 for each, the Spring's chance, and \$5 to insure the same number, and this will be the only exceptions to the above rates. It will therefore be utterly useless for persons to offer or expect any other reductions. Those who put with mares that have been insured, will be required to pay the insurance.
M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
March 23

NOTICE.
BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neill, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neill, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq., and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.
I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate any customers and the public generally.
PETER TARR.
(G)
Feb 3

P. F. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.
Feb 3

APPRENTICE.
WANTED, to the Tin plate working, an apprentice, a lad of good connections from the country would be preferred. Apply to
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
Feb 17

Collector's Notice.
ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county
Sept 9

A CARD.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a youth to stand in a Dry Goods Store, who writes a good hand, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, one from the country would be preferred, a line addressed to P. P. through the Post office in the hand writing of the applicant will receive attention.
March 21

ORDER OF INDEPENDENT ODD FELLOWS.
A PROCESSION of this Order will take place in Cambridge on Monday, the 27th day of April next, the anniversary of Old Fellowship in the United States. The Brethren generally are respectfully invited to attend. The procession will leave the Hall of Dorchester Lodge at 10 o'clock, and proceed to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where divine service will be performed.
An excellent Band of Music will attend the procession.
By order,
JEREMIAH C. WRIGHT, Sec.
Editors who are favorable to Old Fellowship will oblige the Fraternity by inserting the above until the day of procession.
March 31

CASH.—A number of likely YOUNG NEGROES, of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom good titles can be given, are wanted. For such the highest cash prices will be paid by the subscriber.
JAMES M. KNIGHT.
Feb 7

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county on the 26th March inst., by William H. Hayward, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man who calls himself OXFORD ENNALLS, says he is free, but did belong to Deborah McLaughlin, of Anne Arundel county. Said negro is about 60 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on when committed a blue cloth coat, blue pantaloons, coarse shoes, old fur hat, and a blue camel great coat. The owner, if any of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
JO. GRAHAM, Shff.
of Talbot county.
Feb 27

Branch Bank at Easton,
MARCH 30th, 1835.
The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders on or after the first Monday in April.
By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashr.
March 31

MAIL STAGE.
BETWEEN CENTREVILLE & EASTON.
THE MAIL STAGE leaves Easton for Centreville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and arrives at Centreville about half past 6. Returning, leaves Centreville at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton about half past 12 M.
Fare from Easton to Centreville, \$1.50
" " Easton to Wye Mills, 1.00
" " Wye Mills to Centreville, .50
All Baggage at the risk of the owners.
Easton, April 4, 1835.

GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM,
OR THE
SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.
ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting and Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the national recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal, possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design, cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewn with any of the charms of novelty to ensure its popularity and encourage its sale, has not been the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.
It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the fitting up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.
THE DRAMA.—Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vaude Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all individual comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted.—Besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.
THE TURF.—A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated Thorough-bred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.
SPORTING.—Under this caption, will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.
GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full-length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.
MISCELLANY.—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated, we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices—Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeits—Detectors—also, the American Songster, giving a great variety of Popular Airs, comic music—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.
This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation, "ed as a companion for the particular design, the Drama, Sporting, and Fashions, &c. &c." will be authentic, a publication of facts, for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every library in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces—the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library, not to be had for an unprecedented small sum!—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety, which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress will find this an invaluable guide.
The GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.
By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.
Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. A specimen number may be had on application at the office. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Country editors, who insert the above advertisement three or four times will be entitled to an exchange.

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.
Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HATS,
which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.
To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.
Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH PRICES.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 10

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of April, 1835, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.
A Isaac Adams
B James Bennett
C Miss Bennett
D James Bowie Esq. 2
E A. C. Bullitt 2
F Samuel Bush
G A. Bailey
H Samuel Barrott 2
I Margaret Bennet
J Rubeca P. Berry
K Charles Benson
L Wm. W. Boanly
M Mary Ann Bohon
N Nathan G. Bryson
O John Bell
P Lydia Bush
Q William Barnett 2
R Susan E. Coolidge
S Dr. John A. Clough
T Samuel Chamberlain
U Henrietta M. Chan
V Edward Crisp
W Rachel Conneys
X Joseph R. Carey
Y Richardson Collins
Z Daniel Carson
A Mrs. P. Coursey
B William Dobson
C Alexander Dodd
D Philip Dickinson
E Thomas Dulin
F Capt. Robert Delahay
G Dr. Theodore Denny
H Dr. Dinsmore
I Joseph Floyd
J John B. Firbanks
K James Fickey
L Sophy Flamer
M Ann M. Goldsborough
N Elizabeth T. Goldsborough
O James Gillin
P John D. Green
Q Sary Gannon
R A. Graham
S Hon. R. H. Goldsborough
T John Griffith
U T. Goldsborough
V John Harson
W John Hughlett 2
X David Hall
Y Harriet Hayward
Z Mary Jane Hopkins
A Thos Henrix
B Hannah Luckitt
C Persons indebted for Postage are reminded that their quarter bills are now due.
Those who have no regular accounts, but who are indebted for small amounts, are informed that they must settle without delay, if they wish to avoid the payment of costs to an officer.
EDWARD D. MULLIKIN, P. M.
April 4

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BEASTON & HARPER, is this day mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Thomas Harper who is legally authorized to receive the same.
THOMAS BEASTON,
THOMAS HARPER,
N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Thomas Harper, who respectfully solicits a continuance of public favor.
T. HARPER.
Easton, Feb. 14th, 1835—Feb 17 3w

NEW GOODS.
WM. H. & P. GROOME,
HAVE just received a part of their supply of
SPRING GOODS,
Among which are a variety of coarse Domestic Goods, and a full supply of Groceries, Hardware, &c.
March 31 3w

NOTICE.
RETAILERS, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot county, and all persons who may be concerned, are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries, and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.
JO. GRAHAM, Shff.
April 7 110m (G)

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if they pay their debts, he will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to sell in execution to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.
March 21

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.
THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a planing and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
With a large and extensive assortment of
MATERIALS,
embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for
Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages,
or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GIGS, new and second hand,
of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.
The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.
They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.
A. & H.
Jan 20
The Eastern Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advertiser, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLIS,
COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,
MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with
A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE
BEST MATERIALS
in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.
He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.
All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.
April 7 3w (G)
P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time of his business.
The subscriber wishes to obtain a Bond Maker. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.
J. W. M.

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THE THOROUGH-BRED RACE HORSE, UPTON,
SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,
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FAYETTE GIBSON,
HENRY PRICE.
Talbot co. April 4th, 1835.

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March 25th, 1835—April 11

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ROBERT COOPER.
dec 30

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.
THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a planing and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
With a large and extensive assortment of
MATERIALS,
embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for
Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages,
or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GIGS, new and second hand,
of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.
The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.
They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.
A. & H.
Jan 20
The Eastern Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advertiser, will copy the above.

JOHN W. MILLIS,
COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKER,
MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with
A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE
BEST MATERIALS
in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business, he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.
He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.
All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.
April 7 3w (G)
P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time of his business.
The subscriber wishes to obtain a Bond Maker. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.
J. W. M.

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EASTON SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1835.

THE EASTON SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LANCET.

The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will be charged; if not paid in advance, the paper will be sent for one month, and the balance paid in advance.

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

POETRY.

From the Savannah Georgian.

THE SPRING.

"Oh, the Spring, the beautiful Spring,
It shimmers, and smiles, on every thing."
I love not Spring—I cannot bear,
This kind of fickle woman weather,
This mingling of smile and tear,
And "ne'er the same an hour together."
One moment it's sunny ray
Is shining bright as hope before you,
The next, and ere you cross the way,
'Tis raining like the devil o'er you.

I love not Spring—it's blooming flowers
Are very well for Poet's verses—
But he that feels its "sunny showers,"
Is apt, in prose to vent his curses,
Give me that season of the year,
When nature more sedate repose,
Can man's life's more calmly bear,
Because they're "fickle" amongst the roses?"

I love not Spring—'tho' with it come
The "Shadows" from their secret station,
And then the insect generation;
I'd rather have a cheering fire,
A bottle of old wine before me,
Such "Shadows" I much more admire,
Than those, which now are flying o'er me.

I love not Spring—you search in vain,
The market 'thru' to find a dinner,
And scarce are able to obtain,
Enough to feed a "young beginner,"
Let mandarin Misses long to see,
The charms of this "delightful season,"
Such charms I must confess to me,
Are surely any thing but pleasing.

ALLIGATOR.

FROM A WINTER IN THE WEST.

The Last Offering to the Great Star—A Story of the Skis.

So light to the troupe the fair lady he swung,
Slight to the saddle before her he sprang;
"She is won! we are gone, over bank' bush and
scour,
They'll have steel steeds that follow," quoth
young Lochinvar.

The Pawnee-Loups, or Skis, as they called
themselves not many years since, and within
the memory of persons now living, exhibited the
singular anomaly, among the North American
aborigines of a people addicted to the revolting
superstition of making propitiatory offerings of
human victims upon the altar of idolatry. Afe-
kakutunak, "the Great Star," was the divin-
ity to whom the sanguinary worship had been
from time immemorial, ascribed. The barbarous
ceremony was performed annually. The Great
Star was supposed to preside over the
fruits of the earth; and on each return of the
season of planting, the life-blood of a human
being was poured out in libation upon the soil.
A breach of this duty, the performance of which
they believed was required by the Great Star,
it was supposed would be succeeded by the total
failure of their crops of maize, beans, and
pumpkins, and the consequent starvation of the
people of vegetable food, which formed half the
substance of the tribe. To obviate a calamity
so formidable, any person was at liberty to offer
up a prisoner, of either sex, that by his
presence in war he had become possessed of,
and the horrid rite was accompanied by all the
solemn ceremonies which characterize the su-
perstition of an ignorant and barbarous
people. The devoted individual was placed
under the care of the *Quidniqua*, or priest,
who, with the assistance of his assistants, he was
cautiously concealed from him the real ob-
ject of their seditious attentions; which was to
preserve his mind in a state of cheerfulness,
with the view of promoting *obedience*, and thereby
render the sacrifice more acceptable to their
Gees. When the victim was pronounced
sufficiently fattened for the performance of the
rite, that the whole nation might attend, when
the appointed day for his fate arrived, he was
clothed in the gayest and most costly attire,
and led out to the spot where he was to suffer.
Here he was bound to a cross, in presence of
the assembled multitude and a solemn dance
was performed around him. A number of o-
ther ceremonies followed, and then the warrior
whose prisoner he had been, stepped into the
open space and assumed the glorious task of his
execution. Generally a single blow of the to-
mahawk despatched the victim; but if the first
stroke failed to cleave his head, the speedy
death of the person immolated was insured by
a shower of arrows from a band of archers,
who were always in attendance. The abolition
of this revolting custom was brought about
in the manner here related.

The day of sacrifice of the Great Star
arrived. It was a beautiful morning in April,
when the magnificent children of the wilderness
were assembled at the call of the magi, to cele-
brate the anniversary of the cruel deity.

The scene of their infernal orgies was a tall
grove upon the edge of the prairie, an inlet of tim-
ber, which viewed at a distance, seemed rather to
repose upon, than to spring from the broad green
surface. It was a grand festival day with the
Pawnee Loups, and the wonted military
watchfulness of this warlike tribe was dis-
pensable with upon the occasion of general relaxa-
tion, the usual sentinels of the camp were scattered
round in groups, among the rest of the people,
and their horses—which generally were tethered
ready saddled near lodges of the guard—
were now scattered over the prairie with the o-
ther cattle of the tribe. There were two char-
gers only, that did not seem to share the gen-
eral liberty; and these stood fully equipped, paw-
ling the ground as if impatient of confinement,
behind a small copse not far from the scene of
sacrifice. One of them, a light and graceful
palfrey, was tied to a sapling which grew upon
the spot, while the reins of the other were held
by as gallant a cavalier as ever crossed a
saddle. He was a young man of not more than
thirty-two years of age, tall and muscular,
and of a most prepossessing countenance. His hair
dressed which was of eagle's feathers descended in
a double series over his back, like wings to his
croup; his shield was highly decorated, and his
long lance was ornamented with a plated cap of
red and blue cloth. The steed he backed
was every way worthy of such a rider. It was
the partisan Petasharou, and his charge *Leksho*,
the Arrow.

The large dark eye of the young warrior
was an expression of seriousness and concern
but little in unison with the festivities of the day.
And ever and anon, he turned to look along
the edge of the thicket, and grasped the han-
dle of his bow, as if as a restive as the
champing coursers beneath him. But his lips
were compressed in resolution rather than an-
ger, and the nervous bracing of his feet in the stir-
rups, gave an air of high determination to his
whole figure.

At length, the different groups of Indians
were collected around one central spot, where
a cross was erected upon a slight elevation in
the prairie, and the captive Latak was led
forth among them, to be offered up as a sacri-
fice to the Great Star. Her youth and beauty
were lost upon the stern part of the assem-
blage; but her gorgeous apparel rich with
wrought ornaments of the precious metals, and
gay with the woven texture of beads and fea-
thers with the most elaborate and costly work-
manship, drew a murmur of admiration from
those of her own sex who mingled with the
crowd. The multitude were generally over-
awed by the solemnity of the occasion, and pre-
served a decorous silence, as the principal Me-
ta, with his train of *Quidniquas*, led on the
captive. A few, however, wished only for their
heads over the shoulders of their neighbors,
and fix their savage eyes as eagerly upon the
victim, as if, by reading her feelings in her face,
they could enjoy, in anticipation, the horrid festi-
val. But Latak was an Indian maiden, and her
soul was too proud to tell the enemies of her
tribe guess the feelings which swelled in her bosom,
as she moved with the step of an empress, to
the spot on which she was to be immolated.

The *Quidniquas* now, under the direction of
the Meta, entered at once upon their barbarous
office; and rudely seizing the fragile girl, her
limbs were bound to the stake almost before
she discovered the full extent of the fate that
awaited her; and still not a murmur was
made by the Indian maiden—not a sob nor a
sigh escaped her lips, that quivered in the effort
to repress the thrilling emotions of the moment.
Her eye wandered mildly around the dusky
circle of faces, as if seeking rather for sym-
pathy than for pity. She was the divin-
ity to whom the sanguinary worship had been
from time immemorial, ascribed. The barbarous
ceremony was performed annually. The Great
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genuine, and so extraordinarily marvellous,
that we cannot refrain from recommending the
perusal of them to the attention of our readers.
An incorrect statement of the facts appeared in
the papers during the early part of the week,
but the annexed account being publicly ad-
duced before the Lord Mayor, leaves no doubt as
to its authenticity. His Lordship, having read
the statement, directed M'Lean, the inspector
of the city police, to make inquiry into the cir-
cumstances, in order that, if the girl required
assistance, it might be rendered to her without
subjecting her to annoyance. M'Lean thought
that the best thing he could do, after hav-
ing heard the story of the girl from her own
lips, was to bring her to the Mansion-house, and
introduce her to his Lordship. He accordingly
appeared before the Lord Mayor, accompanied
by the girl, the captain of the vessel in which
she came to London, and several gentlemen
who felt an interest in the remarkable details
of the fact.

Captain M'Entire, of the *Sarah* from Bel-
fast, stated that he met the girl, whose name is
Anne Jane Thornton, at St. Andrew's in North
America. She was dressed in sailor's clothes,
and had all the appearance of having been
brought up to that employment. He engaged
her at nine dollars a month, to act as cook and
steward, and considered that she was what she
seemed to be until a few days before the ar-
rival of the vessel in the port of London. It ap-
peared that some of the crew had suspected her
before she was washing in her berth, from the
circumstances of her having repeatedly re-
fused to drink grog.

The Lord Mayor.—It has been reported that
she was ill treated by her captain and the crew.
—I wish particularly to be informed upon the point.

Captain M'Entire said that he would call
upon the girl to say whether he had not uni-
formly treated her with kindness and whether,
when her sex was discovered, the degree of
kindness and care was not increased.

The girl declared that Captain M'Entire had
acted towards her with humanity; and he de-
clared that he had treated her with humanity, and
sired her to complain to him if any of the crew
treated her harshly. She had been, in the
course of the voyage, struck by some of the
sailors, because she could not work as hard as
they did; but she found it difficult to do in
a gale of wind; but she did not tell the captain,
as she determined to endure as much as pos-
sible without grumbling.

The Lord Mayor.—It is impossible that this
mere girl for she cannot be more than six-
teen or seventeen years of age—performed the
duties of a seaman.

Captain M'Entire.—It is, my Lord. She
performed them to admiration. She would run
up to hand the topgallant-sail in any sort of
weather, and we had a severe passage. Poor
girl, she had a hard time of it. She suffered
greatly from the wet; but she bore it excellently,
and was a capital seaman.

The Lord Mayor.—Is the account of the ro-
mantic history which she has related, and which
she has so far as to tell the captain who was said to be
her sweetheart?

M'Lean said that the account she had given
to him corresponded with that which appeared
before the public, but she would herself mention
the particulars.

Capt M'Entire stated that he had no doubt of
the correctness of the statement. She was not
given to loquacity; on the contrary, she did the
duty of a seaman without a murmur, and had
infinitely better use of her hands than of her
tongue.

This description of the female sailor seemed
to be accurate. Her hands appeared as if they
were covered with thick brown leather gloves,
and it was by repeated questioning, the Lord
Mayor got from her the facts of which the fol-
lowing is the summary:

The girl, Anne Thornton, stated that she is in
the seventeenth year of her age; her father, who is
now a widower, took her and the rest of his
family from Gloucestershire, where she was
born, to Donegal, when she was six years old.
He was the owner of stores in that part of Ire-
land, and in good circumstances, and was always
affectionate to her. She regretted that she had
quitted her home, for her departure, of which
she had given no previous notice to her father,
had caused him many a sorrowful hour.

When she was only thirteen years old, she met
Captain Alexander Burke, whose father resided
in New York, and was the owner of vessels
there; and before she was fifteen they became
strongly attached to each other. Soon after
Alexander Burke was obliged to go to New
York, and she took the resolution to follow
him. She quitted her father's house, accompa-
nied by a maid servant and a boy, and having
received a letter from her father, she was ob-
liged to obtain a passage to America. She ac-
cordingly sailed, and the servant maid and boy
took leave of her immediately upon her
embarking, the latter being charged with a
message to her father, informing him of her in-
tention. By degrees she became reconciled to
the labors of her new employment, but she be-
lieved with joy the shores of New York, where
she thought her labors would terminate.

The mother and landlady went off in the
boy's dress to the house of Captain Burke's
father, and that she had worked under the
captain's orders and wished to be engaged by
him again. It was by the father of the young
man that she was informed of the event which
placed the eternal barrier between them, and
she retired from the house disconsolate.

America was, however, no place to look for sym-
pathies. In the belief that the sea, which no
doubt her father had recommended to her,
was a more probable mode of existence,
she could adopt in the dress of her sex, she
applied and obtained a situation as cook and
steward in the *Rover*, in which latter vessel she sailed
to St. Andrew's, where she fell in with Capt.
M'Entire. The Captain of the *Rover* had been
engaged to take her

My reply is simple and at hand. The
Whig party of Rhode Island, like the
Whig party of the United States, has
neither head nor tail—it is destitute of organization
and discipline; in one word, it has neither
management nor design. I do not intend to
offer any disrespect, but I mean what I say;
and if the party cannot be united, far better
will it be for the people if it were totally
dispersed. Here, with every thing at our
command, with the ability to succeed, we have
suffered shame and disgrace, because many of
our party stopped by the roadside to quarrel
about masonry, anti-masonry, anti-slavery,
anti-brandy, gin and cold water, orthodoxy,
heterodoxy, Fanny Wright, Beecher, and
railroads. Thus we quarrelled, and split,
divided—the well-organized forces of the ad-
ministration marched up in the meantime, and
carried all before them. We have thus lost
our Senator, and the State beside, and thus
with tears in my eyes and wormwood in my
gizzard, do I "curse and quit" the Rhode
Island Election for April, 1835. "Give me
my hat—I want to go home."
Yours, very truly,
From the N. Y. Evening Post.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.
The tenor of our accounts leaves a little
room to doubt that the Democracy in Rhode
Island have prevailed not only in electing their
Governor, but a decided majority of the Le-
gislator, thus insuring the return of an ad-
ministration member in the United States
Senate. The information given by the letter
we subjoin, is corroborated by similar accounts
from other quarters. According to a state-
ment, with which we have been politely fur-
nished by Mr. Hudson, of the News Room,
the following are the majorities in the various
towns on the Governor's ticket; but we incline
to the belief, from statements from other and
not less authentic sources, that the majorities of
Governor Francis, are greater than set down
in this list.

	KNIGHT.	FRANCIS.
Newport,	176	
Providence,	603	
Portsmouth,	53	
Warwick,		112
New Shoreham,		19
North Kingston,		131
South Kingston,		44
East Greenwich,		16
Smithfield,		3
Gloucester,		151
Charlestown,		19
West Greenwich,		75
Coventry,		108
Exeter,		
Midtown,	476	
Bristol,	9	
Livertown,		92
Little Compton,	34	
Warren,	143	
Cumberland,	15	
Cranston,		52
Johnston,	50	
Situate,		152
N. Providence,	27	
Burrington,	14	
Foster,		118
Barrillville,		70
Westerly,		37
Richmond,		5
Hopkinton,		9
	1,173	1,254

The returns from the last three, viz: West-
erly, Richmond, and Hopkinton, are on hear-
say. The following is the letter of our correspond-
ent. "To-morrow will remove whatever doubt
the imperfectness of our accounts may now oc-
casion as to the political complexion given to
Rhode Island by the election just decided, and
will enable us, we trust, to congratulate the
Democracy of that State on having followed the
noble example set them by their political
brethren in Connecticut.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.
(OPPOSITION.)
An election for Governor, Senators and Rep-
resentatives, took place in Rhode Island on
Wednesday the 15th. The Providence Journal
of the 16th, brings us returns for Govern-
or and Representatives from 20 towns out of
31 in the State. The number of votes given
in 20 towns for the Whig candidate for Gov-
ernor,
Nehemiah R. Knight, is 2987
For John B. Francis, (J) 2506
Knight's majority thus far, 481
In April 1834, the same town gave,
Knight 2798 votes.
Francis 2389
Knight's majority, - - - 409
Francis 491
Whig gain, - - - 72
Francis's majority in the whole State in 1834
was 150; and the number of votes polled was
for Francis, 3576; Knight, 3520; scattering 6.
Hence it will be seen that the increase thus far
will not be sufficient, if continued in the same
ratio, to cancel the majority of Francis in 1834.
Our readers must not be surprised to learn that
the Jackson Governor is elected, and also the
Jackson candidates for Senators, who in Rhode
Island are chosen by General Ticket. Nor
must they be disappointed if they find a smaller
Whig majority, by 4 or 6 votes, in the new
House of Representatives than in the old. At
any rate, such are the reports brought by
Jackson men, who have arrived in the Providence
steamerboat of this morning. They claim a
majority of about 200, both for the Govern-
or and Senate. We shall know to-morrow.

**PROCEEDINGS
OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING
IN TALBOT.**
At a meeting of the Democratic Republi-
cans of Talbot county, convened at the Court
House in Easton, on Tuesday the 21st inst., a
greatly public notice, the following resolu-
tions were adopted:—
WHEREAS, In the opinion of this meeting,
union and harmony of action in the Demo-
cratic party throughout the State, can best be
secured by a convention of Delegates from the
different counties of the State, to meet in the
city of Baltimore in a State convention, in con-
formity with the suggestion of our Democratic
brothers of the State Legislature—therefore
Resolved, That Messrs. J. W. Battie, Nichol-
as Martin, Edward Lloyd, and Charles Jump,
be, and they are hereby appointed Delegates
from Talbot county, to meet in a Democratic
State Convention, to be held in the City of Bal-
timore some time in May next.
Resolved, That the above named Delegates
be, and they are hereby authorized, in conjunc-
tion with such persons as shall be appointed
from the other counties of this congressional
District, to appoint a Delegate or Delegates to
represent the congressional District in the Na-
tional Convention to meet in the city of Bal-
timore on the 20th May next, to nominate suit-
able candidates for the offices of President and
Vice President of the United States.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet-
ing, signed by the Chairman and attested by

(The Secretary, be published in the Eastern
Shore Whig.
JOHN W. BATTEE, Chairman.
R. SPENCER, Secretary.

From the Cecil Gazette.
At a large and respectable meeting of the De-
mocratic Republicans of Cecil county, held dur-
ing the session of the county court, at Mr. Kin-
kaid's, in Elkton, on Wednesday, the 8th inst.,
Gen. Thomas M. Forman was called to the
Chair, and J. S. H. Boileau, appointed Secre-
tary. On motion,
Resolved, That a committee of five persons
be appointed, for the purpose of adopting resolu-
tions for the consideration of the meeting.
Which, having been done, and the said com-
mittee having retired for that purpose, returned,
and presented the following resolutions, which
were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That this meeting fully concur
that it is expedient and proper for the demo-
cratic party to meet in Convention, for the pur-
pose of producing concert and unity of exertion;
that republican principles can only be support-
ed by the united and energetic exertion of the
members of that party; that conventions are the
only means by which a party can be united in
support of its principles, without reference to
men; that conventions are never censured but
by minorities, whose only hope is in a division
of the majority, which cannot occur when con-
ventions are properly organized, and have their
proper influence.
Resolved, That this meeting appoint Gen.
Thomas M. Forman, John Evans, John Stump,
and John W. Thomas, Esqrs. to represent Cecil
county in the Convention to be held in Bal-
timore in May next, to nominate and recom-
mend candidates for President and Vice Presi-
dent of the United States.
Resolved, That this meeting, fully sensible
of the necessity of organizing the Democratic
Republican party of this State, have appointed
Gen. Thomas M. Forman, John Evans, John
Stump, and John W. Thomas, Esqrs. to repre-
sent this county in the State Convention to be
held in Baltimore.
Resolved, That the committee have the pow-
er to fill any vacancies that may occur by resig-
nation or other cause.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet-
ing be published in the Cecil Gazette and Bal-
timore Republican, and all other papers in this
State friendly to the Administration.
T. M. FORMAN, Chairman.
J. S. BOILEAU, Secretary.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.—By the George
Washington letters were received from Paris
to the evening of Thursday March 19th, two
days later than previous dates. One from a
source entitled to the highest respect says, "N
body doubts that the indemnity bill will pass.
The discussion upon the report of the Commit-
tee is set down for day after to-morrow, the
21st. But as that is Saturday, it is likely it
may be postponed to the next week. By the
Havre packet of March 24th, or at farthest
that of April 1st, we shall expect news that the
indemnity bill has passed by more than a hun-
dred majority.—*Jour. of Com.*

An effort has been made, but by the opposi-
tion pressed alone, to raise a Judge White par-
ty in this State. They thought to gull the
Democracy of Indiana into the support of Judge
White, not by the presentation of his superior
abilities or claims, but by the policy of story
tellers, in locating their tales at a distance, and
holding out his strength and ability to unite the
Democracy of the South, West, and North, as
There should be no better evidence wanted of
the impolicy of Judge White's being a candi-
date, than the urging of his claims by the ap-
ponents of the opposition quill. Their motto is
"divide and conquer;" and to see Van Bure,
Johnson, White, and half a dozen others of the
Democratic party in the field for the Presiden-
cy, would not only be their "glory," but a cer-
tainty of their success.—*Wabash (Ind.) Mer-
cury.*

THE UNION.—A new paper has been estab-
lished in Nashville, of this title, to be con-
ducted by Samuel H. Laughlin, Esq., who was a
short time since, the Editor of the Whig and
Banner. We publish the address of the editor.
The object of the Union—the main object—is
to recommend to the People of Tennessee, har-
mony and concert in the approaching election
for President. It will be in favor of a National
Convention. Mr. Laughlin is a gentleman of
high standing and talents. The position which
he assumes is the one which, in our opinion,
will be sustained by the People, both of Ten-
nessee and Alabama, in the next election for
President. This violent denunciation of con-
ventions, which has come from the friends of
Hugh L. White, in Tennessee, will prejudice
his cause materially. The first note of that
tune was struck out by the opposition support-
ers of Judge White. No convention—no con-
vention—said they; but the Administration has
already once acted on the principle of com-
bining and concentrating in convention; they
found it good and they have extensively given
their voices in favor of it in the present instance.
—*Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat.*

An Indiana paper states that a murder which
was committed in that State about sixteen years
ago, has been ascertained to have been commit-
ted by a man who was recently hung at Natchez,
and who confessed under the gallows that he
was guilty of the crime in question.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—The Weekly
Messenger (Indiana), states, that on Saturday,
the 4th instant, as the steambot Portsmouth
was ascending the Ohio River from Louisville,
"a large globe of fire passing through the at-
mosphere, alighted on the top of the sight pole,
and continued there for a considerable time—
night being unusually dark gave it a more ter-
rific appearance. The officers, crew and pas-
sengers were much alarmed; and the officers
and crew, thinking it ominous of some serious
event, as she had been an unfortunate boat, de-
serted her."

MARRIED.
On Thursday evening last, the 23d inst. by
the Rev. John Lee, SAMUEL MACKY, Esq.,
mercantile of this town, to Miss LYDIA CAR-
roll, of Caroline county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev'd
Joshua Humphreys, Mr. JAMES S. SHANNA-
HAN, to Miss LYDIA, daughter of Edw'd. B.
Gibbs, Esq. of this town.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr.
Hazel, Mr. THOMAS GREENHAWK, to Mrs.
ELIZA AUSTIN, both of this county.

DIED.
Near this town, on Thursday evening last,
Mrs. Charlotte Jones.

LOOK AT FEEL.
THE Subscriber has discontinued his busi-
ness, and he hereby notifies all persons
who are indebted to him on book accounts, to
call on him and close them, as he intends to
close up his business.
ALEX. DODD.
april 7 3w

DISSOLUTION.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing un-
der the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is
this day dissolved by mutual consent. All
persons indebted to the above firm will please
make immediate payment to C. F. WILLIS,
who is authorized to settle the same.
SAM'L W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.
Easton, April 24th, 1835—april 25 if

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WILSON & TAYLOR
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, and have opened their
usual supply of
SPRING GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of their
friends and the public generally.
april 25 if

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot county Court, and
to me directed, against Jesse Delahay, at the
suit of William Hugglett, will be sold at the
front door of the Court House, in the town of
Easton, on TUESDAY the 19th day of May
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.
and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for cash,
the following property, viz. All the right, title,
interest and claim of the said Delahay, of in and
to the Farm in the town of Ford Neck, where he
resides; also, four head of horses, one yoke of
oxen, one cart, one horse cart, one yoke of
oxen, and eight head of cattle, seized and taken
as the property of the above mentioned Jesse
Delahay, and will be sold to satisfy the debt
interest and cost due and to become due on the
above mentioned venditioni exponas.
J. M. FAULKNER, late Shff.
april 25 if

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot county Court, and
to me directed, against Jesse Delahay, and John
Delahay, at the suit of Robert H. Rhodes, Adm'r.
of the estate of Robert H. Rhodes, deceased, will
be sold at the front door of the Court House, in
the town of Easton, for cash, on TUESDAY
the 19th day of May next, between the hours
of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said
day, the following property, viz: Three head of
horses, 2 colts, 12 head of cattle, 1 yoke of ox-
en, 20 head of sheep, 15 hogs, 2 ox carts, 1 horse
cart, and 2 negro boys, for a term of years,
seized and taken as the property of the afore-
said Jesse Delahay, and will be sold to satisfy the
debt interest and cost of the above mentioned
venditioni exponas.
Attendance given by
JO. GRAHAM, Shff.
april 25 at

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot county Court, and
to me directed, against Robert T. G. Thomas, at
the suit of Robert H. Rhodes, Adm'r. of
James Cain, will be sold at the front door of
the Court House, in the town of Easton, on
TUESDAY the 19th day of May next, be-
tween the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5
o'clock, P. M. of said day, for cash, the fol-
lowing property, viz. One negro man named
Ben, and all the right, title, interest and claim,
of him, the said Thomas, of, in and to, a
House and Lot in the town of East-
on, where said Thomas now resides; all
seized and taken to satisfy the above men-
tioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and
cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
JO. GRAHAM, Shff.
april 25 if

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot county Court, and
to me directed, against Jesse Scott, of
Nicholas Hammond, of James Lloyd
Chamberlain and Wife, against Thomas M.
Cooper, will be sold at the front door of the
Court House in the town of Easton, on TUES-
DAY the 12th day of May next, between the
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P.
M. the following property, to wit: All the right,
title, interest and claim of him, the said Cooper,
of, in and to the Farm situated in the Chapel
district in Talbot county, called Ramsey's
Forest, and Morgans Neglect, and containing
the quantity of 82 acres of land, more or less,
and adjoining the lands of Charles Morgan and
William Benney, taken and will be sold to pay
and satisfy the above named venditioni debt,
interest and cost due and to become due there-
on. Attendance by
WM TOWNSEND, former Shff.
april 21 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot county Court, and
to me directed, against Samuel Snead, at the
suit of J. Annans, Gossage, of John Golds-
borough, will be sold at the front door of the
Court House in the town of Easton, on TUES-
DAY the 5th day of May next, between the
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.
of said day, for cash, the following property,
viz: all that farm or plantation where the said
Samuel Snead now resides, known by the name
of Bachelor's Branch Addition, containing fifty-
seven acres of land, more or less; also one
House and Lot, where Henry Tom-
pkins resided in the year 1834, four
head of horses, and six head of cattle,
all seized and taken as the property of Samuel
Snead, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the
above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,
and the interest and cost due and to become
due thereon. Attendance by
JO. GRAHAM, Shff.
april 11 if

PAINTING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the
public, that he has two good plain House
painters, which he would be glad to find em-
ployment for, either in the town or country, at
one dollar per day. Signs, Odd Fellows A-
prons and Banners, Imitations of Wood and
Marble, Chairs, Stands &c. &c. neatly painted
at the subscriber's shop, opposite McNeal &
Robinson's grocery store. Also, Portraits and
family Groups in miniature and life sizes on
moderate terms. Likenesses warranted, and
painting well executed. A few specimens may
be seen at his residence on Dover street, until
he can provide a room more suitable. Ladies
and Gentlemen living in the country would be
waited on, if preferring it. He respectfully so-
licits patronage.
EDW'D. S. HOPKINS.
april 21 3w

P. F. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to
his Office on Washington street, next
door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.
Jan 3 if

Emporium of Fashion.
MRS. RIDGAWAY,
PRESENTS her grateful acknowledg-
ments to the ladies of Talbot and the ad-
jacent counties, for the very liberal encourage-
ment she has received, since she commenced
business in Easton. She has just returned
from the city with the
SPRING FASHIONS
in Millinery and Mantua-Making in all their
varieties.
While in the city she took much pains to
make herself perfectly acquainted with the
latest and most approved style of making,
trimming, and dressing bonnets, and flatters
herself that she will be able to render satisfac-
tion, not only in the style of her new work,
but in altering and dressing such articles as may
be submitted to her skill.
She will be ready on Thursday next, the
24th inst. to exhibit the Spring Fashions in all
their beautiful varieties, and begs the ladies to
call and view her selections. Her knowledge
of the business, with the aid she has obtained
from the city Milliners induces her to say, that
any article in her line can be furnished by her,
equal to anything which can be had in the cities.
april 21 3w

A CARD.
To stand in a Dry Goods Store, a youth
wishes a good hand, about fifteen or sixteen
years of age, one from the country would be
preferred, a line addressed to O. P. through the
Post office in the hand writing of the applicant
will receive attention.
march 21

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot
county the 30th March inst., by
William H. Hayward, Esq., a Justice of the
Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man
who calls himself OXFORD ENNALLS,
says he is free, but did belong to Deborah
McLaughlin, of Anne Arundel county. Said
negro is about 60 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches
high; had on when committed a blue cloth coat,
blue pantaloons, coarse shoes, old fur hat, and
a blue camel great coat. The owner, if any,
of the above described negro man, is requested
to come forward, prove property, pay charges,
and take him away, otherwise he will be dis-
charged according to law.
JO. GRAHAM, Shff.
of Talbot county.
63-The Baltimore Republican, and Mary-
land Gazette, will copy the above once a
week for six weeks, and forward their account
to this office.
march 31

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

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
IN pursuance of a decree of the High Court
of Chancery, the undersigned trustee will
expose to sale at auction, on the premises, on
Saturday the 26th day of May next, at 12 o'clock,
the following:
That valuable Farm whereupon the late
James Haslett, died, seized, known as Drum
Point Farm, lying and being in Calvert county
&c. and bordering on the Chesapeake bay and
Patuxent river. This farm contains two hun-
dred and seventy acres of land, more or less,
of which about one half is covered with valuable
wood and timber; the other half is cleared, is
in good condition, and well adapted to the cul-
tivation of wheat, rye, corn tobacco. The
bench contains an abundant supply of sea-
son, with which the land may be fertilized. The
improvements consist of a two story
frame dwelling house; in good repair;
stables, smoke house, corn and tobacco houses,
&c. and at the extreme end of the Point an ex-
cellent store house, at which an extensive and
profitable business may be conducted. There
is a good apple orchard and a quantity of peach
and other fruit trees. There is also a large
pond of oysters of the finest quality. The site
of the dwelling affords a beautiful prospect, and
commands a full view of vessels passing up and
down the bay, and there is almost daily com-
munication with the city of Baltimore by
steamboat and other vessels.
The terms prescribed by the decree are—
that the purchaser shall pay one third of the
purchase money on the day of sale, and the bal-
ance in two equal instalments at six and at
twelve months, with interest from the day of
sale; the two last payments to be secured by
bonds or notes, with security, to be approved
by the trustee.
GEO. GORDON BELT,
Trustee.
63-The Eastern Whig and Annapolis Ga-
zette will copy the above.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of Tal-
bot county Court and a writ of fi. fa. issued
by Joshua M. Faulkner Esq. and to me di-
rected out of the suit of Anna C. Hammond
and John Goldsborough, and the other at the
suit of John M. Mullikin, against John McMa-
han, will be sold at the front door of the Court
House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the
12th day of May next, for cash, between the hours
of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said
day, the following property viz: all the right title
interest and claim of him the said McMahon, of
in and to a tract or part of a tract of land sit-
uated near the head of Bollingbrook Creek,
with the improvements thereon, known by the
name of White Phillips, or part of White Phil-
lips, containing seventy-two acres of land more
or less, seized and taken as the lands and tenements
of the aforesaid John McMahon, and will be sold
to satisfy the above mentioned writ of fi. fa. and
the interest and costs due and to become due
thereon.
Attendance by
JO. GRAHAM Shff.
april 21 3w

NEW SPRING GOODS.
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and has opened at his Store
House in Easton, he thinks, as good and hand-
some a store of
**SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,**
and on so good terms as he has never been able
to offer them; he therefore invites his friends
and the public generally, to give him a call and
see for themselves.
Easton, april 21

PAGE'S HOTEL.
BALTIMORE.
THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached
to the Exchange Buildings in this city.
It has been erected and fitted up at great cost
by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq.,
Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome
Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making
it a first rate and fashionable house of enter-
tainment. It will be called PAGE'S HO-
TEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be
conducted by the subscriber in such manner as
shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c.
&c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United
States.
J. H. PAGE.
Baltimore,—lec 2 6m

**PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EXTRA GLOBE.**
THE undersigned propose to issue the first
number of a new series of the Extra
Globe, on Monday the 5th of May next, and
to publish it weekly for six months, making
twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an in-
dex to the whole. It will be printed upon fine
double-royal paper, made up in quarto form,
like the Extra and Congressional Globes pub-
lished by us last year. The 26 numbers will
make 416 quarto royal pages.
It will contain the principal original articles
of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices
of the public meetings, the elections, and pub-
lic proceedings in every State in the Union, in
relation to the canvass for the next Presidency
—a contest which the indications of the present
year will go far to decide.
The first number will contain the proceed-
ings of the Democratic National Convention,
to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next
month. An excellent Reporter has already been
engaged to report the proceedings of the Con-
vention, and the Speeches which may be made
on the occasion.
We request the favor of those friends to
whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate
it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers.
A copy of the work will be sent to the news-
papers that copy this Prospectus.
Subscribers should forward their names in
time to reach us before the 25th May. If they
do not, we may not be able to furnish them
with all the numbers; because the work is put
at so low a price, that we cannot afford to re-
print any numbers that may be exhausted.
TERMS.
Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dol-
lars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and
so on in proportion.
The price of this paper is so low, that we
cannot afford to open accounts with those who
subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will
be paid to any order, unless the money accom-
panies it.
BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington, April 8, 1835.—apl 18

\$50 REWARD.
SOME villain or villains on the night of Sat-
urday the 4th instant, seized on a large new
Bateau of the subscribers at Miles River Fer-
ry, and cut her all to pieces and set the frag-
ments adrift; we will give the above reward for
such information as will lead to the detection
and conviction of said person or persons who
committed this villainous and outrageous act.
WM TOWNSEND, &
J. STEWARD.
april 21

NOTICE.
BEING desirous of closing up all my ac-
counts, I have placed my books in the
hands of Joseph K. Neill, with instructions to
close every account without exception. Those
persons therefore who know themselves indebted
to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call
on Jos. K. Neill, who has my books, at the
office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has
my express orders to settle up my accounts by
the first day of May next, otherwise all that
remain unsettled on that day will be placed in
the hands of an officer.
I still have and intend constantly to keep a
large supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and materials for manufacturing, of the best
quality, and will be glad to accommodate my
customers and the public generally.
PETER TARR.
feb 3 if (G)

APPRENTICE.
WANTED, to the Tin plate working,
an apprentice; a lad of good connections
from the country would be preferred. Apply
to
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
feb 17

Collector's Notice.
ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for
the year 1834, will please take notice that
they are now due, and the time specified by
me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make
payment to those who have claims upon the
county in a specified time. Therefore it is ex-
pected that you will be prepared to pay them
when called on. Those who do not comply
with this notice may expect the letter of the
law enforced against them without respect to
persons; as my duty as an officer will compel
me to this course. Persons holding property in
the county and residing out of it, will please
pay attention to this notice.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county
sept 9

**ORDER OF INDEPENDENT
ODD FELLOWS.**
A PROCESSION of this Order will take
place in Cambridge on Monday the
27th day of April next, the anniversary of Old
Fellowship in the United States. The Breth-
ren generally are respectfully invited to attend.
The procession will leave the Hall of Dorches-
ter Lodge at 10 o'clock, and proceed to the
Methodist Episcopal Church, where divine ser-
vice will be performed.
An excellent Band of Music will attend the
procession.
By order,
JEREMIAH C. WRIGHT, Sec.
63-Editors who are favorable to Odd Fel-
lowship will oblige the Fraternity by inserting
the above until the day of procession.
march 31

CASH.—A number of likely YOUNG
NEGROES, of both sexes, between the
ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom
good titles can be given, are wanted. For
such the highest cash prices will be paid by the
subscriber.
JAMES M. KNIGHT.
feb 7 if

NOTICE
To persons having business with the Patent
Office.
THE Patent Law directs, that "every in-
ventor, before he presents his petition to
the Secretary of State signifying his desire of
obtaining a Patent, shall pay into the Treasury
thirty dollars, and shall take duplicate receipts;
one of which receipts he shall deliver to the
Secretary of State, when he presents his peti-
tion."
It has been the practice, in many cases, to
send the money above mentioned to the Secre-
tary of State, or to the Superintendent of the
Patent Office; but, in future, all applicants for
patents will conform to the directions of the
law on the subject, and make the required pay-
ments into the Treasury.
It will be a compliance with the law, in this
respect, to pay the money to the Treasurer of
the United States, at Washington, or to his
credit in any one of the selected deposite banks.
The receipts should state by whom the pay-
ment is made, and for what object.
As a notice to this effect was published on
the 3d of October last, sufficient time has elap-
sed for its being known to those interested.
Therefore, fees for patents which may be sent
to the Secretary of State or Superintendent of
the Patent Office, after the 1st of May will be
returned.
Fees for copies of patents, specifications, or
drawings, or for recording assignments, should
be transmitted to the Superintendent of the Pa-
tent Office, in coin, where they amount to less
than five dollars, as bank notes after that sum
will not be received.
JOHN FORSYTH.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
April 1, 1835.
63-The newspapers authorized to publish the
laws will insert this notice weekly three times,
and send their accounts to the Superintendent
of the Patent Office. april 7 w3t

NOTICE
THE subscriber will on the first of April
open a house of public entertainment at
that long established tavern house, the prop-
erty of John Leels Kerr, Esq. in the town of
Easton, known by the name of the
UNION TAVERN.
He pledges himself to keep the best table
market will afford, good beds, and careful at-
tention, and to bestow all the attention he is ca-
pable of, for the comfort and happiness of those
who may favor him with a call. From his
experience in that line of business for many
years, and his untiring disposition to please, he
flatters himself that those who may be good en-
ough to give him a trial will become his pat-
rons.
ELIJAH McDOWELL.
march 28 if

SOLOMON BARRETT,
TAVERN KEEPER,
EASTON, MD.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public generally that he still con-
tinues to carry on the above business at his old
stand on Washington street, opposite the office
of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is
prepared to accommodate travellers and others
who may be pleased to patronize his establish-
ment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest
Liquors and his larder with the best pro-
vision the market will afford—his stables are
in good order and well stocked with provender.
He has in his employ careful ostlers and he as-
sures the Public nothing shall be wanting on
his part to give every satisfaction.
feb 3
N. B. S.B. will at all times pay the highest
market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and
Wild Ducks.
Commercial and Farmer's Bank
OF BALTIMORE.
April 16th, 1835.
NOTICE is hereby given that a gen-
eral meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank
will be held at the Ranking House in the city
of Baltimore on Monday the 8th day of June
next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking in-
to consideration the act of the General As-
sembly of Maryland, passed at December session
1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of
the several Banks in the city of Baltimore," and
determining on the propriety of authorizing the
President and Directors by resolution to accede
to the terms of said act and declare their accept-
ance thereof.—By order
GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

**CART WHEEL WRIGHTING &
BLACKSMITHING.**
THE subscriber, grateful for the very lib-
eral encouragement he has met with in
Easton, would most respectfully inform his
customers and the public generally that he has
bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on
(by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has
employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing
in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and
Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover
street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and
a new shop immediately adjoining and built
for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of
Sam'l. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is
his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will con-
tinue in his old shop on Washington street, and
near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Millie,
to receive orders and take in work for the ac-
commodation of those who do not know where
his new stand is. Any orders left with him or
Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if
given to the subscriber.
He has and intends keeping on hand a large
and general assortment of the very
BEST MATERIALS,
in his line, and is prepared to manufacture
them at the shortest notice and on the most ac-
commodating terms.
He intends keeping on hand a few Carts,
ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs,
Harrows, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames;
also Axes, Grooving-hoes, Mattocks, Dung
and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Sledgeham-
mers, iron oil, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmith-
ing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of
which will be disposed of low for cash or any
kind of country produce, or good guaranteed
paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual cus-
tomers.
The public's obedient servant,
JNO. R. FIRBANKS
april 4 if (Gosw)

**THE Patent Law directs, that "every in-
ventor, before he presents his petition to
the Secretary of State signifying his desire of
obtaining a Patent, shall pay into the Treasury
thirty dollars, and shall take duplicate receipts;
one of which receipts he shall deliver to the
Secretary of State, when he presents his peti-
tion."**

**It has been the practice, in many cases, to
send the money above mentioned to the Secre-
tary of State, or to the Superintendent of the
Patent Office; but, in future, all applicants for
patents will conform to the directions of the
law on the subject, and make the required pay-
ments into the Treasury.**

**It will be a compliance with the law, in this
respect, to pay the money to the Treasurer of
the United States, at Washington, or to his
credit in any one of the selected deposite banks.
The receipts should state by whom the pay-
ment is made, and for what object.**

**As a notice to this effect was published on
the 3d of October last, sufficient time has elap-
sed for its being known to those interested.**

**Therefore, fees for patents which may be sent
to the Secretary of State or Superintendent of
the Patent Office, after the 1st of May will be
returned.**

**Fees for copies of patents, specifications, or
drawings, or for recording assignments, should
be transmitted to the Superintendent of the Pa-
tent Office, in coin, where they amount to less
than five dollars, as bank notes after that sum
will not be received.**

JOHN FORSYTH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

April 1, 1835.

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laws will insert this notice weekly three times,
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who may favor him with a call. From his

experience in that line of business for many

years, and his untiring disposition to please, he

flatters himself that those

wholly unknown."—*Mag. Nat. History.*

We copied some days ago, from a Cincinnati paper an account of the balloon ascension of an aeronaut from that city, who started from the earth with the intention of remaining in the air as long as his supply of gas would sustain him. The Cincinnati Republican of Saturday last has the following account of this unprecedented voyage, which was prolonged to the distance of three hundred and fifty miles, and travelled at the rate of thirty-seven miles per hour:

MR. CLAYTON'S JOURNAL.

Active clock I took my departure from the Amphitheatre—which was pretty well filled with spectators, and contained the beauty and fashion of the city—and ascended with celerity into the atmosphere, amidst the cheering sounds of music and the acclamations of my friends. In a few moments I had a full view of Cincinnati, of Newport and of Covington, and of the thousands of spectators that surrounded the amphitheatre, and covered every part which afforded a favorable opportunity of seeing the ascension. I soon arrived at a sufficient altitude to give the spectators a good view of the descent of my parachute, which contained a dog of about twenty pounds weight. The parachute, on being liberated from the car, descended with great velocity for a considerable distance before it spread open; but when it did open, it descended slowly, and I was enabled to coast down the air, and for some time that I would fall into the canal; but at last I saw it possible to one side, and I have no doubt it arrived safe upon terra firma. As I ascended, my scenes became more extensive and diversified; but every object more diminutive. The spectators shrank to Lilliputians; and the horses and carriages on the roads, were like the toys of children. The hills around the city, which form the boundary of our view when below, sank into the earth, and I could see level lands, and distant mountains, and then, amidst the vast woods, I could distinguish the numerous towns and cultivated spots. The whole scene appeared like an extensive map spread at my feet: every street and alley, and building, and improvement, plainly marked upon it. Through the centre of the picture the river Ohio passed, and wound its serpentine course in each direction, until lost in the mist which bounded my view.—For a number of miles I could trace the winding, meandering course of the Miami canal, and the turnpikes and different roads branching from the city.

I was now moving delightfully through the air. The little agitation the balloon received starting, had ceased, and there was not the least rotary or oscillatory motion perceptible—not a ripple in the silk of the balloon to be seen, and all was perfect silence. I could almost have imagined, that I was an inhabitant of another world, a world down, fixed in the immensity of space from which I could view at my feet, the earth in motion revolving on its axis. At this altitude I experienced no unpleasant sensation, no difficulty in breathing, no pressure swelling in my head, as has been said by some aeronauts, to be endured at great altitudes but I have no doubt that at the height of three and a half or four miles, owing to the rarity of the atmosphere, a difficulty of breathing, and a swelling in the head is experienced. At such an altitude, the scenery would be beautiful as it is at half miles from the earth; for the clouds appear concealed in mist, and the whole has a spontaneous amniance.

A little beyond Portsmouth I noted the forges and furnaces, whose fires illuminated atmosphere for a number of miles around. I could not by the light of the moon make thermometrical observation—the quicksilver in the tube being so small that I could not see its height, but quicksilver in the barometer I could plainly see move up and down; and though, I could not see the figure on the scale, yet I could tell when it was at a safe distance from the earth, by the distance that quicksilver stood above a piece of a brass wire, for a protection to the Thermometer was immediately alongside of the barometer. Whenever I felt rising, I would seat myself on the bottom of the car, and place my barometer opposite me—watch its height, and when I found it rising, I would throw out some lead, to counteract its course. Now and then I would look over the car, and take particular notice of the direction and situation of the ter courses which I had in sight nearly the whole of my aerial voyage, and that I should not have been able to trace me with the eye.

Soon after crossing the Scioto river, I put into another current of air, which carried me east, and immediately over Concord. Soon after I passed into another current of air, which carried me along, and brought me

The wind was blowing powerfully, and I found it impossible to liberate the anchor. The only way of getting out of this difficulty, was to cut away the anchor cable. This I did; and in a short time, I ascended, as an eagle, to the great height of the mountain's summit. The cold was intense. I could not ascertain the height of the thermometer, but I have no doubt it was nearly as low as Zero. I had now lost sight of the water courses. I could see no lights in any direction. I had gone on for some time, and I began to feel a coat tightly round me, put on my gloves, covered myself with two blankets, which I had taken as wrappers for the balloon, drank some brandy, and feeling comfortable and highly delighted with my novel trip, fell fast asleep. I was awakened by the wind striking. I immediately sprang up, and found that I was dragging over the tops of the trees. I saw before me a river and, I thought, some buildings. They seemed but a little distance from me; but I went onwards four days, they were about a mile distant, and I was still in the balloon but a little distance from the summit.

The spot on which I landed, was the top of a mountain, 3000 feet (as indicated by my Barometer) above the level of the sea; and is called *Stevenson's Knob*, or *Stinson's Knob*, near the mouth of the *Green River*, and is about four miles from *Green, Brier, and Lewisburg*, within sight of the *Allegheny Mountains*; and at a distance from *Cincinnati* according to the route I travelled in the *Boat* of *three hundred and fifty miles*; but according to the usual route of travelling, more than *four hundred miles*, which distance I was

Michigan, without interfering with the paper of the Michigan State, and the Michigan State, as we presume, in the advice or instructions furnished by the Commissioners (Messrs. K. and Howland) sent out by the President, to leave the question for future adjustment. Since then various rumors of a conflicting character have reached us, indicating that this harmony and good feeling between the Michigan State and the Michigan State, which has been the result of the efforts of the Michigan State, lately elected, who presumed to exercise authority under the laws of this State.

The rumors we find embodied in the following letter, and remarks given by our cotemporary, the Michigan State, in a Postscript, dated last Wednesday's paper.

MAUMEE. April 11th 1831
 "Dear Sir:—I think you left on Th
 day and as you supposed, leaving all t
 in a quiet manner but the scene has cha
 On Wednesday night, at a late hou
 tween twelve and three o'clock, a posse
 led, broke open the house of Major St
 ney, and, after abusing and robbing
 family, and using the most cruel and
 ceeded in taking and carrying away
 Goodale—and at the same time broke open
 office of Mr. M' Cay, and seized him, an
 their way to Monroe. They have been adm
 to bail, and are now in this place.
 "At this time, there is an armed force
 the Territory in Toledo, promising foul
 streets, and taking some of the citizens,
 have been indicted for robbing and
 have been indicted for robbing and
 Ohio—who have withdrawn themselves to
 place for safety. * * * * *

After the arrival, this morning, of the Eagle, from Perryburg, a report obtained currency in our village, that she had brought intelligence of the commencement of hostilities, on the "disputed territory," and the imprisonment of two of the Ohio Commissioners by the soldiers of the other State. We were all very anxious to learn, however, on inquiry, that the rumor was unfounded. It appears that during the night of Wednesday last, a riot of some kind broke out at Toledo, among a gang of foreigners, and among the Michigan Peace officers, in endeavoring to quell the riot. The rioters, who were assisted by some citizens of Ohio—when two of the latter were seized by the Michigan officers, and hurried off to Monroe and imprisoned. It was said, when our informant left, that a mob 50 or 60 persons had started for the latter place, to rescue the imprudently seized persons, and to take the rioters to the latter place. Governor Lucas was at Perryburg or Toledo yesterday; and Messrs. Rush and Howard had left the latter place for

The following is an extract of a letter published in the Buffalo Advertiser, and dated at Monroe (Michigan), April 4th:—
"Yesterday, a serious riot took place at Toledo, upon the disputed ground, and the rioters were arrested by our sheriff, by virtue of process from our Michigan courts; but the rioters were rescued out of the custody of our sheriff by the Ohio disorganizers, and they immediately went before the Ohio magistrates, and were released from the charge. The Monroe and Toledo sheriffs are now in the hands of the Ohio Sheriff again gone there, with the purpose of the county, to retake the prisoners and their rescuers, which will in all probability bring the military into collision on both sides.

Extract of a letter, dated
November 17, 1925

	NEWPORT COUNTY. Opposition.	Adm.
Newport,	6	
Middletown,	2	
Portsmouth,	4	
Tiverton,		2
Little Compton,	2	
New Shoreham,		2
Jamestown,		2
BRISTOL COUNTY.		
Bristol,	2	
Warren,	2	
Barrington,	2	
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.		
Providence,	4	
New Providence,	2	
Johnston,	2	
Cranston,		2
Scituate,		2
Gloicester,		2

The House of Representatives consists of 360 members, and, as you will perceive by returns from Congress, town, is equally divided. Our eight Senators, Governor, and Lieut. Governor, will give us a majority of ten in the election of joint ballot of the United States Senators majority large enough. The election was the most honest and fairest contest of any one on record. I need not repeat what I have said of the odds which were against us. The vote for Governor and Senators will not be counted before the first Wednesday in May. The position die hard, and will no doubt be unwar-

The results of the campaign are thus that we have gained 11 Delegates, and 10 Whigs only 4. We have elected 20 members of the Legislature, and lost 20. We shall also carry an additional Senator; and probably gain 8 or 9 members of Congress, while we may lose two. *So far!* We have great cause for congratulation. *I go the day, yesterday, we shall learn* by our next paper issues from the press. Not than 26 counties voted—and if our success should correspond to our hopes, the fate of

have at least *deserved it*.
 We have triumphed, *so far*, over a host of obstacles. We have had all the large towns against us. We have had the weight of suffrage to encounter, which they possess in the neighboring counties. We have had the great moral influence against us—most of the bar, and the speaking talents. We have had the enormous prejudices and the unjust clamors, which they have conjured up against the Arch Magician.
 We have not obtained that assistance from the officers of the Federal Government, which was being falsely asserted, by *way of effect*. We did not ask it, nor receive it. There are as many of these officers in Va. against us, as for us; and certainly the majority in the States, where the other side are in the majority. We do not see the *obstacles* of this arrangement—but simply state the fact, for the purpose of contradicting a most unfounded and illiberal assertion. We have all so had to encounter a *zeal*, on part of our opponents, which is without example, and which would be worthier of a better cause. They have spared no effort, at various points to collect and consolidate their strength, and to pour the full tide of war upon us by the thousands. But our private enemies, by the thousands. But our private enemies have been given, as if to take the sword from people by a storm of eating and drinking. Votes have been manufactured to order. The limited rights of corporations have been stretched so, in a manner utterly unknown to Virginia, as to give the privilege of voting to the stockholders. The right of Instruction has been disregarded, for the purpose of carrying a favorite object. Their zeal has indeed outstripped all the bounds of discretion, as a blood has been shed, though the abused suffrage, and related instructions, at the very root of Republican Government.

to see, no designs—no designs, no designs! But this is not all! We have to trust the Whigs in all their ramifications. We have to battle both the *Federalists* and the *Nullifiers*, because those politicians will would stretch the powers of the government, and those who would destroy it. We have to guard both the *Rights* of the States, and the *Union* of the States. It will become our duty to watch more than ever the operations of the Federal machine, now that the Public Debt is extinguished; now that the Government of the United States is left upon us; to guard on the one hand, against dangerous and unconstitutional *expenditures*, and on the other, to reduce the Tariff, and to arrest Mr. Calhoun.

freemen in this State, who will NEVER
 MIX to the continued rule of Kitchen Cabinet
 rule, the calais, and the rule of the
 to the deep degradation which the subor-
 sion carries with it. We convey no message
 but announce a solemn truth. We know
 temper that prevails—a temper as danger-
 to be tampered with, as that which resisted
 tyranny of England. Let the emissaries of
 Buren beware!!!

to the people Anti-American majority of a
 People think proper to please themselves in
 choice of their Chief Magistrate, instead of
 redoubtable Editor of the Richmond Whig
 and his impassioned Partizans.—We beg a

[illegible]

TUESDAY APRIL 28, 1835

The Editor of the Bugle cannot be ignorant of the meaning of the term Democracy, (a state in which the people govern) nor of its first application to one of the great political parties which grew out of the early operations of the Federal Government, and existed in embryo in several principles of the Federal Constitution must be aware too, that these parties originated in the different constructions given to the meaning of the one party claiming an almost unlimited power of Legislation on the part of the General Government, the other asserting

During the Administration of Mr. Monroe, in
I more especially under that of Mr. J. Q. Adams, the Democratic party became alarmed at the gigantic strides which the Federal Government had made, in its encroachments on the rights reserved to the people under their sovereignty. Deluded by a too confident attachment to certain prominent members of their party, the Democracy of the country had not perceived that of their principles, and

It was at this time that the Democracy of the South commenced a general effort for the recovery of their lost ground, and for a recurrence to original principles. They selected Andrew Jackson, an old and experienced mariner on the Political Ocean; one who had been long familiar with the Democratic constitutional chart, and with the land marks of the party; & to him they confided the helm of the vessel of State. His first message to Congress declared his intention to put the Ship on the Democratic republican tack: that he has done so, is testified by the support of every Democratic State in the Union, save only Kentucky and South Carolina; led astray by their devotion to their own favorite sons.

light of truth, or stopped his ears to the sounds of the people's voices? Nothing short of such willful obstruction of the evidence of the senses, we should think, could account for the intimation contained in his editorial remarks, that the course of the editor of the Whig was singular, that it grew out of certain local prejudices, and was not in accordance with the views of the friends of the administration in other sections of the country.

We are opposed to a tariff for protection, believing such an exercise of power by Congress, to be, if not in violation of the constitution, at least one of those doubtful measures which cannot be adopted without danger to the Union of the States.

We are opposed to a system of Internal Im-

e claim for the people the right of instruct-
their representatives.

e contend, that, to attempt to bring the e-
on of President and Vice President before
gress, evinces a want of confidence in the
city of the people for self-government,
lly at war with a republican form of gov-
ment.

e contend, that where any Representative

Having thus frankly expressed our views of
rise and principles of the Democratic par-
(in the very name of which, a government
he people) is contained the essence of their
principles, and shown their identification with
se of the present National Administration, I
uld ask of the editor of the Bugle an expose
his principles of Republicanism, his views of
origin and distinguishing features of the
ocratic and Federal parties.—the ap-
tation of their principles to the U. S. Bank,
triff of protection, a system of internal im-
ovement by the Federal Government; of the
ht of instruction, and of the duty of a Repre-
entative when he honestly believes official
disseminator to exist.

We begin to commiserate the forlorn condition of our triangular composition party, what

APPOINTMENTS
by the Philadelphia Conference at its late session.

SOUTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
J. POTTS, P. E.
E. COOPER, Conference Missionary.
St. George's—To be supplied.

Ebenczer—Solomon Higgins.
Salem—William Barnes.

NORTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
GEORGE BANGHART, P. E.
 Kensington—James Smith, Jr.
 St. John's—James B. Ayres.
 Fifth Street—J. Lybrand, J. Smith, sen'r.
 Sup.
 Frankfort and Holmesburg.—C. A. Lip-
 pincott.
 Manayunk—P. A. Ogden.
 Germantown—W. W. Foulks, W.H. Gil-
 der.
 Bristol—J. Woolson, (to be supplied.)
 Bristotville, W. C. K.

Easton—J. B. Hagany.
Stroudsburg—Jonas Bissey, J. L. Taft.

DELAWARE DISTRICT.
LEVI SCOTT, P. E.
 Dorchester—D. Laubodin, J. Atkins, G. Wilshire, Sup.
 Cambridge—J. A. Massy, J. S. Taylor, B. Benson, Sup.
 Salisbury—J. Bayne, J. Huntersen.
 Princes Anne—J. Bell, S. Townsend.
 Accomac—J. Lewis, J. Carlisle, W. B. Sneed, Sup.
 Snow Hill—W. Conneller, J. A. Roach, W. Quinn, Sup.
 Lewis—D. Bailey, S. T. Ames.
 Milford—W. Allen, George Lacy.


WEST JERSEY DISTRICT.
R. B. BATHURST P. E.

R. PETHERBRIDGE, F. E.
Burlington—H. White.
Mount Holly—L. M. Prettyman, J. Campbell, sup.
Pemberton—C. T. Ford.
Medford—R. Sutton.
New Egypt—T. G. Stewart, D. Fidler sup.

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internal im-
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the Nullifiers
American Sys-
Delaware,
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Mr. Burges
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DISTRICT.
Missionary.
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Bartine.
R. Anderson, J.
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J. Edwards,
B. Tibbles.
W. Jackson.
gn.
rbert, A. John,
tton - B. Weed,
be supplied.
A DISTRICT.
J. E.
J. Smith, sen'r.
g - C. A. Lip-
alks, W. H. Gil-
supplied.)
K. Street.
J. L. Taft.
n.
m. Gentner.
TRICT.
Z. Gaskill.
be supplied.)
(to be supplied)
be supplied.)
I. Matthews.
be supplied) T.
S. Onines, Wm.
otta.
William Urie.
G. Barton.
C. J. Crouch, G.
TRICT.
J. Atkins, G.
J. S. Taylor, B.
unterson.
Townsend.
Carlie, W. B.
A. A. Roach, W.
J. M. Lacy.
Smith, Sup.
TRICT.
E.
tyman, J. Camp-
D. Fidler sup-
C. Morrison.

CONSTITUTIONAL
J. Loudenslager, J. Spear,
J. M. Lacy, sup.
Carterland - G. A. Raybold, M. Day.
Bridgton - Thomas McCarroll.
Gloucester - Wm. Lunnis, J. T. Crouch.
Cape May - J. Ashbrook, J. W. McDou-
gal.
Salem - (to be supplied.) T. Ware, Sup.
Salem Church - E. Stout, T. Christopher.
Sweethorough - W. Williams, J. F. Can-
field, J. Walker, Sup.
Moorestown - H. Sulton, M. Jarmin.
Camden - W. Granville.
EAST JERSEY DISTRICT.
J. J. MATTHEWS, P. E.
New Brunswick - W. H. Bull.
Plainfield - G. S. Warton.
Plainsboro - J. L. Lehart.
Somerset - S. Cross.
Pennington - J. S. Swaine, D. Bartine.
Sup.
Freehold - E. Page, (to be supplied.)
Longbranch - J. K. Shaw.
Trenton - James Daulty.
Crosswicks - J. Long, S. Jaquet.
Railway - J. Nicholson.
Elizabethtown - Thos. Morrel, Sup., James
Buckley.
Woodbridge - J. Cunningham.
Bloomfield and Orange - W. Burrows, (to
be supplied.)
Belville George F. Brown.
Newark - T. J. Thompson, J. S. Porter.
Staten Island - H. Boehm.
Lamberton - (To be supplied.)
Bordentown - J. L. Gilder.
Jersey City - J. McClintock, Jr.
ASBURY DISTRICT.
M. FENCE, P. E.
Kingwood - A. Gearhart, B. N. Reed.
Asbury - W. A. Wilmer, C. Tully.
Belvidere - J. Winner, W. C. Hudson.
Warren - S. Rustling, C. Whittier.
Newton - J. Heverer, (to be supplied.)
Hamburg - J. Chattle, A. Leet.
Milford - B. Andrew, W. Thomas.
Haverstraw - J. N. Felch, W. Hanly.
New Prospect - W. Baker, (to be suppli-
ed.)
Patterson - James Aryes.
Calwell - S. Grace, P. D. Day.
Morristown - A. Atwood.
New Providence - D. Parish, Sup., E. San-
ders.
Durham Mission - (To be supplied.)
Lamberton - O. Badley.
Whippany - F. E. Morsell, B. Day.
- Vincent Stepher.
Fort Lee Mission - To be supplied.
J. Nichols, E. L. James and T. Millard, su-
perintendents without appointments, at their
own request.
C. Pitman and E. S. James, College A-
gents.
P. Chamberlain, transferred to New York
Conference.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.
BY virtue of three writs fieri facias to me
directed, at the suit of Thos. Kelly, a-
gainst Mason Shehan, will be exposed to sale,
to the highest bidder, for cash, between the
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P.
M. on MONDAY, the 18th day of May next,
at the residence of said Shehan, the following
goods and chattels, lands and tenements, viz:
One yoke of oxen, one ox cart, one brown
horse, one gray mare, one cow and two heifers,
six shoats, seven pigs, five head of sheep, three
feather beds, bedsteads and furniture, six win-
dow chairs, one desk, one drag harrow, one
small harrow, and all the right, title, and
claim, either at law or in equity, of said Mason
Shehan, to the farm where he at present re-
sides, supposed to contain about one hundred
acres of land, and all the right, title and claim,
of said Shehan, to the farm formerly owned by
Henry Morgan, be it called by whatever name
or names it may. The above goods and chat-
tels, lands and tenements, seized and taken as
the property of Mason Shehan, and will be sold
to satisfy the said three writs fieri facias, and
the interest and costs due and to become due
thereon.
SAML. S. SATTERFIELD,
april 28 ts Constable.

**A Valuable House and Lot
FOR SALE.**
BY virtue of an authority contained in the
testament and last will of the late Dr.
Enalls Martin, the subscriber, as Executor
thereof, will offer at public sale, on TUES-
DAY, the ninth day of June next, between
the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock,
P. M., on the premises, all that

HOUSE AND LOT,
situated on the east side of Washing-
ton street, in the town of Easton, on which the
said Dr. E. Martin resided in his life-time.
As a comfortable private residence, this prop-
erty is one of the most desirable situations in
the town. It will be sold on credit of twelve,
eighteen, and twenty-four months, the purchas-
er or purchasers giving bond or bonds for the
payment of the purchase money, with such se-
curity or securities as the subscriber may re-
quire. On the ratification of the said sale by
the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and on the
payment of the purchase money with interest
thereon, a full and complete title will be
executed by the subscriber to the purchaser or
purchasers, their heirs and assigns, free and
clear of all incumbrances whatsoever. Pos-
session of the above property will be given on
the first day of January next.
JAS. G. MARTIN, Ex'r.
of Dr. E. Martin, dec'd.
april 28 wts

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to
inform his customers and the public in
general, that he has just returned from Balti-
more, and is now opening a large assortment
of the above articles, consisting of
Gentlemen's Boots, Monroes, Shoes & Pumps.
Boys' ditto.
Ladies' Lasting, Kid, Morocco, Seal, & Leath-
er Shoes.
Children's Lasting, Morocco & Leather Boot-
of all sizes, and various colors.
Infant's ditto. - ALSO -
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,
which will be manufactured in the best man-
ner to order.
The subscriber having been engaged for a
long time in the above business, and endeavor-
ing, so far as he was able, to give general sat-
isfaction, feels a confident hope that he will still
continue to receive that liberal share of public
patronage, which has been so liberally extend-
ed to him heretofore.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
april 28 3t

**PALM-LEAF HATS, BLACK-
ING, &c.**
all of which will be sold on the most reasona-
ble terms, together with
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,
which will be manufactured in the best man-
ner to order.
The subscriber having been engaged for a
long time in the above business, and endeavor-
ing, so far as he was able, to give general sat-
isfaction, feels a confident hope that he will still
continue to receive that liberal share of public
patronage, which has been so liberally extend-
ed to him heretofore.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
april 28 3t

**CLOCK AND WATCH
MAKING.**

The subscriber begs leave to inform his
customers and the public generally, that
he has just received an additional supply of
MATERIALS
in his line of business, which added to his former
stock, renders his assortment general and
complete, all of which he is prepared to man-
ufacture at the shortest notice and on the most
reasonable terms. The subscriber flatters
himself from his experience in his line of busi-
ness, and his assiduous attention to the same,
that he will be able to give general satisfac-
tion to those who may see proper to give him a
trial. He has also on hand
New Watches,
Watch Chains and Keys,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Ever Printed Pencils,
Razors and Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes,
Penknives, Scissors,
and a variety of other useful articles, all of
which he offers at a small advance for CASH,
or in exchange for old gold and silver. The
subscriber returns his many thanks for his cus-
tomers and the public generally, for the very
liberal encouragement he has received, and still
hopes by strict attention to his business to re-
ceive a share of the public patronage.
The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
april 28 3w G

NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed, that
a Fair will be held in Centerville, on Tuesday
and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th days of May
next, in aid of the fund to complete the Epis-
copal Church now building in that place, and
also for repairing the Chapel at Wye, or erect-
ing a new Church at Queenstown, whichever
may be determined on hereafter.
Centerville, April 18th, 1835.
The Kent, Caroline, and Talbot papers will
confer a favor by giving the above one or two
insertions.
april 28

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WM. H. & P. GROOME,
HAVE just received from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, their entire supply of
SPRING GOODS,
which added to their former stock, makes their
assortment very complete. They respectfully
invite their friends and the public to give them
a call.
april 28 4t

WILLIAM LOVEDAY
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and has opened at his Store
House in Easton, he thinks, as good and hand-
some a choice of
**SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,**
and on as good terms as he has ever been able
to offer them; he therefore invites his friends
and the public generally, to give him a call and
see for themselves.
Easton, april 21

WILSON & TAYLOR
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, and have opened their
usual supply of
SPRING GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of their
friends and the public generally.
april 25 4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me
directed, against Jesse Delahay, at the
suit of William Hightlett, will be sold at the
front door of the Court House, in the town of
Easton, on TUESDAY the 19th day of May
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.
and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for cash, the
following property, viz. All the right, title, in-
terest and claim of the said Delahay, of in and
to the Farm in Oxford Neck, where he now re-
sides; also, four head of horses, one gig and
harness, one ox cart, one horse cart, one yoke
of oxen, and eight head of cattle, seized and
taken as the property of the above mentioned Jesse
Delahay, and will be sold to satisfy the debt
interest and cost due and to become due on the
above mentioned venditioni exponas.
J. M. FAULKNER, late Shff.
april 25 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me
directed, against Robert T. G. Thomas, at the
suit of Robert H. Rhodes, Adm'r. of
James Cain, will be sold at the front door of
the Court House, in the town of Easton, on
TUESDAY the 19th day of May next, be-
tween the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5
o'clock, P. M. of said day, for cash, the fol-
lowing property, viz. One negro man named
Ben, and all the right, title, interest and claim
of in him, the said Thomas, of in and to,
a House and Lot in the town of East-
on, where said Thomas now resides,
all seized and taken to satisfy the above men-
tioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and
cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
JO. GRAHAM, Shff.
april 25 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me
directed, at the suit of Jesse Scott, use of
Nicholas Hammond, use of James Lloyd
Hammond, use of against Thomas M.
Cooper, will be sold at the front door of the
Court House in the town of Easton, on TUES-
DAY the 12th day of May next, between the
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P.
M. the following property, to wit: all the right,
title, interest and claim of him, the said Cooper,
of in and to the Farm situate in the Chappel
district in Talbot county, called Ramsay's
Forest, and Morgans Neglect, and containing
the quantity of 82 acres of land, more or less,
and adjoining the lands of Charles Morgan and
William Benny, taken and will be sold to pay
and satisfy the above named venditioni debi-
interest and cost due and to become due there-
on. Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff.
april 21 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me
directed, against Samuel Sneed, at the
suit of Annans Gossage, use of John Golds-
borough, will be sold at the front door of the
Court House in the town of Easton, on TUES-
DAY the 5th day of May next, between the
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.
of said day, for cash, the following property,
viz: all that farm or plantation where the said
Samuel Sneed now resides, known by the name
of Bachelor's Branch Addition, containing fifty-
seven acres of land, more or less; also one
House and Lot, where Henry Tom-
linson resided in the year 1834, four
head of horses, and six head of cattle,
all seized and taken as the property of Samuel
Sneed, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the
above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas,
and the interest and cost due and to become
due thereon. Attendance by
JO. GRAHAM, Shff.
april 11 ts

Temperance Meeting.
THE Annual Meeting of the Talbot county
Temperance Society will be held in the M. E.
Church, in this town, on MONDAY evening
next, the 4th of May, at half past 7 o'clock.
The members are most earnestly requested to at-
tend, as it is a meeting of importance to the So-
ciety.
N. G. SINGLETON, Sec.
april 28

DISSOLUTION.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing un-
der the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS, is
this day dissolved by mutual consent. All
persons indebted to the above firm will please
make immediate payment to C. F. Willis,
who is authorized to settle the same.
SAML. W. SPENCER,
C. F. WILLIS.
Easton, April 24th, 1835 - april 25 4t

Emporium of Fashion.
MRS. RIDGAWAY,
PRESENTS her grateful acknowledg-
ments to the ladies of Talbot and the ad-
jacent counties, for the very liberal encourag-
ement she has received, since she commenced
business in Easton. She has just returned
from the city with the
SPRING FASHIONS
in Millinery and Mantua-Making in all their
varieties.
While in the city she took much pains to
make herself perfectly acquainted with the
newest and most approved style of making,
trimming, and dressing bonnets, and flatters
herself that she will be able to render satisfac-
tion, not only in the style of her new work,
but in altering and dressing such articles as may
be submitted to her skill.
She will be ready on Thursday next, the
23d inst. to exhibit the Spring Fashions in all
their beautiful varieties, and begs the ladies to
call and view her selections. Her knowledge
of the business, with the aid she has obtained
from the city Milliners induces her to say, that
any article in her line can be furnished by her,
equal to anything which can be had in the ci-
ties.
april 21 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
IN pursuance of a decree of the High Court
of Chancery, the undersigned trustee will
expose to sale at auction, on the premises, on
Saturday, the 23d day of May next, at 12 o'-
clock, M.,
That valuable Farm whereupon the late
James Haslett, died, seized, known as Drum
Point Farm, lying and being in Calvert coun-
ty, and bordering on the Chesapeake bay and
Patuxent river. This farm contains two hun-
dred and seventy acres of land, more or less,
of which about one half is covered with valuable
wood and timber, the other half is cleared, is
in good condition, and well adapted to the cul-
tivation of wheat, rye, corn tobacco. The
beach contains an abundant supply of sea-ear,
with which the land may be fertilized. The
improvements consist of a two story
frame dwelling house; in good repair,
with two rooms on a floor; kitchen,
stables, smoke house, corn and tobacco houses,
&c. and at the extreme end of the Point an ex-
cellent store house, at which an extensive and
profitable business may be conducted. There
is a good apple orchard and a quantity of peach
and other fruit trees. There is also a large
pond of oysters of the finest quality. The site
of the dwelling affords a beautiful prospect,
and commands a full view of vessels passing up
and down the bay, and there is almost daily
communication with the city of Baltimore by
steamboats and other vessels.
The terms prescribed by the decree are -
that the purchaser shall pay one third of the
purchase money on the day of sale, and the bal-
ance in two equal instalments at six and at
twelve months, with interest from the day of
sale; the two last payments to be secured by
bonds or notes, with security, to be approved
by the trustee.
GEO. GORDON BELT,
Trustee.
The Eastern Whig and Annapolis Ga-
zette will copy the above.
Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of Tal-
bot County Court, and a writ of fi. fa. issued
by Joshua M. Faulkner Esq., and to me di-
rected one at the suit of Anna C. Hammond
and John Goldsborough, and the other at the
suit of Solomon Mullikin, against John McMa-
han, will be sold at the front door of the Court
House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the
12th day of May next, for cash, between the hours
of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said
day, the following property, viz: all the right title
interest and claim of him the said McMaham, of
in and to a tract or parcel of land situate
near the head of Balingbrooke Creek,
with the improvements thereon, known by the
name of White Philips, or part of White Philips,
containing seventy-two acres of land more
or less, seized and taken as the lands and ten-
ements of the aforesaid John McMahon, and
will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned
writs of fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and
to become due thereon.
Attendance by
JO. GRAHAM Shff.
april 21 3w

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

A CARD.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a youth
to stand in a Dry Goods Store, who
writes a good hand, about fifteen or sixteen
years of age, one from the country would be
preferred, a line addressed to O. P. through the
Post office in the hand writing of the applicant
will receive attention.
march 21

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot
county on the 28th March inst., by
William H. Hayward, Esq., a Justice of the
Peace in and for Talbot county, a negro man
who called himself OXFORD ENNALLS,
and he as free, but did belong to Deborah
McLaughlin, of Anne Arundel county. Said
negro is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches
high, had on when committed a blue cloth coat,
blue pantaloons, grey shoes, old hat, and
a blue camel great coat. The owner, if any
of the above described negro man, is requested
to come forward, prove property, pay charges,
and take him away, otherwise he will be dis-
charged according to law.
JO. GRAHAM, Shff.
of Talbot county.
The Baltimore Republican, and Mary-
land Gazette, will copy the above once a
week for six weeks, and forward their account
to this office.
march 31

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.
THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached
to the Exchange Buildings in this city.
It has been erected and fitted up at great cost
by Wm. Patterson, Esq., Robt. Oliver, Esq.,
Messrs. John Dounell & Sons, and Jerome
Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making
it a first rate and fashionable house of enter-
tainment. It will be called PAGE'S HO-
TEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be
conducted by the subscriber in such manner as
shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c.
&c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United
States.
Baltimore, -dec 2 J. H. PAGE.
6m

**PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EXTRA GLOBE.**
THE undersigned propose to issue the first
number of a new series of the Extra
Globe, on Monday the 25th of May next, and
to publish it weekly for six months, making
twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an In-
dex to the whole. It will be printed upon fine
double-royal paper, made up in quarto form,
like the Extra and Congressional Globes pub-
lished by us last year. The 26 numbers will
make 416 quarto royal pages.
It will contain the principal original articles
of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes, notices
of the public meetings, the elections, and pub-
lic proceedings in every State in the Union, in
relation to the canvass for the next Presidency
- a contest which the indications of the present
year will go far to decide.
The first number will contain the proceed-
ings of the Democratic National Convention,
to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next
month. An excellent Reporter has already
been engaged to report the proceedings of the
Convention, and the Speeches which may be
made on the occasion.
We request the favor of those friends to
whom this Prospectus may be sent, to circulate
it, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers.
A copy of the work will be sent to the news-
papers that copy this Prospectus.
Subscribers should forward their names in
time to reach us before the 25th May. If they
do not, we may not be able to furnish them
with all the numbers, because the work is put
at so low a price, that we cannot afford to re-
print any numbers that may be exhausted.
TERMS.
One dollar per copy, in advance.
Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dol-
lars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and
so on in proportion.
The price of this paper is so low, that we
cannot afford to open accounts with those who
subscribe for it. Therefore, no attention will
be paid to any order, unless the money accompa-
nies it.
BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington, April 8, 1835 - april 13

\$50 REWARD.
SOME villain or villains on the night of Sat-
urday the 4th instant, seized on a large new
Baltimore of the subscribers at Miles River Per-
ry, and cut her all to pieces and set the frag-
ments adrift; we will give the above reward for
such information as will lead to the detection
and conviction of said person or persons who
committed this unheard of and outrageous act.
WM. TOWNSEND, &
J. STEWARD.
april 21

NOTICE.
BEING desirous of closing up all my ac-
counts, I have placed my books in the
hands of Joseph K. Neill, with instructions to
close every account without exception. Those
persons therefore who know themselves indebted
to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call
on Jos. K. Neill, who has my books, at the
office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq., and who has
my express orders to settle up my accounts by
the first day of May next, otherwise all that
remain unsettled on that day will be placed in
the hands of an officer.
I still have and intend constantly to keep a
large supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and materials for manufacturing, of the best
quality, and will be glad to accommodate my
customers and the public generally.
PETER TARR.
feb 3 4t

APPRENTICE.
WANTED, to the Tin plate working,
an apprentice; a lad of good connexions
from the country would be preferred. Apply
to
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
feb 17

Collector's Notice.
ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for
the year 1834, will please take notice that
they are now due, and the time specified by
law for the collection of the same will not allow
me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make
payment to those who have claims upon the
county in a specified time. Therefore it is ex-
pected that you will be prepared to pay them
when called on. Those who do not comply
with this notice may expect that the law
enforced against them without respect to
persons, as my duty as an officer will compel
me to this course. Persons holding property in
the county and residing out of it, will please
pay attention to this notice.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county
sept 9

CASH - A number of likely YOUNG
NEGROES, of both sexes, between the
ages of 12 and 30, slaves for life, and for whom
good titles can be given, are wanted. For
such the highest cash prices will be paid by the
subscriber.
JAMES M. KNIGHT.
feb 7 4t


PAINTING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the
public, that he has two good plain House
painters, which he would be glad to find em-
ployment for, either in the town or country, at
one dollar per day. Signs, Odd Fellows A-
lms, and Banners, Imitations of Wood and
stone, and various other articles, painted in
the subscriber's shop, opposite McNeal &
Robinson's grocery store. Also, Portraits and
family Groups in miniature and life sizes on
moderate terms. Likeness warranted, and
painting well executed. A few specimens may
be seen at his residence on Dover street, until
he can provide a room more suitable. Ladies
and Gentlemen living in the country could be
licious patronage.
EDW'D. S. HOPKINS.
april 21 3w

NOTICE
To persons having business with the Patent
Office.

THE Patent Law directs, that "every in-
ventor, before he presents his petition to
the Secretary of State signifying his desire of
obtaining a Patent, shall pay into the Treasury
one of which receipts he shall deliver to the
Secretary of State, when he presents his peti-
tion."
It has been the practice, in many cases, to
send the money above mentioned to the Secre-
tary of State, or to the Superintendent of the
Patent Office; but, in future, all applicants for
patents will conform to the directions of the
law on the subject, and make the required pay-
ments into the Treasury.
It will be a compliance with the law, in this
respect, to pay the money to the Treasurer of
the United States, at Washington, or to his
credit in any one of the selected deposite banks.
The receipts should state by whom the pay-
ment is made, and for what object.
As a notice to this effect was published on
the 3d of October last, sufficient time has elap-
sed for its being known to those interested.
Therefore, fees for patents which may be sent
to the Secretary of State or Superintendent of
the Patent Office, after the 1st of May will be
returned.
Fees for copies or patents, specifications, or
drawings, or for recording assignments, should
be transmitted to the Superintendent of the Pa-
tent Office, in coin, where they amount to less
than five dollars, or in bank notes under that sum
will not be received.
JOHN FORSYTH.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
April 1, 1835.
The newspapers authorized to publish the
laws will insert this notice weekly three times,
and send their accounts to the Superintendent
of the Patent Office. april 7 w3t

NOTICE
The subscriber will on the first of April
open a house of public entertainment at
that long established tavern house, the prop-
erty of John Leeds Kerr, Esq., in the town of
Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.
He pledges himself to keep the best table the
market will afford, good beer, and careful at-
tention, and to bestow all the attention he is ca-
pable of, for the comfort and happiness of those
who may favor him with a call. From his
experience in that line of business for many
years, and his untiring disposition to please, he
flatters himself that those who may be good
enough to give him a trial will become his pa-
trons.
ELIJAH McDOWELL.
march 28 4t

SOLOMON BARRETT.

TAVERN KEEPER,
EASTON, Md.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public generally that he still con-
tinues to carry on the above business at his old
stand on Washington street, opposite the office
of Samuel Hamblin, Jr. Esq., where he is
prepared to accommodate travellers and others
who may be pleased to patronize his establish-
ment. - His bar is well stocked with the choicest
Liquors and his larder with the best pro-
vision the market will afford - his stables are
in good order and well stocked with provender.
He has in his employ careful ostlers and he as-
sures the Public nothing shall be wanting on
his part to give general satisfaction.
feb 3 4t
N. B. S.B. will at all times pay the highest
market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and
Wild Ducks.

**Commercial and Farmer's Bank
OF BALTIMORE.**
April 16th, 1835.
NOTICE is hereby given that a general
meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank
will be held at the Banking House in the city
of Baltimore on Monday the 8th day of June
next, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of taking in-
to consideration the act of the General Assem-
bly of Maryland, passed at December session
1834, entitled "an act to extend the charter of
the several Banks in the city of Baltimore" and
determining on the propriety of authorising the
President and Directors by resolution to accede
to the terms of said act and declare their accept-
ance thereof. - By order
GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cash'r.

**CART WHEEL WRIGHTING &
BLACKSMITHING.**
THE subscriber, grateful for the very lib-
eral encouragement he has met with in
Easton, would most respectfully inform his
customers and the public generally that he has
bought Mr. A. Dodd out, and will carry on
(by the assistance of Mr. Dodd, whom he has
employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing
in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and
Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover
street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dodd, and
a new shop immediately adjoining and built
for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of
Sam'l. Buckley, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is
his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will con-
tinue in his old shop on Washington street, and
near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Mills.
To receive orders and take in work for the ac-
commodation of those who do not know where
his new stand is. Any orders left with him or
Mr. Dodd, will receive the same attention as if
given to the subscriber.
He has and intends keeping on hand a large
and general assortment of the very
BEST MATERIALS,
in his line, and is prepared to manufacture
them at the shortest notice and on the most ac-
commodating terms.
He intends keeping on hand a few Carts,
ready made, and a variety of Wheels, Ploughs,
Harrowes, Cultivators, Cart and Plough Hames;
also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattocks, Dung
and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletrees
ironed off, &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmith-
ing done as heretofore by Mr. Dodd, all of
which will be disposed of low for cash or any
kind of country produce, or good guaranteed
paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual cus-
tomers.
The public's obedient servant,
JNO. B. FIRBANKS.
(Godw)
april 4 4t

MARYLAND, Sec.

At a session of the General Assembly of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis on the last Monday of December, being the twenty-ninth day of said month, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and ended the twenty-first day of March, His Excellency JAMES THOMAS, Esq. Governor, amongst others, the following law was enacted, to wit:

No. 304.

An Act relating to the Public Roads in Talbot County.

WHEREAS, the present mode of keeping in order the public roads in Talbot County is found by experience to be imperfect, Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Commissioners for Talbot County or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby authorized and required to meet together on the first Monday of April, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and on the same day in every year thereafter, at the Court House in said county, and when so met together, the said Commissioners or a majority of them, shall, and they are hereby authorized (if not already done to their satisfaction,) to describe, ascertain, and distinctly record, in a well bound book, to be provided if necessary for that purpose, the several respective roads and public highways in said county, and to nominate and appoint capable and judicious persons, aforesaid, according to the number and division of the said roads into districts, as to the said Commissioners may appear meet and proper, not to assign to any one supervisor more than eight miles of road.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That upon any such appointment of supervisor aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Commissioners for said county within ten days after such appointment, to deliver a warrant to the person so appointed, and deliver the same to the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, to be by him delivered within twenty days to the person so appointed or left at his place of residence, under the penalty of ten dollars, current money, for every neglect by the Sheriff or Clerk aforesaid respectively.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That any person appointed supervisor of the roads in virtue of this act, and refusing to serve as such, or to comply with the requisites thereof except for a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, current money, to be recovered in the name of the State, before any Justice of the Peace of said county, such suit to be ordered by the Commissioners or a majority of them, at the first meeting after such refusal, and when recovered, to be by them applied towards defraying the county charges. Provided, that no one person shall be compelled to act as supervisor more than one year in every three years without his consent.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That if any person appointed supervisor in pursuance of this act shall refuse to act as such, remove out of the county, become disqualified, or die, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners or a majority of them to supply at any time any such vacancy so happening, by the appointment of another suitable person to act as supervisor under the same penalties and regulations as if he had been appointed at the regular meeting of the said Commissioners, on the first Monday of April in each and every year, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Commissioners to issue a warrant to such person so appointed, and the Sheriff of said county to deliver the same under the same penalties prescribed in the second section of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners for said county on the first Monday of April in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and in each and every year thereafter, at such time as they shall meet for the purpose of making the annual levy for Talbot County, to levy and assess upon the assessable property of said county such sum of money as in their judgment and discretion they may deem sufficient under the provisions of this act, to defray the expenses for the repair of the public roads in said county, to be collected as other county charges are, and to be paid under the orders of said Commissioners to such persons as may have their respective claims allowed by said Commissioners.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of each supervisor to call upon all the taxable persons of this section of the road and none other, except as hereinafter provided, at least two days before he intends working said roads, exclusive of the day of notice, to be collected as and notify them of his intention, and the time and place of meeting to work said roads, what utensils & implements to bring, with carts and teams if necessary, and when so notified, it shall be the duty of said taxable inhabitants to furnish one half of the able bodied hands of color, if required except in time of wheat harvest, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, and also such utensils and implements, carts and teams as may be required by said supervisor, if the party called on have or possess them, and in case of default on the part of said taxable inhabitants to furnish their respective proportion of hands, carts, and teams, with the necessary utensils and implements when called upon agreeably to the requisitions of this act, the said Supervisor shall be and he is hereby authorized and required to employ such persons, not chargeable with taxes, as he may deem requisite for the repair of the public roads within his section, and the allowance to each and every able bodied person so employed, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, shall be the same as hereinafter specified in the seventh section of this act, Provided always, that it shall not law for any supervisor appointed under this act, to employ more than one half of his own able bodied hands of color at any one time, nor at any other time, than when he calls on the taxable inhabitants of his section as herein before directed except to repair broken bridges or remove temporary obstructions in or across said roads.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of regulating and establishing the wages of laborers, carts and teams employed in the repair of said public roads, the following rate of wages shall be allowed, to wit: for every able bodied hand, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age furnished by a taxable inhabitant at the request of a supervisor he shall be allowed and paid the sum of fifty cents current money per day, and for every cart and team occupied in hauling dirt, timber, or other materials necessary for the repair of the public roads, the sum of one dollar current money per day, and that supervisor shall receive for his services the sum of fifteen dollars per annum.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That if any of the supervisors appointed in virtue of this act shall not sufficiently clear, or caused to be cleared, amended, and repaired the public roads within his section, or shall suffer any fallen trees or other obstructions to remain in or across any of the said public roads whereby any carriages, carts, wagons or vehicle shall or may be obstructed for more than three days together, the said supervisor having notice thereof except in time of wheat harvest, or shall neglect to fell all dead trees on either side of said road, whose limbs

overhang and may by falling injure travellers, or to lop or cut off any limbs or branches of trees hanging or projecting over said roads within fifteen feet above the surface thereof, or shall suffer any of the bridges or causeways of said County to be out of repair except frame bridges exceeding fifteen feet from abutment to abutment, or shall proceed to employ other labor except those of the taxable inhabitants of his section without first giving the notice as herein before specified, to such taxable inhabitants, or shall charge said county in a larger sum for any labor by him procured for the repair of said roads, than he shall actually and bona fide have paid for the same, or shall in any wise fail to perform the duty of supervisor under this act he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars current money for every such offence to be recovered by bill of indictment, before the Court of Talbot County, and applied to defray the charges and expenses of said county.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the several and respective supervisors of the said roads and they are hereby authorized and empowered as often as they see necessary to dig, take and remove any stones, gravel or earth from any lane adjoining the public roads and for the repair of which the same be necessary; and for the making or repairing of bridges over the heads of creeks, branches, swamps, or other low and miry places through or over which the same may pass, to cut down any tree or trees (fruit or ornamental trees excepted) standing or growing on any of the lands adjacent to such place where bridges may be necessary as aforesaid, and the same to haul, split and carry away and to apply the same to the mending, or repairing, or making of said bridges, or for the purposes necessary for the repairs of the public roads aforesaid, Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any supervisor to enter into any inclosure for the purpose of obtaining any stones, gravel, earth, or timber for the purposes aforesaid without the consent of the owner or owners thereof; or if the owner or owners thereof be minor or minors, without the consent of his, her, or their guardian or guardians as the case may be; and it shall be the duty of each supervisor, to make a return upon oath of the timber taken by him for the use of the said roads, and a list of the persons to whom it belonged, with his estimate of the value thereof which shall be levied on the assessable property of said county for the use of the person to whom it belonged and to be collected as other county charges are.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That it shall, and is hereby made the duty of the several supervisors of the said county, to render annually upon oath to the said Commissioners a true account of all works done upon said roads wherein the same was done by the hands of taxable inhabitants furnished at the request of the supervisors, or whether the same was done by hands procured by himself upon default of the taxable inhabitants of his section, to furnish the same when so required under the provisions of this act, and the said Commissioners are thereupon required to allow and place to the credit in the county charges of each taxable inhabitant who shall appear by said return to have furnished hands agreeably to the requisitions of the said supervisors for the repair of the public roads, the several sums to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of this act, and also to pay over to each of said supervisors such sum or sums as may appear from their several returns to be necessary for the payment of such persons as they, the said supervisors, may have employed to supply the deficiency of labour occasioned by the failure of the taxable inhabitants to furnish hands when called upon by such supervisors as herein before provided for.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said county and they are hereby directed to cause to be kept in good repair, the frame bridges of the county exceeding fifteen feet from abutment to abutment, by employing suitable persons to make said repairs when necessary and they are hereby authorized to levy upon the assessable property of said county a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of the same. Provided they do not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars in any one year.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That if any supervisor appointed in virtue of this act shall neglect or refuse to render a true account of all work done upon the public road within his section, and of all timber furnished under his orders, whereby the parties laboring or furnishing timber under his order shall not be credited in their county taxes for their services thus rendered, the said supervisor so neglecting or refusing shall become responsible to the party or parties aggrieved for the whole amount of money to be returned by the said supervisor to the Commissioners, to be by them recovered as small debts are now recoverable; but may, if paid by the said supervisor be levied in his favor for the following year exclusive of all costs, and whereas there are many male free negroes and mulattoes residing in the said county who neither pay taxes nor perform militia duties, and it being reasonable they should contribute something towards repairing the public roads of which they have the benefit and advantage Therefore,

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any supervisor in said county, within whose section of road any free negro or mulatto may reside to call on him, and also to pay over to each of said supervisors such sum or sums as may appear from their several returns to be necessary for the payment of such persons as they, the said supervisors, may have employed to supply the deficiency of labour occasioned by the failure of the taxable inhabitants to furnish hands when called upon by such supervisors as herein before provided for.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto called on by a supervisor in virtue of this act, shall refuse or neglect to attend at the time and place appointed by such supervisor or upon attending shall neglect to perform the duties required of him the same being reasonable such free negro or mulatto so neglecting or refusing, shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty cents to be recovered at the instance of such supervisor in the name of the State before a Justice of the Peace and to be paid over by the said supervisor to the Commissioners for the county to be by them applied for defraying the expenses of keeping in repair the Public Roads of said county.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That from and after the first Monday in April next, and all every act or acts of Assembly inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act so far allowed and paid the sum of fifty cents current money per day, and for every cart and team occupied in hauling dirt, timber, or other materials necessary for the repair of the public roads, the sum of one dollar current money per day, and that supervisor shall receive for his services the sum of fifteen dollars per annum.

Sec. 16. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for Talbot County and they are hereby required to cause to be published in each of the newspapers of the town of Easton for four weeks successively a copy of this act, and also to cause their Clerk to furnish a copy thereof to each supervisor of the public roads appointed in virtue of said act.

By the House of Delegates, March 21st, 1835.
This engrossed bill the original of which passed this House March 20th, 1835, was this day read and assented to.
By order, G. G. BREWER, Clk.
By the Senate, March 21st, 1835.
This engrossed bill the original of which

passed the Senate, March 20th, 1835, was this day read and assented to.

By order, J. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
JAMES THOMAS, [SEAL.]

MARYLAND, Sec.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and true copy taken from the original engrossed bill, deposited in and belonging to the office of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of said State.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said Court of Appeals, this fourteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.
JOHN JOHNSON, Clerk
Court of Appeals, W. S.

april 21 4w

REMOVAL

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

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

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

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

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

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 10 11

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.
HAYE just received a part of their supply of

SPRING GOODS,
Among which are a variety of coarse Domestic Hardware, &c.
march 31 3w 11

NOTICE.

RETAILERS, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot County, and all persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.
JO. GRAHAM, Shd.
april 7 11m (G)

MAIL STAGE

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

TIN WARE.

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

Experienced Workman, from Baltimore, who makes "saud things a'mast as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, con, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.
Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as the cash can be furnished in Baltimore.
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.
jan 10 11

DASHAW.

THE services of this fine animal will be again offered this Spring. He will stand at the Trappe, and in the Chapel district, stopping on his way at the farm of one of the subscribers near Easton. The foals of Dashaw have been tested; they are quick walkers, have fine spirit, and are readily broken.

TERMS.
Five dollars the Spring's chance, \$10 to insure, and 25 cents to the groom in each case. Those who put three or more mares, will have to pay but \$4 for each, the Spring's chance, and \$8 to insure the same number, and this will be the only exceptions to the above rates. It will therefore be utterly useless for persons to offer or expect any other reductions. Those who part with mares that have been insured, will be required to pay the insurance.
M. GOLDSBOROUGH, N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
march 28 11

A CARD.

AS owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.
N. B. All papers that have conveyed my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
P. F. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.
jan 3 11

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



MAKING.

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

With a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

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

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages,

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

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

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

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

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

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.
A. & H.
Jan 20 11

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

JOHN W. MILLIS,



COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS

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

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF THE

BEST MATERIALS

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

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

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

april 7 11m (G)
P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

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

NOTICE.

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

GOOD HOME-MADE SHOES,

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

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

Those wishing to purchase on such terms will please call at his shop between McNeal and Robinson's Grocery, and Mrs. Gibbs's Millinery and Fancy Store, and directly opposite Ozment & Shanahan's Cabinet Shop, where he may be found always ready to wait on those who may please to give him a call.

The public's humble serv't.
SOLOMON MERRICK.
april 4 11

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either on executions or officer's fees, are informed that if they pay their debts, they will proceed according to law without respect to persons. He hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigor of the law, all persons who are delinquent. Other notices have not been attended to, but this shall be.
JOS. GRAHAM, Shd.
march 21 11

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

VIA MILES RIVER FERRY.



Schooner William & Henry.

JAMES STEWART—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March, (weather permitting,) leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light street wharf, No. 10, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

Freights intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landings of such persons on the river as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant,
WM. TOWNSEND.

Passage to or from Baltimore, and found, \$1.50.
Feb 28 11

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD,



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

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

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

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

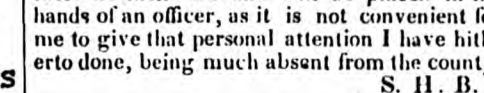
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.
The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb 10 11

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

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

Easton and Baltimore Packet



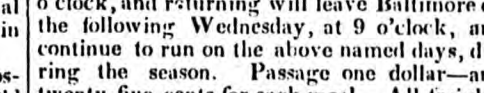
SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—Master.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore on the 22nd of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

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

Schooners for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale two valuable Schooners, completely fitted and rigged, one of them about 80 tons burthen, will carry about 3,000 bushels of grain, built of the best materials, copper fastened, and has been running about two years. The other is new, pilot-boat built, iron fastened, of the best timber which our county will afford, and will carry about 1,200 bushels. They are first rate sailers. Persons wishing to purchase, will be informed when and where they can see either or both these schooners, by application in person or by letter, to the subscriber living near St. Michaels, Talbot County Md.

WM. W. LOWE.
P. S. They are now both in good order, and prepared to receive freights to any part of the Bay.
april 4 3w

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at Sinner's Hotel, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.
may 29 11

LOOK AT THIS.

THE Subscriber has discontinued his business, and he hereby notifies all persons who are indebted to him on book accounts, to call on him and close them, as he intends to close up his business.
ALEX. DODD.
april 7 3w

MARYLAND ECLIPSE



The Thorough-bred Horse,

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

WILL be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst. and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season.

In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her Clime, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valantine, &c. with apparent ease.

For his performances, pedigree and terms &c. see Handbill.

JAMES SEWELL.

march 31 11

The Centreville Times will copy the above.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,

SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING.

WILL make another season at the same stands, terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m 53.4s, 1m 52s, 1m 53s, 1m 57s, 1m 56s, against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6, no. 6—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p