









**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of 'Tbalot county Court, and to me directed, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robt. H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones and Thos. Henrix, at the suits of the following persons to wit:—one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance & use of James Price, one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Benjamin F. Moore, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson; also one writ of fieri facias at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of William Townsend, against Joshua M. Faulkner

Samuel Harrison, William H. Dawson and William Jones, and one writ of fieri facias at the suit of John Durham, against Caleb Brown, Joshua M. Faulkner and Anna Maria Faulkner, his wife, & one other writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Thomas Armstrong, against Caleb Brown and Joshua M. Faulkner, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, for cash, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property to wit:—one negro man named Jerry, and a lot of ground in Broad Creek Neck, containing eleven acres of land, more or less, call-

[illegible]

one the chest of drawers, one wardrobe, a quantity of knives and forks, tea and table spoons, four iron pots, three ovens, two apidors, two tea kettles, one coffee kettle, one lot tin, one lot wooden ware and all the balance of the household and kitchen furniture, of the above mentioned Joshua M. Faulkner, one stallion called Red Rover, one old bay mare, one black young bay mare called Miss Rover, one big mare, one double carriage and gear, one pig and harness, one horse cart, and one cow. All as the following property, purchased by said Faulkner of Henry Clift to wit—seven feather beds, three high post bedsteads, with sackings and curtains, two camp bedsteads, with

six pair muslin sheets, two pair linen sheets, four cotton and yarn counterpanes, one white cotton counterpane, six pair rose blankets.

black Windsor chairs, half a dozen new green  
Windsor black Windsor chairs, half dozen yellow  
do. fire proof bottom do, one mahogany side  
board, one inlaid do, one mahogany table,  
small do, three pine dining do, five chamber  
stands, two red tables with drawers, two other  
red chamber tables, three carpets, one w  
ting desk, one kitchen cupboard, one large  
iron pot, one large dutch oven, one small do  
one tea kettle, one frying pan, one griddle  
three washing tubs, one alarm mantle clock  
three dozen dining plates, half dozen wooden  
plates, one and a half dozen britania m  
spoons, two dozen knives and forks, six blue  
edge dishes, one tureen and spoon, one Bri  
china coffee pot, one do tea pot, six bar  
eight quart decanters, six pint do, three dozen  
saublers, one dozen wine glasses, one saddle

six gallon pitches, one large stone, pitch  
 six large wash bowls, one gilt framed looking  
 glass, five chamber looking glasses, one large  
 waiter, two small do. one walnut tray, one  
 walnut knife box, one pair brass andirons, one  
 pair large cast andirons, two pair wrought do.  
 three pair shovel and tongs, four brass candle  
 sticks, two large glass lamps, four chamber  
 do. and one light four wheel carriage and harness,  
 secured and taken as the property of  
 Joshua M. Faulkner, and will be sold to pay  
 and satisfy the above mentioned writs and the  
 interest and cost due and to become due thereon.  
 Attendees given by  
 Jo. Graham, Shff.  
 Aug. 25  
 Trustee's Sale.  
 BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery

very, I will sell, at the Court House door, Cambridge, on Monday the 8th day of September next, between the hours of 10 and o'clock, that valuable FARM of which Richard Willoughby died seized, containing

**724 1-2 Acres,**

more or less. This is, perhaps, one of the most valuable farms in Dorset. The land is highly productive. The improvements in the best condition. The Dwelling House a large two story brick house, nearly new, and the situation of the farm as eligible as could be desired.

Cambridge to Vienna, near Salem. The above property will be sold on the following terms:—one fourth cash, to be paid on the day of sale, one-fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The purchaser or purchasers giving bond and security to be approved by the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money.

Brice J. Goldsborough, Trustee

aug. 23 4w

**Notice.**

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 20th day of July last, as a runaway, a black boy, who calls himself

**HENRY BROOKS,**

he is about twenty years of age, has a scar on the left side of breast near the collar bone, and one on the shoulder; flat nose, and has lost his left tooth, no other perceptible marks. Had when committed, a black cloth coat, cap, pants, and a black fur hat; says he is from and last from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

**MAHILLON LEBOTTOM, Sheriff of Frederick county.**

aug. 23 8w



## POETRY.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

### SONG.

**THE WHIGS ARE A COMING.**  
(Time—The Cambells are coming.)

The Whigs are a coming, huzzal huzzal  
The Whigs are a coming, huzzal huzzal

The Whigs are a coming, huzzal huzzal  
Without fire or drumming.

They're coming by thousands, huzzal huzzal  
They're wide awake on the Eastern Shore,

They're all alive on the Western Shore,  
They're mustering many

In old Alleghany,  
And Washington comes, as in days of yore.

Chorus—The Whigs are a coming, &c.

They're up and doing in Baltimore,  
They ne'er had a prospect so fine before;

At Cushing and Jones,  
How the enemy groans,

While he kicks at the ticket and feels quite  
sore.

Chorus—The Whigs are a coming, &c.

Old Frederick and Harford are coming along,  
And General Montgomery has joined the throng,

Prince George says he'll bundle  
With aunt Jane Armistead,

And Charles brings St. Mary and Calvert  
along.

Chorus—The Whigs are a coming, &c.

Queen Anne comes with Dorset and Kent, to  
the field,

And Talbot and Somerset never will yield;  
While Worcester and Cecil,

Are ripe for the wrestle,  
And Caroline's mounted her helmet & shield.

Chorus—The Whigs are a coming, &c.

The battle must now be fought and won,  
By Union alone, it can be done;

Then come to the polls,  
With resolute souls,

And the victory's ours, without sword or gun  
Chorus—The Whigs are a coming, &c.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

### POLLY.

There is folly in all the world,  
Or go we east or west,

A folly that vexes the old,  
And keeps the young from rest.

The miser has folly enough,  
For his soul is in sordid bags,

And the spendthrift's folly alas!  
Brings him to sin and rage.

There is folly in statesmen's schemes,  
For spite of their plotting and wit,

There's a wiser hand above  
That leads them with bridle and bit.

There's folly in power and pride,  
That makes full many to fall,

There's folly in maiden's love,  
But that is the sweetest of all.

But of all the follies, the worst—  
For it stings with constant smart,

The scorpion of the mind—  
Is that of a thankless heart.

For the thankless heart is cursed,  
And with blessings compass'd grieves,

For it cannot rejoice with the hand  
That gives nor yet receives.

To be thankful, makes better the good;  
And if Heaven should send us ill,

There is kindness in him that gives—  
So let us be thankful still.

O let us be thankful in youth,  
And let us be thankful in age—

And let us be thankful through life,  
For there's pleasure in every stage.

Youth has its own sweet joys,  
And he must be blind as a bat,

Who cannot see love's sweet smile,  
And will not be thankful for cheer.

There are friends the dearest to thee,  
Ere half our end is run—

And affection makes wintry days,  
As bright as the summer's sun.

And when from the dearest on earth  
We part, let us hope 'tis given—

A boon to be thankful for still—  
To meet them again in Heaven.

William Loveday

Has just returned from Baltimore with an  
additional supply of

**NEW GOODS,**

which he can offer to his friends and the pub-  
lic generally upon fair terms.

June 14. (W)

NEW SPRING GOODS

**SAMUEL MACKAY**

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia  
and Baltimore with

a fresh supply of

**SPRING AND SUMMER**

**GOODS,**

CONSISTING OF

**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES**

**QUEENS-WARE, &c.**

which he will dispose of low for cash or to  
punctual customers.

N. B. All persons having accounts standing  
for six months or more are earnestly requested  
to come forward and close them up by cash-  
or note.

May 17

## Lumber for Sale.

The subscribers have for sale about 30,000  
feet of

**WHITE PINE BOARD,**

**Two inch Plank, Chestnut Railing**

**and Oak and Maple Scantling.**

The above articles having been laid in at re-  
duced prices, will be sold proportionately cheap,  
for cash, good paper or to punctual dealers, at a  
reasonable credit.

Persons can be supplied with boards for  
Camp Meeting tents on the ground of camp-meet-  
ing or from the yard.

The Public's ob't. Serv'ts.  
**McNEAL & ROBINSON.**

Aug. 9

## TO RENT

For the ensuing year—on very accommo-  
dating terms, the house and lot on Washington  
street, at present occupied by Edward B. Gibbs  
Esq. and dwelling, with all the improvements,  
—any necessary repairs wanting will be done,  
for the accommodation of the family. Also, a  
dwelling house and lot in the town of Cam-  
bridge, at present occupied by Mr. William  
Ruszel, well calculated for carrying on the  
Hatter Business, having front and back shops,  
good stand for this business, which has been  
carried on successfully for 17 years past—  
also two other houses and lots and one un-  
improved lot, (provided) those occupying them  
should not intend continuing for the ensuing  
year. For terms apply to the subscriber, or  
Mr. Samuel Mackey, Easton.

**WM. MACKAY,**

Deer road, near Easton.

July 12.

## WALDIE'S

**SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY**

*Bullet from the Brunswick of Nassau.*

A description of the fashionable watering  
places in Germany, by an old man, will form  
the commencement of the fourth volume of  
Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by  
the Memoirs of Henry Mason de la Tuile,  
who was confined for thirty five years in the  
different State Prisons in France, now first  
translated into English.

The works published in the current volume,  
now on the point of completion, are the follow-  
ing:

Krutzner, or the German's Tale, a novel,  
by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ar-  
kinglass, written by himself, a very piquant  
book, containing anecdotes of most of the dis-  
tinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter, a tale by the author of  
Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from  
the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a se-  
ries of letters written during a residence in  
that city, by a Lady.

The Dumb Page, a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis, the XIV.,  
by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by  
the author of the Dominie's Legacy, &c. &c.

One of the best novels say the London Mag-  
azines of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and  
Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Criti-  
cal History of Literature for the last fifty  
years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept  
during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by  
the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. au-  
thor of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking;  
from a new work entitled Nights of the Round  
Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper,  
Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Has-  
tings, contrasted, from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the An-  
telope at Folow, in 1783, and a brief but accurate  
account of Prince Le Duc.

All the above cost in the "Library" but \$2  
50!!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating  
Library which is published every week, at \$5  
per annum, thankfully received by

**ADAM WALDIE,**

June 23 Philadelphia.

## TANNERY.

To rent and possession given the first of  
January next a Tan Yard and improvements in  
the village of Greensborough Caroline coun-  
ty.—Attached thereto are large and commodi-  
ous barks, carrying and beam houses, a  
good stone table, bark and hyle Mills &c.—  
This Yard is situated directly on the Chop-  
tank River, so that little or no land carriage is  
required in shipping articles to or from the cit-  
ies. Bark of the best quality and in great  
abundance is bought in this place very low and  
on accommodating terms; there is now a stock  
of bark sufficient to carry on the Yard for  
some time which a tenant can have on agree-  
able terms.

Apply to

**Ann H. Godwin, or**

**Geo. W. Harrington,**

Greensborough, July 12.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave  
to inform his friends and the public generally  
that he has just returned from Baltimore with  
a handsome assortment of the above articles,  
consisting of gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of  
all descriptions; ladies' Lasting, Kid, Seal and  
Morocco, Boots, most fashionable kind; Boys'  
kinds and Children's Boots and Shoes of various  
kinds and best quality. He has also on hand  
a supply of prime materials, which will be  
made up to order by the best of workmen at  
the shortest notice. All which will be sold  
at the most pleasing terms, by

The public's obedient serv't.

**JOHN WRIGGITT.**

Aug. 21

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## LOUIS A. GODEY

Having become sole proprietor of the

**LADY'S BOOK.**

A Monthly Magazine containing

Tales, original and selected,  
Moral and scientific Essays,  
Poetry, from the best Authors.

The quarterly representation of Lady's  
Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—Col-  
orful.

Musical of the newest style, &c. &c.

Published regularly on the first day of every  
month at No. 3 Altemus Buildings Franklin  
place, Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED WITH  
beautiful and extensive variety of

**ENGRAVINGS,**

From original and selected designs, both col-  
ored and plain, with two engraved Ti-  
tle Pages, and two distinct Indexes,  
(intended to perfect separate  
volumes in the year.)

Also

A choice Collection of MUSIC, original and  
selected, arranged for the Piano or Gui-  
tar, with nearly 600 Pages large ec-  
centric Letter Press, and only

**Three Dollars per annum.**

Each number of this periodical contains 48  
pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed  
in clear, neat and beautiful type, (arranged  
after the manner of the London Ladies as-  
sembly,) on paper of the finest texture and  
whitest color. It is embellished with splendid  
Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by  
artists of the highest skill and distinction, and  
embracing every variety of subjects. Among  
these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Ro-  
manic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and por-  
traits of Illustrious Females. The number  
commencing each quarter contains a picture of  
the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed,  
drawn, engraved and coloured expressly for  
this work, by competent persons specially en-  
gaged for that purpose. The Announcements  
of this character which have appeared in former  
numbers, are confessedly superior to any  
which have been furnished in any other similar  
American publication, and from the arrange-  
ments which have been made, there is every  
reason to believe they will be improved in the  
 ensuing volumes. In addition to the Embel-  
lishments just referred to, every number con-  
tains several engravings on wood, representing  
Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and inter-  
esting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology,  
Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents,  
Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and oth-  
er needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. be-  
sides one or more pieces of popular music, ar-  
ranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant  
volume suitable for binding, and with these  
are furnished gratuitously a superbly  
engraved Title Page, and a general index of  
Contents.

The typographical execution of the Lady's  
Book is such that the proprietor challenges  
comparison with any Magazine, whether En-  
glish or American. The best materials and  
the ablest workmen are employed, and the  
most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness,  
harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement  
of the various subjects which compose the let-  
ter-press.

The Literary department of the Lady's  
Book comprises every thing which is deemed  
suitable for that sex to whose use it is prin-  
cipally devoted. Tales, which are distinguish-  
ed by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative,  
chaste diction, and the absence of mankind  
sentiments, in which sense has not been  
sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts  
are sensibly expressed, Essays upon pleasing  
and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches  
of illustrious Women; Anecdotes, untaunted  
by indelicate intentions; lively Bon-mots, and  
humorous points cheerfully but modestly treat-  
ed, constitute, along with descriptions of the  
various embellishment, the reading of the  
work.

Though enormous expenses have been in-  
curred in making this work deserving of the  
immense patronage it has received, the pro-  
prietor for the sake, besides a discount of fifteen  
per cent. shall be presented with a copy of the  
third volume of the work superbly bound—

Uncurrent Notes of solvent banks received  
at par value.

An extra copy of the work, or any informa-  
tion respecting it, may be obtained by address-  
ing the publisher, (post paid)

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber has just received a large  
supply of

**LUMBER,**

CONSISTING OF ONE AND TWO INCH WHITE

**PINE BOARDS,**

of superior quality. Also a quantity of

**RAILING BOARD**

AND

**CYPRESS SHINGLES**

which will be sold very low for cash or to  
punctual dealers.

The public's ob't. serv't.

**SAMUEL MACKAY.**

Easton, July 19

Notice

IS hereby given that the undersigned, ap-  
pointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court,  
Commissioners to straighten the Public Road  
from the south end of Washington street in  
Easton, to the farm of John M. G. Emory,  
Esq. will proceed in the execution of said  
Commission on Wednesday the 17th day of  
September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on said  
road—all persons, therefore, interested are  
requested to attend on said day.

**Samuel T. Kenard,**

**Samuel Mackey,**

**A. Graham.**

Commissioners.

Aug. 23

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## PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING THE

**EASTON GAZETTE**

In an extended and improved form,

BY the generous offer of a gentleman well  
known throughout the State, to superintend  
the Agricultural and Political departments of  
my paper, I am enabled to propose to pub-  
lish a Journal particularly devoted to Agricul-  
ture and Politics, which I flatter myself will  
merit and receive an extended patronage.

From the irritations long produced by politi-  
cal warfare, it has been hitherto thought best  
to separate these interesting subjects by giving them  
possession of distinct papers—as it was sup-  
posed that all parties would unite in the first,  
whilst none but partisans of one cast would  
be likely to take an interest in the other—

Where political discussions and commentaries  
are marked with personal offence and rude in-  
trusions upon feelings, there seems to be a ne-  
cessity for this separation. But if a paper  
maintains its own principles and views of pub-  
lic men and things fearlessly and with decen-  
tury, the union of these interesting topics would  
only enable those of a different political way of  
thinking to hear the other side of the question.

Without meaning however to press this view  
of the subject, I must say, that the real design  
in uniting these two highly interesting topics is  
to give greater interest to the paper, and to  
make it more worthy of general attention.

How far the plan can be made acceptable to  
the public taste must be left to the sequel, in  
case a sufficient patronage is extended to justify  
the increased expenses to be incurred in  
wages for additional labour, type and other ma-  
terials—as well as in procuring the most inter-  
esting papers and works relating to Politics  
and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the  
ordinary interchange among Editors—and the  
procuring which, cannot be risked until I can  
ascertain the public opinion in relation to the  
plan, and their disposition to sustain it.

That the plan can be rendered acceptable I  
have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is  
given.

It may perhaps be thought by some, that the  
depressed and reduced condition of our country  
at the present time renders it an unsuitable  
occasion to put forth proposals for a Journal,  
that is to require patronage at the hands of the  
people.—The remark is obviously a plausible  
one, and would be irresistible, if the Journal  
itself did not mainly contemplate an agency in  
furnishing to the People the information and  
the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to en-  
able them to restore that state of comfort and  
prosperity from which they have been so wan-  
tonly, so carelessly, and so lawlessly ejected.

Pressed down as the people are in their pecuni-  
ary concerns by measures equally ruinous  
and absurd—excited and indignant as they  
ought to be at the high handed, unconstitutional,  
and arbitrary course that arrogant and stim-  
ulated power has adopted, patience for a mo-  
ment under such suffering would be considered  
into acquiescence that would tend to swell the  
list of their grievances, and embolden during  
ambition in its usurpations and abuses. The  
People must resist or they are degraded and  
ruined



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVII.

EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1834.

NO. 37.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS  
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times  
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE  
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

From the *Susquehanna Register*.

### MR. WILDE OF GEORGIA.

Amongst the members of the present Congress, distinguished for their powers of mind, and the gift of eloquence—Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, stands conspicuous. His force, precision, and skill as a debater—his graphic and lively descriptions—his searching sarcasm; and withal, his dignified and gentlemanly bearing towards his opponents, conspire to render any of his speeches, upon whatever subject, a rich intellectual treat. The reading of his late masterly comments upon the removal of the public money—has suggested to a friend to furnish us the following striking and rhetorical sketches contained in a speech made by Mr. Wilde, upon the Tariff question, a year or two since. We have prefixed to each, the name of the eminent individual supposed to be referred to.

"I had the honor to be a member of the 14th Congress. It was an honor then. What it is now I shall not say. It is what the twenty-second Congress has been pleased to make it. I have neither time, nor strength, nor ability, to speak of the legislators of that day, as they deserve; nor is this the fit occasion. Yet the coldest or most careless nature cannot recur to such associates, without some touch of generous feeling, which, in quicker spirits, would kindle into high and almost holy enthusiasm."

"Pre-eminence—yet not more proudly than humbly pre-eminence—among them was a gentleman from South Carolina now no more; the purest, the calmest, the most philosophical of our country's modern statesmen. One can never forget. It was the fine burst of indignant eloquence with which he replied to the taunting question—'What have we gained by the war?'"

"Nor may I pass over in silence a representative from New Hampshire, who has almost obliterated all memory of that distinction, by the superior fame he has attained as a Senator from Massachusetts. Though then but in the bud of his political life, & hardly conscious, perhaps, of his own extraordinary powers, he gave promise of the greatness he has since achieved. The same vigor of thought; the same force of expression; the short sentences; the calm, cold collected manner; the air of solemn dignity; the deep sepulchral unimpassioned voice; all have been developed only, not changed, even to the intense bitterness of his frigid irony. The piercing coldness of his sarcasms was indeed peculiar to him; they seemed to be emanations from the spirit of the icy ocean. Nothing could be at once so powerful—it was frozen mercury becoming as caustic as red hot iron."

"These names have been historical. There were others, of whom it is more difficult to speak, because yet within the reach of praise or envy. For one who was, or aspired to be, a politician, it would be prudent, perhaps wise, to avoid all mention of these men. Their acts, their words, their thoughts, their very looks, have become subjects of party controversy. But he whose ambition is of a higher or lower order, has no need of such reserve. Talent is of no party exclusively; nor is justice."

"Among them, but not of them, in the fearful and solitary sublimity of genius, stood a gentleman from Virginia—whom it is superfluous to designate. Whose speeches were universally read. Whose satire was universally feared. Upon whose accents did this habitually listless and unlistening House hang, so frequently with wrapt attention. Whose fame was identified with that body for so long a period. Who was a more dexterous debater; a riper scholar; better versed in the politics of our own country; or deeper read in the history of others; above building material, has an advantage over

all, who was more thoroughly imbued with the idiom of the English language—more completely master of its strength, and beauty, and delicacy; or more capable of breathing thoughts of flame in words of magic and tones of silver."

### MR. CALHOUN.

"There was also a son of South Carolina, still in the service of the Republic, then undoubtedly the most influential member of this House. With a genius eminently metaphysical, he applied to politics his habits of analysis abstraction, and condensation; and thus gave to the problems of government something of that grandeur which the higher mathematicians have borrowed from astronomy. The wings of his mind were rapid, but capricious, and there were times when the flight which flashed from them as they passed, glanced like a mirror in the sun; only to dazzle the beholder. Engrossed with his subject, careless of his words—his loftiest flights of eloquence were sometimes followed by colloquial or provincial barbarisms. But though often incorrect, he was always fascinating. Language with him was merely the scaffolding of thought—employed to raise a dome, which like Angelo's, he suspended in the heavens."

### MR. CLAY.

"It is equally impossible to forget or omit, a gentleman from Kentucky whom party has since made the fruitful topic of unmeasured panegyric and deprecation. Of sanguine temperament and impetuous character, his declamation was impassioned, his reports acrimonious. Deficient in refinement rather than in strength, his style was less elegant and correct than animated and impressive. But swept away your feelings with it like a mountain torrent and the force of the stream left you little leisure to remark upon its clearness. His estimate of human nature was, probably, not very high. It may be that his past associations had not tended to exalt it. Unhappily, it is, perhaps, more likely to have been lowered than raised by his subsequent experience. Yet then, and even since, except when that imprudence so natural to genius, prevailed over his better judgment, he had generally the good sense or good taste to adopt a lofty tone of sentiment, whether he spoke of measures or of men."

"On many occasions he was noble and captivating. One I can never forget. It was the fine burst of indignant eloquence with which he replied to the taunting question—'What have we gained by the war?'"

### MR. WEBSTER.

"Nor may I pass over in silence a representative from New Hampshire, who has almost obliterated all memory of that distinction, by the superior fame he has attained as a Senator from Massachusetts. Though then but in the bud of his political life, & hardly conscious, perhaps, of his own extraordinary powers, he gave promise of the greatness he has since achieved. The same vigor of thought; the same force of expression; the short sentences; the calm, cold collected manner; the air of solemn dignity; the deep sepulchral unimpassioned voice; all have been developed only, not changed, even to the intense bitterness of his frigid irony. The piercing coldness of his sarcasms was indeed peculiar to him; they seemed to be emanations from the spirit of the icy ocean. Nothing could be at once so powerful—it was frozen mercury becoming as caustic as red hot iron."

### IMPROVED BRICK MAKING.

The subject of the subjoined Letter is one with which we Editors cannot be supposed to be familiar. But we can and do vouch that the Letter is from a very respectable source, and that its statements may be implicitly relied upon.

### Rel. Int.

GENTLEMEN: As your readers are all interested in every substantial improvement which takes place in our country, I have taken the liberty to send you such information as I possess, with respect to a discovery in the art of manufacturing brick which has been recently introduced to the notice of the public. A company of public-spirited individuals in the town of Mount Vernon, Ohio, have, after a series of experiments, carried on for the last three years, finally succeeded in manufacturing the very best quality of brick from dry clay. They have a press now in operation which makes ten thousand bricks in eight hours; and these of a quality far superior to those made in the usual mode. By this new process the labor and hazard of drying is obviated, and the press can be worked in all kinds of weather. The bricks are taken directly from the press to the kiln, and are, when set, ready for burning."

It is thought by those who have carefully examined the subject, that this new mode of manufacturing, an important building material, has an advantage over

the former process amounting to forty per cent. We will suppose, however, that the saving to the public is only twenty-five per cent, and that there are only sixteen thousand brick houses built annually in the cities, towns, and villages of the United States.—Supposing the average amount of bricks in each house to be 50,000, and the average price to be \$4 per thousand. Even this would produce an annual saving of eight hundred thousand dollars. But this is probably less than one half the actual saving which would result to the community from a general use of the machine in question.

The circumstance which gives this improvement a peculiar claim upon the attention of the people at large, is its durability and beauty of the building material which it brings into use. The brick have been subjected to all the usual tests, and are found to be capable of resisting the action of frost, water and fire to a much greater extent than those made from mortar in the usual way.—Add to this, the smooth and perfect surface which they present, when laid into a wall; and it must be admitted that little more can be desired in this branch of improvement."

The persons who have spent so much time and money in perfecting this highly useful machine certainly deserve well of the public; and when the benefits resulting from their discovery shall become known, they will no doubt receive a generous patronage. They have not, I believe, yet obtained a patent, but have taken the necessary steps to secure one. The names of the persons who are said to be entitled to the patent, are N. Sawyer, E. Harkness, and S. G. Freeborn. I would, were I sufficiently acquainted with the science of mechanics, give you a description of the machinery, by means of which such desirable ends are attained; but not being learned in those matters, I have only attempted to give you the results."

I have seen the press or engine in operation, and the bricks cast from it both before and after their being laid into a wall. They possess, to the fullest extent the two most desirable qualities which can belong to building materials, viz: strength and beauty."

Mount Vernon, (Ohio), July 23, 1834.

### POTATOES.—A correspondent of the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian says:

"That potatoes of every description degenerate or run out, is a fact well known to many practical farmers. I am informed that few of the sorts that are in use now were cultivated twenty five years ago; if it is not the case with potatoes only, but with many other useful vegetables. The pink-eyed potato has been cultivated for a longer time & more extensively than any other sort now in use, & for plain reasons,—no other sort has been equally productive, quantity & quality considered. In this and the adjoining county perhaps hundreds of acres of the same land have been planted every three or four years, I believe for the last twenty. The consequence is that much of the land that is now cultivated with this root is deprived of that principle which is necessary to produce it in an improved or retain it in its original state. It may be objected to these views, that individuals have sown their crops on land that has lately been broken up from old turf; yet their crops have been equally deficient. To this I would answer by asking a question:—Are you aware how your sets were grown? and if I may use the term, did you know your sets' grand-mother and great-grandmother? The mischief may for years have been accumulating. That this valuable root has been injured by planting the same soil too often, I have no doubt; but we have also sufficient evidence to convince us of the necessity of more extensively raising new varieties from seed. The justly celebrated agriculturist, Arthur Young, Esq., states, that in his time, the oxenoid potato was the most productive; but, he adds, 'I have known it decline of late.' It may be argued as the pink-eyes is of a fine sort, we ought to use some efforts to preserve it. In order to effect this, I would suggest that it be sown in a soil newly broken up from old turf, and for several years successively—on no account plant them on land that has grown this root for many years before. That luminary in agricultural science, Sir H. Davy, when writing on the tendency to degenerate in the apple trees, remarks, 'The decay of the best varieties of our fruit-bearing trees, which have been distributed through the country by grafts is a circumstance of great importance. There is no mode of preserving them, and no resource except that of raising new varieties by seed.' As plants are capable of amelioration by peculiar methods of cultivation and of having the natural term of their duration extended so, in conformity to the general law of

change, they are rendered unhealthy by being exposed to peculiarly unfavorable circumstances, and liable to premature old age and decay. Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. has shown by his researches the importance of raising new varieties of wheat, which is easily effected, merely by sowing different kinds together. He states, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1799, when almost the whole crop of corn in the island was blighted, the varieties obtained by crossing alone escaped, though sown in several soils and in different situations. It is to be regretted that the sciences connected with agriculture are not more ardently pursued. The practical man has some excuse; his duties require the exertion of his physical powers; consequently his mind to a certain degree is unfit for studies of a higher nature."

How to have green Corn in the Winter.—The simple process of preparing it is this:—The corn must be taken from the stalk when it is full in the milk, or in that state in which we generally use it—the husks stripped off, and the ears thrown into a kettle of boiling water, where it may remain half as long as you boil for present use. This will harden it so that it may be easily taken from the cob. It may then be spread in the sun till it is thoroughly dry. In preparing for the table, it may be soaked from twelve to fifteen hours, and boiled in the same water. But care must be taken not to boil it too much, as that will make it hard and diminish its sweetness. N. B. To get the corn from the cob, every alternate row may be punched off with a sharp stick; and the remainder wrong off with the hands. Corn thus prepared will command almost any price in the winter."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

### NINETY YEARS.

Ninety years hence not a single man or woman now twenty years of age will be alive. Ninety years! alas how many of the lively actors, at present on the stage of life will make their exit long ere ninety years! What are they? A tale that is told; a dream, an empty sound that passes away like the wind away and is forgotten. The man's life declines as he travels towards the frozen pole; until it dwindles to a point and vanishes forever. Is it possible that life is of so short duration? Will ninety years erase all the golden names over the doors in the town and country, and substitute others in their stead? Will all the now blooming beauties fade and disappear, all the pride and passion, the love, hope and joy pass away in ninety years, and be forgotten? Ninety years! says Death, 'do you think I shall wait ninety years? Behold, to day and to-morrow, and one is mine. When ninety years are past, this generation will have mingled with the dust, and be remembered not.'"

Thomaston Journal.

Chinese Mulberry.—The Mulberry seed, furnished to several persons in Massachusetts, by the Missionaries in China, have been extremely prolific, and the prospects are highly flattering for the manufacture of New England silk. The following extract from an intelligent and enterprising gentleman in Northampton, received within a few days, will be read with interest. 'My prospects brighten every day, as it regards the silk business. I receive encouragement from every quarter. Gentlemen of the first respectability, possessed of capital, are ready to engage in it. My trees have grown wonderfully. I shall sell twelve or fifteen hundred dollars worth this season, and shall propagate largely next season, if my life is prolonged. I wish you would come up here and settle yourself down. You will find it a delightful employment, to produce so rich a substance from the soil. It is a business which competition cannot affect excepting for the better. For it is a fact that the more they are engaged in it, the better it will be for each one. The time is not far distant, when New England will produce SILK equal in value to the Cotton of the South—of this no one can doubt, who has given any attention to the subject. I have already called on Gentlemen from every quarter, to see my trees and obtain information about the business. I am now planning a building to be erected the coming winter for the feeding of worms—two hundred feet long by twenty-four feet wide, two stories high—which I shall place below the garden next the woods. I have sold one thousand trees to a gentleman for \$350; and to others \$500 worth more; my number will soon be taken up.'"

Boston Courier.

### MAGISTRATES BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the *United States Gazette*.

### THE TOMATO.—An article on the

use of the Tomato, in assisting and regulating digestion published first in the *New York Farmer* is going the rounds of the papers. The writer of that piece suggests the possibility of making from it "a sauce" which would keep through the year. I had supposed most persons accustomed to the use of the castor were familiar with Tomato Castup, the best of all articles of the kind I have met with, but as some of your readers may not know how to make it, and with a hope that this communication may meet the eye of the writer above referred to let me say this vegetable if sliced in fine pieces, seasoned with Cayenne pepper, and a few cloves simmered slowly for three or four hours, and then strained through a fine sieve, and bottled close, will make an admirable Castup, which will keep for years and ever improve."

I used a very choice bottle of it last year which was made in my family in 1837. But it should also be known that this fruit will ripen some time longer than the natural season, if a plant root and all be pulled just before frost and suspended in a dry airy apartment, as branches well loaded may be cut and hung up or laid on the floor. By this process I have enjoyed them till late in November.—or the ripe fruit may be kept through the entire winter and even until it comes in season again by putting it up just as it comes from the bush in strong brine."

To have it in the greatest perfection, the seed should be selected from the largest fruit: there are varieties, and the largest kind are preferable because they have fewer seeds and more pulp. I have raised them weighing 3-4 of a lb.—as the plant grows and extends itself, the branches should be kept from trailing on the ground by forked sticks or poles, and suffered to extend themselves as widely as they will; the fruit is thus preserved from an earthy taste, and a single plant in a rich soil and well attended to with plenty of sun and water, will fully cover six square feet and produce abundantly. The cultivation of this vegetable is well worth the attention of laboring men and poor women who have ever so little ground attached to their dwellings. It is a most useful and profitable improvement to so many simple dishes—as hash and soup—and it is both wholesome and good in the raw state, if sliced and seasoned with salt and pepper."

Among the many sharp and queer things said during the examinations of the rioters in Charlestown, the following deserves a place in the papers as a good answer to the frequent "why didn't you do it?"

Capt. Quinn of the Boston Engine No. 18, was under examination and cross-examination ostensibly in relation to a member of his company who was arrested as a rioter. He was kept on the stand some two or three hours, and had replied to almost every kind of question that a lawyer could think of, when he was asked if, "when he arrived with his engine, he thought twenty resolute men, could have cleared the hill of the rioters." After a moment's thought, he said "yes."

Question. Do you think that you could have picked twenty men from your company, who would have cleared the hill?

Answer. Yes, I do.

Question. (excitingly) Why, then, sir, didn't you do it?

Answer. (moderately) Why, sir, I didn't know, that the circumstance of my being a foreman of a Boston engine entitled me to assume the powers which belong to the magistrates of Charlestown."

The extent of the land (says the Liverpool Chronicle) cultivated for strawberries, has been within a few years much increased, and has been estimated at more than a thousand acres for the supply of London alone. The women employed in gathering and conveying strawberries to London cannot be estimated at less, during the time they are in season, than two thousand."

### A DUEL AT ST. DOMINGO.

Translated from the *Le Courier des Etats Unis*, for the *N. Y. Times*.

Some years previous to the negro insurrection at St. Domingo, aided and seconded by England, in hatred for the success which France had supplied N. England with during the war of independence, this fine French Colony was at the summit of grandeur and prosperity. Culture and industry had amassed for it more gold than its mines could furnish to the avaricious Spaniards; this metal was in active circulation, and with it advanced luxury and superfluities of pleasures. Beneath the burning sky of the tropic, passions naturally warm become inflamed and ungovernable, when

wealth, which alone, is able to generate them, comes and offers new incentives."

At the period of which I have to speak, 1788, the passion which predominated amongst the rich inhabitants of St. Domingo, was that of gaming. But those games where calculation or address equalized the chances of fortune could not suffice them for their love of play; there must needs be some of those games where chance would govern every combination of the mind, at those games where heaps of gold mount upon the table, where a throw of the die would stagger a fortune, or in like manner accumulate an enormous sum. It was at dice in fact that the gamblers sought for feeling capable for stimulating their dull senses, and it was not unusual to see a whole plantation, a cargo of negroes, cast as a stake upon the fatal board.—They would throw upon the table some dozen dice, mix them, and the player would pick up at hazard with his dice box three by which he would learn his fate."

Well, then, in 1788 (trusting to my memory) there served in capacity of captain, in the regiment of Port-au-Prince, the son of a rich sugar merchant belonging to the colony. Captain Severy numbered twenty five or six years, and in addition to being placed at the head of a large fortune, had, by inclination, embraced the military profession. None could rival his address at small sword none surpass his dexterity at his pistol; at once, brave even to rashness, he did not disabuse his fatal skill, and in general could make good sport of those who dared to measure with him; he was boasting even to insolence, had scarcely among his numerous duels received any scratches, and had already laid a long track of blood in society. Still he possessed good qualities. Severy was more dreaded than beloved, for his frankness, his sense of right, could not restrain his fatal penchant for duelling. It is necessary to add, that he was a gamester."

One evening, in a play-house, a place of resort for the gamblers of Port-au-Prince, the inmates were amusing themselves at gowdallier till the society was sufficiently numerous to animate the play. In these gaming receptacles they style themselves gowdalliers, and play the game of gowdallier, which was, in then slang phrase, throwing snow balls till the party arrived. An officer of the French marine, captain of a frigate, who had been residing for some time in their colony, entered at this moment into the gambling room. In passing a table where they were playing, he gave a look, and perceived some pieces of money before the players."

"Who makes up this game?" cried a voice.

"I," replied the captain, (whose name has escaped me.) He then came and carelessly threw a dice, then turned away to a sideboard to finish his glass of lemonade; meanwhile, the gamblers continued the play.

"Commandant you have won," exclaimed Severy, who was one of the players; pick up the stakes," and he pushed towards his fortunate adversary several heaps of gold.

At the sight of this immense sum, the French officer, who fancied but to have risked a few dollars, recoiled in amazement, then pushing back the tray of gold which was presented to him: "I should believe myself wanting in delicacy, were I to appropriate that sum as having lawfully gained it." "Is it but right to tell you, gentlemen, that in making up the game, I thought to have risked but the moderate sum which I had perceived upon the table. I neither wish, nor ought to regard that gold as my own."

"Take it, sir," says Captain Severy. "You have as much right to it as you would have had to pay, had you lost." "You deceive yourself, if you imagine that I should not have believed my honor stained in refusal to acquit a debt which I had not contracted, and consequently I should stain it by appropriating a sum I had not gained."

"You would have paid, Mr. Commandant," returned Severy, elevating his voice and laying stress upon the words: "You would have paid. 'Tis I who tell you."

There was in the language, and still more in the Captain's tone, an idea of provocation which did not escape the marine officer. He likewise retorted in a bitter tone, and it was soon too late, when the friends of the two gamblers were willing to interfere, to prevent an awkward result. Each of the parties considered himself so grossly insulted that any medium to their respective wrongs became impossible, and a duel inevitable.

"Sir," says Severy to his opponent, "not wishing to have over you the advantage which every body knows my address at the sword and pistol would give me, I ought to offer you more equal



terms. Let a loaded pistol be brought here immediately, a throw of the dice shall decide which of us shall blow out these brains of the other."

"Agreed."

A thrill of horror pervaded them all, some took themselves off, trembling, not wishing to be witnesses of the bloody drama which was in preparation; others, animated with the feeling of brutal curiosity, formed a close circle around the gamblers, who, seated in face of each other, and separated by a table four feet wide, were watching the preliminaries of the duel. Meantime a third person loaded the fatal weapon in presence of Severy and the French officer, a deadly silence reigned throughout the assembly and the calm was unbroken save by some words devoid of spleen, exchanged between the adversaries who alone appeared to have retained their sang froid during this tragical moment.

As soon as the pistol was ready, the parties took it and examined it all right, then laying it down upon the table, where two hands full of dice were scattered, each took up three with his dice-box. It was decided that the French officer should have the first throw. He then shakes with a firm hand the box which might render or deprive him of the speech of life; he throws the dice, which the eager looks of the dumb circle closely follow.

"Eleven!"

"This good play, Commandant," spoke Severy, suspending his throw of the dice; the chances are for you. Hear me; if the hazard favors you, as it seems to promise, no pity nor mercy for me, for here I declare, upon my honor you need not expect it from me, should I have a finer play than you. I hold him a coward, the one of us two, who shall spare the other."

"Play, sir, I don't stand in need of your impertinent advice to inform me what I have to do."

Severy, with an ironical smile on his lips, tosses the three ivory cubes, which, after describing three slightly diverging rays, stop, and show fifteen at fair-royal.

Immediately the circle widens, quitting the side of the French officer, who finding himself alone in front of his enemy, in a measure favored, rises, and assumes the firm attitude of a brave man.

"Your life is my property, sir," says Severy, throwing down the dice box, and seizing the pistol, "recommend your soul to God."

"Well, sir, fire then," replies the commandant, laying his hand upon his heart—"fire! an honest man is at all times ready to die!"

He had not time to finish. The ball of Severy had shattered the curious gazer, frozen with horror.

After this shocking duel, where, in general opinion, all blame was attached to Severy, that officer, already dreaded by his companions, impressed them still more with a strong feeling of repugnance. Assiduously avoided by every one of good repute; he returned to his fellow citizens, hate for hate—disdain for disdain; and when the insurrection broke out at St. Domingo, he joined the enemies' ranks, when he fought in command under orders of the English general Maitland. There he showed proofs more than once, not only of extreme bravery, but of great skill in strategy. It was to him that the insurgents owe nearly all their success up to the last engagement near Tiburon, where he was killed by a ball in his side, at the moment when victory had declared for him.

J. G. W.

#### ON THE WASTE OF LIFE.

In the last volume of Dr. Franklin's Memoirs is the following article on "The Waste of Life." We are persuaded its perusal must produce wholesome reflection in the minds even of the most dissolute:

Amergus was a gentleman of good estate; he was bred to no business, & could not contrive to spend his hours agreeably; he had no relish for the proper works of life, nor any taste for the improvements of the mind; he spent generally ten hours of the four-and-twenty in bed, he dozed away two or three more in his couch, and as many more were dissolved in good liquor every evening; if he met with company of his own humor, thus he made a shift to wear off ten years of his life since the paternal estate fell into his hands. One evening, as he was musing alone, his thoughts happened to take a most unusual turn, for they cast a glance backward, and he began to reflect on his manner of life. He bethought himself what a number of beings have been made a sacrifice of to support his carcass, and how much corn and wine had been mingled with these offerings; and he set himself to compute what he had devoured since he came to the age of a man.

"About a dozen feathered creatures, small and great, have one week with another," said he, given up their lives to prolong mine; which, in ten years amounts to one thousand. Fifty sheep have been sacrificed in a year, with half a head of black cattle, that I might have the choicest parts offered weekly upon my table. Thus a thousand beasts out of the flock and herd, have been slain in ten years time to feed me besides what the forest has supplied me with. Many hundreds of fishes have, in all their

varieties, been robbed of life for my repast, and of the smallest for some thousand.

A measure of corn would hardly suffice me with fine flour for a month's provision, and this arises to above six score bushels; and many hogheads of wine & other liquors, have passed through this body of mine; this wretched stranger of meat and drink! And what have I done all this time, for God or man! What a vast profusion of good things upon a useless life and worthless liver! There is not the meekest creature among all those which I have devoured but what hath answered the end of its creation better than I. It was made to support human nature, and it hath done so. Every crab and oyster I have eat, and every grain of corn I have devoured, hath filled up its place in the rank of beings with more propriety than I have done. Oh! shameful waste of life and time!

In short, he carried on his moral reflections with so just and severe a force of reason as constrained him to change his whole course of life, to break off his follies at once, and to apply himself to gain some useful knowledge when he was more than thirty years of age. He lived many following years with the character of a worthy man and an excellent christian. He died with a peaceful conscience, and the tears of his country were dropped upon his tomb. The world that knew the whole series of his life, were amazed at the mighty change; they beheld him as a wonder of reformation; while he himself confessed and adored the divine power and mercy that had transformed him from a brute to a man.

"But this was a single instance, and we may almost venture to write 'miracle' upon it. Are there not numbers in this degenerate age whose lives have run to utter waste without the least tendency to usefulness?"

The editor of the Boston Statesman gives the following humorous account of a visit to the Spaniards now confined for trial at Boston for piracy:

"Having heard a terrific description of the Spaniards now confined in Legeret street Jail, on a charge of piracy, we availed ourselves of our right of entrance to the prison, and took a bird's eye glance at the monsters of the deep, but were somewhat surprised to find them quite small and ordinary looking men, extremely civil and goodnatured, with a free dash of humour in their conversation, and easy indifference at their situation.

The first in importance, as well as in appearance is the Captain, Pedro Gibert, a Castilian, 38 years of age, and the son of a merchant. He may not be flattered by the avowal on our part, that in appearance he did not quite come up to our standard, for the leader of a brave band

rather a handsome looking mariner. A man can have no pretensions to the title of a hero, who is less than five feet ten, and stout in proportion, whereas Captain Gibert is but five feet four inches and a half—only one inch, heaven save the mark! taller than himself. It is not therefore strange, that notwithstanding the ferocity of his name, we were enabled to scan his countenance with some composure, especially as he was handcuffed to a fellow-prisoner, and a grating window also conveniently intervened between us. He submitted very pleasantly to our scrutiny, and asked, with an intelligent smile, if we were a physiognomist, to which we of course replied, "sufficiently so, captain, to discover that you are a handsome fellow." He replied, that he had heard so before, but not from men. From which we infer, that he has found favor in that quarter, where the brave only desire to seek it, and who alone can obtain it—with the fair. Indeed, if painters may be believed, his round face, ample, straight, and not too lengthy nose, round forehead, and full, but not fierce black eye, presented a tout ensemble to which the ladies are said to be particularly partial."

We observe in the Christian Index of the 5th inst., an obituary notice of the Rev. M. Gray, whose death was occasioned by taking a dose of Lobelia from a *Steam Doctor*, not because he was unwell, but to experience the operation of the medicine. [Another account states that he had sometimes administered the medicine, and desired to know its effect, before he dealt any more of it to others.] It produced a severe pain in the abdomen, which the Doctor used remedies to relieve, and seemed in some degree to succeed. Still he was restless—often changing his position in bed. One or twice remarked that he was sleepy, but could not sleep; though he dozed a little, and seemed rather delirious. This alarmed a brother who was with him, but the Doctor quieted his fears by telling him that the Lobelia frequently produced that effect, and that there was no danger in it. A few minutes before eleven o'clock he inquired why the family had not been called together for prayer; and at that time seemed perfectly rational. He then appeared to sleep a few minutes—turned over in bed and breathed his last, without a single groan or struggle, or the least evidence of pain or distress in his features."

In noticing the above melancholy incident, the editor of the Southern Christian Herald, offers the following remarks on the nature of Lobelia:

"We have noticed this case, hoping that it will serve as a warning to the public against the danger of encouraging men to administer drugs, with the property of which they are utterly unacquainted. To give Lobelia as an innocent medicine which might be taken merely for experiment's sake, proves how grossly ignorant this noisy maker was of its properties. The Lobelia inflata is one of the most active medicines of the North American Materia Medica. It is possessed of an emetic, and cathartic

and powerful expectorant effect. When with a view to empty the stomach, it operates violently and speedily; producing however, great relaxation, debility, and prostration, and even death, if given in over doses.

The Lobelia Longifolia, a native of some of the West India islands, is one of the most venomous plants. If its fatal juice be swallowed, it kills the victim. Taken internally, it operates as a violent cathartic, the effects of which no remedy can annul, and which ends in death. Vide Lindley's Botany, p. 181-5. Such are the medicines with which quackery makes innocent experiment! This, we think is speaking with life. These remarks may, perhaps, give offence to some; but if they can be instrumental in saving human life, we shall care very little who may be offended."

Peddes Gazette.

#### EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Sept. 13.

It is very easy to discern that if you don't let Van Buren Jackson men settle the points in controversy between the people and them, that they grow fiery hot and abuse all around—nothing but the Bank will do for them—there they think they can deceive the people and talk of gold and silver coin, and call the Bank a Monster, and deery her paper while they are trying to put into circulation millions more of Bank notes through their substituted pot Banks.

But if you call upon them for the money they made away with in bankrupting the Post Office—then they shuffle and cut, although Parson Brown and the Post Master General have both confessed that the Post Office is bankrupt. If you ask them how Post Master Barry came to borrow money for his department without authority from Congress, they tell you he only borrowed it for the Post Office Department to supply deficiencies, occasioned by donations to contractors to carry on the elections every where to bring the Government in conflict with the purity of elections, they want tell you that by the constitution, no department or officer has power to borrow money for any thing, but that Congress can alone borrow money for any purpose.

When you ask them how it happened that the President smoothed Mr. Speaker Stevenson with an office to make him manage things right for him in the House, then they drop their ears, and hum, and stammer, and deny, and equivocate, and say it is all owing to that Bank Monster.

If you ask them how it happens that the Kitchen Cabinet have undermined the constitutional advisers of the President and rule the roost as they please, they grow quite hot, and swear it is a lie, and then they say that Branch, Mr. S. & Co. have been

Jackson men, and who could stand it, affirm it to be so of their own knowledge. If you ask them, how it came, that President Jackson would not receive his fellow citizens as deputations from the People with their petitions for redress of grievances—how the old General came to refuse them admittance into his august presence, which no Monarch in Christendom dares to do? They say, O ask us something about the Bank, for Matty and Amos, and Roger, and Bill have told us what to say about that, and we can't say you out of countenance concerning the Bank, we've got all that by heart out of the Globe. But as for those other matters, they are too true and too just over for Matty's brain and Amos's brass, and until they make up their minds what to tell us, we shall spatter and spatter about it, and swear it is all a lie in the lump—So that's the reason why we Jackson men talk all about Bank Monster, Bank party and so on—for we don't want the people to hear anything said about buying up a Speaker, bankrupting a Post Office Department, bribes of wine, bribes of horses, bribes of money—making away with the people's money—a President's claiming the power and control of an officer, authorized by Congress, in the discharge of his duties as required of him by law of Congress, for making up receipts, debiting petitions from the People, LEAD! HE SHOULD THEREBY BEAR THE TRUTH—nor do we want them to hear about usurpations of power such as President Jackson has made—So we brawl about the Bank and Democracy, and Democracy and the Bank, to hide the greater sins of the Jackson administration and Van Buren party—to drown the voice about Post Office, Speaker, Protest, contempt of the People, embarking their money, bribes, corruption and favorites, and that's the way we expect to blind the people—it is the only chance and we'll try it.

The old rats beginning to get uneasy, prepare to quit the sinking ship, and the mice follow after. No name would suit the Jackson men more time ago, than JACKSONIANS, the disciples of the old Hero, the adherents to the "Greatest and Best!"—I'm a Jackson man says one—I'm dead up for the old Hero says another—Jackson can do no wrong says a third, and here's Jackson, and nothing but Jackson forever, say all. But Jackson's Kitchen Cabinet, that put the Parlor Cabinet down, thought the old Hero's popularity could bear them out in anything, and so, to work their schemes, they made him put his name to and sanction all their monstrous and outrageous doings—for a while it went on, and you saw here and there, in all parts of the country, honest and intelligent men, who had sincerely preferred Jackson to Adams, dropping off from that party—but when Adams began to be told, and the people got to see into matters, Jackson men began to fall off by hundreds and thousands in various parts of the country. They said they could not stand it—that they did not belong to Gen. Jackson, and would not like dogs, wear a collar with his name on it

they were opposed in principle to all such things—This alarmed the Bank collar men, and so they got an understanding that they would not be Jackson men, nor Van Buren men, nor collar men, BY NAME, any longer, though they would support all the Jackson Van Buren measures and enjoy all the spoils, but would try to blind and mislead the world by a name, and that name should be Democracy—so that if the old ship Jackson, "the Greatest and the Best" should go down, they would all get upon this floating name and try to save themselves—Thus they have quit calling themselves Jackson men in time, and as yet, they are afraid to call themselves Van Buren men until they see how their mal-doings in the Post Office, and their usurpations will work—and whether they can put down the present Bank of the U. States to get another that they can control and work to their purposes, so as to give Mr. Van Buren the power of bending the whole Institution and its branches to suit his electioneering plans—whenever they can do that, then they will come out Van Buren men—but until then, they hoist the false colors of pretended Democracy.

But President Jackson's collar Democrats must know, that the Nullifiers of the South proclaim, that they themselves are the true, pure, and legitimate Democracy in this country, and that all others who pretend to it are spurious. Thus we have two legitimate Democracies opposed to each other in every principle—for Gen. Jackson and his adherents waged war upon the Nullifiers, repudiating them most grossly in his Proclamation, and prepared to meet them by his force bill as traitors and subvertors of the Laws and Constitution of the Republic—Now both these opposites can be right.

In our judgement the nullifiers are vastly nearer to a pure Democracy than the Jackson collar men—for the Nullifiers set up the doctrine, as we comprehend it, that they, as the people of a State, have the right to deny the authority of Federal tribunals established by the Constitution, and to refuse compliance with their laws or their decisions—But the Jackson men are a thousand times further off in the other direction, for President Jackson says, and his true subjects support him, that he has a right to interpret the constitution as he pleases, to let other departments of the Government, or the other tribunals do and decide as they may—thus putting down the legislature the Representative and creature of the Sovereign People, and the Judiciary the People's appointed arbitrator, and setting himself up above Law and Judgement to do as he thinks proper, free from both. Now is this Democracy? Yet President Jackson does this, and his followers support him in it, and they say they are the true Democrats.

Well, gentlemen, who have been has a right to turn out any officer appointed by the President and Senate (Judicial officers excepted) at his mere will—and his adherents say amen so mote it be—Thus Congress, the Representatives of the People and States, pass a law confiding a trust to be discharged exclusively by an officer at the head of the Treasury department—President Jackson says to that officer you must do so and so in this matter—the officer replies to him, Sir, the Congress have by law entrusted me alone with the power of acting in this business, giving my reasons to them whenever I shall add—as I do not feel justified under the law in acting as you wish, and as I am alone authorized by the law to act, you must excuse me Sir for not violating my conscience and the law to do as you request—President Jackson replies, DO IT, or I will turn you out—The officer, answers a gain, in conscience and in law I cannot. President Jackson instantly turns him out of office and puts another in that submits to his command. Now we ask, is President Jackson supreme, or the Law? Does he not put down the Congress and the Law and make his own will supreme in defiance of both? Now is this Democracy? Yet President Jackson has done this, and his followers support him in it, and they say they are the true Democrats.

So then if Jacksonism is the true Democracy, the true Democracy consists in putting down the Law, the Representatives of the People and the States, and the Judiciary, and in giving all power over all to one man to exercise it as he pleases.

Again—the People and the States by law of Congress order the public money to be deposited and kept in a particular place—President Jackson of his own accord, without law, makes the Secretary of the Treasury remove it away and put it into some dozen or twenty other different places—Even the Jackson men thought this was outrageous, and said, it ought not to have been so done—but as Gen. Jackson did it, we will stand by and defend it, say they, and would sooner lose an arm than have the wrong righted by restoring the public money to the custody of the law—for that would be admitting that General Jackson had done wrong? Now is this Democracy? Yet President Jackson has done this, and his followers support him in it, and they say they are the true Democrats.

Again—the People, feeling the grievances of the times, send petitions to Congress for relief, and request their deputies to wait on the President with a hope that he will hear their complaints and aid in relieving their distresses. A few of the first deputations that came were admitted to the presence of President Jackson, and instead of being treated with kindness and politeness, they were treated roughly, rudely, rather with haughty contempt—when this was known abroad, some dissatisfaction was created, and it is said, that the Kitchen Cabinet, equally fearful of President Jackson getting the truth from the deputations of the people, and of his irascible temper toward the deputations, but to tell them, if they wanted to confer with him, to do it by writing—thus systematically shutting out from his imperial presence the deputies of the people, saying, if they would come as private individuals they might come, by which he meant, if they will

come to pay me homage, let them come—but if they pretend to come as equals, deputies from the people, bearing petitions, or as representatives, keep them out. This is this Democracy? Yet President Jackson has done this, and his followers support him in it, and they say they are the true Democrats.

For Heaven's sake, do these men mean to say that democracy is a mere name that means any or nothing? or that it is an imposture that designing men may clothe themselves in to flatter men and to suit their own purposes? Democracy is in the truth, the power of the people, and a representative Democracy (such as ours) is the power of the people acting through their constitutionally appointed tribunals—President Jackson says tho', that he will construe that Constitution and the powers of those tribunals as he thinks proper, and his power (the power of one man) shall rule this Representative Democracy, or the power of the People—Now is this Democracy—yet President Jackson does this, and his followers support him in it—and they say, they are the true Democrats.

Will the people be gulled by such inconsistencies and pretences? let them look at things and not at names.

A Good Sign.—The Jackson men in Talbot have been so terribly galled with the collar, that they have got ashamed, and thrown off the name of Jackson men that they might support Jacksonism the better under the borrowed name of Democrats.

#### A "BY AUTHORITY, ROYAL DEMOCRATIC ADVERTISEMENT."

SIX CENTS A HEAD, REWARD.

Ran off, absconded, deserted from my name and service, on or about the 9th inst, all my JACKSONIANS in my rebellious farm "FAIRBROT COUNTRY" in my rebellious plantation of Maryland, and took with them all their collars marked K. A. T. G. & B.—with which they will, no doubt, artfully try to procure some of the spoils, offices, contracts, and extra pay, which my creatures always expect when they wear my collar & do my will in elect my dearly beloved little MARIEN VAN, the veiled magician of Kinderhook, President after me, if ever I should determine to give it up.

The clothes worn and taken off by these deserters can easily be described as they have always had various changes.—The hope of apprehending the a principally rests on their collars, which they can't well conceal, though they may pretend to try, for the collar has been the chief means of giving much of their importance to most of them.

Nor do I remember much of flesh marks or any peculiarities about them, except that one of them who has been more particularly hanging on upon my Kitchen Cabinet has been tugged and lugged so often by the ears, out of the greasy Kettles that he has become deaf and stupid; and some others of them may have their noses and faces a little slit and disfigured perhaps by the chopping knives & axes from the hands of some of the seculions, who had often to drive them out of my Kitchen when they were a little too greedy in looking about for a little something among the pots and pans.—But the most of them have a down look and sower temper, though they pretend to much civility of manners—some have a good deal of cunning, but in general they are a pretty ignorant set—whenever undertakes to apprehend any of them must take care not to treat them, and although they have much of the true character of slaves in keeping each others secrets with considerable fidelity, there is a great deal of ill will among them, one to another, and they sometimes laugh at each other when they get among white men, and tell little tales.

These fellows have run off, as far as I know, without cause or provocation, for I have always treated them well, and indulged them a good deal, and they have appeared satisfied and submissive to my Kitchen Cabinet, under whose guidance and direction they are more particularly placed, as my head man Roger always informed me.—Though soon after the time when I last caught number on my side, I do not know that there was some little uneasiness showed among them, but I order they were rather sulky and restless, but I order Amos and Lewis to tick 'em up for the first open refractoriness, and I have heard no more of it till now—I confess I had my doubts, when those Dogs on my plantations of Kentucky, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, North Carolina, and Rhode Island ran off in such numbers, immediately after those in Virginia and Louisiana had absconded, so as literally to break me up on all those plantations, that the devils would get into more of them, and that they would follow the example—and if there is not a stop put to this, I shall have no men left any where, and what an ill thing that will be! I shall be broken up Root and Branch, nor will the very Hells of New Hampshire hide me.

By the Etym! it was a BASE and UNGRATEFUL thing in those fellows in Talbot to desert my service and abandon me just at this critical period of my political career, when they knew how much I have indulged them and done for them.—Did I not take away the Post Office and Mail Contracts from the L-m-and-Whigs who had carried the mail for near thirty years as regular and true as a clock, and had kept the Post Office up with an exactness of accounts and a satisfaction of all, that would have made any man of more bowsels of compassion than Duff Green and I, when he used to belong to me, sicken and sorrow? and did I not give them with collars to a fondling cur and his understrappers? Did I not give orders to let 'em have a full share of the Post Office Department money, till the Post Office Department has been made bankrupt, to "subsidize my press" in Eastern and to pay 'em for as many extra papers as they chose to send out, over and above those that were subscribed for? & is not that the way that my press there is supported, as well as others elsewhere? Did not little Martin Van, and I order Blair and Amos to fabricate and tell out the choicest falsehoods that could be told for the Globe and to mark them for republication in my Press at Easton? and the only faithful thing they have done there is to replenish them.—Did I not order money to be given to my labourers on my farm Talbot to assist in hiring other labourers to help "in bringing the patronage of Government in conflict with the freedom of elections?" and now forsooth, like my Runaways in Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Rhode Island, they too most abscond and quit me—and I am really apprehensive that those on my plantation Maine will be em-

ulated and do the same thing.—THE UNGRATEFUL DOGS! By the Etym! if ever I catch them, I'll sell every mother's son of them to the Georgia purchasers, and I'll order them to go there after the Nullifiers, I'll mark them as chosen targets to glut my vengeance on.

They who have eloped from my service on my other plantations have taken the name of my enemies the whigs, whilst the awful deserters in Talbot, adopting the usual course of runaways, have changed their names to Democrats or Democracy—a thing they knew, I always hated and detested, though I have been obliged, at times, from policy to play with that name—to deceive the credulous. Since I was told to do something extremely high handed—for my little Martin Van, the veiled magician of Kinderhook, and I always told those fellows, and all others who wear my collar, that if ever they got the "Swinish multitude," that is, the whole hog men pleased with a NAME, they might practise any tyranny, or usurpation, or violation of Law or Constitution, or peculation in any department of the Government, and it would all be submitted to and justified.—For those nearest to our persons, and best paid by us, would give the word to the others, who would be obliged to take it up & go off with it, for if any one of them dared to halt or doubt, we had him blown up as a traitor, or hunted down by all hands as a victim.

So that between the name of Democracy, and the wages of sin, and the fear of being blown up, we have been very anxious to keep men and things submissive and strange to our will until now—when some of our runaway traitors have let the d-m-and-Whigs into our secrets and they are now blowing us away high.—This may have scared my Talbot Collar men & made them run off and change their name, though I have some hope they will come back to little Martin Van, and get him to beg for pardon for them.

Now I blame Roger, poor fellow! a little for all this—for ever since the Senate took him away from my service and set him free, he has been riding about to dinner and making speeches savouring strong of Democracy, which he and I used to laugh at so heartily, with little Van and Amos, when we got to get by ourselves after night at my house, to teach the unwary Guggons.—But we never thought of practicing any thing that is really high democracy—no—never an idea of the sort—we knew better how to gull and manage the people—for little Van and Roger used to say, that with my popularity, Amos's straight laid stories, and their along about Democracy cry now and then, we could break the Bank—make the Constitution any thing or nothing—plunder the Post Office Department, the Indian Department, the Land Office Department, and do any thing else we pleased—having first pressed round to publish what we wanted—and our Post Offices and Mail Contractors to suppress all contradictions and discrepancies, and to send ahead whatever we wanted first to make an impression on the public mind.

And yet these vile ungrateful Dogs in Talbot have left me and thrown off my name, though it is engraven on their collars—yet somehow, I think they won't go far, and as they have changed their name for Democrats and not for Whigs, I think they will look about to see if I will let little Martin Van take my place—which, if I do, I am sure the whole pack will open for him in full cry, and he will have to manage them without my popularity—and a tough time he'll have of it.

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Given under my hand this month of wrangling and this year of Revolution, 1841.

KING ANDREW LUT.

GREATEST & BASE.

#### For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham—I see that Mr. Observer is going to examine Mr. Goldborough's resolutions—hip! hip! a big word in as soon spoke a little one. I wonder if this is the same Observer that I knowed so much about, asking a fulgurally, that if he could have held out a very amusing thing to see these small fry trying to be noticed.—Well little fish, splash away all you can, for you have got going to live for the people as putting Andrew Jackson down as fast as they put him up. The people won't bear such doings as Andrew Jackson folks are now carrying on.—What—give and take bribes—give contracts to favorites to carry mails at a certain price, and then turn round and give them twice or thrice or four times as much, under pretence of running little officers—and accept presents of dozens of wine, and a quarter cask of wine, and good turn deserves another. Why is it out all reason. Whoever heard of such doing before? Well, now the Post Office be bankrupt and the people always paying for letters and papers and the dear knows what—Why, instead of lowering the postage on letters & papers to the people, they keep it full up and instead of accounting to Congress how the money received, they divide it among themselves and the contractors to live away and lecturee to keep themselves in, so that the money continue to live away, and squander the people's money; and then they tell the people they are the true and lawful democrats, as that's to say the people for all the abuse and wasting of their money. That sort of Democracy want do—the People have got some enough to see through this impost.

AN OBSERVER 106.

(From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.)

The Jackson defeat, admitted.—The Statesman, a paper newly established in Washington, N. C., by Joseph B. Hinton, Esq., one of the most devoted of the Jackson Van Buren party, a man of intelligence, and formerly a member of the Legislature, admits that his part



has been defeated, and that Mr. Brown cannot be re-elected to the United States Senate.

Of all the consequences of this great Whig triumph, none can gratify us more than that mentioned by the Statesman, the election of Gov. Swain to the Senate. Public opinion has long since settled down upon Gov. Swain as the successor of Mr. Brown. North Carolina has no more worthy son—none who, in so short a time, has risen to a higher rank, as a jurist, as a statesman, and as a man; and there are few, even in that distinguished body, who will do more credit to the State which they represent.

Rhode Island.—We now say to our friends, says the Providence Journal, in and out of the State advisedly, and with a full knowledge of the sentiments of every Representative elected, that there is not the least chance for the election of any one to the office of United States Senator to supply the place of Mr. Knight, who is known, or even suspected, of being at all tainted with Jacksonism. Every deception must fail the Tories in this State, for the spirit of our friends is up and will not again sleep until the last vestige of Toryism is swept from Rhode Island.

The New York Star, of Saturday, contains the Hon. Dudley Selden's Address to the Electors of the city of New York, in which he resigns his seat in Congress. He wishes his constituents to have at once, the opportunity of deciding for or against the principles of which he has acted in opposition to Jacksonism and Mr. Van Buren. It is not stated in the Address whether he will consent to be a candidate again. He has been a good and faithful servant.

The Washington Globe states that the Postmaster and his Assistant, of Wythe, C. H. Virginia, have been arrested by a special Agent of the Post Office Department, and held to bail, with sureties each of 2,000 dollars, to answer the charge of withdrawing letters from the mails which had passed their office; and that they will be tried at that place, on the 17th inst. The Post Office was immediately placed in charge of a reputable citizen, who has been appointed Postmaster.

The Washington papers of the 10th furnish us with the following intelligence relative to the expedition to the Pawnee Indians in the "far West," by the regiment of U. S. Dragoons—American.

From the Globe.

We understand that letters have been received from Colonel Kearney commending a part of the regiment of dragoons, dated at Camp Smith, west of Fort Gibson, of the 29th July. General Leavenworth and Lieutenant McClure died on the 21st of July; they had both been sick for three weeks previously. No other officer had died. Gen. Leavenworth had advanced from Fort Gibson for the purpose of establishing two temporary posts. The dragoons under Col. Dodge had left them several days previous to the death of Gen. Leavenworth; their object was to seek an interview with the Pawnees, about 100 miles distant, for the purpose of getting from them several of our citizens whom they had taken prisoners, and likewise endeavoring to prevail upon them to enter into amicable relations, and to stop their marauding expeditions. Col. Dodge had with him about 260 men—a force considered by Col. Kearney amply sufficient for all the objects in view.—Col. Kearney does not report the loss of any horses.—Sickness had prevailed very much through that region.

From the Lexington (Ken.) Reporter.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mississippi to his friend in this city, dated Mount Olympus, July 17.

A dreadful fight took place in Jackson on Monday evening, Alexander McClung, who is the strong friend of Governor Runnels not long since in a moment of excitement pronounced General Allen, (a lawyer of high standing) a coward and a scoundrel, and applied many other abusive epithets, which Allen, having heard of, came to Jackson on Monday, to know if such was the fact, and it had any apology to offer. McClung replied that he had used the expressions alluded to, and would retract nothing nor offer any apology. They appeared in the street at the distance of a hundred yards apart, and each considering it the duty of the other to attack, and each on the defensive. They were both well armed and though public expectation was on tiptoe, it was disappointed. No attack was made by either.

After this verbal challenge passed from Allen to McClung to fight the same evening on the bank of Pearl River. They agreed to take four pistols each and a large knife, to commence walking up to each other, when placed eighty yards apart, and then when they pleased; and in case neither should hit or kill with the pistol to close in with their knives. They commenced walking very slowly, each with a large doelling pistol in his hand; they kept approaching slowly, until Allen said, "now, sir, we will see who the damned coward is."—Mr. McClung replied, "dam you we will," and at the same time stopping still, raised his pistol, took deliberate aim at Allen and fired. Allen at the same time walking slowly and elevating his pistol, as McClung fired. He sprang forward and fell prostrate on his face. McClung immediately drew another pistol and stood for a moment waiting to see if he would get up. But his fire had taken effect. He had two balls in the pistol one of which took him in the mouth between the chin and lip and the other on the side of the head. The distance between them at the time of the fire was thirty four yards. Allen is since dead.

Respectfully yours,

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Respectfully yours,

PRICES CURRENT.—Balt. Sept. 9.

Wheat (red)	95 1/2
Corn (white)	67 1/2
(yellow)	66
Rye	60
Oats	50

**MARRIED.**

On Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hassel, Mr. William Davis to Caroline Whitby, all of this county.

**Whig Nominations.**

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Samuel Hambleton, Jr.  
Solomon Mullikin,  
George Dudley,  
Joseph Bruff, Esqrs.

For County Commissioners.

Henry Spencer &  
Sperry Denny, Esqrs.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

Wm. M. Hardeste, Thomas S. Carter,  
Thomas Burchenal, James Turner.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

Dr. Joseph Nicols, William I. Ford,  
Levin Richardson, Dr. S. B. Creighton.

FOR SOMERSET COUNTY.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

Mathias Dashiell, Jas. S. Cottman,  
Daniel Ballard, Isaac D. Jones.

**MARYLAND.**

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

August Term A. D. 1834.

On application of Maria Gossage, administratrix of Thomas Gossage late of Talbot County, deceased, it is

ORDERED. That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that she 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, this 12th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test, JAS. PHICE, Register of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscribors of Talbot County, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Gossage late of Talbot County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers therefor to the Subscribors, or to John Bullen, her Agent, on or before the 1st day of March next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of September 1834.

MARIA GOSSAGE adm'x.  
of Thomas Gossage, dec'd.

September 12.

T. H. DAWSON & SON,

**DRUGGISTS**

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a copious supply of

**MEDICINES,**

warranted fresh and genuine, and a large and elegant assortment of the most fashionable and approved

**PERFUMERY.**

They have also made considerable additions to their stock of Paints, Oil, Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.

Sept. 6. 3w

**CURE FOR DEAFNESS.**

The Columbian Restorative for the Hearing.

Prepared by David Brown.

Corner of Euter and Salisbury Streets, old Town, Baltimore, and sold by him and his Agents (for Eastern by the Subscribers) at five Dollars a package (of 5 vials). Also prepared by the same the "Anti-Consumptive Compound," to inhale into the Lungs for the Cure of Consumption thereof 50 cents a Box. And "Collyria" to remove Film, Specks or Inflammation from the eyes, price one dollar a vial.

Ample directions for use and testimony of cures effected, from persons of credibility, as certified by the Mayor of the city of Baltimore, may be seen by visiting the Drug and Medicinal store of

THOMAS H. DAWSON & SON, Easton, Md.

All letters post paid, to the proprietor will receive prompt attention. D. B.

Sept. 8.

**A CARD.**

Dr. S. M. JENKINS, proposes to resume the practice of Medicine in Easton and its vicinity. He flatters himself that the very liberal patronage formerly extended to him by the public will not now be withheld. His best exertions and abilities, as ever, will be enlisted to render every satisfaction. His residence is next door to T. R. Lockerman, Esq.

Easton, Aug. 30.

**The Eastern Shore Jockey Club RACES,**

WILL commence over the Easton Course, on the last Wednesday in September next (the 24th) & continue three days—the course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq. about half a mile from Easton, and will be in first rate order on the days of running.

FIRST DAY.—A Colts purse of 200 dollars two miles and repeat.

SECOND DAY.—A purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat; free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern Shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.

THIRD DAY.—A Handicap race of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats.

Sept. 9. A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Easton, July 30, 1834. (W)

**ELECTION.**

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot County, that an Election will be held on the first Monday of October next, being the 6th day of the month, for four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and one County Commissioner for District No. 3, and one for District No. 3.

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

Sept. 6.

**NOTICE.**

The purchasers of the Lands of the late Lloyd Nicols deceased are requested to make their payments to the subscriber, as the bonds for the same are now due.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd.

Aug. 9.

**A CARD.**

Having determined to discontinue the Mercantile Business in Easton, and disposed of my entire Stock of Goods, I beg leave to acquaint all those indebted to me, that I shall expect a speedy settlement of their dues.

I trust this request will be attended to, more particularly, as I purpose leaving the Shore very soon.

THOMAS H. JENKINS.

Aug. 16.

**JOHN W. MILLIS**

Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker

Respectfully informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Firbank, and immediately fronting the St. Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.

aug. 16.

**Mr. & Mrs. HAMILTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

THIS Institution is situated in the most healthy and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland streets, Baltimore.

After having conducted an extensive Boarding School for young ladies, for several years, in North Carolina, and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. H. removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Boarding School for young ladies, upon a scientific and liberal plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's & Gardner's Globes, several Planis and a Harp.

Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1500 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

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

The course of instruction in this institution, is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.

Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a Prospectus of the Seminary, by applying to the Editor.

Baltimore, Aug. 30. 4w

**Trustee's Sale.**

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 23d day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. all and singular part or parcel of a tract of land called Gough-ton, otherwise commonly called Gough-ton, situate, lying and being near & to the Eastward of the town of Easton, in Talbot County, adjoining to the tract of land called Galloway, containing by estimation sixty acres of land, more or less, which said land is particularly described in a Deed of mortgage executed to Nicholas Hammond by John Crutch and Lydia his wife, bearing date the fifth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen. The terms of sale prescribed by said decree are, that twenty dollars of the purchase money be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the said court, and the residue of the purchase money on a credit of six months from the day of sale, with interest from the same, be secured by a bond or bonds, with such securities as the subscriber, as Trustee, shall approve. On the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money, with interest, the subscriber as trustee, will execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the complainants and defendants in it to case in which said decree has been passed, and those claiming by, from or under them, or either, or any of them.

T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.

aug. 31.

By order of the Commrs. of Talbot County.

**AN ACT**

Entitled, a supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all the powers vested by the original law to which this is a supplement, in the levy Court of Talbot County, be and the same are hereby extended to the commissioners for said county, and that the taxable inhabitants of any school district in Talbot County, shall neglect or refuse to assemble together, when notified to do so, to levy a tax on the taxable property of each district, or to raise a sufficient sum therefor, in some other way, for the purpose of building a school house and for purchasing fuel, books and stationery, or for the support of primary schools, shall be deemed to have neglected their duty, and the commissioners for said county, shall proceed to levy upon the taxable property in said district, a tax sufficient to purchase a school house thereon, and to purchase the necessary books, stationery and fuel for the same, and shall also appoint a district clerk and three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That until there shall be a sufficient sum appropriated by the legislature of the state to carry into operation the general system of instruction in primary schools throughout this state, the commissioners for Talbot County shall raise the deficiency for said county, by a tax on the inhabitants of said county, in manner and form following, viz. on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred dollars, they shall levy a tax of two dollars per annum; on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred and fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of three dollars per annum; whatever amount shall then remain or be wanting, to pay off the teachers in the several school districts in the county, after having first ascertained the amount which will be received by Talbot County from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary or free schools, and levied the tax as above, shall be raised by a tax on the taxable property in the county, as other charges are levied and raised.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That all contracts made by the trustees of the several school districts, for the employment of teachers, shall be ratified and confirmed by the commissioners for the county, before such contract shall be obligatory, or the teacher be allowed to receive any portion of the salary or compensation allowed him for his services.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the amount to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot County, under the provisions of this law, shall be placed by the clerk of the commissioners for Talbot County in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, and in connection with whatever sum or sums of money may be received from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary schools in said county, shall constitute a general fund for the payment of teachers in the primary schools in said county.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the tax to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot County under the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the collector of the county tax as the county taxes are collected, & at the same time the amount collected shall be paid over to the commissioners of Talbot County, to be by them deposited in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, for the use of the primary schools for Talbot County.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the district clerk in each school district in Talbot County, to ascertain annually by the number and names of the inhabitants of his district, having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and having in his judgment an income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars, as the case may be, and on or before the first day of June in each year, to return to the commissioners for the county a list thereof, giving the names and the supposed amount of their respective incomes, from which abstraction he himself or himself aggrieved thereby, shall have the right of appeal to the commissioners for the county, at any time within twenty days after such return is made.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the commissioners for the county be and they are hereby allowed to make any compensation to the several district clerks which they may deem just and right, not exceeding fifteen dollars to each in any one year.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That the trustees for Talbot County for the use of primary schools in said county, whatever amount may have been or hereafter may be apportioned or assigned to said county, for the support of primary or free schools therein.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot County, and they are hereby required to cause this act to be published in each of the papers published in the town of Easton, in Talbot County, for at least four weeks previous to the next October election, and the provisions thereof shall not be carried into effect until after that time.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That the act entitled, an act for the promotion of education in Talbot County, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, shall be and remain in full force and effect, until the people of Talbot County shall decide to carry this act into operation; their assent, as is therein provided, and until the first day of July thereafter.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That the act shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot County to pay to the trustees of each school district, in Talbot County, or to their order, their proportion of the primary school fund belonging to their respective districts, by a check drawn by the president of the board of commissioners, of the cashier of the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, stating in said check the fund in bank from which it shall be paid, and the purposes for which said check was drawn, which check shall be countersigned by the clerk to the commissioners.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That the commissioners for Talbot County shall cause to be procured a good and sufficient well bound book, in which they shall cause to be entered an account of all moneys levied and collected from the inhabitants of Talbot County, and all other moneys which may come into their hands,

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

THE subscriber, intending to quit the State of Maryland, in a short time, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door, in Cambridge, on Monday, 23d day of September next, between the hours of 4 and 12 o'clock, the following property, to wit:

The Dwelling House where he now lives, which is beautifully situated in the most healthy and business part of the town of Cambridge. It is of convenient size and modern construction, built of bricks, and other materials of the best quality, and in the best manner, and the prime cost exceeded \$7,000. The building is two stories high, and arranged with taste and convenience. On either side of this dwelling there is a beautiful lawn, and in the rear there is a garden highly improved, and with the store house Lot, which is immediately adjoining, the dwelling is furnished with every necessary and convenient out-house.

3d.

The Store House and Lot will be offered for sale. This House is two stories high, 30 by 30 feet, with a convenient counting room in the rear. The upper story is in part occupied as a Masonic Hall, and the remainder as lodgings. The location of the store house is inferior to none in the town. It is directly on the street leading to the Court House, and very convenient to the town spring, which has very recently been repaired in the most costly and durable manner. Whether economy, convenience or business be the object of pursuit, no property in town offers to the purchaser inducements to buy greater than the above.

4th.

A highly improved Grass Lot, containing 20 acres, (which is subdivided into four smaller lots,) lately enclosed with locust posts and plank fence, will next be offered for sale.—These lots are most eligibly situated on the road leading to Hanover, and within less than 1-4 mile from town.

5th.

The reversion in the LOT containing 11 acres, which the subscriber bought of the Commissioners appointed to sell the real estate of John Craig.

If the above property, or any part of it, shall not be sold on the day above indicated, it will be for rent, and early application is desired.

6th.

The subscriber will also sell, at the same time, a valuable young and sound (Tom) BLOOD MARK, gentle in gear, and of fine size and form; also, a most beautiful COLT, sired by the celebrated horse O'Connell, unexceptionable as to size and form; a first rate saddle PONEY, gentle and well-gaited, and suitable for a lady; and another young FILLY, gentle and kind to gear, also pleasant under the saddle; three shares in the full-bred horse O'Connell, will be offered also; and the Household and Kitchen Furniture which if not disposed of at private sale, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 24th day of November, with much other useful and valuable property. Among it is an excellent German Piano, which cost a few years ago, \$350.

All persons having claims against the subscriber, will please present them immediately, and those who are owing will please call and settle their several claims before the 1st of October next—beyond which no indulgence can be extended, and immediately after which time they will be placed in the care of a proper officer, with instructions to collect them without delay, beyond that imposed by law.

Cambridge, Sept. 6. 3w

**25 Dollars Reward.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 26th day of August last, a negro boy who calls himself

**HENRY HARRIS**

Henry is about 5 feet high, dark complexion and well made, had or when he went off, cotton pantaloons and shirt and large straw hat—he is mild and pleasant when spoken to.—Whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him to me or lodge him in the Jail at Easton, if taken in Talbot County, shall receive a reward of 10 dollars, if taken out of Talbot County and delivered as aforesaid, shall receive the above reward of 25 dollars.

SAMUEL BOWLES.

Island Creek Neck, Talbot Co. Sept. 6.

**50 Dollars Reward.**

RANAWAY from the employment of William Hawley, living on Mr. Tench Tilghman's farm, near Easton, Talbot County, a negro boy by the name of

**ROBERT HARRIS.**

about 16 years old, supposed to be about 5 feet one or two inches high, rather a yellow complexion, stoops a good deal when standing, walks lame; has got or his right foot a large kidney, so called. He left the farm about the last of July—had on when he left, cotton overalls, trousers, coarse linen shirt & black hat. The above reward will be given if taken up out of the State and brought home to the subscriber, or secured in some jail, so that he gets him again, or \$30 dollars if taken in this State.

BENNETT TOMLINSON, living near Easton.

Sept. 6. 3w

**Notice.**

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, on the 20th day of July last, as a runaway; a black boy, who calls himself

**HENRY BROOKS,**

he is about twenty years of age, has a scar on the left side of his breast near the collar bone, and one on the left shoulder; flat nose, and has lost his left eye tooth, neither perceptible marks. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat, cotton pants, and a black fur hat; says he is free land. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAULON TALBOTT, Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.

aug. 31. 3w

**PRINTING**

Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

By virtue of three writs of mandamus ex parte, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, against Joshua M. Faulkner, and John H. Goldborough, Wrightson Jones, and John Harris, as the suits of the following persons to wit—once at the suit of James Price, one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson; and one writ of fieri facias at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of William Townsend, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Samuel Harrison, William H. Dawson and Wrightson Jones, and one writ of fieri facias at the suit of John Durham, against Caleb Brown, Joshua M. Faulkner and Anna Maria Faulkner, his wife, and one other writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Thomas Armstrong against Caleb Brown and Joshua M. Faulkner, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, for cash, on Tuesday, the 16th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property to wit—one negro man named Jerry, and a lot of ground in Broad Creek Neck, containing eleven acres of land, more or less, called part of Divine St. Andrew, with a Dwelling house and Shop on the same.—Also I will offer for Sale on Tuesday the 9th day of September, at 10 o'clock of said day, and continue the sale until all of the following property shall be disposed of for Cash, that is to say, two Side Boards and Glasses, two Windsor Chairs, one Pine do, two dozen Windsor Book Cases, one Bureau, one Secretary, one Book Case, one small Work Stand, one eight day Clock, five wash stands, two pair of Brass Andirons, four pair other Andirons, 3 pair of tongs and shovels, three large looking glasses, three small dressing glasses, one cupboard and contents, seven waiters, four writing desks, two old cases with bottles, ten common chairs, one old chest of drawers, one wardrobe, a quantity of knives and forks, tea and table spoons, four iron pots, three covers, two tea kettles, one coffee kettle, one lot tin, one lot wooden ware and all the balance of the household and kitchen furniture, of the above mentioned Joshua M. Faulkner, one stallion called Red Rover, one old bay mare, one young bay mare called Miss Rover, one black mare, one double carriage and gear, one gig and harness, one horse cart, and one cow. All the following property, purchased by said Faulkner of Henry Cliff, to wit—seven feather beds, three high post bedsteads, with bedding and curtains, two camp bedsteads, six pair muslin sheets, two pair linen sheets, four cotton and yarn counterpanes, one white cotton counterpane, six pair rose blankets, four calico quilts, one cot, one dozen round back Windsor chairs, half a dozen new green square back Windsor chairs, half dozen yellow do. five rush bottom do, one mahogany side board, one inlaid do, one mahogany table, one small do, three pine dining do, five chamber stands, two red tables with drawers, two other red chamber tables, three carpets, one writing desk, one kitchen cupboard, one large iron pot, one large dutch oven, one small do, one tea kettle, one frying pan, one griddle, three washing tubs, one alarm mantle Clock, three dozen dining plates, half dozen soup plates, one and a half dozen brass tinned spoons, two dozen knives and forks, six blue edge dishes, one tureen and spoon, one Britannia coffee pot, one do. tea pot, six bar kags, eight quart decanters, six pint do, three dozen tumblers, one dozen wine glasses, one saddle and bridle, one red cow with white shell, seven half gallon pailers, one large square table, six large wash bowls, one gilt framed looking glass, five chamber looking glasses, one large waiter, two small do, one walnut tray, one walnut knife box, one pair brass andirons, one pair large cast andirons, two pair wrought do, three pair shovel and tongs, four brass candle sticks, two large glass lamps, four chamber do, and one light four wheel carriage and harness, seized and taken as the property of Joshua M. Faulkner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

Jo. Graham, Shff.

Aug. 24.

**FEMALE SEMINARY, EASTON.**

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL'S SEMINARY will be ready for the reception of pupils on the 23d September. The course of study to be pursued, will be as heretofore, with the exception of some ornamental branches, for which they propose employing an assistant as soon as circumstances will admit. They are in favor of the better regulation of the classes, and for the facility of learning, they propose dividing the year into two sessions, six months each, hoping, thereby, to render a public examination both practicable and interesting.—Public examinations have been much neglected in this Institution, owing to the fact, that the classes are so fluctuating, it would have degenerated both from the Teachers and pupils. We hope the friends of science will take this into consideration, and if not assist us directly in the execution of our plan, will throw no obstacles in the way.

Sept. 6.

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Cambridge, Sept. 6. 3w

**50 Dollars Reward.**

RANAWAY from the employment of William Hawley, living on Mr. Tench Tilghman's farm, near Easton, Talbot County, a negro boy by the name of

**ROBERT HARRIS.**

about 16 years old, supposed to be about 5 feet one or two inches high, rather a yellow complexion, stoops a good deal when standing, walks lame; has got or his right foot a large kidney, so called. He left the farm about the last of July—had on when he left, cotton overalls, trousers, coarse linen shirt & black hat. The above reward will be given if taken up out of the State and brought home to the subscriber, or secured in some jail, so that he gets him again, or \$30 dollars if taken in this State.

BENNETT TOMLINSON, living near Easton.

Sept. 6. 3w

**Notice.**

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, on the 20th day of July last, as a runaway; a black boy, who calls himself

**HENRY BROOKS,**

he is about twenty years of age, has a scar on the left side of his breast near the collar bone, and one on the left shoulder; flat nose, and has lost his left eye tooth, neither perceptible marks. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat, cotton pants, and a black fur hat; says he is free land. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAULON TALBOTT, Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.

aug. 31. 3w

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MAULON TALBOTT, Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.

aug. 31. 3w



**NEW SPRING GOODS**  
**SAMUEL MACKAY**  
Having just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh supply of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**  
CONSISTING OF  
**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES**  
**QUEENS-WARE, &c.**  
which he will dispose of low for cash or on credit to punctual customers.  
N. B. All persons having accounts standing for six months or more are earnestly requested to come forward and close them up by cash or note.  
May 17

**Dissolution of Partnership.**  
The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of  
**Bainton & Bancroft**  
is this day dissolved. JOHN BANCROFT, Jr. having purchased the interest of Chris. Bainton in the concern, the business will be continued by John Bancroft, Jr. at the old stand, corner of 3d and Orange streets.  
All persons indebted to the old firm are requested to make early payment, and those having claims to present them to John Bancroft, Jr. who is duly authorized to settle the business.  
Chris. Bainton,  
John Bancroft.  
Wilmington, Del. Aug. 16 '24

**ATTENTION.**  
The subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton, & earnestly requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle as speedily as possible, by so doing they will confer a great favor on their obedient servant.  
JOHN HARPER.  
P. S. The Shop now occupied by me will be carried on by Mr. Thomas J. Erickson, who is an experienced workman and has done business very successfully in Centerville for the last two or three years. I doubt not but that the public will find in him a man that will suit them.  
J. H.  
Aug. 30 '24

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber, having been appointed Standard Keeper for the ensuing year, will attend in Easton from the first of September until the first of October next; at Wythe Mill on the 1st of October, on the 2nd of October at the Trappe, on the 3rd of October at St. Michaels, for the purpose of trying the weights and measures.  
A. J. LOVEDAY.  
Aug. 30 '24

**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.  
Aug. 30

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**  
Strayed or stolen from the farm of the subscriber, near Miles River Ferry, on or about the 17th of the present month (August) 13 head of Hogs, weighing from 130 to 140 lbs. each, 3 breeding sows, 10 shoats and 1 sprog—the ear mark is a slit and a crop in the right and a hole in the left—the flesh marks white, with black spots. Any person giving information so that the subscriber may recover the above described stock, will receive a reward of Ten Dollars.  
WM. SHEHAN.  
Talbot co. Aug. 30

**ROBERT EMORY A. B.**  
At the request of the Trustees of the FRANKLIN ACADEMY, Reisterstown, Md. has consented to take charge of that Institution as Principal. He is also, for the accommodation of pupils, open a boarding establishment, in which he will himself reside, and have the boarding pupils under his own immediate inspection.  
This Seminary comprises three departments; viz.—Classical, Mathematical and Common English, in which pupils will be prepared for college, or be conducted through a complete college course, if desired. The building is a spacious two story brick edifice, beautifully situated in the rear of Reisterstown, 16 miles from Baltimore by the turnpike, and in one of the most healthy sections of our country. A post office is in the town, and the Western mail stage passes through daily.—The Terms are, for boarding pupils, including board, lodging, washing, mending, fuel, lights & tuition, \$125 per annum; payable quarterly in advance.  
Competent assistants will be employed to any requisite extent. Books and stationery furnished at the Baltimore prices to pupils not otherwise provided.  
The exercises of the Academy will be commenced on Monday the 1st of September.  
References.—To the Pres. and Professors of Columbia College, New York; to Dr. S. Saml. Baker and Thos. E. Bond, Baltimore; or to either of the trustees, viz. Horatio Hollingsworth, Esq. Pres. J. Sunwalt, W. Dwyer, P. Reiser, J. Ducker, N. Cromwell, J. R. Cooke, Esq. and Dr. S. Lathrop, Reisterstown.  
Aug. 30 '24

**PRINTING**  
Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

**Lumber for Sale.**  
The subscribers have for sale about \$5,000 feet of  
**WHITE PINE BOARD,**  
Two inch Plank, Chestnut Bailing and Oak and Maple Scantling.  
The above articles having been laid in at reduced prices, will be sold proportionately cheap, for cash, good paper or to punctual dealers, at a reasonable credit.  
Persons can be supplied with boards for Camp Meeting tents on the ground of encampment or from the yard.  
The Public's ob't. Serv'ts.  
McNEAL & ROBINSON.  
Aug. 30

**TO RENT**  
For the ensuing year—on very accommodating terms, the house and lot on Washington street, at present occupied by Edward B. Gibbs Esq. as a dwelling, with all the improvements, any necessary repairs wanting will be done, for the accommodation of the family. Also, a dwelling house and lot in the town of Cambridge, at present occupied by Mr. William Russell, well calculated for carrying on the Hating Business, having front and back shops, bow room and all necessary out buildings—a good stand for this business, which has been carried on successfully for 17 years past—also two other houses and lots and one unimproved lot. (provided) those occupying them should not intend continuing for the ensuing year. For terms apply to the subscriber, or Mr. Samuel Mackey, Easton.  
WM. MACKAY.  
Dover road, near Easton.  
July 12.

**WALDIE'S**  
**SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY**  
Bibles from the Breviers of Nassau.  
A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.  
This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Mares de la Tude, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.  
The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—  
Kritzer, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.  
Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardglass; written by himself a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.  
Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits.  
The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.  
Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.  
The D-af and Dumb Page, a Tale.  
Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV., by the Duke of St. Simon.  
The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c.  
One of the best novels is the London Magazine of the present day.  
Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.  
Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.  
Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.  
Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.  
The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Jointing Table.  
The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted, from the same.  
A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Bo.  
All the above cost in the "Library" but \$2.50!!  
Office No. 207 Chestnut street, below 7th.  
Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by  
ADAM WALDIE,  
Philadelphia.  
June 29

**TANNERY.**  
To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensborough Caroline county.—Attached thereto are large and commodious bark, currying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hyde Mills &c.—This Yard is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the city. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stock on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms.  
Apply to  
Ann H. Godwin, or  
Geo. W. Harrington.  
Greensborough, July 12.

**\$100 REWARD.**  
RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named  
**JACOB,**  
of lawney complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before the Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.  
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
near Easton Talbot county  
Eastern Shore of Maryland.  
May 24

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of  
**LUMBER,**  
CONSISTING OF ONE AND TWO INCH WHITE  
**PINE BOARDS,**  
of superior quality. Also a quantity of  
**RAILING BOARD**  
AND  
**CYPRESS SHINGLES**  
which will be sold very low for cash or to punctual dealers.  
The public's ob't. Serv't.  
**SAMUEL MACKAY.**  
Easton, July 19

**Notice**  
IS hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to straighten the Public Road, from the south end of Washington street in Easton, to the farm of John M. G. Emory, Esq. will proceed in the execution of said Commission on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on said road—all persons, therefore, interested are requested to attend on said day.  
Samuel T. Kennard,  
Samuel Mackey,  
A. Graham.  
Aug. 23

**LOUIS A. GODRY**  
Having become sole proprietor of the  
**LADY'S BOOK.**  
A Monthly Magazine containing Tales, original and selected, Moral and scientific Essays, Poetry, from the best Authors, The quarterly representation of Lady's Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—Coloured.  
Music, of the newest style, &c. &c.  
Published regularly on the first day of every month at No. 3 Athenian Buildings Franklin place, Philadelphia.  
EMBELLISHED WITH beautiful and extensive variety of ENGRAVINGS, From original and selected designs, both coloured and plain, with two engraved Title Pages, and two distinct Indexes, (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year.)  
—ALSO—A choice Collection of MUSIC, original and selected, arranged for the Piano or Guitar, with nearly 600 Pages large octavo Letter Press, and only  
**Three Dollars per annum.**  
Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London Labelle Assembly,) on paper of the finest texture and white color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and portraits of illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, drawn, engraved and coloured expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose. The embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the Embellishments just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.  
Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.  
The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether European or American. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter-press.  
The Literary department of the Lady's Book comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whom it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste diction, and the absence of manly sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed, Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical sketches of illustrious Women; Anecdotes, unadorned by indelicate innuendoes; lively Bon-mots, and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of various embellishment, the reading of the Work.  
Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Whenever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be simply remunerated.  
The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance.  
Persons remitting ten dollars shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting fifteen dollars shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. Persons procuring ten new subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent. shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound.—Uncurrent Notes of solvent banks received at par value.  
An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (post paid)

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Aug. 23

**PROPOSALS**  
FOR PUBLISHING THE  
**EASTON GAZETTE**  
In an extended and improved form,  
BY the generous offer of a gentleman well known throughout the State, to superintend the Agricultural and Political departments of my paper, I am enabled to propose to publish a Journal particularly devoted to Agriculture and Politics, which I flatter myself will merit and receive an extended patronage.  
From the irritations long produced by political warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to separate these interesting subjects by giving them possession of distinct papers—as it was supposed that all parties would unite in the first, whilst none but partisans of one cast would be likely to take an interest in the other—Where political discussions and commentaries are marked with personal offence and rude insinuations upon feelings, there seems to be a necessity for this separation. But if a paper maintains its own principles and views of public men and things fearlessly and with decorum, the union of these interesting topics would only enable those of a different political way of thinking to hear the other side of the question.  
Without meaning however to press this view of the subject, I must say, that the real design in uniting these two highly interesting topics is to give greater interest to the paper, and to make it more worthy of general attention.  
How far the plan can be made acceptable to the public taste must be left to the sequel, in case a sufficient patronage is extended to justify the increased expenses to be incurred in wages for additional labour, type and other materials—as well as in procuring the most interesting papers and works relating to Politics and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the ordinary interchanges among Editors—and the procuring which, cannot be risked until I can ascertain the public opinion in relation to the plan, and their disposition to sustain it.  
That the plan can be rendered acceptable I have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is given.  
It may perhaps be thought by some, that the depressed and reduced condition of our country at the present time renders it an unsuitable occasion to put forth proposals for a Journal, that is to require patronage at the hands of the people.—The remark is obviously a plausible one, and would be irresistible, if the Journal itself did not mainly contemplate an agency in furnishing to the People the information and the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to enable them to restore that state of comfort and prosperity from which they have been so wronged, so carelessly, and so lawlessly ejected. Preceded down as the people are in their pecuniary concerns by measures equally ruinous and absurd—excited and indignant as they ought to be at the high handed, unconstitutional, and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimulated power has adopted, patience for a moment under such suffering would be construed into acquiescence that would tend to swell the list of their grievances, and embolden daring ambition in its usurpations and abuses. The People must resist or they are degraded and ruined.—The People must resist or their Republican Institutions, their Liberty, and happiness will be annihilated.—The People must resist now early, or they will have later to seek through blood and slaughter the restoration of a loss too great to be borne, involving all that is dear to the heart of man. The crisis calls for the proposal—it is necessary to act—the loss of time may be the loss of all—the object is to prepare the means to make known to the People their real condition, the causes that have produced it, and the way to resist it.  
Let not this language be misinterpreted—we speak in all we say in the spirit and under the sanction of the Constitution and the Law—it is the triumph of the few we aim at as the means under Heavens merciful behests, of restoration to happiness and peace.

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It may perhaps be thought by some, that the depressed and reduced condition of our country at the present time renders it an unsuitable occasion to put forth proposals for a Journal, that is to require patronage at the hands of the people.—The remark is obviously a plausible one, and would be irresistible, if the Journal itself did not mainly contemplate an agency in furnishing to the People the information and the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to enable them to restore that state of comfort and prosperity from which they have been so wronged, so carelessly, and so lawlessly ejected. Preceded down as the people are in their pecuniary concerns by measures equally ruinous and absurd—excited and indignant as they ought to be at the high handed, unconstitutional, and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimulated power has adopted, patience for a moment under such suffering would be construed into acquiescence that would tend to swell the list of their grievances, and embolden daring ambition in its usurpations and abuses. The People must resist or they are degraded and ruined.—The People must resist or their Republican Institutions, their Liberty, and happiness will be annihilated.—The People must resist now early, or they will have later to seek through blood and slaughter the restoration of a loss too great to be borne, involving all that is dear to the heart of man. The crisis calls for the proposal—it is necessary to act—the loss of time may be the loss of all—the object is to prepare the means to make known to the People their real condition, the causes that have produced it, and the way to resist it.  
Let not this language be misinterpreted—we speak in all we say in the spirit and under the sanction of the Constitution and the Law—it is the triumph of the few we aim at as the means under Heavens merciful behests, of restoration to happiness and peace.

**PROPOSALS**  
FOR PUBLISHING THE  
**EASTON GAZETTE**  
In an extended and improved form,  
BY the generous offer of a gentleman well known throughout the State, to superintend the Agricultural and Political departments of my paper, I am enabled to propose to publish a Journal particularly devoted to Agriculture and Politics, which I flatter myself will merit and receive an extended patronage.  
From the irritations long produced by political warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to separate these interesting subjects by giving them possession of distinct papers—as it was supposed that all parties would unite in the first, whilst none but partisans of one cast would be likely to take an interest in the other—Where political discussions and commentaries are marked with personal offence and rude insinuations upon feelings, there seems to be a necessity for this separation. But if a paper maintains its own principles and views of public men and things fearlessly and with decorum, the union of these interesting topics would only enable those of a different political way of thinking to hear the other side of the question.  
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# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVII.

EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1834.

NO. 38.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

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Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times  
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE  
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

### From the Farmer and Gardener.

**CORNSTALK FODDER.**—The subject of cornstalk fodder most this year has been of great interest to the farmer. In our last paper we gave the account of an experiment, instituted for the purpose of testing the effects of cutting off the top of the stalk before the grain had arrived at a state of maturity; and the result proved that an entire loss of twenty per cent. was sustained in consequence of the practice. We accompanied this calculation with some observations, tending to show from reasoning on the physiological & known laws of vegetation, that this calculation was correct. Had the stalks at the same time been taken off at the ground, instead of being cut above the ear, we have no doubt but the loss in the crop would have been less. We know that buckwheat, when cut, has many grains which are but barely formed, yet the sap contained in the stalk proceeds on its course, and nourishes the grain; and we find that the young grains are brought to perfection, after being cut. The same thing would take place in corn if cut at the root instead of being taken off above the ear.

Any one may satisfy himself, merely by his own taste, that the portion of stalk below the ear contains much more saccharine matter than the upper part which is saved by topping; and this fact is corroborated by the experience of the writer of this article. He kept three horses and twelve cows in this way. The 12 milch cows were kept in stalls—13 bushels of the stalks, cut in a horse power cutting-box, were every morning put into a trunk having a false bottom 6 inches from the true bottom. That a bushel of Indian meal was mixed as equally as possible through the stalks. The 6 inch space between the true bottom of the trunk, which was perforated with holes to admit the steam through, was divided into two apartments, by a transverse partition, and contained a small portion of water. Into the upper apartment, for one end was a little elevated, was put 4 qts. of flaxseed, every morning and into this water was admitted steam from a steam engine. The stalks, meal and flaxseed were all cooked in this way, in about one hour and a half after the steam had commenced passing over. The water in which the flaxseed was steeped, was formed into a jelly, was drawn off and poured over the stalks below feeding away to the cattle. The second morning the portion of the seed that had been steeped the day before was drawn down to the lower apartment, and replaced with 4 qts. more of seed, and the first portion of seed after the second steeping, was taken with the jelly, and poured over the stalks to be given to the cows. We have before shown the tendency of steaming food, to convert the mucilage, starch and gummy matter into sugar.

Thus each cow had daily of meal 1 qt. 1-3 gill of flaxseed 1-3 gill; of stalks one bushel and a half. With this feed the cows were kept in a full flow of milk; and when dry they were in good condition for the butcher.

The cream from their milk made as good and as yellow butter as was made in the summer from white clover and orchard grass pasture.

**Good News for the Lower Counties.**—Dr. Ducatel visited our office a few days ago, on his return from his Geological survey of the Eastern Shore and Lower Counties of Maryland. He informs us, that he has discovered marl in great abundance on the banks of rivers in Calvert and Charles counties, and on the Eastern Shore. If this discovery is turned to its proper use by the farmers, who have it in their neighborhood it will be of much more value to the country than the gold mines of Georgia and other states where that mineral has been found, will ever be. If this marl should turn out to be as beneficial to the soil, as that with which we have been acquainted for the fifteen years in the state of New Jersey, it will, if properly applied, quadruple the value of their land in five years.

There is great variety in the quality of marl; some amounts with undecomposed shells, so as to require burning, & will be little different in its effects from the hydrate of lime; marl of other kinds is

composed of disintegrated shells which have been decomposed by some acid supplied by the earth, and where this acid is the sulphurous, the marl is essentially the same as plaster of paris.

We have known an experiment with the Jersey marl on potatoes—a piece of ground was selected for the purpose: one portion was planted without manure, another with the usual quantity of stable manure, and a third with marl. It is many years ago, & the quantity yielded is not now recollected, but the size of the potatoes in the different experiments is quite fresh in our recollection. Those without manure were little larger than hickory nuts; those with the manure were tolerably fair potatoes, about the usual size; those produced by the marl were very large, and one being weighed reached the weight of 1 lb. 4 oz.

The best way decidedly, of using this marl is as a top-dressing on clover, and then turning in the sward while the grass roots are full of sap.

We have known land that would produce nothing but the poorest pasture, after dressing with ten cart loads of marl to the acre, produce the following season, one and a half tons of hay.

Dr. Ducatel has promised us a specimen of the different kinds of marl he has discovered, and we have taken measures to obtain some specimens of the Jersey marl beds, that we may by comparison determine their similarity.

Farmer & Gardener.

### FROM THE FAR WEST

No confirmation has yet reached the city of the reported engagement between the Pawnees and the Dragoons under Col. Dodge, nor has any official information even of the rumor of the fight been received. The rumor may be true, or it may be false; and under all circumstances, seems as likely to be one as the other.

On the subject of this military movement, to which we have had occasion several times to refer, we have received the following communication from a source which, we are assured, may be implicitly relied upon: *Nat. Intel.*

**MESSRS. GILES & SEXTON:** As every thing from the Dragoons and the Far West is peculiarly interesting at this moment, I have taken the liberty to send some remarks, based on a letter I received yesterday from a gentleman at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in whose statements every reliance may be placed. The letter is dated the 8th ultimo, and states that a gentleman had reached Fort Smith, from Texas, the day before he wrote, who had been employed as a citizen physician to accompany the Dragoons, and that he had been compelled to return on account of ill health.

Gen. Leavenworth was following on to overtake Col. Dodge, when he was taken sick, and died in the "Cross Timbers." He was brought back, and buried at Capt. Bean's Camp, on Red river, about five miles above the False Washita.

Sickness had spread, and was spreading, to an alarming degree, amongst the dragoons; more than fifty had been taken sick of a day, and also many of the officers. The disease is the bilious remittent fever of the country.

Col. Dodge had left all his sick at Capt. Bean's camp and pushed on with about one-half of his command; and had not been heard from since the day after he marched.

The letter further states, that the Pawnees are most constantly in the vicinity of Capt. Bean's camp. One night the horses became frightened, and 150 were lost; there not being men sufficient to pursue them; in fact barely enough to nurse the sick.

I feel very anxious for the company. I have had some little experience in the hardships, of the wilderness of that country; but with all our hardships and sufferings we enjoyed fine health.

We may calculate very fairly, that the same cause inducing sickness in those first attacked will still continue and extend to those under Col. Dodge's command and every step he advances West will only increase his difficulties. It is impossible to keep their horses stacked up, as the only dependence for a scanty support is found in the prairies; and frequently grass is very scarce where Buffalo are, or have recently been. I have seen extensive prairies look like extent-on pasture grounds.

The Pawnees will not dare to attack, even fifty well appointed men in fair conflict. They play a sly game than that. The finest horsemen in the world, and mounted on their hardy steeds, the genuine descendants of the Andalusian race, they hover on your flanks, drive the game from your front; cut off any stragglers in your rear; and by some of their numerous, and adroit maneuvers, alarm your horses at night, and scatter them over the prairies; as was the case at Capt. Bean's camp.

The "Cross Timbers" above alluded

to, is a belt of timber, of irregular width, varying between ten and twenty miles; stretching North and South, between the Arkansas and Red River. Fort Townson is nearly South of Fort Gibson; and taking a Westerly course from that line, about one hundred miles will carry you to the Cross Timbers. From my experience, the name is rather fanciful. In pursuing the west course as above, the country is variegated with a succession of timber, land and prairie; the former gradually lessening in quantity, and diminishing in size, until it dwindles to the stunted oak bush not more than one or two feet high but generally loaded with mast in the season. However as you approach the great Western Prairies the timber increases a little in size; and in many places it becomes so thick & impenetrable, as to render it difficult to get thro' on horseback. After that, the great Western prairie stretches to the Rocky Mountains; and no timber is to be seen except a thin growth of Cotton-wood, lining the margin of the streams.

At Fort Gibson there is also much sickness. Dr. Welsh, who was ordered up from Fort Coffee to see Dr. Wright who was very ill, was attacked himself, and fell a victim to the disease of that country. His loss is greatly regretted, as he was admired as a physician, and beloved as a man. There is but one Surgeon at Fort Gibson to discharge the laborious duties of that post.

The troops at Fort Coffee are remarkably healthy.

Sept 6th 1834.  
(It seems to be due to the War Department to state that further medical aid was despatched to the posts on the frontier immediately on the receipt of advices that it was needed.—*Exponents Nat. Intel.*)

**WOMAN.**—The following is an extract from Henry's Commentary on the Bible:

"Adam was first formed, then Eve, and she was made of the man, & for the man; all which are urged as reasons for humility, modesty, silence, & submissiveness, of that sex in general, & particularly the subjection and reverence which wives owe to their husbands. Yet man being made last of the creation, as the best and the noblest, he was made to be the head of the family, as Christ is the head of the Church."

after Adam and out of him, puts on a honor upon that sex, as the glory of the man. If man is the head, she is the crown; a crown to her husband, the crown of the visible creation. The man was dust refined, but the woman was dust double refined, one remove further from the earth."

"Woman was made of a rib out of the side of Adam; not made out of his head, to top him; nor out of his feet, to be trampled upon by him; but out of his side, to be equal with him; under his arm to be protected; and near his heart, to be beloved."

**Racing on the North River.**—A gentleman who came down yesterday from Albany in the steamboat *Albany* gives the following particulars of the manner in which passengers are treated during the present racing of the day boats.

The opposition boat for the day was the *Nimrod*. In addition to the particular injury done to individuals, as stated in the following facts, the gentleman informs us that both boats were kept at the top of their speed through the whole route, to the manifest danger of all on board. He adds, too, that the breakfast and dinner, which together are charged at seven shillings, would disgrace a country tavern.

At Kinderhook there were about 30 passengers waiting to come on board; the boat did not stop at all.

At Rhinebeck, a gentleman, his wife, sister, and infant, were to land, having paid their passage to that place. The sister and infant were landed, and as the parents were preparing to follow, the word was peremptorily given to "stand back;" and the boat dashed off thus separating an infant 10 months old from its mother.

At Hyde Park, the next landing, where the boat had a mail to leave, and to receive and land passengers; the boat did not stop, not even to land the parents of the infant left at Rhinebeck.

At Poughkeepsie the boat did finally stop, and suffered the parents to land.

*N. Y. American.*

We published a paragraph a few days since, giving an account of an establishment near Leeds, (Eng.) where old rags were manufactured into new cloth, used for padding and other purposes. We understand that a similar establishment is now in operation on the trement road, about mid-way between the city and Roxbury, under the superintendence of its proprietor, Mr. Hepworth. The rags are thrown into a machine which tears them to pieces; then, with the addition of a little wool, they are re-manufactured, and used for the above mentioned purposes.—*Boston Post.*

### From the N. Y. American.

The Postmaster General has issued a circular explaining of the franking privilege, and calling upon Postmasters and others concerned, for information as to any abuse of the privilege, or evasion of the law.

We hope a copy of this circular may be addressed to the Hon. Mr. Plummer, of Mississippi, in view of a sudden death by Cholera, recently recorded in this paper, and the fact that among the papers of the deceased individual were many sheets of paper with the endorsement of that M. C.

There are also 2 or 300 Postmasters probably, who for nearly all of the true fifty-dollar revenue, but who do the party good in franking their letters, newspapers, handbills, &c. Let them be reformed forthwith.

**The Baltimore Post Office.**—The deceptions, the fraud, and the illegality of the office of the Postmaster General of the United States, have reduced the Baltimore office to a mere place of deposit.

Great pecuniary loss results from the total discredit of the Post Office. An instance in point is the communication to us from Baltimore, that a steamer has been recently built, and under contract, to run on the route from Washington, we believe to the Eastern Creek. For the cost of this boat, the acceptances of Wm. T. Barry, Postmaster General, were paid. These acceptances were at ten, eleven, and twelve per cent, bearing six per cent interest, a most absurd mode of conducting business, without any warrant of law.

If being desired to convert these acceptances into money, they were presented to various persons in Baltimore to be cashed, they would receive them.

These engagements of one of the Heads of Departments of the United States of America, who is being hawked about at constantly depreciating rates from one to the other, were offered to our informant at a discount of ten per cent, and with the security of the steamboat company, and were refused. Acceptance of the Post Office, General of the United States, for \$25,000 dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent, were offered the \$25,000 dollars, with the addition of collateral security for the ultimate payment, thus showing, that at a period when money is abundant, the credit of the Post Office is so bad, that even the temptation of sixteen per cent, with collateral security, could not make its engagements current.

**A Hint to Major Jack Downing.**—The last Downing Gazette contains the following piece of cuteness from Major Jack's keen pen. Somebody must have been "a good deal struck up" with down East there, on first seeing it:

**The Tories.**—The Portland Advertiser and some other papers, have had a great deal to say lately about Tories, and the Tory party, and so on; and it kind of puzzled me sometimes to know what it meant. So I think I'll keep watch and see if I can't find out who the Tories be.

Well, 'tother day the Advertiser published the following:

"We are authorized to offer the Tories a thousand dollar bet that F. O. J. Smith will not be elected member of Congress, from Cumberland District, on the 30th day of September next."

Now, thinks I, I'll keep a sharp look out and see who nabs at this era bait. And sure enough, the first thing I knew, they are Argus folks, that support F. O. J. Smith for Congress, and call themselves Democratic Republicans, went right in and took up the bet. I was a good deal struck up, but as every body ought to know their own name best, I suppose there is no mistake about it now. Only it seems as though it don't sound very well along with democratic Republicans.

[From the Lexington, (Ky.) Intel.]

**ALL HAIL TO THE WEST.**

Our Eastern friends are delighted with the result of the late Western elections. The reception in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, of the news of the complete rout and overthrow of the Jackson regulars in Louisiana, Kentucky and Indiana, has justly elated the spirits of our brother Whigs in those States, and give a renewed impetus to their patriotic and untiring efforts to restore the Constitution and laws of their country. In the cities of Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia, but one spirit seems to prevail among those opposed to usurpation and tyranny, and but one purpose seems to animate them, and that purpose is manifested in an unalterable determination, at the approaching State elections, to rescue the Government from the hands of an arrogant and reckless chief Magistrate, a subservient House of Repre-

sentatives, and the band of political profligates, who infest the seat of Government to deplete the property of the people. The day, the eventful crisis, for which the patriots of our country have been anxiously looking, has indeed arrived. The people every where are aroused;—their long repressed indignation has burst forth in an expression of wrath, until those who have abused their confidence—set the Constitution and Laws at defiance, and by their acts, spread distress and ruin throughout the land, shall feel the power and suffer the pangs of retributive justice;—until the putrid streams of corruption, which at present flow in all directions from the capitol, producing and diffusing a moral and political pestilence, shall be turned back into their original reservoir, and the pure and limpid surges of Republican freedom, shall cleanse their channels;—heal our national diseases, and renovate the decaying energies of the country.

We hail our brother Whigs of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, as co-workers in the great and holy cause of Liberty;—we congratulate them upon the success which thus far has crowned their efforts, and upon the unanimity, zeal and devotion which characterize their proceedings. Here in the West, we are roused. We have broken the manacles of the Tyrant;—we have passed a sentence of condemnation upon the Usurper and his ministers. Let the East and South emulate our success as well as our example before achieving that success;—let the grand National jury, the twenty-four states, before whom the Executive and his co-adjutors are arraigned do as we have done, and where is the power that can save them? where is the cavern deep enough and dark enough to hide their shame?—where the mountain tall enough to fall upon and cover up their infamy?

**ELECTION NEWS.**—There appears to be some difference of opinion in regard to the character of the result of the recent elections. It is our anxious desire to give the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—and this we shall do, whether it be pleasant or not.

In Kentucky, it is admitted, on all hands, that we have gloriously triumphed, and that Jacksonism and Van Burenism are there nearly extinct.

In Indiana, Governor Noble is elected by a majority of nearly 10,000 votes. The Jackson paper of this place says he was elected by a combination of all parties, and the Globe denies that he is a Whig. This may do, since the election—but, before the election, the leading Van Buren paper of the State used the following language in reference to him. We publish it and leave our readers to decide whether it is not strange that the "last hope of Clayism" should have been elected by "a combination of all parties."

"Noble's friends are deserting him like leaves in wintry weather, and rallying under the democratic republican standard. Success to our cause! The victory is worth contending for.—The last hope of Clayism in our State is the election of Noah Noble. Indiana will stand completely disenthralled from the domination of Noble and his gang of public defamers after the first Monday in August."

In Illinois, Duncan, the Governor elect, is well known as a warm friend of the U. S. Bank. In one of his speeches in Congress, which was republished in Indiana just before the election, he said "he regarded the Bank or a Bank of the U. S. as intimately connected with and in fact a branch of the Government." He also said, in the same speech "that the Bank was managed by well tried, efficient and faithful officers." So that he is not only in favor of the monster, but of Nick Biddle himself. He is therefore a thorough going Whig. Now as to the politics of the members of Congress from this State. They are Reynolds, Casey and May.

First, of Mr. Reynolds. In his address to the people he declared himself "in favor of a national bank upon somewhat different principles from the present United States Bank, and therefore was of opinion that it ought to be re-chartered for a short period, until another national Bank can be put in operation."

Mr. Casey says, after expressing his opposition to the present Bank, "I have been at all times & shall continue to be prepared to give all the aid in my power to the establishment of an institution that shall give a sound and uniform currency to every part of the country, and shall at the same time be restricted, &c. &c."

Of Mr. May's opinions we have no knowledge. Now, after this, does it not display a considerable degree of hardihood for papers to say, as the Globe has said, that there is a "gain of one

"member against the Bank, and that the whole delegation is in favor of the President's measures?"

In North Carolina, the Whig party, as will be seen by the following, is triumphant:

**"ALL RIGHT" IN N. CAROLINA.**

*From the Raleigh Register.*

We have cautiously forbore, for some weeks, to express our opinion with respect to the probable political complexion of the next General Assembly of this State. We did not wish to "shout until we were out of the woods." We now feel ourselves at liberty to declare from ascertained facts, not that we are in the midst of a Revolution, but that we have passed triumphantly through it.—The battle has been fought and won.—From the period that General Jackson aspired to the highest legal honors of the nation, until within less than a year, no State in the Union, we do not except Tennessee, has supported him with more unvarying firmness, more unvarying unanimity, than North Carolina.—But now the character of the contest is changed; the scene is changed; and it is in vain, that the Office holders and the Office hunters call upon the community, in his name, to rally around Mr. Van Buren—to palliate the corruptions of the Post Office Department—to proclaim the return of the golden age—to sustain the "inherent Executive power" defined by the Protest—to adhere every principle which brought General Jackson into office—the service of a single term—the constitutional obligation not to appoint to office Members of Congress—the promise that the patronage of the Government should never be brought into conflict with the freedom of Elections, a judicious Tariff, a national system of Internal Improvement, and the *indivisible words* Retrenchment and Reform, visibly inscribed upon the list of Executive duties.

Most assuredly, the delusion is at an end, and we do not make the assertion lightly, when we declare that we do not believe that there has been either in Kentucky, or Louisiana, or Illinois, or Indiana, a more decided change than in North Carolina.

We give to-day a full list of the members of the General Assembly—the opinions of these gentlemen on national questions, as yet, are their private property, many of them never having been called on to express them officially; we have, therefore, no right to proclaim them.—We have kept a list of the different counties, on the authority of Mrs. Rumor, and according to her, there is a majority of at least fifteen against the Administration. Our friends think our calculation under the mark, but on this we rely with the fullest confidence. The weight of talent and political standing is altogether with the Whigs, in both Houses.

In Mississippi, Alabama and Missouri, the administration may have a majority—but we do not believe they have—we will wait, however, for further information.

In Rhode Island, according to the annexed statement, the Whigs have certainly triumphed. What more could we desire?

**RHODE ISLAND.**—The Providence Journal after a conclusive refutation—by referring to the names of the individuals elected and of those defeated, and to the parties who respectively supported them—of the pretence so impudently set up by the Van Buren papers of success in the late election, thus confidently speaks of the future:

"We now say to our friends, in and out of the State, advisedly, and with a full knowledge of the sentiments of every representative elected, that there is not the least chance for the election of any one to the office of United States Senator to supply the place of Mr. Knight, who is known, or even suspected, of being at all tinctured with Jacksonism. Every deception must fail the Tories in this State, for the spirit of our freemen is up, and will not again sleep until the last vestige of Toryism is swept from Rhode Island."

**INDIANA.** The last Indianapolis Journal contains returns of the gubernatorial election from every county in this State except four. The aggregate is, For Noble, (Whig,) 56,056  
For Reed, (Jackson,) 26,425

Present ascertained Whig majority, 9,631

In 1831, the votes in the same counties were, for Noble 23,097, for Reed 20,204, majority 2,893.

Whig gain since 1831, 6,749.

**INDIANA.** The Indiana election is gall and wormwood to the Van Burenites. They are determined not to be beaten in the west, let the votes go in the west as they will. No doubt if Findlay, in Ohio, gets a clever majority of some fifteen thousand, they will claim him as a Jack-



son man and discard Lucas, or protest that National politics had nothing to do with the election. We would, therefore, advise Findlay's friends not to beat Lucas too far, or the collar gentry will wear them out of their Governor. As this would be rather a serious affair, they ought to have some previous understanding as to whether the Van Burenites intend to claim him in case he is elected by a large majority. They claim Duncan, of Illinois, and they manifest a strong determination to wear the Whigs out of Noble of Indiana.

A different song is sung now, since they find Noble elected by some ten thousand votes. U. S. Tel.

**AMOS KENDALL.**—General Duff Green, is now publishing in numbers, a sketch of the life of Amos Kendall, at this time, we understand, on a visit to Philadelphia probably with the view of making arrangements for preventing the defeat of Sutherland. The conclusion of the second number is as follows:

Mr. Clay's vote for Adams, the fruitful source of Kendall's subsequent warfare upon him, was given in January, 1825; yet as late as October 11th, 1826, Mr. Kendall wrote to Mr. Clay, "whatever course I may feel constrained to take in relation to the administration generally, I trust I shall not be the means, or the occasion of casting any imputation upon your integrity or honor." Who could have believed that this same Amos Kendall should afterwards become the bosom friend and control the administration of Andrew Jackson. He is the bitter reviler and hired calumniator of Henry Clay! In my next I will explain how he became so. It will be seen that at the very moment he was negotiating with Mr. Clay for a salary of \$1500 as the price of his removal to Washington for the purpose of vindicating Mr. Clay against these "STANDERS which were afloat against him," he was negotiating with me for a stipulated sum which I paid him, to remain in Frankfurt to assail Mr. Clay."

The following facts, from official reports and public documents, present a view of the treasury and practices of those who now administer the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

**THEORY.**

In a late public document sent by President Jackson to the Senate of the United States under his own signature, called the Protest, he thus states his claims to power and responsibility.

"The whole executive power being vested in the President, who is responsible for its exercise, it is a necessary consequence that he should have a right to employ agents of his own choice, and to him in the performance of his duties, and to discharge them when he is no longer willing to be responsible for their acts."

The President selected his own Post Master General. Now for the practice.

The Post Office Committee of the Senate of the United States, after a laborious investigation, have reported on the condition of the General Post Office and the management of its principal officers.

The committee find that the whole expenditure of the Post Office Department during the last four years of Judge McLean's administration was \$6,226,119. During the first four years under Mr. Barry.

Increased expenditure in four years.	\$3,393,134
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Will not the free electors of this State and of the United States, sift this expenditure to the bottom?—Will they not inquire, who has authorized such profusion? Who has received the money? for what purposes? If there has been corruption, plundering, abuse—no doubt every possible veil has been thrown over these practices. After all the fact remains undisputed—that in his first four years Post Master General Barry has expended amongst officers, contractors, and friends, three millions three hundred thirty eight thousand and odd dollars, more than was expended during the preceding four years.

**3d FACT.** Before Mr. Barry came into office, when the population was more scattered—when the expense of carrying the mail was proportionally greater, and the amount of postage less, the Post Office has at sundry times paid into the general treasury more than one million of dollars (\$1,103,963). When Mr. Barry came into the Post Office, there was a surplus fund, which though claimed to be more, is admitted by him to have been \$250,499.

Mr. Barry now asks to have Congress appropriate out of the general treasury, 450,000

Making	580,499
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Dollars received from the late Post Master General, and asked from Congress, to enable the Post Office to go on.—These facts are undisputed. The Committee, however, report that the loss is much greater than—

Admitted amount when Mr. Barry began 230,499

Balance against the department on a final settlement of all its accounts, 603,635.

Making the amount wanted by the Post Office Department, \$1,034,114

3d FACT. Is this enormous defalcation owing to any relaxation in the receipts for postage?

The committee report—and this is not disputed—that the receipts for postage in the four years preceding Mr. Barry were \$6,167,519. And the aggregate revenue during the first four years of Mr. Barry, \$8,731,032. Being an increase in four years of 2,563,513 dollars, and all gone.

The sum left by Postmaster General McLean, of \$30,499 dollars all gone.

The department still deficient, as the committee state, 803,635 dollars—and Mr. Barry asking out of the public treasury 450,000 dollars.

What has become of this enormous revenue, amounting in four years to \$9,731,032, besides all that was on hand and all which has been borrowed, and is now owing?—Connecticut Mirror.

**From the National Intelligencer.**

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: The President and Vice President of the United States have each thought proper to give "tokens" recently, evincing their hostility to the Bank of the United States. The former has been made to shape his "token" in such a way as to embrace fully the humblest of a specie currency. The latter is entirely "non-committal" upon that subject. Mr. Van Buren knows full well it did not suit the views of the Albany Regency to substitute a metallic currency altogether for the one we now have. When Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania restricted their banks from issuing notes of a smaller denomination than five dollars, for the purpose of introducing more specie into circulation, New York took care not to follow their example, & at this time one fifth of her very large circulation consists of notes of a denomination under five dollars, and we have never had the smallest hint from any member of the Legislature of that State, that there existed any disposition to prohibit this issue; but on the contrary the Legislature passed an act during the last session, at the recommendation of Governor Marcy, loaning to the banks several millions of dollars to sustain them in their present course.

If Mr. Van Buren designed to establish the Bank of the United States, he would have been entirely useless. Although the constitution of the United States has prohibited the States from making any thing a tender in payment of debts, except gold and silver, they retain the right to incorporate banks; and so long as they retain and exercise this right, were it the interest of the United States to have exclusively a metallic currency, it would be out of the power of Congress to accomplish it, unless the States should render this right to Congress.

Could force then be used to establish the Bank, by laying a heavy tax upon their notes which I presume neither General Jackson or Mr. Van Buren would recommend. Specie can never be introduced equally in current use throughout the Union in the same proportion as it exists in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, unless the States should agree and pass similar acts, prohibiting the Banks from issuing notes of a denomination below five dollars. Should it be thought proper to issue the metallic currency, the circulation and increase of it, of specie, the States must concur with Congress, and prohibit the issue of notes by the State Banks of a smaller amount than five, ten, or twenty dollars, if they prefer it. I repeat, that until the whole twenty four States shall concur, it will be idle for Congress to attempt to lessen the circulation of Bank notes by encouraging the introduction of specie. The Gold Bill can accomplish nothing more, under existing circumstances, than to substitute a small portion of gold coin for silver, whether beneficially or not is yet to be ascertained. I have no doubt it was in our power to establish a specie currency for the United States at this time, that it would be found, when tested by experience, that a mixed currency, consisting of specie and paper, would be preferable for us, commercial as we are in our habits, and extended as is our country. But, self-evident as it is, that, until the Constitution of the U. S. States shall be so amended as to give to Congress the entire control over the subject of Banking, as well as Currency, and prohibit to the States the right to establish Banks, which as yet no one has been bold enough to propose, we are doomed to have a circulation consisting mainly of paper based on specie, and which is to be convertible into specie at the pleasure of the holders of the note. This I believe has been the case, with the exception of a few years, & then only in a part of the country, since the establishment of the Government. Thus situated, will it not strike the People of the United States, as well as those of Europe, with astonishment, to find the two highest officers of the Government carelessly making war upon the Bank of the United States, the only institution that can, from experience, control and regulate this currency so as to impart to it a wholesome, uniform, and valuable character.

Neither Gen. Jackson nor Mr. Van Buren can urge constitutional scruples as a justification for the part they are acting. They have both, by positive acts and declarations, recognized the right in Congress to establish a Bank. The constitutional objections I shall therefore not notice at this time; they cannot exist on the part of those high officers; and if they did, I should disregard them in reference to an institution which has existed, and been in full and successful operation, with the exception of five years, since the existence of the Government. It is too late to urge that objection: it has been fully and often refuted by able and patriotic men, and by none more ably and satisfactorily than by W. H. Crawford, and George McDuffie.

Mr. Van Buren, I have no doubt, is at the bottom of all this hostility to the Bank. The first hint I received of this uncompromising hostility to a valuable institution was shortly after his return from a visit to the South some years since, from a gentleman of high standing in that section of the country. Unfortunately for Mr. Van Buren's pretensions, the greatest difficulties the People of the United States

"The following is the toast, given by the President of the United States at Nashville: 'The true Constitutional currency, Gold and Silver Coin.—A can cover and protect the labor of our country without the aid of a National Bank, an institution which can never be otherwise than hostile to the liberties of the people, because its tendency is to associate wealth with an undue power over the public interests.'"

have been thrown into, have been ascribed to New York politicians. Aaron Burr, who, like Jackson and Van Buren, loved the people so much, that he wished to entangle himself in the place of Mr. Jefferson as President of the United States in 1801, forced in order to guard against a repetition of such treachery, in future, to amend the Constitution. Ten years afterwards, the elder Clinton, elected by his casting vote, the bill renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States, which the Federal Government incurred a loss during the short period of the late administration of millions of dollars, and Mr. McDuffie, in his able Report to the House of Representatives, made 30th April, 1830, when the Bank, in 1834, we are again involved in excessive difficulties by the arms and intrigues of Mr. Van Buren, a citizen of New York, who wishes to be President of the United States, and who is understood to be selected as his successor by Gen. Jackson, and sustained with all his might.

My principal object, when I commenced writing, was to point out to the people of the United States, the advantages they have derived, and are deriving, from the Bank of the United States, and what it is proposed to give them in lieu of those benefits.

The Bank of the United States was established in March, 1816, and was terminated, as respects its active business, it was renewed, at the same time in 1836, one year, exactly before the 2d term of General Jackson's appointment shall expire, and during the first session of the next Congress.

The Bank paid to the Government for its charter a bonus of \$1,500,000

Which was applied to the payment of the public debt, and of course reduced the interest on that amount, which, for twenty years, would have been 1,800,000

Dividends on stock held by the Government at 5 per cent. 7,000,000

Saved by the Bank performing the duties of the Commissioners of Loans, one for each of the 30 States, 1,200,000

Lost by the Bank's assuming the payment of the debts due from the State Banks and gained by the Government, say 300,000

**Total.** 11,800,000

The People of the United States have thus derived an advantage from the establishment of the Bank of the U. S. of eleven millions eight hundred thousand dollars. Independent of this large amount gained by the Government by the establishment of the Bank, it had collected up to September, 1830, about seventeen years, four hundred millions of dollars, kept it safely, transmitted it to the various and distant points of the country, and paid it away without the loss of one cent for the charge of one dollar to the Government. The Bank has also lowered the rate of exchange, but for foreign and domestic, secured the country sound and wholesome currency, such as is not inferior to that to be found in any country under the sun; and afforded to the community such advantages in the transmission of money as is enjoyed by no other people. Ought such an agency to be abandoned upon slight and equivocal grounds, or mere party purposes? On the other hand, what would be the result of the Bank's promise to the people in its stead? Nothing that can be beneficial. All the advantages are ruined. The State Banks are ruined. The commerce, and manufactures, all languish. Produce of every kind falls in value. Enterprize checked, and labor of every sort unrequited. Circulating medium reduced to a most distressing and ruinous amount. No one prosperous. The State Banks are ruined. The commerce, and manufactures, all languish. Produce of every kind falls in value. Enterprize checked, and labor of every sort unrequited. Circulating medium reduced to a most distressing and ruinous amount. No one prosperous. The State Banks are ruined. The commerce, and manufactures, all languish. Produce of every kind falls in value. Enterprize checked, and labor of every sort unrequited. Circulating medium reduced to a most distressing and ruinous amount. No one prosperous. The State Banks are ruined. The commerce, and manufactures, all languish. 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**POETRY.**  
**GLEE.**  
*Sung at the Whig Festival in Salem.*  
"Toss—'Damo Dorden."

King Andrew had five trusty Squires,  
Whom he held his bid to do,  
Hoals had three pilot fish,  
To give to the sharks their cue.  
There was Lou and Ben and Lev. and Bill,  
And Roger of Twanney hue,  
And Blair the Book and Kendall the chief  
e.o.f.  
And Isaac surmamed the True.  
And Blair push'd Lewis & Ben touch'd Bill,  
And the jogg'd Levi and Cass touch'd Amos  
And Roger of Twanney hue,  
Now was not this a medley crew  
As ever a mortal knew.

King Andrew had an itching palm  
To finger the nation's cash;  
Most of 'em thought 'twas just the thing,  
But some, it would be rash.  
He asked Lou and Ben and Levi and Bill,  
And Roger of Twanney hue,  
And Blair the Book and Kendall chief cook  
And Isaac surmamed the True.  
And Blair push'd Lewis & Ben touch'd Billy  
And the jogg'd Levi and Cass touch'd Amos  
And Roger of Twanney hue,  
Now was not this a medley crew  
As ever mortal knew.

The Gen'l took his cook's advice,  
And hurried away the Rhine;  
But where it went—ay, there's the rub—  
I'm sure neither you nor I know.  
For there's Lou and Ben and Lev. and Bill,  
And Roger of Twanney hue,  
And Blair the Book and Kendall chief cook,  
And Isaac, surmamed the True.  
And Blair push'd Lewis and Ben touch'd Billy  
And the jogg'd Levi and Cass touch'd Amos  
And Roger of Twanney hue,  
Now was not this a medley crew  
As ever a mortal knew.

**NEW SPRING GOODS**  
**SAMUEL MACKEY**  
HAVING just returned from Philadelphia  
and Baltimore with  
a fresh supply of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER**  
**GOODS.**  
CONSISTING OF  
**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES**  
**QUEENS-WARE, &c.**  
which he will dispose of low for cash or on  
credit customers.  
N.B. All persons having accounts standing  
on six months or more are earnestly requested  
to come forward and close them up by cash  
or note.  
May 17

**ATTENTION.**  
The subscriber expects in about a week or  
ten days to leave Boston, & earnestly requests  
all who are indebted to him to call and settle  
as speedily as possible, by so doing they will  
confer a great favor on their obliging servant.  
JOHN HARPER.

P.S. The Shop now occupied by me will  
be carried on by Mr. Thomas J. Earle, who  
is an experienced workman and has done  
business very successfully in Concord for the  
last two or three years. I don't doubt but  
that the public will find in him a man that  
will suit them.  
J. H.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber, having been appointed Stand-  
ard Keeper for the ensuing year, by the Com-  
missioners for Talbot County, will attend in  
Easton from the first of September until the  
first of October next; at Wye Mill on the  
1st October, on the 2nd October at the Trappe,  
on the 3rd October at St. Michaels, for the pur-  
pose of trying the weights and measures.  
A. J. LOVEDAY.  
Aug. 30.

N.B. Persons having Windmills, who  
wish their weights and measures tried, will  
please attend at the above mentioned places.

**Trustee's Sale.**  
BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court,  
sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber  
as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the  
front door of the court house, in the town of  
Easton, on Tuesday the 23d day of September  
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.  
M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all and singular that  
part or parcel of a tract of land called Gough-  
ton, otherwise commonly called Guffin, sit-  
uate, lying and being near &c. to the Eastward of  
the town of Easton, in Talbot county, and ad-  
joining to the tract of land called Galloway, con-  
taining by estimation sixty acres of land, more  
or less, which said land is particularly describ-  
ed in a Deed of mortgage executed to Nicholas  
Hammond by John Crouch and Lydia his wife,  
bearing date the fifteenth day of March in the  
year eighteen hundred and thirteen. The  
terms of sale prescribed by said decree are, that  
twenty dollars of the purchase money be paid  
on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof  
by the said court, and the residue of the pur-  
chase money on a credit of six months from the  
day of sale, with interest from the same, be  
secured by a bond or bonds, with such securi-  
ties as the subscriber, as Trustee, shall approve.  
On the ratification of the sale, and the payment  
of the purchase money, with interest, the sub-  
scriber as trustee, will execute a deed to the sub-  
scriber or purchasers, free, clear, and dis-  
charged from all claim of the complainants and  
defendants in the cause in which said decree  
has been passed, and those claiming by, from,  
or under them, or either, or any of them.

**T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.**  
Aug. 21.

**Lumber for Sale.**  
The subscribers have for sale about 30,000  
feet of  
**WHITE PINE BOARD,**  
**Two inch Plank, Chestnut Railing**  
**and Oak and Maple Scantling.**  
The above articles having been laid in at re-  
duced prices, will be sold proportionably cheap,  
for cash, good paper or to punctual dealers, a  
reasonable credit.  
Persons can be supplied with boards for  
Camp Meeting tents on the ground of encamp-  
ment or from the yard.  
The Public's obt. Serv'ts.  
McNEAL & ROBINSON.  
Aug 9

**TO RENT**  
For the ensuing year—on very accommo-  
dating terms, the house and lot on Washington  
street, at present occupied by Edward B. Gibbs  
Esq. as a dwelling, with all the improvements,  
—any necessary repairs wanting will be done,  
for the accommodation of the family. Also, a  
dwelling house and lot in the town of Cam-  
bridge, at present occupied by Mr. William  
Russell, well calculated for carrying on the  
Hating Business, having front and back shops,  
barn room, and all necessary out buildings—a  
good stand for this business, which has been  
carried on successfully for 17 years past—  
—also two other houses and lots and one un-  
improved lot (provided) those occupying them  
should not intend continuing for the ensuing  
year. For terms apply to the subscriber, or  
Mr. Samuel Mackey, Easton.  
WM. MACKEY.  
Dover road, near Easton.  
July 13.

**WALDIE'S**  
**SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY**  
*Bibles from the Barmens of Nassau.*  
A description of the fashionable watering  
places in Germany, by an old man, will form  
the commencement of the fourth volume of  
Waldie's Library.  
This will be followed, at an early day, by  
the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Fude,  
who was confined for thirty five years in the  
different State Prisons in France, now first  
translated into English.  
The works published in the current volume,  
now on the point of completion, are the follow-  
ing—  
Kreutzer, or the German's Tale, a novel,  
by the author of Canterbury Tales.  
Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ar-  
kinglass, written by himself, a very piquant  
book, containing anecdotes of most of the dis-  
tinguished individuals of the last sixty years.  
Good Sir Walter, a tale by the author of  
Family Portraits.  
The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from  
the Italian.  
Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a se-  
ries of letters written during a residence in  
that city, by a Lady.  
The Daunt and Dumb Page, a Tale.  
Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.  
by the Duke of St. Simon.  
The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by  
the author of the Dromedary.  
One of the best novels say the London Maga-  
zine of the present day.  
Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and  
Cuba.  
Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical  
History of Literature for the last fifty years.  
Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.  
Journal of a Wes. India Proprietor, kept  
during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by  
the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. au-  
thor of the Monk &c.  
The Curate's Tale, or Practical Jobbing;  
from a new work entitled Nights of the Round  
Table.  
The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper,  
Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Has-  
tings, contrasted, from the same.  
A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the An-  
telope at Pelow, in 1783, and a brief but accurate  
account of Prince Le Bon.  
All the above cost in the "Library" but \$2  
50!!  
Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.  
Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating  
Library which is published every week, at \$5  
per annum, thankfully received by  
ADAM WALDIE.  
June 23 Philadelphia.

**TANNERY.**  
To rent and possession given the first of  
January next a Tan Yard and improvements  
in the village of Greensborough Caroline coun-  
ty.—Attached thereto are large and commodi-  
ous barn, carrying and bean houses, a  
good stone table, bark and hyde Mills &c.—  
This Yard is situated directly on the Chap-  
tan River, so that little or no land carriage is  
required in shipping articles to or from the ci-  
ties. Bark of the best quality and in great  
abundance is bought in this place very low and  
on accommodating terms; there is now a stock  
on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for  
some time which a tenant can have on agree-  
able terms.  
Apply to  
Ann H. Godwin, or  
Geo. W. Harrington.  
Greensborough, July 12.

**\$100 REWARD.**  
RAN off from the subscriber between Sat-  
urday 17th and Wednesday 21st of this month of May, a ne-  
gro lad named  
**JACOB,**  
5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his counte-  
nance mild, but changeable when spoken to—  
he shows his white teeth a good deal when he  
speaks—in his ordinary walk he is labored  
and seems to work his whole body. It is sup-  
posed he went off on the Saturday before or  
Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays—He is  
a shrewd and specious fellow—whenever he  
delivers to the subscriber the said absconding  
servant, or secure him so that the subscriber  
can get him, shall receive the above reward.  
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
near Easton Talbot county.  
Eastern Shore of Maryland.

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
**MARYLAND.**  
Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tues-  
day and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for An-  
napolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf  
at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning  
will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday  
7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven)  
Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Bal-  
timore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.  
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence  
the routes from Baltimore, to Corisca and  
Chesapeake, leaving Baltimore every Mon-  
day morning at 6 o'clock and return same day.  
Passage as heretofore.  
All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the  
owner or owners thereof.  
By order  
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.  
April 12

**PROPOSALS**  
To publish by Subscription, in the city of Bal-  
timore a weekly Literary Newspaper, to be  
entitled the  
**"Baltimore Young Men's Paper,"**  
Under the auspices of the Baltimore Young  
Men's Society.

The Baltimore Young Men's Society was  
instituted to promote the moral and intellectual  
improvement of the Young Men in the city, to  
unite them more intimately in the bonds of  
mutual acquaintance, and to extend kindness  
and fellowship to those who coming from their  
parental homes hither, in pursuit of wealth or  
distinction, are particularly exposed to all those  
temptations to vice and dissipation, which in  
every large city, are too often fatal to youth  
and inexperience. To carry out these princi-  
ples, no means could be employed more effec-  
tive than the press. With a periodical journal  
published under its auspices, the Society will be  
enabled to extend more widely a knowledge  
of its existence, and of its objects, while, by the  
same means, whatever of moral influence it  
may exert, whatever of power to do good it  
may possess, will be called more actively into  
operation, and find exercise in a more extensive  
field.

Believing that the public favor would be  
bestowed upon such a journal, the Society has  
determined to issue the Prospectus and speci-  
men number of a Periodical to be called the  
"Young Men's Paper," to the support of which  
the patronage of the friends of Young Men,  
and of the lovers of morality and good order,  
is now solicited.

The character of the "Young Men's Paper,"  
will be consonant with the principles of the  
Society of which it is the organ. Combining  
Literature with Morality, its aim will be to  
amuse and instruct while in accordance with  
its title, the general tenor of its influence will  
be to awaken Young Men to a sense of their  
obligations, to induce them to consider their  
past capabilities, and to direct towards noble  
objects, that ardour which is too often wasted  
in frivolous dissipation, or let loose in vicious  
extravagance.

A portion of the paper will be occupied by  
reviews and critical notices. The character  
and talents of the gentlemen whose names are  
appended to this Prospectus, will be an as-  
surance not only that this department will be  
sustained with ability, but also that nothing  
undignified, scurrilous or vindictive, will find  
place in it.

The "Young Men's Paper" will be printed  
on a royal sheet, quarto form, with new type  
at the subscription price of \$3.00 per annum,  
or \$2.50 if paid in advance.  
Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.  
The following named gentlemen have con-  
sented to contribute to the columns of the  
"Young Men's Paper."  
Rev. R. Breckinridge, Prof. N. R. Smith  
J. G. Morris, E. Giddings,  
J. A. Collins, J. T. Deane  
J. W. McCreary, J. A. Miller,  
J. Jones, S. K. Jennings  
G. G. Cookman, Francis Waters, D. D.  
J. P. K. Henshaw, Dr. J. P. Norden  
Wm. McKenney, H. Dickmut, A. M.  
N. C. Parks, A. J.

**HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL**  
**PAINTING.**  
William H. Hopkins respectfully informs  
that he has commenced the above busi-  
ness in the wing adjoining Messrs. Ozmon  
and Shannahan's Cabinet shop and directly  
opposite McNeil & Robinson's Variety Store,  
where he is prepared to execute every variety  
of painting with neatness & dispatch, and at  
such prices as shall warrant the pressure  
of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels  
assured that it will ensure a continuance of  
public patronage.  
All orders from the country thankfully re-  
ceived and promptly executed; also Old Chains  
repainted and Gilded in the latest style.  
June 25.

**Trustee's Sale.**  
BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court,  
sitting as a court of equity, the subscriber as  
Trustee, will offer at public sale, on the pre-  
mises, on Tuesday 23d September next, between  
the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock,  
P. M. all and singular that lot or parcel of  
ground, situate, lying and being in the town  
of Easton, on the East side of Washington st.  
& being part of a tract of land called "London-  
derry," according to the notes & bounds there-  
of, contained in a deed of Mortgage executed by  
Joseph Hussey, otherwise called Joseph Hus-  
sey, to Nicholas Hammond, bearing date the  
fifth day of July 1821. The terms of sale as  
prescribed by the decree are, that twenty dol-  
lars of the purchase money be paid by the pur-  
chaser on the day of sale, or the ratification  
thereof by the said court, and the residue on  
credit of six months from the day of sale, with  
interest from the same, to be secured by a  
bond or bonds, with such security or securi-  
ties as the subscriber, as Trustee, shall ap-  
prove. On the ratification of the sale and the  
payment of the purchase money with interest,  
the subscriber as Trustee will execute a deed to  
the purchaser or purchasers for the said  
property, free, clear and discharged from all  
claim of the complainants and defendants in  
the cause in which said decree has been pass-  
ed, and those claiming by, from, or under them,  
or either or any of them.

**T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.**  
Aug. 23.

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
**MARYLAND.**  
Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tues-  
day and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for An-  
napolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf  
at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning  
will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday  
7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven)  
Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Bal-  
timore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.  
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence  
the routes from Baltimore, to Corisca and  
Chesapeake, leaving Baltimore every Mon-  
day morning at 6 o'clock and return same day.  
Passage as heretofore.  
All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the  
owner or owners thereof.  
By order  
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.  
April 12

**JOHN W. MILLIS**  


**Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker**  
Respectfully informs the public of Talbot  
and the adjacent counties, that he has taken  
the shop on Washington street near the shop  
of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Firkank, and  
immediately fronting the St. Michaels road,  
where he intends carrying on the above business  
in all its various branches, and having employ-  
ed some first rate hands in their different bran-  
ches, together with his own knowledge of the  
business, he flatters himself he shall be  
able to give satisfaction to those who may  
favour him with their work.  
All kinds of repairing done to order, and  
when ordered, and the prices made to suit  
the pressure of the times, as he is determined to  
do his work as low as is possible, to enable  
him to live. And he is also determined his  
work shall not be surpassed either in strength  
or style of finish, by any other establishment  
on the Eastern Shore.  
Aug. 16

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber has just received a large  
supply of  
**LUMBER,**  
CONSISTING OF ONE AND TWO INCH WHITE  
**PINE BOARDS,**  
of superior quality. Also a quantity of  
**RAILING BOARD**  
AND  
**CYPRESS SHINGLES**  
which will be sold very low for cash or to  
punctual dealers.  
The public's obt. serv't.  
SAMUEL MACKEY.  
Easton, July 19

**Notice.**  
To be rented for the ensuing year, the farm  
where the subscriber now lives, consisting of  
three fields of 130 thousand corn hills each—  
two meadows and an apple orchard of about  
150 trees of first rate fruit. For terms apply  
to  
WM. HILES.  
Aug. 23

**OFFICERS' FEES.**  
ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will  
please take notice that they are now due, and  
that it is my duty to collect them as speedily  
as possible; therefore I look for a visit from  
my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has pos-  
sitive instructions to levy in every case, if the  
fees are not settled by the last day of Septem-  
ber next. Likewise those persons indebted  
to the subscribers on account, will please  
bring in their bills at the above mentioned time,  
wedge the exact given on any execution in  
my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff  
and if the plaintiff desires, I shall be com-  
pelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again  
LOOK OUT!  
JOSEPH GRAHAM, SR.  
July 26

**An Overseer Wanted.**  
The Subscriber wishes to employ for the  
next year, an overseer, a sober, steady, in-  
dustrious man, who is, in every respect, well  
qualified to conduct the business of a large  
Farm. A person who is acquainted with the  
use of Carpenter's Tools would be preferred.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, near  
Cambridge Aug. 30.

**Sale of Property for County**  
**Taxes.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, That, in pursu-  
ance of an order from the Commissioners of  
Talbot county, the undersigned, former Col-  
lector of Taxes for Talbot county, will sell at  
public vendue, at the front door of the Court  
House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY,  
the 23d day of September inst., between the  
hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'-  
clock in the afternoon, the property at the cor-  
ner of Harrison and Dover streets, at present  
occupied by John Bennett, Esq. or such an  
interest therein as will satisfy the county  
taxes for the year 1831, due to me by Philip  
Wallis, say eleven dollars and eighty-six cents,  
together with the interest and legal expenses  
thereon.  
BENNETT BLACOCK,  
former Collector of Taxes  
for Talbot county  
sept. 6

**ROBERT EMORY A. B.**  
At the request of the Trustees of the FRANK-  
LIN ACADEMY, Reisterstown, Md. has consented  
to take charge of that Institution as Principal.  
He will also, for the accommodation of pupils,  
open a boarding establishment, in which he  
will himself reside, and have the boarding pu-  
pils under his own immediate inspection.  
This Seminary comprises three departments;  
viz:—Classical, Mathematical and Common  
English, in which pupils will be prepared for  
college, or be conducted through a complete  
course, as desired. The building is a  
spacious two story brick edifice, beautifully  
situated in the rear of Reisterstown, 18 miles  
from Baltimore by the turnpike, and in one of  
the most healthy sections of our country. A  
post office is in the town, and the Western  
mail stage passes through daily.—The Term  
are, for boarding pupils, including board  
lodging, washing, mending, fuel, lights & tu-  
ition, \$125 per annum; payable quarterly in  
advance.  
Competent assistants will be employed to  
any requisite extent. Books and stationery  
furnished at the Baltimore prices to pupils not  
otherwise provided.  
The exercises of the Academy will be com-  
menced on Monday the 1st of September.  
Reference—To the Pres't. and Professors of  
Columbia College, New York; to Drs. San-  
daker and Thos. E. Bond, Baltimore; or to  
either of the trustees, viz. Horatio Hollings-  
worth, Esq. Pres't. J. Sunwalt, W. Dwyer,  
P. Reister, J. Ducker, N. Cromwell, J. R.  
Cookey, Esq. and Dr. S. J. Marsh, Reister-  
stown.  
Aug. 30

**PROPOSALS**  
FOR PUBLISHING THE  
**EASTON GAZETTE**  
In an extended and improved form,

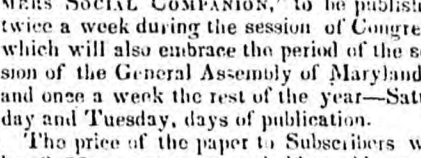
BY the generous offer of a gentleman well  
known throughout the State, to superintend  
the Agricultural and Political departments of  
my paper, I am enabled to propose to pub-  
lish a Journal particularly devoted to Agricul-  
ture and Politics, which I flatter myself will  
merit and receive an extended patronage.  
From the irritations long produced by politi-  
cal warfare, it has been hitherto thought best  
to separate these interesting subjects by giving them  
possession of distinct papers—as it was sup-  
posed that all parties would unite in the first,  
whilst none but partisans of one cast would  
be likely to take an interest in the other—  
Where political discussions and commentaries  
are marked with personal offences and rudi-  
ous insinuations upon feelings, there seems to be a ne-  
cessity for this separation. But if a paper  
maintains its own principles and views of pub-  
lic men and things fearlessly and with decen-  
cy, the union of these interesting topics would  
only enable those of a different political way of  
thinking to hear the other side of the question.  
Without meaning however to press this view  
of the subject, I must say, that the real design  
in uniting these two highly interesting topics  
is to give greater interest to the paper, and to  
make it more worthy of general attention.

How far the plan can be made acceptable to  
the public taste must be left to the sequel, in  
case a sufficient patronage is extended to justify  
the increased expenses to be incurred in pay-  
ing for additional labour, type and other ma-  
terials—as well as in procuring the most inter-  
esting papers and works relating to Politics  
and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the  
ordinary interchanges among Editors—and the  
procuring which, cannot be risked until I can  
ascertain the public opinion in relation to the  
plan, and their disposition to sustain it.  
That the plan can be rendered acceptable I  
have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is  
given.

It may perhaps be thought by some, that the  
depressed and reduced condition of our country  
at the present time renders it an unsuitable  
season to put forth proposals for a Journal,  
that is to require patronage at the hands of the  
people.—The remark is obviously a plausible  
one, and would be irresistible, if the Journal  
itself did not mainly contemplate an agency in  
furnishing to the People the information and  
the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to en-  
able them to restore that state of comfort and  
prosperity from which they have been so wan-  
tonly, so carelessly, and so lawlessly ejected.  
Pressed down as the people are in their pecu-  
niary concerns by measures equally ruinous  
and absurd—excited and indignant as they  
ought to be at the high handed, unconstitutional,  
and arbitrary course that arrogant and stimu-  
lated power has adopted, patience for a mo-  
ment under such suffering would be considered  
an acquiescence that would tend to swell the  
list of their grievances, and embolden daring  
ambition in its usurpations and abuses. The  
People must resist or they are degraded and  
ruined.—The People must resist or their Re-  
publican Institutions, their Liberty, and hap-  
piness will be annihilated.—The People must  
resist now early, or they will have later to  
seek through blood and slaughter the repa-  
ration of a loss too great to be borne, involving  
all that is dear to the heart of man. The en-  
tire object of the proposal is to furnish to the  
People the means to make known to the  
object is to prepare the means to make  
known to the People their real condition, the  
causes that have produced it, and the way to  
resist it.

Let not this language be misinterpreted—  
we speak in all we say in the spirit and under  
the sanction of the Constitution and the Law  
—it is the triumph of these we aim at, the  
means under Heaven's merciful blessing, of re-  
stitution to happiness and peace.

**TERMS.**  
The paper is intended to be called "THE  
MARYLAND COUNTRY JOURNAL AND FAR-  
MERS SOCIAL COMPANION," to be published  
twice a week during the session of Congress,  
which will also embrace the period of the ses-  
sion of the General Assembly of Maryland—and  
once a week the rest of the year—Saturday  
and Tuesday, days of publication.  
The price of the paper is Subscribers will  
be \$3 00 per annum—one half payable at the  
time of subscribing, the other half at the end  
of the year.  
Where the whole subscription runs due for  
three months over the year, it enhances the  
subscription dues for each year twenty five  
per cent.  
The present Subscribers to the Easton Ga-  
zette will be considered as subscribers to The  
Maryland Country Journal, unless forbidden  
by them.  
No Subscription discontinued until all ar-  
rears are paid up, without the consent of  
the publisher of the paper.  
Advertising, not exceeding a square, at a  
cost of one dollar for three insertions, and  
twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion  
A. GRAHAM.

**MILL FOR SALE.**  
Having concluded to leave this State, I offer  
for private Sale, my  
  
Mill, Mill-race and Farm  
adjoining, containing upwards of  
two hundred Acres of land—with a consider-  
able bed of Iron Ore thereon—on the premises  
are two

**STORY DWELLING**  
with two rooms and a passage below  
and four above, well finished—nursery and  
kitchen adjoining, with a pump of good water  
in the yard—Milk house, meat house, Barn,  
Stables, carriage house, all in good repair—2  
excellent Springs of water and one Spring  
house convenient—Storehouse a small dwell-  
ing for a miller, the Mill and Mill house  
are in good repair, the Mill in prime  
order for both Merchant and Country work,  
with a stream of water constantly flowing in  
all weathers, surpassed by few if any in the  
State—I presume this property possesses more  
real advantages than any of the kind I am  
acquainted with, which can be explained to  
any person wishing to purchase—an excellent  
stand for Grist work, Merchant work, and a  
country Store—Terms of Sale will be ac-  
commodating, for further particulars apply to  
the Subscriber living on the premises.

**THOMAS HOPKINS,**  
Spring Mills, near Denton Caroline  
County, Maryland.  
Aug. 8

N.B. A clear and undoubted title will be  
given to the property.

**LOUIS A. GODDY**  
Having become sole proprietor of the  
**LADY'S BOOK.**  
A Monthly Magazine containing  
Tales, original and selected,  
Moral and scientific Essays,  
Poetry, from the best Authors,  
The quarterly representation of Lady's  
Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—Col-  
oured.  
Music, of the newest style, &c. &c.  
Published regularly on the first day of every  
month at No. 3 Athenian Buildings Franklin  
place, Philadelphia.

EMBELLISHED WITH  
beautiful and extensive variety of  
**ENGRAVINGS,**  
From original and selected designs, both col-  
oured and plain, with two engraved Tit-  
les Pages, and two distinct Indexes,  
(intended to perfect separate  
volumes in the year.)  
—ALSO—  
A choice Collection of MUSIC, original and  
selected, arranged for the Piano or Guit-  
tar, with nearly 600 Pages large oc-  
tavo Letter Press, and only  
**Three Dollars per annum.**

Each number of this periodical contains 48  
pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed  
with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged  
after the manner of the London Labelle As-  
semblee,) on paper of the finest texture and  
whitest color. It is embellished with splendid  
Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by  
artists of the highest skill and distinction, and  
embracing every variety of subjects. Among  
these are Illustrations of Popular Legends, Ro-  
manic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and por-  
traits of illustrious Females. The number  
commencing each quarter contains a picture of  
the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed,  
drawn, engraved and coloured expressly for  
this work; by competent persons specially en-  
gaged for that purpose. The Embellishments  
of this character which have appeared in former  
numbers, are confessedly superior to any  
which have been furnished in any other similar  
American publication, and from the arrange-  
ments which have been made, there is every  
reason to believe they will be improved in the  
coming volumes. In addition to the Embellish-  
ments just referred to, every number con-  
tains several engravings on wood, representing  
Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and inter-  
esting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology,  
Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents,  
Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and o-  
ther needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. be-  
sides one or more pieces of popular music, ar-  
ranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an ele-  
gant volume suitable for binding, and with  
these are furnished gratuitously a superbly  
engraved Title Page, and a general index of  
Contents.  
The typographical execution of the Lady's  
Book is such that the proprietor challenges  
comparison with any Magazine, whether Eu-  
ropean or American. The best materials and  
the ablest workmen are employed, and the  
most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness,  
harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement  
of the various subjects which comprise the bot-  
tom of the work.

The Literary department of the Lady's  
Book contains every thing which is intrin-  
sically valuable for that sex to whose use it is pri-  
marily devoted. Tales, which are distinguished  
by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative,  
chaste diction, and the absence of moral  
sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has been  
sacrificed to sound but whose glowing images  
are so forcibly expressed, Essays upon phi-  
losophical, literary, and instructive subjects;  
of illustrious Women; Anecdotes, quoted  
by indelicate innuendoes, lively, and, and  
humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treat-  
ed, constitute, along with descriptions of the  
various embellishment, the reading of the  
work.

Though enormous expenses have been in-  
curred in making this work deserving of the  
immense patronage it has received, the pro-  
prietor does not mean to relax in his exertions.  
Wherever improvement can be made, he is de-  
termined to accomplish it, without regard to  
cost or labor, confident that he will be amply  
recompensed.  
The terms of the Lady's Book are three  
dollars per annum, in advance.  
Persons remitting ten dollars will be en-  
titled to four copies of the work. Persons  
remitting fifteen dollars shall be entitled to  
six copies of the work, and additional copies  
of the best Engravings. Persons procuring  
ten new subscribers, and forwarding the  
cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen  
per cent. shall be presented with a copy of the  
third volume of the work superbly bound.  
Uncurrent Notes of solvent banks received  
at par value.  
An extra copy of the work, or any informa-  
tion respecting it, may be obtained by address-  
ing the publisher, (postpaid)

**Collector's Notice.**  
All persons indebted for county Taxes for  
the year 1831, 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 pay-  
ment to those who have claims upon the coun-  
ty 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 with-  
out respect to persons; as my duty as an officer  
will compel me to this course. Persons hold-  
ing property in the county and residing out of  
it will please pay attention to this notice.

**John Harrington, Collector**  
of Talbot county.  
Aug. 30

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**  
Strayed or stolen from the farm of the sub-  
scriber, near Miles River Ferry, on or about  
the 17th of the present month (August) 18  
head of Hogs, weighing from 130 to 140 lbs  
each, 3 breeding sows, 10 shoats and 1 pig-  
ling—the ear mark is a bit and a drop in the  
right and a hole in the left—the flesh marks  
white, with black spots. Any person giving  
information so that the subscriber may recover  
the above described stock, will receive a re-  
ward of Ten Dollars.  
WM. SHEHAN,  
Talbot co. Aug. 30

**VOL**  
PRINTED AND  
**SATURD.**  
BY ALEXAN

**TWO DOLLAR**  
per annum, payable  
in advance.

**ADVERT**  
Not exceeding a s  
or ONE DOLL  
cents for every su

**From Black**  
**THE CRUISE**  
The period was  
were to part  
for Jamaica, and  
; and on such  
by orders, we al  
of the Commodore  
Nothing particu  
arrived within a  
Javanah, when  
ing becalmed rig  
the breeze up to  
when it failed us  
ry rolling on the  
great Bahama Cl  
quarters of the gl  
that ever I was i  
nately roaring  
seen was a brig w  
as we approached  
of distress at the  
can ensign, with  
shines uppermost  
nel a boat, & pu  
narently she had  
we neared her,  
eight hands were  
and holding out  
towards us, in a  
round for. As w  
her hailed us as  
a heaven's sake se  
are perishing of  
if you please."   
when three men  
the brig's side int  
before we could  
struggle who sho  
the small paddle  
bottom of the  
been, it was an  
extremity of the  
fiently great, so  
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# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVII

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## TERMS

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CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

## From Blackwood's Magazine.

### THE CRUISE OF THE MIDGE.

The period was now approaching when  
we were to part company. The Gazette  
of Jamaica, and the Midge for Havana,  
on such a day, having received  
by orders, we altered our course a point  
or two to the northward, and lost sight  
of the Commodore before the night fell.

Nothing particular occurred until we  
arrived within a couple of days' sail of  
Havana, when we made out a sail ly-  
ing becalmed right ahead; we carried  
the breeze up to within half a mile of her  
when it failed us also, and there we both  
lay rolling on the glass-like swell of the  
great Bahama Channel, one of the hottest  
quarters of the globe in the greatest calm,  
that ever I was in. The heat was abso-  
lutely roasting. The vessel we had  
seen was a brig with high sides, which  
as we approached had hoisted a signal  
of distress at the main peak the Ameri-  
can ensign, with the stars down, and  
ships upmost. I immediately made  
up a boat, and pulled towards her, for ap-  
parently she had none of her own. As  
we neared her, the crew some six or  
eight hands were running about the deck  
and holding out their hands imploringly  
towards us, in a way that I could not ac-  
count for. As we came closer, the mas-  
ter hailed us in a low husky voice. "For  
heaven's sake send some water, sir; we  
are perishing of thirst—water, sir, water  
if you please." I was now alongside,  
when three men absolutely tumbled over  
the board side into the boat, and began,  
before we could recover our surprise, to  
struggle who should first get his lips into  
the small puddle of dirty water in the  
bottom of it. Blackish as it must have  
been, it was drunk up in a moment. The  
extremity of the poor fellows was evi-  
dently great, so I jumped on deck, and  
immediately sent back the boat for a  
bucket of water with order to pull for  
life and death.

Sailors have their virtues and vices  
like other men, but I am not arrogating  
when I say, that a scene like this, in all  
its appalling bearings, that misery, such  
as we saw before us, so peculiarly in-  
cidental to his own condition, would, were it  
from this cause alone, thrill to a sailor's  
heart, with a force unknown & undreamed  
of by any other human being. Dogvane,  
the old quarter master, had steered me  
on board. He now jumped up in the  
stern sheets, and cast off his jacket—  
"You Jabos, you limber villain," said he  
to a slight boy who pulled the foremost  
oar, "come off the bow and take the til-  
ler, will ye? and mind ye steer steady.  
Shift forward, my hearties, and give me  
the stroke oar." The boats crew at this  
point tore their hats off, with a chance of  
a stroke of the sun before their eyes, and  
shook them to the bottom of the boat,  
tripped up their frock sleeves to their  
elbows, undid the ribbons that fastened  
their frock collars, new fitted their  
retainers, and wetting the palms of their  
hands, feathered their oars, and waited  
for the word. "Now mind your strain,  
my lads," again sang out old Dogvane,  
until the boat grazed way—no spring-  
ing of the ash staves, do you hear? Give  
way now." The boat started off like an  
arrow—the oars groaned and cheeped,  
the water buzzed away into a long snow  
white frothy wake, and in no time she  
was alongside the felucca, on whose deck,  
his red hot haste, Dogvane first top-  
pled down on his nose, and then bound-  
ed down the main hatchway; in another  
moment a small cask, ready slung, slow-  
ly ascended, and was rolled across the  
deck in the boat. But this was not all;  
the Midge on board the felucca were  
instantly all astir, and buzzing about a  
evil of a rate—out sweeps was the  
word, and there was the little vessel  
born along the shining surface of the  
alm sea, right in the wake of the boat,  
with twelve long dark sweeps, looking for  
all the world, in the distance, like a bee  
chasing a fly across a polished mirror,  
blazing with intolerable radiance  
under the noon day sun.

It appeared that, first of all, the brig  
had been a long time baffled in the Horse  
shoals, which ran their supply of wa-  
ter short, and, latterly, they had lain ten  
days becalmed where we found them.  
Several days before we fell in with them,  
they had sent away the boat with three  
hands to try and reach the shore, and  
bring back a supply, but they had never

returned, having in all likelihood either  
perished from thirst before they got to  
land, or missed the brig on their way  
back. No soul on board, neither captain  
nor crew, had cooled his parched  
tongue for eight and forty hours before  
we boarded them—this in such a cli-  
mate!

There was not only no water, but not a  
drop of liquid unconsumed of any kind  
or description whatsoever, but some new  
rum, which the men had freely made use  
of at first, until two of them died raving  
mad in consequence. When I got on  
board the cask was lying on the top, and  
perishing as they were, not one of  
them could swallow a drop of it if they  
tried; they said it was like taking molten  
lead into their mouths, at any time  
when driven by the fierceness of their  
sufferings to attempt to assuage their  
thirst with it. I had not been five  
minutes on board, when the captain  
seemed to go mad altogether.

"My poor wife, sir—oh, God, she is  
dying in the cabin, sir—she may be  
dead—she must be dead—but I dare not  
go below to look at her. Oh, as you  
hope for mercy at your dying day, hail  
your people to make haste, sir—half an  
hour may be too late!"—and the poor  
fellow dashed himself down on the deck,  
writhing about like a crushed reptile, in  
a paroxysm of the most intense agony  
while the men, who were all clustered  
half naked in the bows, with wet blan-  
kets on their shoulders, in the hope that  
nature would in this way absorb some  
moisture, and thus alleviate their suffer-  
ings, were peering out with their fever-  
ish and blood-shot eyes, and wan faces,  
at the felucca, watching every motion on  
board with the most breathless anxiety.

"There, there—is the cask on the deck  
—they are lowering it into the boat—they  
have shored off—oh, great God in Hea-  
ven, we shall be saved after all!"—and  
the poor fellow raised a faint hurrah,  
and closed in on me, some shaking my  
hands, others dropping on their knees  
to bless me, while one poor creature lay  
choking on the hard deck in a fit of hyster-  
ical laughter, as if he had been a  
weakly woman.

The boat could not possibly be back  
under ten minutes: so I went below into  
the cabin, and never did I behold such a  
horrible sight. The small table, which  
stood in the centre had been removed,  
& there stretched on a coarse wet blan-  
ket, lay a half naked female—pale and  
emaciated—her long hair dishevelled  
and hanging over her face, and down  
her neck, in wet clotted strands with  
a poor miserable infant pulling & muzzling  
at her wasted breast, while a black wo-  
man, herself evidently, deep sunk in the  
same suffering, was sprinkling salt wa-  
ter from a pail on the unhappy creature  
and her child.

"Oh, massa," cried the faithful negress  
—oh, massa, gives misses some water,  
or him dead—! strong, can last some  
time yet—but poor misses!"—and here  
she sobbed, as if her heart would have  
burst, but the fountains of her tears were  
dried up. The white female was unable  
to raise her head—she lay moaning on  
the deck, and mumbling audibly with  
her dry and shrunken lips, as if they had  
been ossified, but she could not speak.

"Keep a good heart, madam," said I  
—I have sent on board for water—it  
will be here in a minute—She looked  
doubtfully at me, and clasped her hands  
together above her child's head, and  
seemed to pray. I ran on deck—the  
boat in an incredibly short time, was a-  
long-side again, with the perspiration  
pouring down the flushed faces and mus-  
cular necks of the kind hearted fellows  
in her—their deck clothing as wet and  
dank as a boat sail in a race.

"Now, Dogvane—hand up the beaker  
—quick, man, quick. My order was  
instant; and before I could turn round the  
men of the brig made a rush aft, in  
a vain attempt to carry it forward, but  
they had not the strength of children.  
We easily shoved them aside as it was  
necessary they should not get water-  
logged by a two free use of it at first.  
Now, Dogvane, mind what I tell you  
make that small tub there full five wa-  
ter grog—no stronger mind—and serve  
out a pint to each of those poor fellows,  
and not a drop more at present." I  
seized a cup full of the first of it, and ran  
below. "Here," said I, to the black ser-  
vant—"here take a mouthful yourself, and  
then give some to your mistress."—She  
shook her head and made as if she  
would have helped her mistress first,  
but the selfishness, occasioned by the  
grinding force of her own misery, con-  
quered the poor creature's resolution;  
and dashing, rather than carrying the  
glass to her mouth, she reverently swal-  
lowed the whole contents in a second  
and fell flat on the deck with a wild  
laugh.

"Oh, massa, I can't help it—nobody  
love misses like Juba, but could not  
help it for the life blood of me massa

captain. Oh, my eye my eye like cin-  
der—like red hot bullet dem is massa—  
oh, for one tear, one gentle tear—oh,  
dere come one tear—but God, God his  
is hot as boiling rum, and salt—ah, ah,  
ah!—and the poor creature sprawled  
about the deck in the utmost distress.

The master of the vessel had by this  
time entered, and lifted up his wife into  
a sitting position; and there she sat with  
her parched mouth all agape, and the  
black for on her tongue, and with glazed  
and half shut eyes; her pinched features,  
and death like complexion, evincing  
fearfully her tremendous sufferings.

He poured some water into her mouth  
but she could not swallow it; he tried a-  
gain, and from the gurgling noise in her  
throat, I thought she was suffocating, es-  
pecially as I noticed, that as if conscious  
she was departing she clutched her poor  
wasted baby to her shrunk bosom with  
all the strength she possessed. But she  
had swallowed a little and this revived  
her; and after several other trials, the  
poor fellow had the happiness to see his  
wife snatched from the jaws of death,  
and able to sit up by herself with her  
back against the locker. She now be-  
gan to moan heavily, and to rock herself  
to and fro over her helpless, all but dead  
infant, as it lay struggling faintly & cry-  
ing with its small imploring voice, on  
her knee at length she acquired suffi-  
cient strength to gasp out "God bless  
you, sir—God bless you—you have sav-  
ed my child, and all of us—God bless  
you!"—and then resumed her moaning  
as if she was suffering something that  
she herself could not describe.

I sent on board for more water, and  
spared some tea and other small luxu-  
ries to the poor people, and that same  
evening, as the setting sun was dropping  
into the water, under a canopy of gior-  
ous clouds, beneath which the calm sea  
glowed like molten gold, gradually melt-  
ing into gorgeous purple, I saw a small  
dark ripple ruffling the mirror-like sur-  
face of the sleeping waters in the east,  
and gradually steal down towards me;  
I lay becalmed, until I felt a light zeph-  
yr-like air on the palm of my wet hand  
as I held it up. Presently as the grey  
cat's paws became darker, and fluttered  
down stronger & nearer to us, and were  
again withdrawn, I shifted about, shoot-  
ing out and catching like a steamer.

Mr. Penke sung out, "There, there's  
the breeze at last, sir, there;" and the  
small smoothing canals that divided  
the blue shreds of ripples, gradually nar-  
rowed, and the latter increased and came  
down stronger, until the whole sea to  
windward was roughened into small dark  
waves, that increased as the night fell,  
until both the Midge and the brig were  
bezzing along on the course to Havana,  
before a six knot breeze.

The next evening we were under the  
Moro Castle, where we anchored; and at  
day light on the following morning we  
ran in through the narrow entrance, and  
under the tremendous forts that crown  
its high banks on each side, and anchor-  
ed before the magnificent city, this Tyre  
of the West, while its batteries and bat-  
tions, with the grinning cannon peering  
through the numberless embrasures  
and through spirit and towers,  
and the highest of the houses, and the  
masts and dying sails of the numberless  
vessels, and their gay flags, British, A-  
merican, French, Spanish, and of almost  
every country in the world, were glanc-  
ing bright and fresh in early sunbeams.

### Morrison's Pills—Manslaughter.

We copied from an English paper, a  
short time since, a notice of the trial for  
manslaughter of Joseph Webb, in admin-  
istering Morrison's Pills to a person of  
sifted with small pox, which caused his  
death. We have now before us a full re-  
port of the trial, from which we gather  
the following particulars.—Phil. Gaz.

Webb, it appears, was the agent in the  
city of York, for the sale of Morrison's  
pills. An apprentice named Richardson,  
living in the family of a relative, was  
taken sick with the small pox, to whom  
Webb administered pills, in large quan-  
tities. No medical man was in atten-  
dance, and the patient grew worse daily,  
and on the fifth day died. A post-mor-  
tem examination was held, soon after, by  
three physicians, and they concurred in  
stating that the deceased died of the  
small-pox, but that his death was greatly  
accelerated by the treatment he receiv-  
ed. Webb was then indicted for man-  
slaughter, and on his trial evidence was  
adduced to show the nature of the ingre-  
dients of the pills. Mr. W. West, a chem-  
ist, testified as follows:—

I received the two boxes of pills on  
Saturday, the 5th of July. They were  
marked No. 1 and 2. I analysed the  
pills, and found that aloes, colocyinth,  
gamboge, and cream of tartar, formed  
the principal ingredients. There seem-  
ed also to be a small portion of ginger, and  
in No. 2, I thought I could smell a lit-  
tle senega, but I had no other evidence I  
could depend upon. In No. 1 the aver-

age weight was 2 grains—namely, of  
aloes and colocyinth one grain, of gam-  
boge half a grain. The ginger  
was in too small a quantity to affect  
the weight. In No. 2 the average weight  
was three grains—of aloes and colocy-  
nth one grain, of gamboge one and a  
half grain, and of cream of tartar half  
a grain—the ginger was in No. 1.

In cross examination, the witness  
stated that he submitted about 15 pills  
to different experiments, and that he most  
depended on those he made upon two  
pills of each number. He first dissolved  
the pills in alcohol, and he noticed  
that yellow colour was quickly ex-  
hibited, and he concluded that this  
colour arose from the presence of  
either gamboge, turmeric, or rhu-  
barb, but in submitting to various tests,  
he was satisfied the gamboge was the  
ingredient denoted.

Several physicians testified that aloes  
and gamboge were injurious purgatives  
in the small pox.

The prisoner, in his defence, said  
that he had been induced to try the ef-  
ficacy of Morrison's pills upon several  
members of his own family and himself,  
for various complaints, and that in every  
instance they had proved successful in  
effecting cures. That about four years  
ago, he had been advised to become a  
agent for the sale of the pills, and many  
cases were instanced by him of the ben-  
efits he had been the means of confer-  
ring upon many of his fellow creatures.  
He said that while the cholera was rag-  
ing in York, the deceased had been at-  
tacked by it, and had applied to him for  
Morrison's pills, and his recovery  
was produced by the medicine. In con-  
sequence of this, he attended upon him  
during his late illness, and, after refer-  
ring to the opinion given of the boy's  
death, he went on to declare his anx-  
iety to give him life, and he could, and  
that he acted conscientiously throughout  
from such motives.

The Counsel for the prosecution here  
interrupted the examination, and contend-  
ed that no progress before them that  
the pills alluded to by the witness and  
those which had been given to the de-  
ceased, were of the same description.

A Clerk from the Stamp Office, Lon-  
don, was then called, to prove that  
Morrison's Pills were the pills sold  
supplied by the Stamp Office to Mr. Mor-  
rison, and that the boxes produced in  
Court have the only kind of stamp issued  
for Mr. Morrison's pills.

Mr. John Morrison, of Gray's inn,  
son to Mr. Morrison was next called;  
but he could not speak from any direct  
knowledge of the kind of pills that were  
issued.—He said he had taken thirty  
pills a day for three months successively,  
and never felt any bad effects.

Mr. Montague, was next called.  
He said he was the partner of Mr. Mor-  
rison, and that only two kinds, marked  
Nos. 1 and 2, were manufactured by  
them. The witness said the pills were  
all mixed by himself, except occasionally  
some by Mr. Morrison. In a 2d box  
there were about 80 pills.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dundas—  
What are the pills composed of?

The witness inquired whether he was  
bound to answer the question.

After some remarks from Mr. Por-  
lock and the learned Judge, Mr. Mun-  
das asked the witness whether there was  
any gamboge in the pills? and his Lord-  
ship having told him that he must answer  
that question, the witness stated that  
there was.

The cause was submitted to the jury,  
who, after a short consultation, found a  
verdict of guilty, but recommended the  
prisoner to mercy.

### ERIAL VOYAGE.

Mr. Mills' Letter to the editor of the U. States  
Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, 16th Sept 1834.

Sir: At half past four o'clock, on one  
of the finest afternoons I have ever seen,  
I set off in my balloon from the yard in  
Broad street. Having made the gas with  
an unusual material, (zinc) and having  
previously mixed and cooled the sulphur-  
ic acid and water, I could not exactly  
estimate the time necessary to inflate,  
and did not, therefore, entirely fill the  
balloon. This was the less necessary,  
as from the settled and calm state of the  
weather, I could not expect to be carried  
to any great distance by the wind. At  
the appointed time exactly, having suf-  
ficient ascending power for the occasion,  
I rose; the barometer standing at 30.2,  
and the thermometer at 80 degrees. The  
stillness of the air enabled me to rise al-  
most vertically, so that, before I left the  
region of the city, I had reached a height  
which gave me a view of it, like that in  
a small map. The regularity of the  
streets, lined with people, the crowded  
house tops, and the vast concourse a-  
round the inclosure, the noise of carts  
and the shouts of the multitude, produced  
altogether, an effect which must be ob-  
served, to be properly appreciated. My

course, at first, was nearly north, slightly  
inclined to the east. Then a current of  
air, from the eastward, propelled me  
gently to the west, so that my course lay  
a few hundred yards north of the New  
Prison. The view of the Schuylkill, its  
boats, ships, bridges and water works,  
always beautiful, looked magnificent  
from so great an elevation. Altogether  
it is difficult to imagine any thing finer  
than Philadelphia, seen from a great  
height; its regularity, its extent and its  
two rivers, give a remarkable diversity to  
the scene, and causes one to regret that  
the observer must be carried away from  
it.

After crossing the Schuylkill, the air  
became, at so great a height, very keen  
and piercing, and made me regret the  
want of a good warm great-coat. The  
thermometer fell to 81 degrees, making  
a difference of temperature of 49 degrees  
in the course of little more than an hour.  
At the same time my respiration was un-  
comfortable, and a head ache completed  
the inconvenience of my situation.

I had, for the first time, an opportu-  
nity of seeing, from a balloon, a bright  
sunset; and of looking at the sun after  
his rays no longer reached the dark look-  
ing earth beneath me. The eye, at this  
height, suffers more, from observing the  
setting sun, than it does below; or per-  
haps my headache may have caused me  
to notice a difference, which seemed re-  
markable.

Warned by the increasing obscurity of  
the world below, I began to descend; and  
at six o'clock and 21 minutes, reached  
the earth in a fine green field, near the  
Spread Eagle, on the Lancaster turn-  
pike, 16 miles from Philadelphia. As I  
descended very slowly, two young gen-  
tlemen, and Dr. Matlack, of Philadel-  
phia, came to my assistance; and laying  
hold of the car, in which I remained,  
towed me about a quarter of a mile to  
the tavern, where I alighted; balloon and  
passenger, safe and sound. Before dis-  
charging the gas, several ladies got suc-  
cessively into the car, and were let up as  
far as the anchor rope would permit.  
The gas was let out, and the balloon fol-  
lowed. In doing this, a cricket was unfor-  
tunately included, and having to cut his  
way out, he made the only break in the  
balloon which occurred on this expedi-  
tion.

Ed me with great kindness; and Dr. Mat-  
lack politely offered me a conveyance to  
the city, which I reached at one this morn-  
ing.

Below, you have a table of Baromet-  
ric and Thermometric observations. I  
may add, that at a barometric height of  
18.6, I opened an exhausted bottle and  
enclosed some air. Another was opened  
and closed at 17.5. The thermometer  
was then at the freezing point exactly.  
These bottles have been since tried by a  
barometer gauge, and verify the report of  
the barometric altitude.

Disappointed in my hopes of a brisk  
wind, I shall make another ascension  
soon, that I may see how far a balloon  
can be made to travel.

Very respectfully, yours,  
JAMES MILLS.

An Indian Horse.—From the last  
number of the graphic "Indian Sketch-  
es," published in the New York Ameri-  
can, we extract the following:

"In the mean time those of the Indians  
who had promised horses in the first day  
of our meetings, now brought them up.  
A young Indian first came forward and  
led up a bright, jet black mare—after him  
followed another, holding in his hand a  
long Buffalo tug, or halter, which restrain-  
ed the wild motions of a two year old  
colt; his colour was a snowy white, here  
and there broken with spots of brown  
He had been wild in the prairies but a  
few weeks before. He was a slave, but  
he had never been mounted, his back  
had never bent to a burden; they led him  
up in his own native wildness—his  
tail stood out—his ears were pricked  
up—his eyes starting—his nostrils ex-  
panded—and every hair of his long  
mane seemed almost erect with an unde-  
finable feeling of terror. At one mo-  
ment he dashed swiftly round at the full  
stretch of the long tug which secured his  
head—then pausing and shaking his long  
mane over his head, he fixed the gaze  
of his almost bursting eyes upon his  
captor. Then raising his head, and cast-  
ing a long, lingering, and almost despair-  
ing gaze upon the hills of the prairie,  
which till then had been his home, he  
made a desperate leap forward, dragging  
to the ground the Indian who held the  
end of his halter, but others rushed to his  
assistance and held him in. The crowd  
then attempted to close round him; but  
he reared upon his hind legs and kept  
them at bay with the rapid and power-  
ful blows of his fore feet.

"At length a young Indian, who was  
standing near, threw off his robe: he crept  
cautiously towards the animal from be-  
hind, and then with a sudden leap he

bounded upon his back, and seized the  
tug, which was secured in his mouth. Be-  
fore this the efforts of the animal had  
been violent; but when he felt the burden  
upon his back—when he felt the curbing  
hand of his rider, he sent up a shrill and  
almost frantic scream; his form bound-  
ed in the air like that of the active wild  
cat; he reared, he plunged, but in vain—  
his rider was a master hand, and retain-  
ed his seat as unmoved as if he had con-  
stituted a part of the animal itself; he  
curbed him in, he lashed him with his  
heavy whip until he crouched like a dog  
upon the prairie; his spirit was crushed,  
and the last spark of freedom was ex-  
tinguished. Shortly after, one of the  
hunters came up and tied a pack upon  
his back; he made no resistance, and  
they led him off with the rest to finish his  
days in drudgery and toil."

### MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

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

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

Mr. CARTER, of Montgomery, was sorry  
that the person who sometimes reported the  
remarks of gentlemen upon that floor, was not  
at his desk, that the observations of the gen-  
tlemen from Talbot, in relation to the Work-  
ingmen of Baltimore, might have gone to the  
public in his own language, and be duly ap-  
preciated.

For his own part, Mr. C. was glad the  
gentleman had thus openly announced his  
views in relation to the Workingmen's party,  
and that he had chosen to make even this ques-  
tion a subject of debate.

drawn his line already, and plainly enough  
we all recognize it, sir—we shall see then by  
the vote, how members stand in relation to this  
daring interference, which the Workingmen  
have presumed to attempt in political concerns.  
We shall see who are the friends and who are  
the enemies of this despising class of our com-  
munity—who it is that would proscrib them  
from due influence in society, and who it is  
that denounces them as a faction, disposed to  
uproot and overturn all the institutions of soci-  
ety.

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

Thus glancing, Mr. Speaker, at the charac-  
ter and principles of the working-men of Bal-  
timore, Mr. J. thought it could not but strike  
every one who heard him, that they were most  
wrongfully calumniated and abused. He ex-  
pected not, he would remark, the excited state  
which the gentleman from Talbot thought he

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



occupied, in the world's eye, and should feel himself degraded could have given utterance to such sentiments as had fallen from the lips of Mr. Jones before the people of Maryland, and that they might be disabused as to the estimate they had placed on the principles of those who proclaimed themselves the champions of the people's rights. Yes, sir, it would be well, that the people should know, to whom they have delegated their power—it would be well, that they should know the principles on which that gentleman opposes this bill—it would be well, that they should know those who support him in that opposition. It would go far, sir, to awaken them to a proper estimate of what is due to themselves, and would have a tendency to show that the people of this country will not wear the yoke of party, nor the badge of rascals. The publication of the gentleman's remarks would teach him a lesson, that in private life he would never forget; and though he might not be benefited by it, rest assured, sir, that if his constituents are all that he (Mr. J.) believed them, and all that freemen should be, the gentleman would never again have an opportunity of here publicly repeating them.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I understand full well to what point the remarks of the gentleman tend; I know why the workingmen of Baltimore are so obnoxious to him. I understand what he means, when he accuses the workingmen of "disturbing the regular order of things," and I can assure you, sir, as well as every member of this house, that the cause of liberty and free principles have taken the place of "the regular order of things." I understand also, what he means when he accuses us of "uprooting our civil institutions," and fully comprehend to what extent "the state has been disgraced by electing one of the members of the workingmen's party to the Council of the Governor." Could I believe, sir, that such sentiments found a response in this house, I should disdain to reply. But standing here as the friend of the member of council alluded to, I challenge slander with its thousand tongues, to utter against in truth, against his character as a man, or his probity as an officer. I know his private worth, his intelligence, integrity and genuine, though unassuming merit. I know him to be "the noblest work of God, an honest man;" it would be well, sir, for our country, were politicians generally better entitled to that name. I will not say that he owes part of the abuse which has been heaped upon him, to the fact that he is the architect of his own fortunes; but I fear, sir, that too many in our country, look with a jealous and envious eye on the rising merits of the workingmen.

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

The National Intelligencer states that the Senate Committee on the subject of the General Post Office assembled in Washington on Friday. Present, Mr. Grundy, (Chairman,) Mr. Ewing, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Southard. The remaining member of the Committee, (Mr. Robinson,) had not yet arrived.

## JACKSONIANS—LOOK HERE!

From the New York Star.

ARE THERE ANY SECEDEES?—When a party claims an increasing majority with a diminished force, the world is apt to suppose that naag is the only game left to pursue. We have repeatedly called upon the Tory party to point out their proselytes; to show us where their increased strength was to be found; to count their gains; to point out to us who had joined their ranks, worth receiving and worth naming. All the answer we could get was "we shall beat you." In Louisiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Mississippi, and Rhode Island, they have been beaten—positively beaten. In Maine, North Carolina, Alabama and Virginia, their majorities are reduced to almost nothing. What have they left to brag upon?

But the friends of Jackson and Van Buren—the original friends of the President—are still with him—still his supporters and adherents: Is it so? Let such men answer as Pointexter, Black, and Cane of Mississippi; Berrien, Wilde, Gilmer and Troup of Georgia; Calhoun, McDuffie, Hayne, Preston, and others of South Carolina; Branch, Mangum, Sheppard, and Barringer of North Carolina; Tazewell, Tyler, Floyd, Archer, Gordon, McComas, of Virginia; Bibb, Rowan, and Chilton, of Kentucky; Duncan and Reynolds of Illinois; O'Fallon, Ashley, and Bull, of Missouri; Crockett, of Tennessee; Chief Justice Gibson, Gen. Adams, Mr. Richards, (Jackson electors,) Judge Baldwin, Rogers, Kennedy, Burnside, Hunt, Fox, and Cox, and Messrs. Ingiam, Duane, Coulter, King, Burd, Ratnay, McKean, Governor Shultz, Bull, Ward, Frick, Harrison, Groves, Cook, Gilmore, Hemphill, and Govan of Pennsylvania; McMahon, Kennedy, J. P. Heath, Johnson, Glenn, Dr. Alexander, Winchester, Randall, Jones, Purviance, Harper, Buchanan, Generals S. Smith, J. S. Smith, R. Smith, Carroll, Sellman, &c. &c. of Maryland; McLane and Bayard, of Delaware; Geo. Root, Judge Buel, Hoffman, Verplanck, Sampson Machreeve, Selden, and Emmit of New York; Churchill, (twice a Jackson elector,) and the Ex-Governor of Maine; the two Mr. Baylies (one of them lately Charge d'Affair to Brazil,) of Massachusetts, and thousands of others. But let us go further—look at the following members of the Whig Convention at Utica, all recent friends of General Jackson, driven from him by his usurpations and the evil counsels of his friend Van Buren.

Albany. Teunis Van Vechten, John Townsend.  
Broome. Gilbert Tompkins.  
Cayuga. Robert Cook, Samuel Phelps.  
Columbia. Elisha Jenkins.  
Delaware. E. astor Root.  
Delaware. Richard D. Davis.  
Greene. John Van Veeck.  
Jefferson. M. C. Jackson, Elisha Camp.

New York. Geo. S. Doughty, Moses H. Grinnell, Elijah Paine, Cornelius Harrison, Eyan Griffith, C. Wright, George Kiehl.  
Niagara. George Reynalds.  
Onondaga. John G. Forbes, Elijah Rhoades.  
Ontario. Stephen Bates.  
Orange. James W. Wilkins, James Hulse.  
Otsago. James Hawks, Don D. Herrick.

Oneida. Ephraim Hart.  
Oswego. John Grant, Jr.  
Richmond. Gilbert L. Thompson.  
Saratoga. John Metcalf.  
Schenectady. Isaac Riggs.  
Scholarie. Peter Osterhout.  
Steuben. John R. Gansvoort.  
Tompkins. George Henning.  
Washington. David Still, Benjamin Joslin.

Wayne. Abner F. Lakey.  
Westchester. Richard H. Woods.  
Yates. R. M. Morrison.

Is it not folly and madness with such defections in their ranks, with the loss of the first man in the Union, for them to claim majorities? It is all up with them in this state—gone irretrievably gone! The tyranny and corruption of the regency, the mortgage of Gov. Marcy, the deep-rooted and selfish intrigues of Van Buren, and his heartless proscription of every old Democrat who refuses to become his slave, has aroused a spirit of resistance which must overwhelm them. They see it, and feel it, and cannot avert it.

[From the Baltimore Republican.]  
Trickery.—The Chronicle publishes an article alleged to have been published in the New York Star, containing the names of various persons who are stated to have deserted the cause of the administration, which displays a species of treachery which is very disreputable to the character of the conductor of a public press. In the article as it appears in the Star, the persons alleged to have deserted Jacksonism were Messrs. McMahon, Stewart, Kennedy and Howard, two of whom left the party several years since, and their motives for doing so are well known and perfectly understood; but the other two are still with us, and as warm and active in the cause as they ever were. The Chronicle has, therefore, although pretending to copy the article as it appeared in the Star, omitted the names of Messrs. Stewart and Howard, and introduced the names of J. P. Heath, Johnson, Glenn, Dr. Alexander, Win-

chester, Randall, Jones, Purviance, Harper, Buchanan, Generals S. Smith, J. S. Smith, R. Smith, Carroll, Sellman.—Some of those names are introduced by the Chronicle to give them an appearance of consequence, and which they do not possess; others have never belonged to the party, and others again are still with the party, among whom are Generals S. Smith, J. S. Smith, George Winchester, and J. S. Sellman, and we defy the Chronicle to prove the truth of its assertion respecting them. The design of the article is to produce effect abroad, and is a trick, which could not be practiced by a candid man without a blush.

From the Balt. Chron. of Sept. 24.  
The Republican of yesterday has a paragraph headed "Trickery," in which we are charged with having mutilated or changed an article from the New York Star, by introducing the names of certain gentlemen of Baltimore, said to have quitted the Jackson ranks. This charge is unfounded. We published the article as we found it in an evening paper, without adding a single name—nor did we know, until we read the paragraph in the Republican, that the article had been varied from the original in the Star. Some of the names mentioned we should not have introduced, had we been disposed to make additions, because we are unacquainted with their present feelings towards the Executive.

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Sept. 27.

We understand that the Jackson Candidates are opposed to our Easton Academy and wish to take the funds from it—this is a piece with the whole course of Jackson measures which go to destroy. We hope the people around us will show a proper spirit of resistance to all the useful institutions of the Country under a hope to catch popularity. Popularity we trust is to be found on the other side which provides for the instruction of youth and the dispersion of learning among the people.

Jacksonism & Van Burenism in the disguise of Democracy.—We the People of Talbot be caught in this way? Will they consent to be the dupes of a few party leaders who have been vociferous for Jackson, and who now, finding that his high Tory measures are every where disgusting the people, are afraid any longer to avow them in public—but preparing the way for Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, they are trying to put off the name of Jacksonism, and disguise themselves in that of Democracy. The people of Talbot must see through this flimsy pretence—they must have more respect for themselves than to submit to such barefaced deception.

Are there no sincere and independent friends of General Jackson and his measures in Talbot? If there is one, can he bear this public abandonment of the Jackson cause by his pretended friends? In their first resolution passed at their meeting the other day at Easton, they declare that they will neither support nor oppose the measures of Gen. Jackson's administration—why not? If they are good, why not support them—are you not bound in common honesty to support them? but if they are bad, why not oppose them—are you not equally bound in honesty to oppose them? What then are we to conclude, when they say they will neither support nor oppose them? Surely this, that they know his measures to be bad, but they have not the manly independence to declare that opinion to the world. They shrink from those measures which they have all along so ardently supported, not because the measures are ruinously bad to the people, but because they fear they are becoming unpopular and will not suit their purpose for Mr. Van Buren by whom they expect to get into power. This is the sum total of the patriotism of that democracy which was born up in the Court House in Easton a few weeks ago.

These very same self styled DEMOCRATS who have pretended to desert Jackson, as they pretended to adhere to him, will all come out Van Buren men, as soon as the caucus proclaims him.—VAN BUREN IS THE JACKSON CANDIDATE. The Kitchen Cabinet at Washington have fixed upon him. He is the Candidate of the palace Junto and faction; and the little leaders all around, these blessed modern Democrats, catch up the word, obey the orders, and tell us this is the true Democracy.

And are you good People of Talbot going to believe them and to be led by the nose to your own degradation against your will, and against your own good common sense? It is to be hoped

that you will not for your own sake—it is to be hoped you will not for your country's sake. Can you call the friends of Jackson and Jackson's Administration democrats? you might as well call the disciples of Satan, Saints—General Jackson says, he is the government—he says that every officer appointed by him (Judges excepted) are responsible to him and must do as he pleases; he says, if the law of the land orders an officer appointed by him to do anything, that officer must do it or not do it, just as he pleases; he says, the money of the United States (which we always thought was the people's money and subject to the control of their Representatives and the law) is in his custody, that he has a right to remove it from the place where the law puts it, to any place he pleases—he says, that he has a right to interpret the constitution as he pleases, and let the Congress, the People, the States, the Judiciary decide as they may, he has a right to decide differently, if he chooses to do so.

Now Fellow Citizens, after General Jackson has arrogated to himself all this power, we ask, where is the power of the law? the friends of Jackson, the true Democrats answer, the power of the law is the will of General Jackson; very well; we ask again, where is the power of the people? these democrats answer, to obey the will of General Jackson. We ask, where is the power of the States? They answer in submission to the will of Gen. Jackson. We ask, where is the power of the Judiciary? they answer, to yield to the will of Gen. Jackson; thus General Jackson's will is absolute and supreme, and Congress, the law, the people, the States, the Judiciary are nothing; and this is Jacksonism wound up under democracy, leading to establish Van Buren on the Throne, that the people of Talbot and the Country are called upon to worship, acknowledge, and obey.

FREEMEN OF TALBOT, arise and deliver yourselves from this degrading usurpation—Buckle on the armour of patriotism & defend yourselves against this daring outrage against law, liberty and the Constitution. The manœuvre of subjugation is gone by; the Tyrant Despot stands full before you, with his foot upon the ark of your safety, & his hand upon your benighted necks; you have your choice, either to submit to this disastrous, and doubt will overwhelm you in destruction and despair. Avenge the cause of an injured, an insulted people; subvert the Tyrant's purpose. Dash from around you and from all pretensions to your favor the whole corps of insidious satellites who are aiming to seduce you from the lofty destiny of FREEMEN to the abject condition of a Despot's Slaves. Restore, we pray you to restore the supremacy of the Law, and with it the Liberty of the People and rescue that Constitution which was the proud work of your patriots, and has heretofore been the chief boast of your country, from the contempt and violations of its ruthless assailants.

This is no time for men, who are true to their Country, to split and to indulge in whimsical notions; you are true or false; if true, support your Country, her laws, her Constitution, and her tribunals; if false, then take up with those who are false to their own cause; or who, if not false, want the ingenuousness to confess an error that conscience forces them to abjure, and which has led their country and their fellow citizens to a precipice of horror from which they themselves start back with fear.

Again we say Freemen of Talbot stand by your Country—stand firm to your principles in resistance to the measures of the Jackson administration and all their supporters in all their treason varieties, in all their nameless hopes. Then only can you be redeemed from the daring misrule that oppresses us—then only can you be FREE.

"Booty and Beauty" Jackson motto—All hands true—Booty and Beauty—Bankrupt the Post Office and try to run off with the plunder by the light of the Treasury Department on fire.

Booty and Beauty—Plunder the Indian Department & fob the spoil—that's Beauty.

Booty and Beauty—Plunder the Land Department and give the Whigs the empty bag to hold.

Buy up State Banks with transfer checks—that's Booty—turn them over and make them come out for Van Buren,—that's Beauty.

Booty and Beauty—Jackson forever!—and after that, Van Buren to all eternity.

Mr. Post Master General Barry says, the POST OFFICE IS BANKRUPT, and that FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS are wanting to put it on its legs again.

Parson O. B. Brown, Major Barry's General of Division of finance, says, THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT IS BANKRUPT, for amount of TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The investigating Committee of Congress report, that they think if the matters are well looked into, that the POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT IS BANKRUPT for from EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND TO A MILLION OF DOLLARS—Huzza! for Jackson!!! Rapid work this for Jackson Reform!!! Economy is the word, but PROFLIGATE EXPENDITURE is the deed—Blessed times and things these!—no wonder the patriotic, high principled Jackson men of Talbot turned democrats or turned to any thing sooner than turn to support a Bankrupt Post Office Department, & to defend General Jackson and his glorious Kitchen Cabinet—This Bankrupt Post Office—the extra allowances—the borrowing near half a million of Dollars by Barry, which the Jackson men in Senate unanimously voted was illegal—the Wine, and the Horses, and the numberless other filchings and plunderings of the Public Money, look vastly like booty if there is no Beauty in it—Jackson men brought us to this—it is high time now to change their name—when men sicken at their own misdeeds, it is right for all others to turn away.

For the Easton Gazette.

I understand the Jackson men are taking down the names of all the voters in the County, and selecting such of the Whigs as they think can be operated on by false representations or luring offers; they are to be waited on by Committees, or individuals appointed for the purpose, and when gained over, their names are registered with their consent, and placed in the hands of a trusty informer, and see that their promises are fulfilled. So openly have they been in this degrading business, that the books were ruled off in columns, and the names taken down in Mr. Lowe's Bar-room and other public places. Indeed it is said that some Officers appointed by our county commissioners are actively engaged in this business—receiving perhaps 2 or 300 dollars a year to enable them to vilify and abuse the very men who placed them in office and without whose aid they would be compelled to stay at home and starve their bread as other people do.

A Democrat in principle, not in name.

[COMMUNICATED.]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

I have understood there are a great number of counterfeit Jackson Yellow Jackets in circulation, and many persons have been taken in by them, and I have no doubt of the fact. Now I think it is time for the people to look around them and see if there are not counterfeit Jackson Democrats as well as counterfeit Jackson gold. I do verily believe that every one of the Candidates nominated by the Jackson Democratic Caucus, are counterfeit, for they tell the people they are not pledged to support the present or any other administration, further than they think them right. Now I think that if the people will only give themselves time to reflect; they will be required to be told, that every mother's son of the Candidates have been advocates of the present administration and all its ruinous measures and if they will take the trouble to interrogate them they will not find one of them that will consent to say or that dare to say, that they will not continue to support the present administration. Well then, surely if they declare themselves Democrats and at the same time give their support to the Jackson administration and sanction all its acts, without ascertaining or even caring whether they are according to the true Democratic principles, they must be base counterfeiters in which there is no truth nor political honesty and ought not to be trusted.

H. D. T.

The Jackson ticket for the House of Delegates for Baltimore County, as now arranged, consists of John M. Wise, Col. Ely, Jacob Shower, and John C. Orrick.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.  
Whig Nominations.—On Tuesday evening the Whig Delegates of the City nominated J. R. Ingersoll, Esq. for Congress, in place of the Hon. Horace Binney, who declines being a candidate. Wm. Boyd, Esq. was nominated to the State Senate.

The President.—The following is from the Nashville Banner of the 10th instant: "The President of the United States, as we are informed, left the Hermitage on yesterday, for Washington City, via

Knoxville and Virginia. We further learn that he was in the enjoyment of an excellent state of health."

From Montgomery County.—The Whigs of Montgomery County have agreed upon the following Ticket for the Legislature which will receive the undivided support of the party, viz: Thomas Gittings, Henry C. Gailther, Daniel Trundel, Henry Harding.

The Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist announces the death of the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, formerly Secretary of the Treasury. He died near Elberton, on his way to reside at the Superior Court of Elbert County.

The Hon. Mr. McDuffie has resigned his seat in Congress, in consequence of ill health.

From the Annapolis Republican.  
TALBOT COUNTY.—We observe by the proceedings of the meeting published in the last Eastern Shore Whig, (an Anti-Whig paper by the way,)—that although the Jackson folks in Talbot succeeded last year in dividing the delegation of that county, yet it seems they have utterly, and in a body, abandoned the cause and not a Jackson man is to be heard of a Jackson delegate thought of, or a Jackson measure so much as mentioned. On the contrary, the meeting found it politic to commence their very first resolution with the declaration "Resolved, that this meeting will give no pledge for or against the present administration of the government of the United States." "Why now, call you this backing your friends?"

The humor of the joke is, that the meeting hung out the Democratic flag of '93, and yet propose as candidates the very men who last year when they came to the legislature voted for a federal Speaker, and actually turned out a democratic clerk of the house to put in a federalist!

P. Robinson, one of their nominated, declines the honor intended him! The extent to which the Jackson men of Talbot—her pardon, those that were Jackson men in Talbot, have found it necessary to relax from whole-hogging, may be judged by the fact that one of the candidates named upon their ticket, we are informed, is not only an Anti-Jackson, and a violent Anti Van Buren man, but is an avowed Nullifier and warm Calhounite—surely no Jackson convention would be accused of nominating such a politician upon a Jackson ticket, except indeed it were found necessary to resort to any expedient for success.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The first anniversary of the Trappe Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Easton, was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Trappe, on Monday evening the 22d inst. The appearance of the weather were very unfavorable, consequently many of our friends of the neighborhood, who would otherwise have favoured us with their presence, were kept at home. The meeting was therefore small, yet respectable.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, the annual report of the Managers was presented and read. It briefly and clearly set forth, the organization of the Society, its management and operations during the past year, its present condition, and very encouraging prospects of its future success.

The following Treasurer's Report was then presented and read:  
Report of the funds received at the Treasury of the Trappe Missionary Society, &c. 1833 Sept. 29. Of H. M. Herridge the amount of collection taken at the organization.

Joro. Bromwell, (Manager),	5 62 1-2
Philemon Mullikin,	5 50
Jas. F. Chaplain,	4 25
Thomas Benny,	2 00
Richard Holmes,	1 25
Miss A. A. Bromwell,	10 00
R. L. Beridge,	5 00
A. M. Stevens,	2 75
J. A. Mullikin,	2 31 1-4
E. W. Jenkins,	1 75
A. M. Higgins,	1 56 1-2

1834, Sept. 29. Respectfully submitted by SAM'L. MACKAY, Treasurer.

The Treasurer would also state that the following sums of money have been collected by the persons named, among the coloured people of the vicinity, and paid over into his hands, with a request that they be appropriated to your society in aid of the Liberia Mission.

By Perry Blamer, (negro), 5 92 1-2  
Joseph Gipson, 87 1-4

Yours, \$6 80

SAM'L. MACKAY, Treas'r.  
The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, in an appropriate and lucid argument of about an hour—after which a collection was taken up in aid of the funds of the Society, which amounted to \$10 42. It is considered and thankfully received by the society as a liberal contribution (under the circumstances) and highly creditable to the meeting.

## The Eastern Shore Jockey Club RACES.

The fall races over the Eastern Shore Course commenced on Wednesday last, September 24th.  
First Day.—A colts purse, two mile heats for 200 dollars, five entries.  
Spencer Biddle's Maid of the Neck, s. f. by Maryland Eclipse, dam by Windflower, 4 years old, 107 lbs. (10 over weight.) 1 1  
Thos. Emory's Queen Anne, s. f. by John Richards, dam Grecian Princess, 3 years old 83 lbs. 3 2  
P. Wallace's, Lully Rosa, b. by Sir Archie, dam Equa, 4 years old, 100 lbs. (5 lbs. over weight.) 2 3  
E. N. Hambleton's Matilda, g. f. by Valentine, dam Lavinia, 4 years old, 97 lbs. 4 4

J. M. Lloyd, by Shannon, Time—1st 4m. 6s.  
Second Day.  
\$300, 4 entries.  
Gen. Forman, by John Sully, 3 years old, 110 lbs. 1st 4m. 11s.  
J. P. Wallace's, chianna, by Pandora, 4 years old, 110 lbs. 1st 4m. 11s.  
T. Emory's, by John Richards, 3 years old, 110 lbs. 1st 4m. 11s.  
S. Jacob, by Silverheels, 3 years old, 110 lbs. 1st 4m. 11s.  
Col. Emory, by John Richards, 3 years old, 110 lbs. 1st 4m. 11s.  
Red Breast, by Hal, 6 years old, 110 lbs. 1st 4m. 11s.  
Mr. Cradde, by Riva, 6 years old, 110 lbs. 1st 4m. 11s.  
Maryland Flower, 6 years old, 110 lbs. 1st 4m. 11s.  
Lubly Rosa, 4 years old, 110 lbs. 1st 4m. 11s.  
Lady Archie, 4 years old, 110 lbs. 1st 4m. 11s.  
Recovery of York Mercantile, 4 years old, 110 lbs. 1st 4m. 11s.  
The first anniversary of the Trappe Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Easton, was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Trappe, on Monday evening the 22d inst. The appearance of the weather were very unfavorable, consequently many of our friends of the neighborhood, who would otherwise have favoured us with their presence, were kept at home. The meeting was therefore small, yet respectable. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, the annual report of the Managers was presented and read. It briefly and clearly set forth, the organization of the Society, its management and operations during the past year, its present condition, and very encouraging prospects of its future success. The following Treasurer's Report was then presented and read: Report of the funds received at the Treasury of the Trappe Missionary Society, &c. 1833 Sept. 29. Of H. M. Herridge the amount of collection taken at the organization. Joro. Bromwell, (Manager), 5 62 1-2 Philemon Mullikin, 5 50 Jas. F. Chaplain, 4 25 Thomas Benny, 2 00 Richard Holmes, 1 25 Miss A. A. Bromwell, 10 00 R. L. Beridge, 5 00 A. M. Stevens, 2 75 J. A. Mullikin, 2 31 1-4 E. W. Jenkins, 1 75 A. M. Higgins, 1 56 1-2 1834, Sept. 29. Respectfully submitted by SAM'L. MACKAY, Treasurer. The Treasurer would also state that the following sums of money have been collected by the persons named, among the coloured people of the vicinity, and paid over into his hands, with a request that they be appropriated to your society in aid of the Liberia Mission. By Perry Blamer, (negro), 5 92 1-2 Joseph Gipson, 87 1-4 Yours, \$6 80 SAM'L. MACKAY, Treas'r. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, in an appropriate and lucid argument of about an hour—after which a collection was taken up in aid of the funds of the Society, which amounted to \$10 42. It is considered and thankfully received by the society as a liberal contribution (under the circumstances) and highly creditable to the meeting. The Eastern Shore Jockey Club RACES. The fall races over the Eastern Shore Course commenced on Wednesday last, September 24th. First Day.—A colts purse, two mile heats for 200 dollars, five entries. Spencer Biddle's Maid of the Neck, s. f. by Maryland Eclipse, dam by Windflower, 4 years old, 107 lbs. (10 over weight.) 1 1 Thos. Emory's Queen Anne, s. f. by John Richards, dam Grecian Princess, 3 years old 83 lbs. 3 2 P. Wallace's, Lully Rosa, b. by Sir Archie, dam Equa, 4 years old, 100 lbs. (5 lbs. over weight.) 2 3 E. N. Hambleton's Matilda, g. f. by Valentine, dam Lavinia, 4 years old, 97 lbs. 4 4



J. M. Lloyd's Nimblefoot, s. by Shanquale, dam by — dis. — 1st heat 4m. 10s. — 2nd heat 4m. 6s.

Second Day.—Four mile heats for \$300, 4 entries.  
Gen. Forman's b. h. Uncle Sam, by John Richards, dam Sally Baxter, by Ogles Oscar 3 years old, 118 lbs. 1 2 1  
J. P. Wallace's g. f. Lady Archibiana, by Sir Archie, dam Pandora, 4 years old, 97 lbs. 3 1 3  
T. Emory's s. h. Pioneer, by John Richards, dam Pandora, 6 years old, 118 lbs. 2 3 2  
S. Jacob's g. h. Hamlet, by Silverheels, dam Floretta, 6 years old, 119 lbs. 4 dis.  
Time—1st heat 8m. 15s.—2nd heat 8m. 11s.—3d heat 8m. 26s.

Third Day.—A purse of 100 dollars, mile heats, best three in five—four entries.  
Col. Emory's s. f. Queen Anne, by John Richards, dam Grecian Princess, 3 years old 85 lbs. 2 1 1  
Mr. Kennard's b. h. Robin Red Breast, by Raller, dam Lady Hal, 6 years old 118 lbs. 1 2 2  
Mr. Craddock's b. f. Desdemona, by Rinaldo, dam Blue Reir, 5 years old, 110 lbs. 3 3 dis.  
Mr. Lloyd's b. h. Boxer, by Maryland Eclipse, dam Windflower, 6 years old, 110 lbs. 4 dis.

\*Lubly Rosa (not recovered from the distemper) the favorite against the field.  
\*Lady Archibiana after winning the second heat, bolted beyond the Judges' stand, threw her rider against a wagon and broke his arm, owing to the tossing up of hats from the crowd, and some time elapsed before she was caught and brought upon the track, another rider, under weight, (the first that could be procured,) was then substituted and she was brought to the start with due despatch.

Recovery of Runaway Slaves.—The New York Mercantile says we are indebted to a legal friend for the following account of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State, which we understand settles the question of the right of a master to recover his runaway slave, or slaves, upon due legal process before a magistrate, whose decision in the matter in favor of the master will hereafter be final.  
Slaves.—The Supreme Court of this State at the July term quashed the writ de homine replegiando, in various cases, as being inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the United States—but by a rule of a day subsequent on the suggestion of Counsel granted a stay of proceedings in order to enable counsel to make a further motion in the matter. At the August Special Term, a motion was accordingly made for leave to make up a record of the proceedings and judgments of the Court in order to bring a writ of Error thereon, returnable in the Court of Errors of this State. This motion has been within a few days past decided, and of course writs de homine replegiando in slave cases are declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and that decision appears to be final.

Some of the slaves have been removed on the requisition of the Governor of the several States on the ground of original offenses—a few others remain. The law will now take its course—the Constitution be vindicated—and our Southern friends may be assured that the people of the Northern and Eastern States will carry into effect with honesty and sincerity, the common contract under which we have so long lived with honor, abroad and prosperity at home.

A Mammoth Turtle.—An uncommon turtle was taken on Friday, 5th inst., in Williams river, a few miles below Harris Landing, by a Mr. Thomas. It is supposed by gentlemen who have seen it that it will weigh nearly 1500 lbs.—it measures between six and eight feet in length and upwards of four feet in width. It is probable the water became too fresh for his turtle-ship, as he was making for terra firma when first discovered. We are told he is now destined for the epicures of Baltimore.

Yankee speculation.—A little urchin came into our shop, the other day, when the following dialogue ensued:  
"Mister what is the price of paper here?"  
"Twenty five cents a quire."  
"How many sheets is there in a quire?"  
"Twenty four."  
"Well Sir what do you ask a sheet?"  
"One cent."  
"(After a pause) "Well Mister I don't care if I take twenty four sheets."

Whig Nominations.  
For Talbot County.  
Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.  
Samuel Hambleton, Jr.  
Solomon Mullikin,  
George Dudley,  
Joseph Bruff, Esq's.  
For County Commissioners.  
Henry Spencer &  
Spry Denny, Esq's.

For Dorchester County.  
Delegates to the General Assembly.  
Dr. Joseph Nicols, William I. Ford,  
Levin Richardson, Dr. S. H. Greighton.

For Somerset County.  
Delegates to the General Assembly.  
Matthias Dashiell, Jos. S. Cottman,  
Daniel Ballard, Isaac D. Jones.

For Queen Anne's County.  
Delegates to the General Assembly.  
Samuel Chaise John Brown,  
Samuel Burgess, Alford Price.

For Kent County.  
Delegates to the General Assembly.  
James B. Ricard, Benjamin Kerby,  
James P. Gale, William Welsh.

CECIL COUNTY.  
Delegates to the General Assembly.  
Joseph Brown, Wm. Maxwell,  
Edward Wilson, Joseph Roman, Jr.

PRICES CURRENT—BALT. Sept. 23.  
Wheat (red) 1 03 1/4 1 04  
Corn 64 1/2 65  
Rye 65 1/2 67  
Oats 32 1/2 34

DIED  
In the city of New Orleans, on Monday evening the 25th of August, Captain J. FARLAND, late of the schooner Caroline, of Baltimore. Eulogiums on the dead are often exaggerated, but in the present instance, much might be said with strict adherence to truth. The deceased was truly exemplary in all the relations he sustained, as a husband, father and friend; his buoyant spirits, and warm and friendly feelings for his fellow man, procured him the esteem of all who knew him. He has left a widow and six children to lament a loss to them irreplaceable.—N. O. Bulletin.

NEW FALL GOODS.  
WILLIAM LOVEDAY,  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, a very

WANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.  
Among which are a handsome variety of CLOTHS, CASHMERE & CASSINETTES.

He thinks he can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.  
Easton, Sept. 27th 1834.

TO RENT.  
For the ensuing year, the Houses and lots in Easton, now occupied by Mrs. Chamberlaine, on Washington Street. For terms apply to Wm. Loveday, Merchant in Easton.  
Sept. 27.

To Rent for 1835.  
That framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street and adjoining Dr. E. Smith's and at present occupied by John Harper.  
Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.

And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groom.  
All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to W. H. & P. GROOM.  
Easton, Sept. 27

CENTRAL COURSE RACES  
Fall Meeting, 1834, will commence, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Club, as they did last Autumn, on the Third Tuesday (21st) of October, and continue, as usual, FOUR DAYS.  
FIRST DAY.—The Craig Plate, value \$500, two mile heats, free for all ages. Entrance money depending on the number of subscribers—the winner to take the plate or the money at his option. To close and name by 6 o'clock, P. M. the day previous.  
Same day, the "FASKER STAKES," with Colts and Fillies three years old; distance to wit, a single run of three hundred and eighty yards short of two miles: Colts carrying 118 lbs. and Fillies 115 lbs. Subscription \$300, forfeit \$100. To this Race, the first of the kind ever run in America, there are now five subscribers, viz:  
J. B. Kendall; O. P. Hare; Col. Wynn; Thomas J. Godman, and James M. Selden, and it is probable there will be as many more. Should there be one more, the second in the race will have his subscription refunded.

SECOND DAY.—Proprietor's Purse, \$500; three mile heats. Entrance \$20.  
THIRD DAY.—Jockey Club Purse, \$10,000, four mile heats. Entrance \$30.  
FOURTH DAY.—A Sweepstakes with Colts and Fillies, three years old, two mile heats. Entrance \$500, half forfeit; twelve subscribers, viz:

R. F. Stockton's imp. f. Lady Motyn, by Tensier dam Invalide; S. W. Smith's b. c. by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Florizel; John Heth's c. Cutthroat, by Medley, dam Merino Ewe; P. Devlin's f. by imp. Barefoot, dam imp. maro Alarm; Robert Tillotson's b. f. by Eclipse, dam Lady Lightfoot; Wm. Wynn's ch. f. by Monsieur Tonson, dam Wyatt's Jerey mare; T. R. S. Boyce's b. c. Joshua, by Gibson's dam by Eclipse Herod; Wm. H. Johnson's f. by Medley dam by Virginia; Wm. H. Mingo's b. c. by Hotspar, dam by Francisco; A. J. Donelson's g. f. Bolivia by Bulwar, dam by Constitution; John C. Craig; Jacob Fouke's ch. c. by Monsieur Tonson, dam blemish.

At a meeting of the "Maryland Jockey Club," held on the 27th of August, 1834; the following resolutions were adopted:  
Resolved, That the Secretary prepare and furnish for each member, a New Badge, without which such member shall not be entitled to any of the privileges of membership, and that such Badge be only delivered on payment, by a member, of his subscription.  
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Club be, and he is hereby requested to cause to be arranged and printed, and to be hung up in the Club Room of the Central Course, at each Spring and Autumn Meeting, a complete list of the members of the Club, with columns to show the state of their subscription account.

\*Subscriptions may be paid at the Office of the "American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine," to G. B. Smith, Esq. or to the subscriber.

JAMES M. SELDEN,  
Proprietor and Treasurer.  
Sept. 27

PRINTING  
Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

TO BE RENTED.  
THE UNION TAVERN  
IN EASTON.  
A commodious new dining room having been just finished and a very agreeable Dwelling house and lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Sept. 27. 1834.

For Sale, a great Bargain.  
Two first rate second hand Family

COACHES.  
With Harness complete—which have been very little used, and will be warranted in every respect. Gentlemen wanting will do well to call and see them at Mr. Love's Hotel, Easton, as they will be sold a great bargain, for cash, to settle up an estate. Apply to Mr. Love or to the subscriber, who has them for sale from Baltimore.  
GEO. W. PARROTT.  
Sept. 27.

WM. W. HIGGINS.  
Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of

SADDLERY,  
adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.  
Sept. 27

NOTICE.  
The subscriber intending to decline farming, will offer at private sale, his stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Farming Utensils.

A fine Shannondale horse, five years old, well broke to the saddle and plough—2 young Logan nags, well broke to all kinds of gear. Among the cattle is a yoke of well broke oxen—some good milk cows and yearling cattle. A good cider mill with necessary fixtures; one new ox cart, and many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which the public are invited to come and examine.  
JOS. K. NEALL.  
Hickory Ridge, 9th Mo. 27, 1834.

Trustee's Sale.  
By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned will expose to public sale on Saturday the 11th day of October next, at the Tavern door of Samuel R. Clayland, in Millington, at half past eleven o'clock, A. M. all that valuable LOT OF LAND, in Millington, with its improvements, formerly the property of Major James Parker, dec'd.—Upon this Lot is a valuable BRICK STORE HOUSE about 19 by 30 feet, with a fine dry cellar under the whole, and in a most eligible situation for Mercantile business; there is also a one story FRAME DWELLING, (hipped roof,) with two rooms below and pantry, and two above stairs; there is also a Kitchen, Smoke house, carriage house and Stabling for two horses. Attached to the Store house are two CORN CRIBS, each supposed to be of sufficient capacity for 200 barrels of corn; also a Granary and stable for one horse.

The town of Millington, formerly known as Bridge Town, and the Head of Chester, is a village of very considerable business and enterprise, and reputed to be in a flourishing condition.  
Mr. Thomas Walker who occupies the Store house, and Mr. Lysinger the occupant of the Dwelling, will show the premises to any one desirous of inspecting them.  
The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond to the Trustee with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in two equal instalments payable in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the first day of January next.

Possession to be given on the first day of January next.  
GEO. VICKERS, Trustee.  
Sept. 27.

Trustee's Sale.  
BY virtue of a decree of Queen Anne's county court sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 14th day of October next at the court house door in Centreville Md. at 3 o'clock, P. M. that highly valuable

MILL—MILLSEAT & FARM,  
Generally known as Miers' Upper mill, being a part of the Real Estate of John T. Miers deceased.—This property is situated about two miles from Centreville and combines advantages rarely to be met with, the location being a good one for a manufacturing establishment of any kind. The mill has lately undergone considerable repairs, and the Farm containing about 130 ACRES of good land, exclusive of the Millpond, is productive in grain, and has some excellent grazing grounds, and has abundance of fine WOOD, upon it. The whole will be sold together, on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, and two years, with interest on the purchase money from the day of sale, which is to be secured by a bond with security, to be approved by the trustee.

JOHN TILGHMAN, Trustee.  
Centreville, Sept. 27. 1834.

Postponed Trustee's Sale.  
BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 23d day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all and singular that part or parcel of a tract of land called Gough-ton, otherwise commonly called Goffton, situated, lying and being near and to the Eastward of the town of Easton, in Talbot county, and adjoining to the tract of land called Galloway, containing by estimation sixty acres of land, more or less, which said land is particularly described in a Deed of mortgage executed to Nicholas Hammond by John Gough and Lydia his wife, bearing date the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen. The terms of sale prescribed by said decree are, that twenty dollars of the purchase money be paid on the day of sale, and the residue of the purchase money on a credit of six months from the day of sale, with interest from the same, be secured by a bond or bonds, with such securities as the subscriber, as Trustee, shall approve. On the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money, with interest, the purchaser or purchasers, will execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear, and discharged from all claims of the complainants and defendants in the cause in which said decree has been passed, and those claiming by, from, or under them, or either, or any of them.  
T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.  
aug. 21.  
N. B. The sale of the land advertised as above, is postponed until Tuesday 7th October next, on that day the sale will be made at the place and time mentioned above.  
Sept. 27.

Postponed Trustee's Sale.  
BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday 23d September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. all and singular that lot or parcel of ground, situated, lying and being in the town of Easton, on the East side of Washington St. & being part of a tract of land called "London-derry," according to the metes & bounds thereof, contained in a deed of Mortgage executed by Joseph Hunshee, otherwise called Joseph Hunshee, to Nicholas Hammond, bearing date the fifth day of July 1821. The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, that twenty dollars of the purchase money be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale, and the residue on a credit of six months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from said day, to be secured by a bond or bonds, with such security or securities as the subscriber, as Trustee, shall approve. On the ratification of the sale and the payment of the purchase money with interest, the subscriber as Trustee will execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers for the said property, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the complainants and defendants in the cause in which said decree has been passed, and those claiming by, from, or under them, or either or any of them.  
T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.  
aug. 23.  
N. B. The sale of the land advertised as above is postponed until Tuesday 7th October next, on that day the sale will be made at the place and time mentioned above.  
Sept. 27.

Branch Bank at Easton.  
September 23d, 1834.  
Notice is hereby given, to all persons holding stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent on stock for the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st Monday in October.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash.  
sept. 27

CURE FOR DEAFNESS.  
The Columbian Restorative for the Hearing.  
Prepared by David Brown.  
Corner of Cedar and Salisbury Streets, old Town, Baltimore, and sold by him and his Agents for Easton by the Subscriber's at five Dollars a package (of 5 vials). Also prepared by the same the "Anti-Consumptive Compound," to inhale into the Lungs for the Cure of Consumption thereof 50 cents a Box. And "Collyria" to remove Film, Specks or Inflammation from the eyes, price one dollar a vial. Ample directions for use and testimony of cures effected, from persons of credibility, as certified by the Mayor of the city of Baltimore, may be seen by visiting the Drug and Medicinal store of  
THOMAS H. DAWSON & SON,  
Easton, Md.  
All letters post paid, to the proprietor will receive prompt attention.  
D. B.  
Sept. 6

ELECTION.  
NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot County, that an Election will be held in the several election districts of the county, in the first Monday of October next being the 6th day of the month, for four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and one County Commissioner for District No. 2, and one for District No. 3.  
JO. GRATTAM, Sheriff.  
sept. 6

25 Dollars Reward.  
RANAWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 26th day of August last, a negro boy who calls himself  
HENRY HARRIS.  
Henry is about 5 feet high, dark complexion and well made, had on when he went off, cotton pants and shirt and large straw hat, he is mild and pleasant when spoken to.—Whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him to me or lodge him in the Jail at Easton, if taken in Talbot county shall receive a reward of 10 dollars, if taken out of Talbot county and delivered as aforesaid, shall receive the above reward of 25 dollars.  
SAMUEL BOWDLE.  
Island Creek Neck,  
Talbot co. Sept. 6

By order of the Commrs. of Talbot County.  
AN ACT  
Entitled, a supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state.  
Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all the powers vested by the original law to which this is a supplement, in the levy court of Talbot county, commissioners (i. e. said county), shall be extended to the taxable inhabitants of any school district in Talbot county, shall neglect or refuse to assign, together, when notified to do so, to levy a tax on the taxable property of such district, or to raise a sufficient sum thereon, in some other way, for the purpose of building a school house and for purchasing fuel, books and stationery, or shall neglect or refuse to elect a district clerk, the commissioners for the county in said district, a tax sufficient to purchase a site, build a school house, stationery and fuel for the same, and shall also appoint a district clerk paid three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district.  
Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That in the taxable inhabitants of any school district in Talbot county, shall neglect or refuse to assign, together, when notified to do so, to levy a tax on the taxable property of such district, or to raise a sufficient sum thereon, in some other way, for the purpose of building a school house and for purchasing fuel, books and stationery, or shall neglect or refuse to elect a district clerk, the commissioners for the county in said district, a tax sufficient to purchase a site, build a school house, stationery and fuel for the same, and shall also appoint a district clerk paid three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district.  
Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That until there shall be a sufficient sum appropriated by the legislature of the state to carry into operation the general system of instruction in primary schools throughout this state, the commissioners for Talbot county shall raise the deficiency for said county, by a tax on the inhabitants of the county, in manner and form following, viz. on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred dollars, they shall levy a tax of two dollars per annum on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred and fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of three dollars per annum; whatever amount shall then remain or be wanting, to pay off the teachers in the several school districts in the county, after having first ascertained the amount which will be received by Talbot county from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary or free schools, and levied the tax as above, shall be raised by a tax on the taxable property in the county, as other charges are levied and raised.  
Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That all contracts made by the trustees of the several school districts, for the employment of teachers, shall be ratified and confirmed by the commissioners for the county, before such contract shall be obligatory, or the teacher be allowed to receive any portion of the salary of compensation allowed him for his services.  
Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the amount to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county, under the provisions of this law, shall be placed by the clerk of the commissioners for the county, to the credit of the primary schools for Talbot county, in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, and in conjunction with whatever sum or sums of money may be received from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary schools in said county, shall constitute a general fund for the payment of teachers in the primary schools in said county.  
Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the tax to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county, under the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the collector of the county tax as usual, and the same shall be paid to the commissioners of Talbot county, to be by them deposited in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, for the use of the primary schools for Talbot county.  
Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the district clerk in each school district in Talbot county, to ascertain annually the number and names of the inhabitants of his district, having one child or more, between six and fourteen years of age, and having in his judgment an income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars, as the case may be, and on or before the first day of June in each year, to return to the commissioners for the county a list thereof, giving the names and the supposed amount of their respective incomes, from which abstract of the district clerk, each individual having him or herself aggrieved thereby, shall have the right of appeal to the commissioners for the county aforesaid, at any time within twenty days after such return is made.  
Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That the commissioners for the county be and they are hereby allowed to make any compensation to the several district clerks which they may deem just and right, not exceeding fifteen dollars to each in any one year.  
Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the treasurer shall furthermore pay over to the commissioners for Talbot county for the use of primary schools in said county, whatever amount may have been or hereafter may be apportioned or assigned to said county, for the support of primary or free schools therein.  
Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, and they are hereby required to cause this act to be published in each of the papers published in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, for at least four weeks previous to the next October election, and the provisions thereof shall not be carried into effect until after that time.  
Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That the act entitled, an act for the promotion of education in Talbot county, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, shall be and remain in full force and effect, until the people of Talbot county shall decide to carry this act into operation by their assent, as is hereinafter provided, and until the first day of July thereafter.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county to pay to the trustees of each school district, in Talbot county, or to their order, their proportion of the primary school fund, drawn by the president of the board of commissioners, on the cashier of the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, stating in said check the fund in bank from which it shall be paid, and the purposes for which said check was drawn, which check shall be countersigned by the clerk to the commissioners.  
Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That the commissioners for Talbot county shall cause to be procured a good and sufficient well bound book, in which they shall cause to be entered an account of all moneys levied and collected from the inhabitants of Talbot county, and all other moneys which may come into their hands

for the support of primary schools, and shall cause their clerk to keep regular and separate accounts for each school district.  
Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, to report in the month of December annually, a summary of their proceedings under this act, to the General Assembly.  
Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of judges of election in the several election districts of Talbot county, at the next annual election for delegates to the General Assembly of this state, to ask each and every voter when he offers to vote, whether he be for or against this act; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said election, to make an entry of both the affirmative and negative votes, on separate columns, to be prepared for that purpose by the sheriff of said county; and it shall be the duty of said judges to count all the votes so entered, and make return thereof to the commissioners for said county, and if it shall be ascertained that a majority of voters are in favor of this act, then it shall be operative; but if there be a majority against it, it shall be null and void.  
August 9

A CARD.  
Dr. S. M. JENKINS, proposes to resume the practice of Medicine in Easton and its vicinity. He flatters himself that the very liberal patronage formerly extended to him by the public will not now be withheld. His best exertions and abilities, as ever, will be enlisted to render every satisfaction. His residence is near by T. R. Lockerman, Esq.  
Easton, Aug. 30

FEMALE SEMINARY, EASTON.  
MISS NICOLS AND MRS. SCULL'S SEMINARY will be ready for the reception of pupils on the 22d September. The course of study to be pursued, will be as heretofore, with the exception of some ornamental branches, for which they propose employing an assistant as soon as circumstances will authorize.  
For the better regulation of the classes, and for the facility of learning, they propose dividing the year into two sessions, six months each, hoping, thereby, to render a public examination both practicable and interesting. Public examinations have been much neglected in this Institution, owing to the fact, that the classes are so fluctuating, it would have derogated both from the Teachers and pupils. We hope the friends of science will take this into consideration, and if not assist us directly in the execution of our plan, will throw no obstacles in the way.  
Sept. 6

Mr. & Mrs. HAMILTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.  
THIS Institution is situated in the most beautiful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland streets, Baltimore. After having conducted an extensive Boarding School for young ladies, for several years, in North Carolina, and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. H. removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young ladies, upon a scientific and liberal plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.  
Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus, necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the books of the school. Their Cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's & Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a Harp. Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.  
The Library contains upwards of 1500 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.  
In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.  
The course of instruction in this institution, is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.  
Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a Prospectus of the Seminary, by applying to the Editor.  
Baltimore, Aug. 30

50 Dollars Reward.  
RANAWAY from the employment of William Hoxter, living on Mr. Tench Tilghman's farm, near Easton, Talbot county, a negro boy by the name of  
ROBERT HARRIS,  
about 16 years old, supposed to be about 5 feet one or two inches high, rather a yellow complexion, stoops a good deal when standing, winks lame; has got on his right foot a large kidney, so called. He left the farm about the last of July—had on when he left, cotton overburg trousers, coarse muslin shirt & black hat. The above reward will be given if taken up out of the State and brought home to the subscriber, or secured in some jail, so that he gets him again, or \$30 dollars if taken in this State.  
BENNETT TOMLINSON,  
Living near Easton.  
Sept. 6


Notice.  
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 26th day of July last, as a runaway, a black boy, who calls him-  
self  
HENRY BROOKS,  
he is about twenty years of age, has a scar on the left side of his breast near the collar bone, and one on the left shoulder; flat nose, and has lost his left eye tooth, no other preceptible marks. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat, cotton pants, and a black fur hat; says he is free, and last from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
ACHILTON TALBOT, Shff.  
of Frederick county, Md.  
aug. 23



**TAILORING.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has located himself in Easton, for the purpose of carrying on the cloth business, in all its various branches, and in the most fashionable style. Having made arrangements as soon as they come out, he flatters himself from his experience in business, he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. To render every thing satisfactory, he pledges himself in case of a misfit, to make a new garment or pay them for their cloth, on this ground he humbly solicits a share of public patronage.  
The public's obedient servant,  
T. H. DAWSON & SON.  
Sept. 20

**MARYLAND,**  
Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
19th day of September, A. D. 1834.  
On application of Benjamin Parrott, Administrator de bonis non of William Wilson 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, & 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, this 19th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot County.  
Sept. 20

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.  
That the Subscriber of Talbot County, both obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of administration on D. E. N. on the personal estate of Wm. Wilson late of Talbot County, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber on or before the 5th day of August next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.  
Given under my hand this 19th day of September 1834.  
BENJAMIN PARROTT, adm'r.  
D. E. N. of Wm. Wilson, dec'd.  
Sept. 20

**VENDUE.**  
The subscriber intending to leave this shore, will offer at public Sale on WEDNESDAY the 1st, of October next, on the farm where he at present resides, owned by Duett. Edmunds Martin, near the "Trappe," his stock of  
  
HORSES, CATTLE AND HOGS.  
Also two good carts, an excellent assortment of cart and plough gear, and all his household and kitchen furniture. On all sales over five dollars a credit of six months will be given. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
JOHN KIRBY.  
Sept. 20

**For Sale.**  
A first rate pair of Young MULES, two years old from the first to the 20th of next June.—For terms apply to the Editor.  
Easton, Sept. 20, 1834.

**TO RENT**  
For the ensuing year, the brick Dwelling House and premises on South Street, in Easton, where Mrs. Hammond now lives—all the buildings, viz: the Dwelling house, kitchen, stable, carriage house, &c. are convenient and in good repair.—Also 2 or three smaller houses in the town.—For terms apply to  
A. CAROLINE HAMMOND or JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Sept. 20


**For Sale or Rent.**  
A small farm, adjoining the town of Easton. Also a lot of about 30 or 40 acres, to be divided into 4 parts, as nearly as possible. If the latter is not previously disposed of, at private sale, it will be offered at public sale on Tuesday the seventh October. For terms enquire of the Editor.  
Sept. 20

**MARYLAND**  
Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
19th day of September, A. D. 1834.  
On application of Benjamin Parrott, Administrator de bonis non of William Wilson 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, & 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, this 19th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
Test  
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot County

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.  
That the subscriber of Talbot County, both obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rachel Wilson 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 5th day of August next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.  
Given under my hand this 19th day of September 1834.  
BENJAMIN PARROTT, adm'r.  
of Rachel Wilson dec'd.  
Sept. 20

**MARYLAND**  
Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
19th day of September, A. D. 1834.  
On application of Benjamin Parrott, Administrator de bonis non of William Wilson 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, & 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, this 19th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
Test  
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot County

**MARYLAND**  
Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
19th day of September, A. D. 1834.  
On application of Benjamin Parrott, Administrator de bonis non of William Wilson 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, & 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, this 19th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
Test  
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot County


**T. H. DAWSON & SON,**  
  
**DRUGGISTS**  
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a copious supply of

**MEDICINES,**  
warranted fresh and genuine, and a large and elegant assortment of the most fashionable and approved  
**PERFUMERY.**  
They have also made considerable additions to their stock of Paints, Oil, Glass, Brushes, &c. &c.  
Sept. 6

**Lumber for Sale.**  
The subscribers have for sale about 30,000 feet of  
**WHITE PINE BOARD,**  
Two inch Plank, Chestnut Railing and Oak and Maple Scantling.  
The above articles having been laid in at reduced prices, will be sold proportionately cheap for cash, good paper or to punctual dealers, at a reasonable credit.  
Persons can be supplied with boards for Camp Meeting tents on the ground of encampment or from the yard.  
The Public's obt. serv'ts.  
McNEAL & ROBINSON.  
Aug. 9

**WALDIE'S**  
SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY  
Bibles from the Breviers of Nerosi.  
A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.  
This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masson de la Tuile, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.  
The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—  
Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.  
Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, written by himself, a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.  
Good Sir Walter, a tale by the author of Family Portraits.  
The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.  
Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.  
The Daff and Dumb Page, a Tale.  
Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV., by the Duke of St. Simon.  
The Black Water; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels of the London Magazine of the present day.  
Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.  
Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.  
Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.  
Journal of a Wes. India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.  
The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.  
The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted, from the same.  
A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Folow, in 1733, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Hoc.  
All the above cost in the "Library" but \$2 50.  
Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.  
Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at \$3 per annum, thankfully received by  
ADAM WALDIE,  
Philadelphia.  
June 28

**TANNERY**  
To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensborough, Caroline County.—Attached thereto are large and commodious bark, currying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hyde Mills &c.—This Yard is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the city. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stock of hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms.  
Apply to  
Ann H. Godwin, or Geo. W. Harrington.  
Greensborough, July 12.

**\$100 REWARD.**  
RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named  
  
JACOB,  
of tawney complexion and about 5 foot 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the White-tide Holidays.—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.  
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
near Easton Talbot County Eastern Shore of Maryland  
May 27

**MAGISTRATES' BLANKS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**PROPOSALS**  
To publish by Subscription, in the city of Baltimore a weekly Literary Newspaper, to be entitled the  
"Baltimore Young Men's Paper,"  
Under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

The Baltimore Young Men's Society was instituted to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the Young Men in the city, to unite them more intimately in the bonds of mutual acquaintance, and to extend kindness and fellowship to those, who coming from their parental homes, in pursuit of wealth or distinction, and particularly exposed to all those temptations to vice and dissipation, which in every large city, are too often fatal to youth and inexperience. To carry out these principles, no means could be employed more effective than the press. With a periodical journal published under its auspices, the Society will be enabled to extend more widely a knowledge of its existence, and of its objects, while, by the same means, whatever of moral influence it may exert, whatever of power to do good it may possess, will be called more actively into operation, and find exercise in a more extensive field.

Believing that the public favor would be bestowed upon such a journal, the Society has determined to issue the Prospectus and specimen number of a Periodical to be called the "Young Men's Paper;" to the support of which the patronage of the friends of Young Men, and of the lovers of morality and good order, is now solicited.

The character of the "Young Men's Paper," will be consonant with the principles of the Society of which it is the organ. Combining Literature with Morality, its aim will be to amuse and instruct; while, in accordance with its title, the general tenor of its influence will be to awaken Young Men to a sense of their obligations, to induce them to consider their vast capabilities, and to direct towards noble objects, that ardor which is too often wasted in frivolous dissipation, or let loose in vicious extravagance.

A portion of the paper will be occupied by reviews and critical notices. The character and talents of the gentlemen whose names are appended to this Prospectus, will be an assurance not only that this department will be sustained with ability, but also that nothing unadvised, scurrilous or vindictive, will find place in it.

The "Young Men's Paper" will be printed on a royal quarto form, with new type at the subscription price of \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms. The following named gentlemen have consented to contribute to the columns of the "Young Men's Paper."

Rev. R. Brockenridge, "J. G. Morris," "J. A. Collins," "G. W. Musgrave," "J. Johns," "G. G. Cookman," "J. P. K. Henshaw," "Wm McKenney," Professors, N. R. Smith, "E. Giddings," "J. T. Duell," "A. M. Miller," "S. K. Jennings," "Francis Waters, D. D." "Dr. J. Connerden," "H. Dickelut, A. M." "N. C. Brooks, A. M."

Baltimore, June 21

**An Overseer Wanted.**  
The Subscriber wishes to employ for the next year, as an overseer, a sober, steady, industrious man, who in every respect well qualified to conduct the business of a large Farm. A person who is acquainted with the use of Carpenters' Tools would be preferred.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, near Cambridge Aug. 30.

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
  
**MARYLAND,**  
Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday 7 o'clock, for Cambridge (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.  
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence the routes from Baltimore, to Corlies and Chertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.  
All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the water owners thereof.  
By order  
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.  
April 12

**ROBERT EMORY A. B.**  
At the request of the Trustees of the FRANKLIN ACADEMY, Easton, Md. has consented to take charge of that Institution as Principal. He will also, for the accommodation of pupils, open a boarding establishment, in which he will himself reside, and have the boarding pupils under his immediate inspection.  
This Seminary comprises three departments; viz:—Classical, Mathematical and Common English, in which pupils will be prepared for college, or be conducted through a complete college course, if desired. The building is a spacious two story brick edifice, beautifully situated in the rear of Reisterstown, 16 miles from Baltimore by the turnpike, and in one of the most healthy sections of our country. A post office is in the town, and the Western mail stage passes through daily.—The Term are, for boarding pupils, including board, lodging, washing, mending, fuel, lights & tuition, \$125 per annum; payable quarterly in advance.  
Competent assistants will be employed to any requisite extent. Books and stationery furnished at the Baltimore prices to pupils not otherwise provided.  
The exercises of the Academy will be commenced on Monday the 1st of September.  
References: To the Pres't. and Professors of Columbia College, New York; to Drs. Sam'l Baker and Thos. E. Bond, Baltimore; or to either of the trustees, viz: Hiram Hallingsworth, Esq. Pres't. J. Sunwalt, Wm. Dwyer, P. Reister, J. Ducker, N. Cronwall, J. R. Cockey, Esqs. and Dr. S. Lash, Reisterstown.  
Aug. 30

**NEW SPRING GOODS**  
**SAMUEL MACKAY**  
HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with  
a fresh supply of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER**  
**GOODS.**  
CONSISTING OF  
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES  
QUEENS-WARE, &c.  
which he will dispose of low for cash or to punctual customers.  
N. B. All persons having accounts standing or six months or more are earnestly requested to come forward and close them up by cash or note.  
May 17

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of  
**LUMBER,**  
CONSISTING OF ONE AND TWO INCH WHITE PINE BOARDS, of superior quality. Also a quantity of RAILING BOARD AND CYPRESS SHINGLES which will be sold very low for cash or to punctual dealers.  
The public's obt. serv't.  
SAMUEL MACKAY.  
Easton, July 19

**Notice.**  
To be rented for the ensuing year, the farm where the subscriber now lives, consisting of three fields of 130 thousand corn hills each—two meadows and an apple orchard of about 150 trees of first rate fruit. For terms apply to  
WM. BILES.  
Aug. 23

**OFFICERS' FEES.**  
ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore I look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has posted the instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again  
LOOK OUT!  
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.  
July 26

**HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.**  
William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the wing adjoining Messrs. Ozenon and Shanshan's Cabinet shop and directly opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he is prepared to execute every variety of painting with neatness & dispatch, and at such prices as shall accord with the pressure of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels assured that it will ensure a continuance of public patronage.  
All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly executed; also Old Chaises repainted and Gilded in the latest style.  
Aug. 28

**ATTENTION.**  
The subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton, & earnestly requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle as speedily as possible, by so doing they will confer a great favor on their obedient servant  
JOHN HARPER.  
P. S. The Shop now occupied by me will be carried on by Mr. Thomas J. Easton, who is an experienced workman and has done business very successfully in Centerville for the last two or three years. I doubt not but that the public will find in him a man that will suit them.  
Aug. 30

**MARYLAND,**  
Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
August Term A. D. 1834.  
On application of Maria Gossage, administratrix of Thomas Gossage late of Talbot County, deceased, it is  
ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that she 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, this 12th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
Test,  
JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.  
That the Subscriber of Talbot County, both obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Gossage 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, or to John Bullen, her Agent, on or before the 1st day of March next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 12th day of September 1834.  
MARIA GOSSAGE adm'r.  
of Thomas Gossage, dec'd.  
September 13

**PRINTING**  
Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.


**PROPOSALS**  
FOR PUBLISHING THE  
**EASTON GAZETTE**  
In an extended and improved form,  
BY the generous offer of a gentleman well known throughout the State, to superintend the Agricultural and Political departments of my paper, I am enabled to propose to publish a Journal particularly devoted to Agriculture and Politics, which I flatter myself will merit and receive an extended patronage.  
From the irritations long produced by political warfare, it has been hitherto thought best to separate these interesting subjects by giving them possession of distinct papers—as it was supposed that all parties would unite in the first, whilst none but partisans of one cast would be likely to take an interest in the other—Where political discussions and commentaries are marked with personal offence and rude insinuations upon feelings, there seems to be a necessity for this separation. But if a paper maintains its own principles and views of public men and things fearlessly and with decorum, the union of these interesting topics would only enable those of a different political way of thinking to hear the other side of the question. Without meaning however to press this view of the subject, I must say, that the real design in uniting these two highly interesting topics is to give greater interest to the paper, and to make it more worthy of general attention.

How far the plan can be made acceptable to the public taste must be left to the control, in case a sufficient patronage is extended to justify the increased expenses to be incurred in wages for additional labour, type and other materials—as well as in procuring the most interesting papers and works relating to Politics and Agriculture, which cannot be had by the ordinary interchanges among Editors—and the procuring which, cannot be risked until I can ascertain the public opinion in relation to the plan, and their disposition to sustain it.

That the plan can be rendered acceptable I have no doubt, if adequate encouragement is given. It may perhaps be thought by some, that the depressed and reduced condition of our country at the present time renders it an unsuitable occasion to take forth proposals for a Journal, that is to require patronage at the hands of the people.—The remark is obviously a plausible one, and would be irresistible, if the Journal itself did not manifestly contemplate an agency in furnishing to the People the information and the aids necessary to meet the crisis, and to enable them to restore that state of comfort and prosperity from which they have been so wretchedly, so carelessly, and so lawlessly rejected. Pressed down as the people are in their pecuniary concerns by measures equally ruinous and absurd—excited and indignant as they ought to be at the high landed, unconstitutional, and arbitrary courts—that arrogant and stimulated power has adopted, patience for a moment under such suffering would be construed into acquiescence that would tend to swell the list of their grievances, and embolden during ambition in its usurpations and abuses. The People must resist or they are degraded and ruined.—The People must resist or their Republican Institutions, their Liberty, and happiness will be annihilated.—The People must resist now early, or they will have later to seek through blood and slaughter the reparation of a loss too great to be borne, involving all that is dear to the heart of man. The crisis calls for the proposal—it is necessary to act—the loss of time may be the loss of all—the object is to prepare the means to make known to the People their real condition, the causes that have produced it, and the way to resist it.

Let not this language be misinterpreted—we speak in all we say in the spirit and under the sanction of the Constitution and the Law—it is the triumph of these we aim at as the means under Heavens merciful bestowings, of restoration to happiness and peace.

**TERMS.**  
The paper is intended to be called "THE MARYLAND COUNTRY JOURNAL AND FARMERS SOCIAL COMPANION," to be published twice a week during the session of Congress, which will also embrace the period of the session of the General Assembly of Maryland—and once a week the rest of the year—Saturday and Tuesday, days of publication.  
The price of the paper to Subscribers will be \$3 00 per annum—one half payable at the time of subscribing, the other half at the end of the year.  
Where the whole subscription runs due for three months over the year, it enhances the subscription dues for each year twenty five per cent.  
The present Subscribers to the Easton Gazette will be considered as subscribers to The Maryland Country Journal, unless forbidden by them.  
No Subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid up, without the consent of the publisher of the paper.  
Advertising, not exceeding a square, at a cost of one dollar for three insertions, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.  
A. GRAHAM.

**MILL FOR SALE.**  
Having concluded to leave this State, I offer at private Sale, my  
  
Mill, Mill-seat and Farm  
adjoining, containing upwards of two hundred Acres of land—with a considerable bed of Iron Ore thereon—on the premises to a two

**STORY DWELLING**  
with two rooms and a passage below and four above, well finished—nursery and Kitchen adjoining, with a pump of good water in the yard—Milk house, meat house, Barn, Stables, carriage house, all in good repair—2 excellent Springs of water and one Spring house convenient—Storehouse a small dwelling for a miller, the Mill and Mill house are in good repair, the Mill in prime order for both Merchant and Country work, with a stream of water constantly flowing in all weathers, surpassed by few if any in the State—I presume this property possesses more real advantages than any of the kind I am acquainted with, which can be explained to any person wishing to purchase—an excellent stand for Grist work, Merchant work, and a country Store.—Terms of Sale will be accommodating, for further particulars apply to the Subscriber living on the premises.  
THOMAS HOPKINS.  
Spring Mills, near Denton Caroline County, Maryland.  
Aug. 2

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**  
Strayed or stolen from the farm of the subscriber, near Miles River Ferry, on or about the 17th of the present month (August) 13 head of Hogs, weighing from 130 to 140 lbs. each, 3 breeding sows, 10 shoats and 1 sty-hog—the ear mark is a slit and a crop in the right and a hole in the left—the flesh marks white, with black spots. Any person giving information so that the subscriber may recover the above described stock, will receive a reward of Ten Dollars.  
Wm. SHEHAN.  
Talbot Co. Aug. 30

**LOUIS A. GODFREY**  
Having become sole proprietor of the  
**LADY'S BOOK**  
A Monthly Magazine containing  
Tales, original and selected,  
Moral and scientific Essays,  
Poetry, from the best Authors.  
The quarterly representation of Lady's Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—Coloured.  
Music, of the newest style, &c. &c.  
Published regularly on the first day of every month at No. 3 Athenian Buildings Franklin place, Philadelphia.

EMBELLISHED WITH  
beautiful and extensive variety of  
ENGRAVINGS,  
From original and selected designs, both coloured and plain, with two engraved Title Pages, and two distinct Indexes, (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year.)  
A choice Collection of MUSIC, original and selected, arranged for the Piano or Guitar, with nearly 600 Pages large octavo Letter Press, and only  
Three Dollars per annum.

Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London Labelle Assembly,) on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and portraits of Illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, drawn, engraved and coloured expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose. The Embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the Embellishments just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Humorous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work. Riding, Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.  
The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether European or American. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter press.

The Literary department of the Lady's Book comprises every thing which is deemed suitable to sex to whose use it is particularly devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste diction, and the absence of manly sentiment; Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed, Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; Biographical Sketches of Illustrious Women; Anecdotes, ornamented by delicate engravings; lively Romances, and humorous topics cheerfully but not nastily treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishment, the reading of the Work.

Though enormous expenses have been incurred in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax in his exertions. Whenever improvement can be made, he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.  
The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance.  
Persons remitting ten dollars shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting fifteen dollars shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best Engravings. Persons procuring ten new subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent. shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work superbly bound.—Uncurrent Notes of solvent banks received at par value.  
An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publisher, (postpaid)

**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.  
Aug. 30

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