

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1840.

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 25.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army during the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, viz:

For the pay of the army one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand and twenty-eight dollars;

For subsistence of officers, five hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars;

For forage of officers' horses, one hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars;

For payments in lieu of clothing not drawn in kind eight thousand and thirty dollars;

For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers, five hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars;

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipment, cooking utensils and hospital furniture, seven cents;

For the medical and hospital department, the thirty-eight thousand dollars;

For the regular supplies furnished of fuel, Quartermaster's department, consisting two hundred and seventy-one thousand and eight hundred and seventy-one dollars;

For barracks, storehouses, and hospitals, embracing the erection of temporary barracks, and gun-houses for the protection of the thousand of the first on the sea-board;

For the purchase of necessary tools and materials, and of the authorized furniture for officers' barracks, rooms, rent of quarters for officers; of barracks for troops where there are no public buildings for their accommodation; of storehouses for the safe keeping of subsistence, clothing, and other military supplies, and of grounds for summer cantonments, encampments, and military practice, one hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars;

For transportation of officers' baggage when travelling on duty without troops, sixty-five thousand dollars;

For transportation of troops and supplies, viz: transportation of the Army, including the baggage of troops, freight and ferriages; purchase of hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats for the purpose of transportation or for garrison use; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; expense of transport vessels, and of procuring water at such posts as from their situation requires it; such posts as from the distance of the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops, of subsistence from the places of purchase and delivery under contracts to such points as the circumstances of the service may require; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and arms, from the foundries and arsenals to the fortifications and frontier posts, and of lead from the mines to the general arsenals, two hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars;

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on public letters and packets, expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the compensation of judges, advocates, members and witnesses; extra pay to soldiers under act of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, expenses of expenses for the internment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers, compensation of clerks in the offices of quartermasters and assistant quartermasters at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to temporary agents in charge of dismantled works, and in the performance of other duties; expenditures necessary to keep the place of those which may be lost and become unfit for service, and the erection of the necessary stables; one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars;

For contingencies of the army, seven thousand dollars;

For extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and for the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, fifty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and twenty-seven cents;

For the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars;

For the armament of the fortifications, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars;

For ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, one hundred thousand dollars;

For arsenals one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For repairs and improvements at the Springfield armory, ten thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs and improvements at the Harper's Ferry armory, fifty thousand dollars;

For the purchase of saltpetre and brimstone, forty thousand dollars;

For the expense of preparing drawings of a uniform system of artillery, and for other supplies in the ordnance department, three thousand dollars;

For continuing the barracks, quarters &c., at Fort Leavenworth, thirty thousand dollars;

For continuing the barracks, quarters &c., at Fort Wayne, twenty thousand dollars;

For continuing the barracks quarters &c., at Fort Smith, fifty thousand dollars;

For continuing the barracks quarters &c., at Plattsburg, twenty thousand dollars;

For continuing the barracks quarters &c., at Fort Jessup, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of materials damaged by storms and fire, the sum of nineteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars; For preventing and suppressing hostilities in Florida, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, commencing on the acts of Congress of the nineteenth of March, and the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the acts therein referred to, viz: For forage for the horses of the mounted volunteers and militia, and for the horses, mules, and oxen in the service of the trains; for freight or transportation of military supplies of every description, from the places of purchase to Florida; for the purchase of wagons, harness, boots, and lighters, and other vessels, tools, leather, and other materials, for repairs, transportation within Florida, including the hire of steamboats and other vessels for service in the rivers and on the coast, and the expenses of maintaining the several steamboats and transport schooners connected with the operations of the army; hire of mechanics, laborers, mule drivers, teamsters, and other assistants including their subsistence; for miscellaneous and contingent charges, and for arrears in eighteen hundred and thirty-six, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and eighteen hundred and forty, three hundred thousand dollars;

For an outfit for a Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs to the public store at the custom-house in the city of Philadelphia, or for new roofing the same with copper, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, after careful surveys of the condition of the said building to be made, a sum not to exceed three thousand two hundred dollars;

For the pay of the commissioner appointed by the Governor of the Territory of Iowa to act on the part of that Territory, in conjunction with the commissioner appointed by the U. States, in ascertaining, running and marking the southern boundary line of the said Territory, in conformity with the provisions of an act passed under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, in the erection of shelves and book cases in the committee rooms of the Capitol, for the receipt of books and documents to be transferred from the Library to the several committee rooms, a sum not to exceed one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For the purpose of enabling the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments to place in a state of safe preservation the specimens of natural history which are now deposited in their respective offices, or which may be brought there, resulting from surveys of the unexplored portions of our own country, or from the exploring expedition now in the South Sea, by the authority, and at the expense of the United States, or otherwise, a sum not to exceed five hundred dollars;

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of Congress of the twelfth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to ascertain and designate the boundary line between the State of Missouri, and the Territory of Wisconsin, and the same is hereby reappropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War for the accomplishment of the same object.

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Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in case of a deficiency of receipts of revenue from customs, or lands, or other sources, or of failure on the part of the late deposit banks or of the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania to pay the debts due from them, or to become due in the course of the present year, or if, from any other cause, the means of the Treasury shall not be sufficient to meet all the appropriations made by Congress, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to postpone the expenditures under the following heads of appropriation embraced in this act, viz: "for barracks, quarters, and storehouses," &c., "for the national armories," for armament of fortifications; "for the current expenses of the ordnance service;" "for ordnance, stores, and supplies;" "for arsenals;" "for repairs and improvements at the Springfield armory;" "for repairs and improvements at the Harper's Ferry armory;" "for the purchase of saltpetre and brimstone;" "for continuing the barracks, quarters, &c., at Fort Leavenworth;" "at Fort Wayne;" "at Fort Smith;" "at Plattsburg;" and "at Fort Jessup;" or such and so many of them, or such proportions of each, as in his judgment, after careful examination and inquiry, the condition of the Treasury shall demand, and the public interests will best permit; such postponements in each case, to be merely temporary, or until the close of the next session of Congress, as the means of the Treasury and the prospect of accruing revenues shall warrant, and as shall be most in accordance with the public interests involved.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

R. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED July 20th, 1840.

M. VAN BUREN.

THE GREATEST OF HUMAN BENEFICENTS—
FOR ALL PULMONARY DISEASES
AND BAD COUGHS.

Gaelick's Matchless Sanative,

ONLY For Sale by the subscriber in this county, at the Post Office in Easton. A fresh supply just received.

HENRY THOMAS.

August 11, 1840.

From the Philadelphia Courier.
STORMING OF STONY POINT.
A ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

The night had already settled down gloomy and forbidding, on the evening of the 15th July, 1779, when the advancing column of a little army, whose uniform betokened it to be American, emerged from a mass of shadow, while on the other side of the river, dark, gloomy, and frowning rose up the graggy heights of Stony Point. Washed on three sides by the Hudson, and protected on the other, except along a narrow road, by a morass, the fort was deemed one of the most impregnable upon the river; and its capture regarded as almost impossible. Yet to achieve that gallant purpose, this little army was now upon its march.

A turn in the road soon hid them from the river, and after a silent march of some minutes duration, they arrived within a mile and a half of the enemy's lines, and halting at the command of their officer, formed into columns for the attack. Beginning among their march they soon reached the marshy ground at the base of the hill. "Halt!" said the low voice of the general, from the front, "we are nigh enough now, halt."

The order passed in a whisper down the line, and the column paused on the edge of the morass. It was a moment of suspense and peril. Every man felt that in a few minutes the fate of their hazardous enterprise would be determined, and that they would either be cold in death, or the American flag waving in triumph over the dark promontory ahead, now scarcely discernible through the thick gloom of midnight. Yet not a lip quivered, nor a cheek blanched in that crisis. About twenty paces in front of the column, had halted the forlorn hope of one hundred and fifty men, with unloaded pieces and bayonets fixed, while farther on a smaller group of shadowy forms could be seen through the obscurity, accounted each man had a piece of white paper in his hat to distinguish him from the foe in the approaching melee. The pause, however, which afforded this prospect was but a momentary one. In another instant the dark, massive column was moving steadily to the attack.

It was a thrilling moment, during which that devoted band crossed rapidly over the marsh. As yet the enemy had not discovered them. Even the hearts of the oldest veterans trembled with the eagerness of that moment of suspense. Already had the foremost of the pioneers reached the abatis, and the quick rapid blows of their axes rung upon the night, when suddenly a shout of alarm broke from the fort, the gun of a sentry flashed through the gloom, and in an instant all was uproar and confusion within the astonished fortifications. Not a moment was to be lost.

"Advance advance!" shouted Wayne, as he pressed rapidly on towards the abatis, followed in death-like silence by his indomitable troops.

"To arms!" came home on the night breeze from the fort—"to arms—to arms," and then followed the quick roll of the drum. In an instant the enemy were at their posts, and as the gallant continentals still maintained their silent but steady march a fire, such as only desperation could produce, burst from every embrasure of the fort. The incessant rattle of the musketry, the roar of the artillery, the crashing of the grape shot, and the lurid light flung over the scene by the explosion of the shells, and the streams of fire pouring from the fort, formed a picture which no pen can describe. Yet, amid it all, the daring assailants steadily advanced, though not a trigger had been pulled in their ranks. Faithful to the commands of their general, though trembling in every limb with eagerness, they kept up their silent march, amid that fiery tempest, as if impelled by some godlike power. On—on—on they pressed.

The whirlwind of fire from the fort ceased not; yet still they dashed along, charging at the point of the bayonet, over abatis and bulwark, until the enemy, borne back by their impetuous onset, quailed before them. The works were forced. Then, and not till then, was the deathlike silence broken. A sound rung out from the victorious troops over all the thunder of the battle. It was the watchword of success. It was heard by the head of the column behind; it passed down their line, was caught up by the rear, and a wild shout, making the very welkin tremble, rung out as they dashed on to the attack.

The contest was short, but terrific. Over bulwark, battery, and prostrate foes the gallant continentals, headed by Wayne, pressed on, and driving all before them, met the column of their little army, with an enthusiastic cheer, in the very centre of the enemy's works. In another moment the starry flag of America waved triumphantly over the battlements.

The enthusiasm of the victors cannot be described. But though the contest had been so bloody, not a man of the enemy fell, after resistance ceased. The prisoners were disarmed, a guard placed over them, and sentries posted on all the commanding positions around the works. The morning gun announced to the British fleet in the river that Stony Point was won.

From the Youth's Cabinet.
MARY MILLER AND HELEN PARKS OR THE FOLLY OF DISCONTENT.

Many years ago, I read a story which forcibly illustrated the folly of discontent. It was in poetry, but here is the substance of it, in a dress of plain prose.

A farmer's daughter, I will call Mary Miller, was permitted to take a walk in the fields one Saturday afternoon. She had been to school all the week, and this privilege delighted her very much. She soon left the dusty road, and rambled from hill-top to hillock gathering the flowers which pleased her fancy. Sometimes she watched the glassy brook, & listened to the merry birds. Sometimes she banded after the gay butterfly, and then ran to pick some flower whose gaudy colors attracted her eye. In short whenever her light heart prompted, her nimble feet carried her.

She was near the road side, when she saw a glittering coach pass slowly by. There was no one in it but a little girl about Mary's age. A driver sat in front, guiding the sleek horses, which trotted in their rich harnesses. When the girl wished to stop, instantly checked them; when she wished to go forward, they started at his word. A footman was on his "stand" behind. If the little girl saw a flower in the field, or by the road side, she had only to speak, and the carriage stopped while the footman ran to fetch it. In short, she seemed to have no wish ungratified. As Mary looked at the coach, her heart sunk, her feet lost their lightness, and her spirits grew gloomy and sad. She saw the driver's gayety, and her face its smiles. She walked gloomily along, and with sour looks and pouting lips, she entered her mother's humbled dwelling.

"Have you not had a delightful walk, my child?" said she.

"Oh no," said Mary, pettishly. "I should have enjoyed it pretty well, but Helen Parks came along in her carriage, and when I saw how happy she appeared, with her coachman and footman to wait upon her, and remembered that I was a poor girl, and must always go afoot and wait upon myself, I could hardly help crying. If she wanted any thing she had only to speak, and it was at once done."

Her fretful voice was scarcely hushed, when Mrs. Parks came in.

"How did your daughter enjoy her ride this afternoon?" said Mrs. Miller, when her wealthy guest had thrown herself languidly upon an uncushioned chair.

Here the reader should know that Helen was lame, so that she had not walked for several years.

"She would have enjoyed it pretty well," said the lady, in a tone of condescension, "but just as she came where she had the finest prospect, she saw a little girl skipping about the fields. She watched her happy movements as she ran wherever her fancy led her, and when she remembered that she could never enjoy herself thus, she said she could scarcely restrain her tears."

"You cannot think," said she, "how sad it was to feel that I must be lifted into the carriage whenever I wish to take the air; and when I see a pretty flower, I can never pick it myself, but must wait till some one who works for money, can go and fetch it to me." "I watched the happy girl," said she, "for a few minutes, as she danced so gaily among the birds and flowers, and then ordered the footman to bring me a few daisies which grew by the road side; but I could not bear to look at them!" She directed the coachman to drive home, that her feelings might no longer be aggravated by the sight of pleasure which she could not share. When the footman brought her in and placed her carefully upon the sofa, she laid her face upon my lap, and wept profusely. "Mother," said she, "I will never ride out by those fields again."

From the New York Sun.
STORY OF REAL LIFE.

A physician of respectability, who formerly resided in this city, died a few years since, leaving an only daughter, who was at that time about fourteen years of age. All our citizens engaged in business have felt the effects of the reaction produced by the mad spirit of speculation in which all our enterprises were pursued; but upon him fell its heaviest weight. His whole fortune was at stake, and the calamity swept away almost every vestige of his former competency. The mother of the young lady had been some years previous, and, by the decease of her father, she saw herself in a large city, without a cent, and almost without a friend. The young lady received from strangers all the sympathy which such a case would be likely to call forth, but a few or none allowed their feelings to interfere with their interests and she was consequently obliged to resort to one of the many ways which this city affords to females to obtain a scanty subsistence. She at first procured work from a tailoring establishment, but being unused to apply herself to any occupation, she could scarcely earn enough to support herself. After a short time a lady who had observed the difficulties under which she struggled, proposed to her that she should reside with her and perform the do-

domestic duties of the house. Conscious of her inexperience and the many dangers to which her situation exposed her, she consented, and has continued to fulfil the duties of a domestic until the present moment.

A few months since news arrived from England that the subject of our story had become heirless to twenty-five thousand pounds sterling, by the decease of a distant relative. Heretofore she had been entirely ignorant of the possibility of such an event, and, contrary to the effect which such an unexpected good fortune usually produces, she received the news of the change in her affairs with such moderation, that no effort was made on her part to claim and get possession of her property. A reverend gentleman well-known as pastor of one of our most respectable churches in the central portion of the city, and who had noticed the young lady, came to the knowledge of the fact, and, at her suggestion, immediately engaged passage in a steamship, and is at present actively employed in proving his protégée's claim and making the necessary arrangements to place her fortune completely within her control. The young lady is about the age of 18, possessed of some considerable personal attractions, which are visible despite of her humble occupation, with an education by no means slender, and with a disposition calculated to endure her to her acquaintances, she bids fair to occupy a station which will afford her mind an opportunity to reflect its virtues to a greater extent than in her late humble circumstances she could have anticipated.

"AN ELOQUENT RECORD."

In the year 1790, when eighteen years of age, Gen. Harrison says he "became a member of an Abolition Society, the obligations of which he has since faithfully performed."

In 1800, he delivered a speech in Congress in favor of maintaining a standing army during the Alien and Sedition Law Administration, and in opposition to the Republicans in that body—John Randolph, Nathaniel Macon, and others, who voted against it.

In one of the years during the "reign of terror" administration of John Adams, he returned home from Congress with the black coat of Federalism and his hat with the stars and stripes.

In 1817, he proposed a plan for making soldiers of all the boys in the country, by training them up in camps at an annual expense of two millions of dollars. He said, in reference to the plan, that, if Government should not be able to defray the heavy expense otherwise, it ought to make itself able by laying additional taxes.

In 1818, while a member of Congress, he voted for resolutions asserting the power of Congress to make roads and canals in the different States, and altogether broadly maintaining all the anti-Republican doctrine of Internal Improvement by the General Government.

In 1820, he introduced into the Ohio Legislature resolutions declaring slavery to be a great moral and political evil, and requesting the Representation of that State in Congress to vote against the admission of Missouri or any other Territory, unless slavery was restricted in its limits.

In 1821, he voted for a bill in the Ohio Legislature, similar to the Indiana law to sell free white men.

In 1826, on the charge of Mr. Randolph in the United States Senate, he acknowledged himself to have been the friend of John Adams and the other supporters of his Federal Administration, that he believed him to be "a pure patriot," and his conduct had proved him so.

In 1828, he voted for the odious Tariff of that year, known as the "Bill of Abominations."

In 1831, in an address to the Agricultural Society of Hamilton county Ohio, he said, when asked whether he could under any circumstances abandon the Tariff policy—"when the streets of Norfolk and Charleston shall be covered with grass, and our Southern friends find no market for their produce—and this state of things can be directly traced to the Tariff—I would then give my vote for its modification or entire repeal."

In 1833, in a speech delivered at Cheviot, in Ohio, he declared that "the right of State interposition strikes at the very foundation of the legislative powers of Congress; he insisted that the judicial power was paramount to State Rights, he advocated a National Bank—the system of a Protective

Tariff, and the doctrines of the Proclamation and Force Bill.

In 1834, he declared in a speech delivered at Vincennes, that "it had always been an object near his heart, to see the surplus revenue of the Government appropriated to the cause of emancipation." (Baying up the slaves.)

In 1838, the Harrisburg Convention was forced by Abolition influence into the nomination of Harrison, against the vote of the whole Southern Delegation.

In 1840, Gen. Harrison declares "his determination to make no more avowals of opinions for the public eye."—To answer no questions on the subject of Abolition, to friends or foes.

To conclude the whole, it is ascertained and proven that his friends at the North are making secret pledges by his authority, to the Abolitionists, assuring them of his soundness on that point; that they are proclaiming him as a Bank man where the Bank is popular, and against the Bank in parts of the country where it is not popular—as a Tariff and Internal Improvement man in some sections, and as opposed to these doctrines in others. In short, that he is any thing to gain votes, and permitted by his "conscience keepers" to say nothing that can possibly operate to lose them; the dumb candidate of a party composed of Federalists, Abolitionists and Bank men, each division having in view the accomplishment of their particular schemes, and all contending for the existence of monied monopolies with a power above the laws, and opposed to the Constitution and the people.—Salisbury Western Carolinian.

WAGES OF LABOR.

The Rev. Dr. Olin, President elect of the Wesleyan University, Conn. in an article published in the N. Y. Christian Advocate, dated, Athens, [Greece] Dec. 19 1839, says:

"Labor is better paid for here than in any country of Europe."

Greece is a "hard money" country which accounts for the fact that "labor is better paid for than in any country in Europe." They have no Banks there to rob labor of its reward.

The Whigs affect great alarm for fear the course of the present administration may end in the establishment of this country's mints.

In England and Ireland, where it will not be denied, there is more misery than in any other country of the same number of square miles on earth, they have a paper currency.

In Austria they have notes of the value of about two dollars and a half.

In Denmark they have notes of the value of about fifty cents.

In Sweden they have notes of the value of about six cents.

In Russia their paper ruple is worth about twelve and a half cents.

This is the currency of the European despots. Who would not rather be reduced to the condition of the "hard money" countries, such as Greece, than to that of such "shin-plaster" countries as England, Russia, &c.

Now let us turn our attention to some countries on this side of the Atlantic.

In Texas, laborers get about three dollars per day, and pay thirty dollars for a barrel of flour. Yet in Texas they have a paper currency.

In Cuba, a hard money country, three dollars per day is the reward of labor. Coopers frequently make from seven to ten dollars. Carpenters get sixty dollars per month and boarded! And even Slave labor is worth one dollar and fifty cents per day! Flour sells at about seven dollars per barrel, and all other necessities of life in proportion.

In Buenos Ayres in South America they have had a NATIONAL BANK for about twenty-five years, and the consequence is, that that country has been reduced to poverty; while in Montevideo, across the river Plate and in sight of Buenos Ayres they have a gold and silver currency, and yet this place is in the most flourishing condition. The following short extract from a letter written by an American now living in South America, gives us an idea of the effects of the paper and hard money currency of these two cities:

"I do not believe that there is a place in the world where mechanical and every other kind of labor receives so great a remuneration as at Montevideo. Though it seems to be the opinion of some, that no country can flourish without a bank—that mechanics and all laboring men must be slaves where there is nothing but a specie currency—Montevideo is certainly an exception, which has come under my observation. The contrast between its condition and that of its rival Buenos Ayres on the other side of the river, furnishes to my mind a powerful reason for preferring a specie currency, which cannot fail to be understood by every one acquainted with these two cities."

Gen. Harrison is declaring the great principle that has ever been before the people.—Daily Standard.

Gen. Harrison is not among the people at all. He is against the people.

There has been an import of 4,000 bushels of corn from Africa into the port of Baltimore.

Auction Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has always on hand a large assortment of reasonable DRY GOODS, consisting of the following leading articles: Fine and extra superfine wool and piece dyed

BLACK CLOTHS.
Of Cooper, Brother & Co.'s make and finish; Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, Blue and invisible Green, some of which are very fine—superior black and other colors.

Cassimeres.
Thibet and Thibet gauze FLANNEL—4-4 Irish Linens, all prices; superior Scotch and

Cole Rain SHIRTING LINEN; 4, 5 and 6-4 for bolsters and pillow cases; 4, 5 and 6-4 Sheeting Muslin, of Hamilton, Walham, and other factories; superfine English cloth, Hamilton, Boot and New York Mills Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 5 and 6-4 fine and extra Superfine CAMBRICKS—10, 12, 14 and 16-4 Marcella Quilts; do. imperi, plain and fig'd. Satin Voiting; Fancy Spring and Summer V-ings of the latest and most fashionable styles; Super plain Summer Cloth; Extra patent finished crapes; Cashmere, a new article; Gambrion and Ribbed Six knit; Russia and bird-eye Diapers; Damask Napkins; Russia and Damask Tablecloths; Mousline de Laine; Challis and Ribboned Laine; Ladies' and Gentlemen's best Paris mad-Glown, extra fine; Laine and Laine Cambric Handkerchiefs; Superfine plain and ribbed black and white real English Silk Hosiery; heavy black and blue black Lustrings; gros-grains; grade rim; cotton Hosiery; silk thread and cotton Glown, &c.

JOSHUA T. ROYSTON, JR.
No. 47 Market St. six doors west of Gay St.
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Aurora publish 1 year and forward bill to J. T. R. pr

RIDGWAY & HARTMAN,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
No. 52 corner of Market Space and Lombard street, (Formerly Water at) Baltimore.

RETURN their thanks to their numerous friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and would respectfully inform them and the public generally, that they have on hand a choice and well selected assortment of ready made CLOTHING, ALL MANUFACTURED BY THEMSELVES with special care and attention. Their assortment consisting in part of

FROCK & DRESS COATS
of blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, mulberry and claret Cloth; blue, black, green and brown Summer Cloth; Frocks and Dress Coats.

PANTALOONS,
of blue, black, drab, cadet and black ribbed CASSIMERE. Also, blue and black SUMMER CLOTH, plain and ribbed, plain linen, &c.

VESTS,
of super plain English black Satin; of do. figured black Silk, fancy Silk; black Bombazine; plain Buff and figured Valencia Marcellas of every variety and pattern.

ROUND JACKETS,
of super grass linen, white Irish linen, and French linen.

AN ASSORTMENT of Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, &c. Gentlemen's Hosiery of all kinds.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

An appeal to the true Democracy.
On the first of August next, a new series of the Political Reformer will be commenced. It will be forwarded to subscribers in all parts of the Union, weekly, at the unprecedented low price of Twenty-Five Cents each, until the Presidential Election—five copies for One Dollar—twenty three copies for Five Dollars Fifty copies for Ten Dollars. The very extensive circulation which the Reformer has already received, enables the Proprietor to put it at this unusually cheap rate. It will continue, as heretofore, to advocate the pure principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, adhering to political heretofore landmarks of our faith, with undeviating fidelity. No efforts will be spared in endeavoring to disabuse the public mind of the monstrous perversion of our political opinions, and in presenting the calm, unbiassed judgements of an intelligent people, whose saving truths which alone can continue us in our upward and onward career of national glory.

The Reformer will steadily and zealously advocate the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and as zealously oppose the pretensions of the imbecile, superannuated old man who has been put in nomination for that high office by the federal abolition whig party. The unparalleled low price at which it is proposed to be published, will enable all those whose means are limited to become patrons of the paper. Our democratic friends are earnestly requested to use their exertions in procuring subscribers, which they will please send to their Post Masters, with the request that he should forward them to Washington City, or Portsmouth, Va. to Theophilus Fisk, editor and proprietor, August 1st 1840.

FOR SALE.—As I intend going South, I will sell that well known Schooner,

David Grieves,
she is now in good order, first rate suit of Sails put on last spring, good anchors, and cables. She has two lengths of burth and is in good order for Grain and Passengers. I will sell low and on accommodating terms. If she is not sold by the 22nd of August, I shall offer her for sale to the highest bidder at St. Michaels on Saturday the 22nd of August at 3 o'clock P. M. where the Schooner will be. Terms of sale 6 and 12 months credit with approved security.

JOHN H. HADDAWAY,
Talbot county, aug 4th 1840.

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing GERMAN EMIGRANTS can be supplied through the agency of the subscriber. Those wishing to avail themselves of this kind of labor can do so by calling on the subscriber personally, or by letter post paid, directed to Wye Mills, care of Thomas B. McKim, stating the number, age &c. and terms of service, will be accommodated. The terms for negotiating will be moderate.

JOSPH STINGASSER,
Wye Mills, march 10—(3-4)

WANTED.—An apprentice to learn the Tailoring Business.

J. SATTERTFIELD,
June 9

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J. SATTERTFIELD,
June 9

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES who are Slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty-five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And so the character of my House and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.

HOPE H. SLATTER,
Baltimore, Jan. 16, 1840.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his

CARDING MACHINE
is now in complete repair, and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding Wool. The prices for carding are, once through, six cents, twice through eight cents.

All orders left at the store of Mr. J. W. Cheezum, in Eastern; Mr. Isaac Dickson, Dover Bridge, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankful received and punctually attended to.

The Wool should be put in good order. Having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN BEACHAM,
Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline co. Md. June 9—1v

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the well known stand, adjoining the Carriage shop of Mr. Edward Stewart, and opposite the residence of Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins, offers his services to the Public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage.

Public's ob't. servant,
RICHARD P. SNEED,
Eastern, Feb 11, 1840—1v

Blacksmithing.

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

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

The subscriber is too well known he hopes, to be injured by any report gotten up, merely to effect his business, and assures the public when he determines on declining business, that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.

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

The public's obedient servant,
EPHRAIM MCQUAY,
may 28 1v

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.
(Corner of 2nd and 3rd sts.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD
Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!

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

JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum
Dec. 4, 1836.

Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has received the latest

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
and would invite his customers and others to call and examine for themselves.

His work will be done on the most moderate terms, and with neatness and dispatch, at his old stand opposite the Market house.

JOHN SATTERTFIELD,
may 5 1840,

Notice.

THE subscriber having been some time engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps, has now commenced the business in the town of Eastern upon his own footing, and having supplied himself with the necessary tools and fixtures, he is now prepared to make or repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in, in the best workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Any persons wishing such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give him a trial, will please communicate their wishes either by call or writing—all which orders shall be punctually attended to.

References.—Messrs. Loveday Russell and Cheezum.

The public's ob't. servant,
JOHN K. WOOD,

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References.—Messrs. Loveday Russell and Cheezum.

LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscribers as agents for an extensive and highly approved Lime Stone Quarry on the Schuylkill, offer for sale any quantity of LIME, deliverable on any of the waters of Wye, and have now on their wharf THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS of LIME at 12 1/2 cts per bushel.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN,
Wye Landing, July 7

THE art of healing had its origin in the woods, and the forest is still the best Medical school.

BARON VON HUTCHLER'S HERB PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified and the body resumes a healthy state.

These pills, after much anxious toil, research having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would and the mind to become so composed and tranquil that old age when it arrives will appear a blessing and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance,) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so composed, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver and other viscera they expel the bad, acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations which may be duly regulated by the doses of the Herb Pills, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion by which means the blood is invariably becomes purified.

Steady Perseverance in the use of the Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented according to the intricacy of the disease; these Pills being admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriac Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Flur Aibus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Hæmorrhoids, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Pains, Hysterical Headaches, Hæmip, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nerves, Young men, pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dizziness or Vertigo, of Sight, Noises in the inside, Intermittent Fevers of Heat and Chills, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Systems, in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation, and thus strengthen their constitutions, as may enable them to withstand the shock. That medicine is Baron Von Hutchler's Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which removes disorders in the head, invigorates the mind, strengthens the body, improves the memory, and enlivens the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

For Sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Eastern, Md.

PETERS' PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, & as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canada, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been introduced for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand; upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practicing physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of greater value than are attached to this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless they have a supply always on hand.

They are also invaluable in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, enlargements of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Bloated or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

The efficacy of these pills is so well known, and their use so general, that further comment is considered unnecessary.

Price per box 50 cents and 25 cents, each box accompanied by full directions.

LIST OF AGENTS.
T. H. Dawson & Sons, Eastern.
Mayer & Salsbury, Eastern.
Dwyer & Macey, Greenboro.
Cannon & Vohell, Bridgeton.
Emory & Hopper, Centerville.
Russell & Nott, Millersburg.
July 21 1840.

COACH, GIG, AND

Harness Making.

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

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

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

NEW CARRIAGES.

made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, YORK WAGS, GIGS, &c. &c.

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

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS,
April 30, 1839. (G)

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

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

The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. McQuay, and having had the same newly and completely fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

THE STABLES belonging to this establishment have been extended and put in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

His CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

His BOARDERS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms.

The public's ob't. serv't
RESE MERRETT,
Eastern, Dec. 17, 1839.

New Spring Goods.

WE have just received from the cities a heavy stock of NEW GOODS, selected with great care at unusually low prices, which we respectfully offer to the public on terms well suited to the present depressed times. Our stock is composed of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

With many heavy Domestic Goods For Season's Wear.

DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

THE passage of the Teeth thro' the gums produces trouble some & dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their little babies afflicted with these distressing symptoms should apply Dr. Wm. Evans's Gum Syrup and Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.
Please shake the bottle when first opened. When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the syrup in a tea-spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup—it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Sold at 100 Chatham Street.

PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP

TO THE AGENT OF DR. EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Dear Sir: The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant from your Soothing Syrup in a case of protracted and painful dentition must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which as soon as I applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are coming daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my most grateful permission to make this statement to the public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. Evans's Soothing Syrup, in his family, (in case of a teething child, wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—N. Y. Sun.

A severe case of Teething with Summer Complaint, cured by the infantile American Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mrs. M. Phineas, residing at No. 3 Madison street, called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition being unusually threatened with convulsions, its bowels too were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came to her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street as there are several counterfeiters advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purposes for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons at any rate who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—Boston Traveller.

For sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Sept. 10, 1839. Eastern, Md.

DOCTOR EVAN'S Camomile and Aperient Pills.

DR. EVAN'S Fever and Ague Pills—Dr. Evans's Soothing Syrup—Dr. Good's Female Pills—Dr. Hux's Botanic Pills, &c. Entered according to Act of Congress, and are Vended ONLY at 100 Chatham street, New York, or by the Regular Agents—T. H. Dawson & Sons, Eastern, Cambridge—E. P. Lecompte, Princeess Anne—John H. Stewart, New York & Upper, Salisbury—Margaret Gentry, Centerville—Thomas Sutton, P. M. Denton—James Sangster & Son, Chestertown—N. T. Hynson, G. Hall, Norfolk, Va. E. E. Portlock, Portsmouth, Va. A. Duval, Richmond, Va. Mortimer & Mowbray, Baltimore, Md. Jesse Perry, Suffolk, Va. Lewis Johnson, Washington, D. C. Spotswood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va. John N. Bell, Winchester, Va. William Dorsey, Martinsburg, Va. Edward McDowell, Fredericksburg, Va.

GROCERIES.

Also, an Assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Martingales, Brule-leathers, upper and under Leather—together with a general assortment of

Boots & Shoes, HATS, CAPS, &c.

COTTON YARN. No. 4 to 16, Wetherill Philadelphia, White Lead & Paints, Linseed, Whale and Spermin OIL, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.—comprising in the whole an assortment not surpassed on the Eastern Shore, which they respectfully invite their customers and the public to examine.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN,
Wye Landing, April 7, 1840.

P. S.—On hand a stock of seasoned white and yellow pine Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Bricks &c. &c. with Ploughs & Castings at Baltimore prices.

Notice.

E. McCONNELIN has associated himself with Mr. Valliant, recently from Baltimore, and has made arrangements to have the

Neatest & Latest Fashions, and at all times will cut to order, and no disappointments shall occur. Gentlemen favoring him with orders shall be punctually attended to, and warranted to fit.

Mr. Valliant has acted as Cutter to one of the largest and most respectable establishments in Baltimore, and has given general satisfaction. He will devote his entire time to the cutting department.

NOTICE.—I forward the public with true-telling any person on my account from this date without a written order from me.

EDWARD CARTY,
July 4

BLANKS EVERY OF DESCR.

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ity of the Union.
With high respect, your obedient servant
JOEL BRANHAM
To Messrs. Skrine and others, Comm-
—Sandersville.

MR. CLAY—GENERAL JACKSON.
The first named individual, at the V
gathering in Nashville, Tennessee, took
upon to let out a volume of abuse upon
"Old Hero," Patriot, and distinguished Sen-
ator **ANDREW JACKSON**. Among other
charges, he observed: "How could it be ex-
pected when the high places in Govern-
ment were given to such men as Edward Liv-
ingston and Swartwout—the first a notorious
quaker, and the other the associate of A-
Sullivan in his baseable designs against the
Union?"

The "Old Hero," comes out with that re-
sponse, which conscious truth and justice al-
ways require:

In the Editor of the Union.
Sir:—Being informed that the Hon. Ed-
ward Livingston of Kentucky, in his public speech
at Nashville yesterday alleged that I had ap-
pealed to the Hon. Edward Livingston Secretary
of the War when he was a defaulter and known
to be one, I feel that I am justified in
making the charge to be false. I am known
throughout the country that the nominations made
by President to the Senate, are referred to


LEGISLATURE.				
	Counties.	Senate.	House.	Total.
North Carolina	66	130	180	310
Alabama	49	60	100	169
Kentucky	90	93	100	183
Indiana	87	34	100	121
Illinois	86	40	91	117
Missouri	59	34	97	120

W. GOLDSBOROUGH

Sep. 1—18

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By virtue of competent authority under will of Jacob Lockerman, d-e'd the subscribers offer at Private Sale, the following desirable property:



THE BRICK HOUSE ON WASHINGTON STREET in Easton, now occupied by Mrs. Cannon, with the adjacent lot adjoining. The first one house adjacent occupied by Wm. Bullen as a Carpenter Shop. The brick house adjoining the mentioned lot, occupied by Wm. B. Lockerman. The house now occupied by James Martin, Esq. as a Law office, and the vacant lot adjoining, and the house now occupied by Mr. Peter Todd, as a Dwelling, together with the appurtenances to the several lots adjoining. The above property will be sold very liberal credit. If private sale be not effected before the 22d of September next, it shall then be offered at public sale, at the front door of the Court House in Easton. This title of the property is indisputable. The terms of sale are known and the property shown upon application to T. R. LOCKERMAN.

**MARY LOCKERMAN, Ex'r.
T. R. LOCKERMAN, Ex'r.**

of Jacob Lockerman dec'd.

Sep. 118-40

late Albert H. Goldsborough to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and which is now enrolled in the office of the Clerk at Talbot County, in Liber J. L., No. 3, folio 524, &c. The Trustee reserves the privilege to sell said Lands in the whole or in parcels, as may be deemed most advisable on the day of Sale, whenever information will be given to those who may be inclined to purchase. The Terms of Sale are Five Hundred Dollars in cash on the day of Sale, and the residue in six, twelve and eighteen months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of Sale on said residue. On the ratification of the Sale and the payment of the cash purchase money, with interest thereon the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or theirs, a good and valid deed, or deeds for said Lands.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN, Trustee.
Aug. 25, 1840, to
N. 4. The sale of the above lands is postponed for the present.

NOTICE.
WANTED immediately a young lady to superintend a Fancy Store in Baltimore. Also four apprentices to learn the Millinery business.

For particulars a reference can be made to the Editor of this paper.

age, 5 feet, 2.50 3/4 inches high, of very dark complexion, large eyes and mouth and thick lips, a scar about 4 of an inch long on the back of his neck, recalled many years since, though, probably now effaced—in walk not loose a stringing gait and turns out his feet very much. I will give the above reward for his apprehension if taken out of the State, or \$100 if taken within the state and out of the county, and \$50 if taken in the county, in each case to be secured in the jail at Easton.

JAS. LE CHAMBERLAIN
Oxford Neck, Aug. 18.

Wanted to Purchase immediately.
20 to 30 Servants,

Of good character, of both sexes, from 13 to 22 years of age, slaves of the free, a very extensive estate in the city of New Orleans, where they will be well treated, and references will be given if required, that they are expressly for my own use, and not for speculation, and their cash price will be given on application to

GEO. SHALL,
at A. Griffith's Hotel.

Easton, August 18—4w

WANTED.—An apprentice to learn the Tailoring Business.

the premises are

A Two Story Dwellings
large and convenient, well finished with a good kitchen adjoining, barn, stables, carriage house, milk house, granary, store house, and other necessary buildings in good repair, a first rate system of water convenient, and pump in the yard—it is a good stand for country and merchant work, also for a country store. Those wishing to purchase will please call and view the premises, as there are many inducements seldom to be met with. The terms will be accommodating and possession given the first day 1st mo. 1841, with a clear and undoubted title.

BATCHELDER'S CHANCE.
Spring Mills Caroline Md, Suco. 18, 1840.
The Sentinel at Centreville will copy the above for six weeks.

4th REGIMENT, M. M.

IN pursuance of orders received from the Adjutant General, all persons in the 4th Regimental District, who may have public Arms in their possession, and who do not belong to any volunteer corps, are hereby directed to deliver the same forthwith to John Satterfield, acting quarter master of the 4th Regiment.

P. F. THOMAS,
Col., 4th Reg. M. M.

Auction Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has always on hand a large assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, consisting of the following leading articles: Fine and extra superfine wool and piece dyed **BLACK CLOTHS**, of Cooper, Brother & Co.'s make and finish; Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, Blue and invisible Green, some of which are very fine—superior black and other colored.

Cassimeres.

Tablet and Thibet gauge FLANNEL—4-4 Irish Linen, all prices; superior Scotch and Cote d'Azur SHIRTING LINEN; 4, 5 and 6-4 for Toler and pillow cases; 4, 5 and 6-4 Sheeting Muslin, of Hamilton, Watkinson, and other factories; superfine Eng. sh. Hamilton, Boston and New York Mills Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 6 and 8-4 fine and extra Superfine CASHMERE—10, 12, 14 and 16-4 Marcellier Quilts; do. do. imperials, plain and fig'd. Satin Vesting; Fancy Spring and Summer Vestings of the latest and most fashionable styles; Superior plain Summer Cloth; Extra patent finished crapes; do. Cashmerette a new article; Gambroon and ribbed Stocking; Russia and bird-eye Diapers; Damask Napkins; Russia and Damask Table Linens; Mousline de Laines; Chillys and Printed Lawns.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's best Paris-made Gloves, extra finished; Linen and Egen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Superfine plain and ribbed black and white English Silk Hosiery; heavy black and blue black Lining; green, dark, and light; cotton Hosiery; silk thread and cotton Gloves, &c.

JOSHUA T. ROSTON JR.
No. 47 Market St. six doors west of Gay St.
June 23—17. (Yellow House)
Aurora publish 1 year and forward bill to J. T. R. pr

RIDGWAY & HARTMAN,

DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
No. 52 corner of Market Space and Lombard street, (Formerly Water st.) Baltimore.

RETURN their thanks to their numerous friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and would respectfully inform them and the public generally, that they have on hand a choice and well-selected assortment of ready-made CLOTHING, ALL MANUFACTURED BY THEMSELVES, with special care and attention. Their assortment consisting in part of

FROCK & DRESS COATS

of blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, nutmeg and claret Cloth; blue, black, green and brown Summer Cloth Frock and Dress Coats.

PANTALOONS.

of blue, black, drab, and black ribbed CASSIMERE, also blue and black SUMMER CLOTH, plain and ribbed; plain lining, &c.

VESTS.

of super plain English black Satin; of do. figured black Silk; fancy Silk; black Bombazine; plain Buff and figured Valencia. Marcellier of every variety and pattern.

ROUND JACKETS.

of super green linen, white Irish linen, and French linen.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

An appeal to the true Democracy.

On the first of August next, a new series of the Political Reformer will be commenced. It will be forwarded to subscribers in all parts of the Union, weekly, at the unprecedented low price of Twenty-Five Cents each, until the Presidential Election—five copies for One Dollar—twenty three copies for Five Dollars—Fifty copies for Ten Dollars. The very extensive circulation which the Reformer has already received, enables the Proprietor to put it at this unusually cheap rate. It will continue, as heretofore, to advocate the pure principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, adhering to political freedom, and the rights of our country, with undeviating fidelity. No efforts will be spared in order to distribute the public mind of the various provinces of our political opinions, and in presenting the calm, unbiassed judgments of an intelligent people, those saving truths which alone can continue us in our upward and onward career of national glory.

The Reformer will steadily and zealously advocate the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and as zealously oppose the pretensions of the imbecile, superannuated old man who has been put in nomination for that high office by the federal abolition whig party.

The unparalleled low price at which it is proposed to be published, will enable all those whose names are listed to become patrons of the paper. Our democratic friends are earnestly requested to use their exertions in procuring subscribers, which they will please hand to their Post Masters, with the request that he should forward them to Washington City, or Portsmouth, Va. to Theophilus Fisk, editor and proprietor.

August 1st 1840

Notice.

E. McCONNELL has associated himself with Mr. Valliant, recently from Baltimore, and has made arrangements to justify.

Nestest & Latest Fashions.

and at all times will cut to order, and no disappointments shall occur. Gentlemen favoring them with orders shall be punctually attended to, and warranted to fit.

Mr. Valliant has acted as Cutter to one of the largest and most respectable establishments in Baltimore, and has given general satisfaction. He will devote his entire time to the cutting department.

June 2—17

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the FARM at present in the occupancy of Samuel Plummer, and occupied for the last two or three years by Mr. George Burgess. Said Farm is situated in the town of Menom, Tomlinson River and others, is about three miles from Easton and contains

250 ACRES

OF PRIME LAND. The terms will be liberal for Cash, or in exchange for Negroes, by application to the subscriber near Easton, Caroline county, Md.

EMUEL COUNCELL,
Agent for Wm. Council

Feb 25—17

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for the anti-slavery cause.

My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OFFICES to the REPOSITORY, where for my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market.

I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty-five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States.

And as the character of my use and use is completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.

HOPE H. SLATER.
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his

CARDING MACHINE

is now in complete repair, and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding Wool.

The prices for carding are, once through, six cents, twice through eight cents.

All orders left at the store of Mr. J. W. Chesnut, in Easton; Mr. Isaac Dickson, Dover Bridge, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankful received and punctually attended to.

The Wool should be put in good order. Having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN BEACHAM.
Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline co. Md.
June 9—17

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having commenced the business of Blacksmithing in all its various branches, a well known standard joining the Cartwright shop, Mr. Edward Stewart, and up to the latest of the London of Dr. Solomon M. Janney, offers his services to the Public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage.

Public's ob't. servant,
RICHARD P. SNEED.
Easton, Feb 11, 1840—17

Blacksmithing.

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

BLACKSMITHING

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

The subscriber is too well known he hopes, to be injured by any report gotten up, merely to effect his business, and assures the public when he determines on declining business, that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.

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

The public's obedient servant,
EPHRAIM MCQUAY.
May 28—17

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCK OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!

Dollars—millions of Dollars!

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

JOHN CLARK.
Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.
Dec. 4, 1838.

Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has received the latest

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,

and would invite his customers and others to call and examine for themselves.

His work will be done on the most moderate terms, and with neatness and dispatch, at his old stand opposite the Market House.

Reference.—Messrs. Loredy Russell and Chesnut.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.
May 5 1840.

Notice.

THE subscriber having been some time engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps, has now commenced the business in the town of Easton upon his own footing, and having supplied himself with the necessary tools and fixtures (heretofore now prepared to make or repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in, in the best workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Any persons wishing such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give him a trial, will please communicate their wishes either by call or writing—all which will be punctually attended to.

Reference.—Messrs. Loredy Russell and Chesnut.

The public's ob't. servant,
JOHN E. WOOD.

Easton, June 25—17

DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S

SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

PREPARED BY HIMSELF.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

THE passage of the Teeth thro' the gums produces a troublesome & dangerous symptom. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms should apply Dr. Wm. EVAN'S CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

00—Please shake the bottle when first opened. When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the syrup in a tea-spoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup—it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Sold at 100 Chatham Street.

PROOF POSITIVE OF THE EFFICACY

OF DR. EVAN'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To the Agent of Dr. Evan's Soothing Syrup—Dear Sir:—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant from your Soothing Syrup in a case of protracted and painful dentition must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was at length with convulsions, and in a family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup, which as soon as I applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgement public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON

A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. Evan's Soothing Syrup, in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—N. Y. Sup.

A severe case of Teething with Summer Complaint, cured by the infantile American Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mrs. M. Pherson, residing at No. 8 Madison street, called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition being momentarily threatened with convulsions, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the Syrup on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street as there are several counterfeiters advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for purposes for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons at any rate who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues to the benefit of their names.—Boston Traveller.

For sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, Md. Sept. 10, 1839.

DOCTOR EVAN'S

Camomile and Aperiens Pills.

Dr. Evans's Fever and Ague Pills—Dr. Good's Female Pills—Dr. Hays's Botanic Pills, &c. Entered according to Act of Congress, are Vended ONLY at 100 Chatham street, New York, or by the Regular Agents—T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Cambridge—E. P. LeCompte, Princess Ann—John H. Stewart, Snow Hill G. Upham, Salisbury—Parsons Gordy, Centerville—Thomas Sutton, P. M. Denton—James Sangston & Son, Chester town—N. T. Hyman, C. Hall, Norfolk, Va. E. E. Portlock, Portsmouth, Va. A. Duval, Richmond, Va. Mortimer & Mowbray, Baltimore, Md. Jesse Perry, Suffolk, Va. Lewis Johnson, Elizabeth, D. C. Spottswood & Robertson, Petersburg, V. John N. Bell, Winchester, Va. William Dorsey, Martinsburg, Va. Edward McDowell, Frederickburg, V.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing Wrightson's Patent Treshing Machines with chain horse power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will need but half the labor of horses which are used, and at the same time do as good work, their price, simplicity and other advantages the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this county; as they have to use and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the county.

The public's ob't. servant,
JAS. A. RIDGWAY.
Royal Oak, March 17—17

SHINGLES.

105000 CYPRESS SHINGLES

of the subscriber for sale, at less than he can be had in Baltimore.

Reference.—Messrs. Loredy Russell and Chesnut.

The public's ob't. servant,
JOHN E. WOOD.

Easton, June 25—17

COACH, GIG, AND

Harness Making.

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

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

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

NEW CARRIAGES.

made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES, GIGS, &c. &c. and a LARGE LOT OF HARNESS, both double and single, which they will deliver with or without the carriages. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servant,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
April 30, 1839.

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

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

The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. M. Dowell), and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

THE STABLES belonging to this establishment have been extended and put in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

THE CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

REPAIRERS will be accommodated by the shop, weekly, monthly, or year, on the most accommodating terms.

The public's ob't. serv't
RENESE MERRETT.
Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

FOR SALE.—As I intend going South,

I will sell that well known Schooner,

David Grieves,

she is now in good order, first rate outfit of Sails put on last spring, good anchors and cables. She has two lengths of berths and is in good order for Grain and Passengers. I will sell low and on accommodating terms. It is not sold by the 22nd of August I shall offer her for sale to the highest bidder at St. Michaels on Saturday the 22nd of August at 3 o'clock P. M. where the Schooner will be. Terms of sale 6 and 12 months credit with approved security.

JOHN H. HADDADAY.
Talbot county, Aug 4th 1840.

New Spring Goods.

WE have just received from the cities a heavy stock of NEW GOODS, selected with great care at unusually low prices, which we respectfully offer to the public on terms well suited to the present depressed times. Our stock is composed of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

With many heavy Domestic Goods

For Season's Wear.

A General Assortment of: Hardware, Castings, Cutlery, China, and Queensware, Earthen Wooden, and Stone Ware. A heavy and general assortment of stock of

GROCERIES.

Also, an Assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Martingales, Bridle-leathers, upper and under Leather—together with a general assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

HATS, CAPS, &c.

COTTON YARN, No. 4 to 16, Wetherill Philadelphia, White Lead & Paints, Linseed, White, and Spermin OIL, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.—comprising in the whole an assortment not surpassed on the Eastern Shore, which they respectfully invite their customers and the public to examine.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing, April 7, 1840.

P. S.—On hand a stock of seasoned white and yellow pine Lumber, Shingles, Lathes, Bricks &c. &c. with Ploughs & Castings at Baltimore prices.

NOTICE.—I warn the public from

trusting any person on my account from this date without a written order from me.

EDWARD CARTY.
July 4

LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscribers as agents for an extensive and highly approved Lime Stone Quarry on the Schuylkill offer for sale any quantity of LIME, deliverable on any of the waters of Wye, and have now on their wharf THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS stacked at 12 1/2 cts per bushel.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing, July 7

"The art of healing had its origin in the woods, and the forest is still the best Medical school."

BARON VON HUTCHELERS

HERB PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified and the body resumes a healthy state.

These pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, are the use of innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would and the mind to become so composed and tranquil that old age when it arrives will appear a blessing and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance,) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so composed, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver and other viscera they expel the bad, acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure out of the circulation, through the excretory organs into the passage of the bowels, so that the brisk or slight evacuations which may be daily regulated by the doses of the Herb Pills, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the same blood invariably becomes purified.

In all cases of Hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitations of the heart, nervous irritability, any weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, in digestion, loss of appetite, flatulency, heartburn, sickness, biliousness, chlorosis or green sickness, headache, hiccups, sea-sickness, nightmares, rheumatism, asthma, the doctrix, epur, apoplectic affections, and those who are victims to the most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of Dr. William Evans's Pills.

Nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, right, or left, back, head, dimness or confusion of sight, indigestion, alternate flushings of heat and coldness, tremors, vertigo, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans's medicines.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is the change of life; and it is then they require a medicine which will soothe their nervous system, and strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which removes disorders in the head, invigorates the mind, strengthens the body, improves the memory, and enlivens the imagination.

In all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bilious Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Faintings, Hysterical Headaches, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Nightmares, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noise in the inside, alternate Flushes of Heat and Coldness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, in every case, be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will soothe their nervous system, and strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. That medicine is Baron Von Huchelers's Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which removes disorders in the head, invigorates the mind, strengthens the body, improves the memory, and enlivens the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

For Sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Md.

PETER'S PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canada, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the Proprietor exceed twenty thousand; upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practicing Physicians, who are the most competent judges of the value of the medicine.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment, in the various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of greater value than are attached to this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless they have a supply always on hand.

They have never failed in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargements of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of Stomach, and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Constiveness, Loss of Appetite, in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing

THE WHIG & ADVOCATE.

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
TUESDAY MORNING
BY GEORGE W. SHERWOOD.
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—(larger ones in the same proportion.)

ALL communications to insure attention, should be post paid.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 28.]

AN ACT to provide for the support of the Military Academy for the year eighteen hundred and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, viz:

For pay of officers, cadets, and musicians, fifty-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars;

For subsistence of officers and cadets, forty thousand and four dollars;

For forage of officers' horses, three thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars;

For clothing of officers' servants, three hundred and ninety dollars;

For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visitors at West Point, two thousand dollars;

For fuel, forage, stationery, printing, transportation and postage, twelve thousand nine hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty-five cents;

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats, and fences, seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents;

For pay of assistants and disbursing officer's clerk, one hundred and fifty dollars;

For increase and expenses of the library, one thousand dollars;

For binding books, injured at the fire in February, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight and imported stitched, three hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, seven hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents;

For the department of engineering, five hundred dollars;

For the department of philosophy, seven hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents;

For the department of chemistry, seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-five cents;

For the department of drawing, three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents;

For the department of tactics, two hundred and forty dollars;

For the department of artillery, three hundred and ten dollars;

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commander of the corps of cadets at the Military Academy, shall be either the instructor of infantry tactics, of cavalry and artillery tactics, or of practical engineering and that his pay and emoluments shall in no case be less than the compensation allowed by law to the professor of mathematics; and that the pay and emoluments of the instructors in these branches shall in no case be less than is allowed by law to the assistant professor of mathematics.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the assistant professors of ethics shall be allowed the same compensation as is now allowed by law to the other assistant professors in the institution.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
R. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate,
M. VAN BUREN.

APPROVED July 20th, 1840.

COINCIDENCE BETWEEN THE PULSATION OF THE HUMAN BODY AND THE HOUR OF THE DAY.

The following is from the London Sun. You will oblige a constant reader, and one who has made the experiment, by giving it a place in your paper.—*Journal of Commerce.*

"Seat yourself at a table, having placed your elbow on the table, attach a piece of metal (say a shilling) to a thread, and hold the thread between the thumb and first finger, and allow the shilling to hang in the centre of a tumbler glass; the pulse will immediately cause the shilling to vibrate like a pendulum, and the vibration will increase until the shilling strikes the side of the glass; and suppose the time of the experiment be that hour at which I am writing—between half past six and half past seven o'clock, it will so strike the glass seven times, and having done so, lose it momentum and run to the centre.

If you hold it a sufficient length of time the experiment will be repeated; but not until a sufficient space has elapsed to convince you it is most complete. I need not say that the third must be held with a steady hand; otherwise the vibrating motion will be counteracted. At whatever hour of the day or night the experiment be made, the coincidence will be found the same.

A REMARKABLE.—The little paragraph which appeared in the Sun a few days since relative to the original Declaration of Independence in the office of the Secretary of State at

Washington, has elicited much of the veteran chirographer, Mr. B. O. Tyler, an interesting reminiscence relative to that document. All the Union is familiar with Mr. Tyler's fac-simile copy of the Declaration, taken by him in 1817, at which time James W. King, Esq., then clerk in the State Department, had charge of it more than twenty years. At that time it was kept enclosed in a tin case, and when the capitol was burned by the British during the late war, Mr. King took the Declaration, all the treaties, and as many other valuable papers as he could carry, and fled with them to Montgomery Court House, Md., thereby preserving them from the general destruction. When J. Q. Adams came into the State Department, he had the Declaration taken out of its tin case, elegantly framed, enclosed it in a mahogany case, and hung it up in the Secretary's room—the case being provided with drawers, by means of which any one could see the original. The splendid full-length portrait of Washington, by Stewart, owes its preservation from the conflagration to Mrs. Madison. When that heroine saw the capitol in flames, she took her carving knife and cut the portrait out of the frame in which it hung, rolled it up and got into her carriage and drove with it to Montgomery Court House, where it, with the public documents, was preserved.—*N. Y. Sun.*

From the Old Dominion.

GEN. HARRISON'S SOLILOQUY.

Air.—"Jim Brown."

I live in a "log cabin," in the State of Ohio,

I drink "hard cider" and roast "livers by the fire;

I ask what de whiggies say to git de peoples vote,

But if dey'd only tell de truth dey'd neber keep a log.

For I live in a big house, as rich as any man,

And I have horses, and cattle, and plenty of good land.

I know I am berry old, but for all that I'll run,

I'll hab to go on crutches to git to Washington.

De niggers dey will help me as long as dey can stand,

Because I am de leader of de Abolition band.

O, I am as brave a white man as ebery you did see,

To lead de whiggies on to death, but not to victory.

De niggers in de country dey are berry fond of me,

Because I tried my berry best to get 'em all set free.

I wanted all de money dat belong'd to Uncle Sam,

To go towards de freeing ebery nigger in de land;

But if ebery I got President I'll sure to set 'em free,

Because I loves dem all, and dey all loves me.

I have de wages of de faithful country squire, and a mighty show—

Kicked up a mighty fuss for to mock de old hero;

De niggers dey hab some old "coon skins, and a parcel of old gourds,

And an old "log cabin" all cover'd in with boards.

—Dey used a heap of CLAY for to plaster up old Tippecanoe!

Some barrels of "hard cider" for de whiggies all to sip;

Dey hab a heap of spouting, and de specifying too,

To tell de people all about de brave "Old Tippecanoe."

I know dat I am mighty brave, but den I am not poor—

Dey tell more about myself dan I eber know before;

I tink dey are a set of fools for making all dis fuss,

For dey shan't neber hab an office when I git to Washington.

QUESTIONS FOR THE FEDERAL WHIGGS.

We find in the "New Era" the following questions addressed to the Feds, which will we think puzzle them right smartly to answer satisfactorily. We hope our Democratic friends will put these questions to the Feds, and insist upon full and explicit answers.

Why did real estate, which cost, in 1816 \$1,500,000, bring only \$500,000 in 1819? Was it the want of a U. S. Bank?

Why was it that flour sold for from twelve to thirteen dollars per barrel in 1817, and only four and a half in 1819? Was it General Jackson's tinkering with the currency?

Why were our imports sixty millions more than our exports in 1816? Was it the "specie humbug?"

Why were thousands and tens of thousands thrown out of employment in 1816 and 1819? Was it the "Sub-Treasury?"

Why was it that in 1816 and 1817 wild and reckless speculations were engaged in, and a wanton extravagance and luxury the order of the day? Was it the "want of paper money?"

Why was it in 1816, '19, '20 and '21 our banks, our merchants, and our manufacturers, from Maine to Georgia, were all involved in common bankruptcy? Was it the "administration of Martin Van Buren?"

Why were the exchanges more deranged in 1818 and the three subsequent years, than they were before, or have been since? Was it the "want of a great regulator?"

It was formerly said, that the traveling equipage of an Arkansas gentleman, consisted of a Bowie knife, a pack of cards, a pair of pistols, and one shirt. This has been rivalled by the modern whig orators. Their equipage consisting of a barrel of hard cider—a gourd and a con skin—and sometimes a hunting skin to conceal the ruffles and gold breast pin.—*Virginia.*

A PATRIARCHAL PLOUGHMAN.—A foreign paper states that a short time ago an inhabitant of the village of St. Daniel, in the Creuse, desired one of his sons, who is seventy-nine years of age, to have the horses put to the plough, and went into a field with it, accompanied by his family. He then held the plough, and when he had worked for some time, sat taking off his hat "My children, let us return thanks to God. Tell your friends that your ancestor, after his hundredth year, ploughed the field which gives you subsistence. I yesterday reached my hundredth year."

Candid men of all parties, read the following extracts from the SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

(OF MASSACHUSETTS—A WHIG.)

Delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, in reply to Mr. OGLE of Pennsylvania;—written out by himself and published in the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Chairman, it can only be necessary to review the remarks of the member to show the absurdity of their intended application. While he condemns the extravagance of the furniture, he is silent in respect of the appropriations through which it was procured. These appropriations are the grants of legislation by the Representatives of the People.—Whose was the work constructing the costly mansion, and to what end was it reared? More than forty years have now elapsed since the building was erected, at the charge of more than half a million of dollars to the nation; and from that time to the present it has been occupied in the manner in which it is now used. Congress, through all this intervening period, have voted the sums for furnishing the house, as they had previously done for its construction. If it were intended that the occupant should himself provide the furniture, wherefore these grants? They commenced before the house was first taken possession of by the elder Adams, and the occasions for further supplies have since been voluntarily anticipated upon every succession to the Presidency. Besides, the spacious halls and lofty ceilings of such a mansion require much which would be suited to no other residence. The reasonableness of compelling a President elect to an outlay exceeding his annual salary in the purchase of furniture for a house, the occupancy of which he has not the election to refuse; and the tenancy of which, at the expiration of every four years, is at the disposal of the popular voice, with the certainty of a sacrifice upon the cost of the property in the attempt to dispose of it for any other place or use, cannot gravely be contended for. The credit of the country itself would suffer by such an arrangement; for either the officer, by the absorption of his salary in the purchase of suitable and sufficient furniture for the house, would be deprived of the appointed means for his proper support in the office, or by the neglect in such provision, would exhibit to the world in his public station, the discreditable contrast of magnificent apartments meanly furnished or scantily furnished with whatever was appropriate to their occupation. It is a great mistake to suppose that these accommodations are for the personal relief, or to the private advantage of the President. He is made by them, and by the amplitude of his salary, emphatically the host of the nation. His guests are the guests of the People. The Executive mansion is the place for their reception.—This house of the People is the sitting position in which, in the position of their Chief Magistrate, they receive from the Representatives of other People the homage due to the sovereignty of this great Republic. Here ambassadors and ministers; the accredited messengers from the proudest and most powerful, the enlightened and most refined kingdoms of the earth are received and entertained in the name of the hospitality of the nation! And here, too, the courtesies of official station are exchanged between the high functionaries of the Government, and extended to all classes of the citizens. The house, it is well known, is open to all, and is daily visited by many. Is it too much then, that the place and its appendages are beyond the requirements of private station? I venture the assertion, that so far as the personal interest of the President is concerned (I speak not of the present incumbent, but whoever has been or may be in the office), it would be preferable to him to occupy, at his own cost, a smaller and more humble dwelling, than to submit to the inconvenience and heavy exactions which his required residence in the Executive mansion necessarily imposes. Sure I am that, in a pecuniary point of view, it would be much better for any incumbent in the office to receive ten thousand dollars, and furnish his habitation, than with twenty-five thousand to maintain the style of living and public hospitality which every President in succession has deemed but in conformity with the design, as well as the liberality of present provisions.

But the member complains of it as a monstrous abuse, that the President of the United States, in addition to his salary and the use of a furnished house, should have the grounds about the latter kept in order at the public expense.—He says the President ought to furnish his own house, and employ his own gardener, as his salary is amply sufficient. I have only to add what I have before said on the subject, that such has not been the judgement or the pleasure of the people. For forty years, their Representatives sitting in these halls, without division in sentiment or vote, have provided the house, supplied the furniture, directed the enclosure and improvement of the grounds, and required their occupation by the Chief Magistrate.

In respect to the grounds about the President's house, they, in common with those around the Capitol, are always open to the Public. They have been laid out, ornamented at the public charge, and if not "cared

by Congress will soon become a neglected and unsightly waste. The President has no motive to the expense of their improvement. Like the spacious walks and cultivated borders of the beautiful estate within which we are situated, they are for the enjoyment of the People, and the frequency of resort to them, and the freedom with which they are used, is deemed how little they are rewarded as private property. They are, indeed, accessible to all, and I would recommend to the member, a pleasant expedient, to repair to this retreat, and indulge the meditation to which it invites.

Again: It is made a heinous offence in that addition to all which is now in and about the house, I gave notice to the committee of which I am a member, would propose, at the present session, a small appropriation for one of the rooms, which frequently in use, and which is now entirely destitute of furniture. The bill which contains that appropriation has since been reported from the committee, and gives now hundred dollars for the purchase of furniture, of American manufacture, for the ante room to the President's parlour.—The member objects that this is altogether unnecessary, and the reason he assigns for this opinion is as singular as the objection is extraordinary in itself. "In the rooms of princes," says the member, "officers are kept standing until they are admitted to an audience."—When I addressed this committee on a former day, I described this room as the apartment in which officers, whether for ceremony or business, were shown previous to their introduction to the President. Here they dispose of their over garments in all weather and season, and wait, if need be, the previous consent of the President and in this room is not the accommodation of a mirror, a table, or a chair. Whatever may be observed in the courts of Europe, the habit of princes in the treatment of subjects—of which I profess to be but poorly advised—it strikes me as hardly better than that which they should be quoted in Republican America as if rules to be adopted by the regulation of intercourse between independent, enlightened citizens, and elective officers. The courts of Europe, forsooth! And such is the authority upon which this Whig from Pennsylvania, in denying a chair to his constituents, sits in the very house provided by the people for their own honor, and in expending for their more suitable accommodation. Because the princes of Europe keep their vassals in servile waiting upon their pleasure, is that a reason why a republican citizen of the United States should lack the comfort of a seat, while the President may be called from his table or his study to offer him those courtesies to which every freeman is here entitled?—It is not thus my democracy teaches.—The free citizens of a Republic are themselves sovereigns, and the measure of their right and the respect which is their due are not to be looked for in the conventional etiquette of courts, nor are they the boon of princes. If the constituents of the member shall visit Washington, and desire an introduction to the Chief Magistrate, and he dare to trust himself to accompany them to the White House, I venture to say he will be made sensible to the deficiency which the committee proposes to supply, and whatever may be his own views of subservience to the customs of Europe, the indignant expression of reproach which he would hear from those to whom he should offer such an excuse for any want they might witness, would bring conviction to his mind that this was not the country of princes. What himself a Whig, and proposes a conformity to the manners and customs of aristocratic power—aping the fashions of a royal court? Himself professing to be a Republican, and condemn that which respect for a republican people demands? Sir, I repeat, this is a poor concern to be made the occasion of so much clamor.—It hardly becomes the member, for such cause, to read homilies upon political consistency to others. The inducement to his gratuitous labors may be found in the narrowness of his own views, rather than in default of fidelity elsewhere.

He mistakes a small matter of mere business expediency for a great question of principle. Mr. Chairman, lest from the phenomena of his denunciation, any should be led to suppose an abandonment of party by me, I will even volunteer a confession of faith; and I here profess, testify, and declare, that I am no less a Whig than if I had never seen the Executive mansion; and that I am much to be confirmed in my steadfast opposition to the present Administration as though, like the member, I had the newborn zeal of a convert from Jacksonism! Sir, I am as thoroughly opposed to Mr. Van Buren as the member was devoted at one time to his illustrious predecessor!

There was one remark of the member from Pennsylvania, made and dwelt upon with apparent complacency, so extraordinary in itself, I was about to say so atrocious to my mind, in the only application which can possibly be given to it, that I cannot permit it to pass unnoticed. In referring to the furniture and cultivation of the grounds in the use of the President, the member said, "the receiver was as bad as the other man." Sir, we all know the words of the adage—"the receiver is as bad as the thief." And who is the receiver and the thief?

From the days of Washington, through a long succession of illustrious men, every President of the United States, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Ad-

ams, Jackson, and the present incumbent, have received the benefit of a similar provision in their official station. The house, the furniture, the garden, and the cultivated grounds have been alike the enjoyment of each, and at the public charge.

And who is the thief? The Congress of the United States, the representatives of the people in succession, through a period of more than forty years. These are the men who, by making the appropriations, in the sentiment of the member from Pennsylvania, plundered the treasury and robbed their constituents! Is there an individual within the sound of my voice whose cheek does not burn with indignation at the bare recital of the charge? Where were the sleepless sentinels of the people's rights, the guardians of the public chests, when these spoilers robbed it of its treasure? Was no small appropriation for one of the rooms, which frequently in use, and which is now entirely destitute of furniture. The bill which contains that appropriation has since been reported from the committee, and gives now hundred dollars for the purchase of furniture, of American manufacture, for the ante room to the President's parlour.—How happens it, indeed, that in the last Congress of which this Pennsylvanian, of more than Spartan virtue, was a member, no opposition was offered to grants precisely similar to those contained in the present bill? They passed without objection then.

[Mr. OGLE. No, a member near me says he objected.]

Mr. LINCOLN. Who is the man? I heard of no dissentient. If any had the virtue, at that time, to think it wrong, he had not the courage to make it known. Where is the recorded vote or a call even for a division upon the question? Sir, the truth is, such grants were thought proper on the original consideration of them, and subsequently of course and usual. If the people will no longer approve them, Congress must refer back, by legislation, to their decision; disapprove of the "White House," send the furniture to auction, and leave the President to provide for himself his place of residence and means of accommodation. When this shall appear to be the judgment of the people, I shall be found among the last to withstand their will.

There is another topic upon which the member has harped loud and long; the style and fashion of the articles which have been purchased under the appropriations. In my imperfectly reported remarks, to which the member so freely refers for a text to his folio annotations with the reading of which, for hours, he has occupied the time of this committee, not a single article was particularly specified or justified by me. Wherefore, then, does he attempt to make me responsible for such as he has chosen to designate, and for the extravagance of which upon the fidelity of his description only, he asks a sentence of condemnation? I did say, however, generally, I have already to day repeated, and now reiterate, that to a casual observer, the furniture appears neither too rich nor too abundant for the size and magnificence of the mansion, nor too good for the use of the first representative officer of a free and sovereign People. But of this I make no matter of personal controversy with the member. I understand him now to say that he has never been at the house. How well, then, it may comport with a becoming modesty, or sense of justice even, to denounce unseen that which prudent and honorable men have sanctioned, I leave for others to decide. He condemns the articles as the exhibition of aristocratic pride and splendor. I insist that whatever fault has been committed is with those who furnished the means of such extravagance, if extravagance there be—with the Representatives of the People, who, again and again, under every Administration, with a full knowledge of the manner in which the money would be expended, have voted the appropriation without restriction or qualification. I have shown that whatever reproach attaches to the procurement and use of such furniture it has been incurred by the head of each successive Administration.

Thomas Jefferson was once accounted a plain and unpretending democrat, and passed, in his day, for an unostentatious Chief Magistrate, and yet we have seen that the sum of \$29,000 was expended for furniture during the period of his Presidency; and this, too, in addition to the \$14,000 previously granted to his immediate predecessor. The purity and republican simplicity of Mr. Madison's life and manners have never, to this time been questioned, yet to the \$43,000 before appropriated, \$28,000 more were added to the royal pageantry in the eight years of his administration. Col. Monroe, too, was he a vain-glorious aristocrat? He has the credit, in history at least, of having resisted to blood, in the Revolutionary conflict, a Government of royal pride and arrogance, and, by a life devoted to his country, contributed as largely as any other to the establishment and support of institutions of equal rights and political equality—yet in his Administration a greater expenditure was made in refurnishing the house, after the late war, than under all his predecessors. What say you, Mr. Chairman, of my venerable colleague? Is he not a good Whig in principle, and a plain Republican in manners? And yet he received whatever benefit resulted from an appropriation of \$20,000, during the four years of his Presidency, added to the large expenditure made by Colonel Monroe. But think you my honorable colleague would have consented to this, with a consciousness that it was intended for mere empty display? or that, by doing it, in the language of the member, he was robbing the Treasury and fleecing

the people? Sir, my colleague had no occasion to make professions of honesty or respect for the rights of the people, to entitle his course of official action to the confidence due to eminent public service and distinguished private virtue. Of all men, he would be the last to indulge in matters of ostentation and vain show.

[Mr. OGLE. I deny that either Adams or Monroe ever had such trumpery as Van Buren.]

Mr. LINCOLN. And I undertake to say that during the Presidency of Mr. Monroe more "trumpery," as the member is pleased to term it, was carried into the Presidential mansion, than under every other Administration, to this time, put together.

Mr. Chairman, it was not my wish to enter at all into this subject. But upon the denial of the member now, I feel bound to refer the committee to the fact apparent upon the bill, that many of the very articles which have been pointed out as most objectionable were purchased from the appropriations of \$50,000 in the time of Mr. Monroe. In point of truth, they were procured by him, and for his own account, while Minister in France, and were afterwards taken for the Government; by appraisal, on his accession to the Chair of State. Ay, sir, this famous golden plateau and most of these gold spoons and knives, and forks, and vases, which have so bewildered the imagination of the member, and shocked the simple virtue of his heart, were the purchase of the Republican Monroe! And, in application to these even, there is a lesson of infancy, which may profitably be remembered, that "all is not gold that glitters;" for, if I am not greatly misinformed, the plateau, and spoons, knives and forks, are but silver gilded, and the golden vases but china painted!

But the monstrous extravagance of such things! exclaims the member. What is done with the vast amount of these appropriations? he enquires. Sir, I have not peered into the windows of the palace, or moused through the kitchen or the garret, to see whether people have got their money's worth in the purchases which have been made. This is not the province of the committee of which I am a member, nor if it were, would I perform the service. Does it require, he asks, such large amounts for more plain and necessary furniture? No, sir; nor is it to be supposed that, by the large appropriations which have been made from time to time, Congress could intend the purchases should be so restricted. Simple indeed, would it be, if I had shown (and a fool) who could imagine that, in the authority to an outlay of fifty thousand dollars, as in the case of Mr. Monroe, or of twenty thousand dollars, as in the administration of Mr. Adams, or thirty thousand, as in that of General Jackson, or twenty thousand for Mr. Van Buren, the ornamental was to be excluded. The schedules which the member exhibits may well excite his wonder. I know nothing of their fidelity. But the carpets and the curtains, the candle-labars, the ottomans and marble, the tabourets (tabby-cats, in the member's nomenclature) were all doubtless in the estimates.—They may be names of startling sound to an unpractised ear, but they are things of use and no uncommon appearance in many a private parlor.

One thing, above all, seems to have created amazement with the member. He has found, in his mainly and dignified research, an invoice of "cups and saucers" which were in the closet of Mr. Adams, and he cries out with astonishment at their number. What the need, he demands, of so many dozen cups and saucers? Sir, I will tell the member. They were wanted for a purpose which he could never conjecture; the hospitable entertainment of visitors and friends. They were a means, among others, of offering the courtesies of place to those who called upon the President as the Representative of the people. They were used for the refreshment of the nation's guests. To such as witnessed the noble hospitality of my honorable colleague, in his high official station, it need not be told how entirely the accommodations of the house were made but mere appliances to his personal liberality. Sir, I advise the member to study better the manners of the past before he prescribes a rule of conduct for the future. The public residence of the President of the United States has been, and should ever continue the seat of a generous hospitality; and representing, as I do, a free-hearted and liberal constituency, the incumbent in office, whoever he may be, shall never find in my vote an excuse for his neglect.

LOOK AND COMPARE.—The estimate of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress shows the total loss of Government since its operation to be

By Banks, \$34,973,722

By Treasury Department, 6,474,722

This shows the difference between the practical effect of Democratic measures and Federal measures.—*Buffalo Republican.*

OPPOSITION TACTICS.—The following gross imposition was calculated by the Whigs just before the Illinois election!

"A CHANGE OF THOUSANDS."—The Central Tippecanoe Club of Illinois have recorded the names of SEVEN THOUSAND voters in that State who have renounced Van Burenism, and are now the advocates of "Tippecanoe and Tyler."

What has become of the gold and silver promised by Jackson and Van Buren to the people.—*Madisonian.*

Some of it was melted by the whigs of Philadelphia into a dinner set, to adorn the table of Nicholas Biddle.—*Albion.*

ARITHMETICAL ANSWER TO OPPOSITION FALSEHOOD.

Mr. FURNACE, one of the most discreet and sagacious members of Congress, and who, amidst the turbulence of the last session, was in his demeanor, a constant reproach to whiggery, by the calm and firm discharge of his duty, so characteristic of Pennsylvania Democracy, has summed up, in the following brief statement, an answer to a thousand Federal fabrications.

From the *Doylesboro (Pa.) Democrat*. We respectfully call the attention of our readers to the following statement, which we copy from the *Norristown Register*, of the condition of the Treasury of the United States. Hon. John FURNACE is the member of Congress from that district.

To the editor of the *Register & Democrat*: DEAR SIR:—I have been requested by several persons to answer the following questions:

Is the Treasury of the United States insolvent, and the Government bankrupt?

Are there several millions of Treasury notes out more than can be redeemed?

Is there any money due or owing from any of the State banks, or from the old Bank of the United States?

Is there any money due to the U. States from any source by which those Treasury notes might be redeemed?

Was there forty million of dollars in the Treasury when Mr. Van Buren came into office? and if there were, has he now spent it all, and got the country into debt besides?

Believing it would be well to answer those questions through the columns of your paper, I submit the following statement:

In the fall of 1837, there was due to the U. States from about eighty banks, then believed to be solvent, the sum of \$3,166,192 00

In the fall of 1838, the am't unpaid by the suspended deposit banks was 2,345,535 76

In the fall of 1839, the am't unpaid by those banks was 1,149,904 00

On the 15th of July, 1840, there was still due from the suspended banks 563,019 00

Besides the above, there was and still is owing the United States Bank, for stock about 2,350,000 00

On the 3d of December, 1839, the amount of outstanding Treasury notes was 2,750,000 00

About the first of July, 1840, the amount of outstanding Treasury notes, of the old emission, was \$324,633; of the new emission, \$1,595,034, making the whole outstanding on the first of July, 1840, 2,129,717 00

In answer to the last question, I will merely say that there was not forty millions of dollars in the Treasury when Mr. Van Buren was inaugurated. By an act passed June 23d, 1836, the money to be in the Treasury on the first of January, 1837, (reserving five millions of dollars), was directed to be distributed in proportion to the representation of the several States, and deposited with the said States, Van Buren did not come into office, until March, 1837.

From the above statement, which I believe to be correct, you may, I think, easily discover, that the Government is not insolvent; that the money owing by the banks, is, in itself, sufficient to redeem all the Treasury notes; that the sum of \$5,000,000, reserved by the act of June, 1836, to remain in the Treasury on the first of January 1837, is less than the amount due from the banks at the time Van Buren came into office. The above statement shows also that the United States Bank owes four times as much as all the other banks together.

Yours, J. FURNACE.

August 12, 1840.

A LOOKER ON.—It is an old saying, and generally conceded to be true, that those who "look on see more than those who are engaged in any game." The New York Signal being a neutral print, may be considered as a "looker on," and therefore, an impartial witness,—here what the Signal says about the complexion of affairs "since the late elections have taken place."

"Illinois, Missouri, and Alabama, have gone by considerable majorities for the administration. They have not changed their political ground, though as much cannot be said for Connecticut, Rhode Island, Louisiana, and North Carolina. The result in the latter state is more surprising than it is in Kentucky."

It is better to avoid speculations on the great result. Such is the deceitful character of the state local elections, that we should not be much surprised if any two of the last mentioned states should give Van Buren small majorities. The confidence of the whigs is so great that they shall carry New York, that it is very probable they will not. And if they lose this state their cause is utterly ruined."

From the *Globe*.

Extract of a letter from an old gentleman who was an officer with Gen. Harrison in the last war, now residing in the northern part of Illinois, to a gentleman in this city, dated

"August 19, 1840.

"You will see by the papers that Illinois can't be galled by log cabin fooleries. The great Springfield gathering has had an excellent effect. Mr. Van Buren will gain strength every day, from this until November next. I have not the remotest doubt of his success. The news that I receive almost daily from New York, is most cheering; scarcely a doubt remains of that State. Set down New York and Pennsylvania for Van Buren."

"The Whigs of Chicago say the old sorcerer shall not pass without notice. That is just what I want, they are aware, however, that I know too much of Harrison as a military chieftain."

INDIANA—FEDERAL LOSS.—The crowing of the federal priests about their great gains in Indiana, turns out to be all crow and no gain. The Indiana Democrat of the 21st instant, says: "According to the Indiana Journal and to the Spirit of '76, (both whig papers), the whole number of votes cast in 1840 (this year) was 109,554. In 1836 the whole votes cast was 73,768, making an increase this year of THIRTY SIX THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY SEVEN. Harrison's majority in 1836 was 5803; Bigger's majority in 1840 is, according to the Journal and the Spirit, 5873, making a decrease in the whig majority of 225, notwithstanding the increase in the popular vote of thirty six thousand."

Another Virginian in the field.—The Alexandria Advocate says, JOHN S. BARBOUR, Esq., late one of the most prominent Whigs in Virginia, made application through his friends, to be permitted to reply to B. W. Leigh, in Warrenton, at the Federal City drinking, but was refused. The reason is plain; Mr. Barbour has quit the party; he is one of the best informed politicians of the day—he is gifted with an eloquence more powerful than a two-edged sword—and whatever cause he espouses, finds in him an advocate of rare abilities. He carries a diat that never misses fire. He knows Gen. Harrison well; served with him in Congress. He knows what opinions he advocated then. Mr. B. was then, as he is now, a Democrat, and he and Gen. H. were opposed then as they are now.

ALL BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

A POSER.—At a meeting of the whigs at the log cabin in this town last week, a gentleman from Burlington, Vermont, being called upon to make a speech, commenced by saying that he was a Federalist of the old school, and that he was not ashamed to own it; that he was an advocate of log cabins, and had the honor of selecting the spot for the erection of one at Burlington. "And where gentlemen, (said he) do you suppose it was?" The most proper of all other places—the identical spot on which the effigy of Thomas Jefferson was hung, whipt and burnt during his administration."—*Saratoga Sentinel*.

MR. VAN BUREN & THE STANDING ARMY HUMBUG.

Extract from Mr. Van Buren's letter to citizens of Elizabeth City county, Va.

"If I had been charged with the design of establishing among you, at the public expense, a menagerie of two hundred thousand wild beasts, it would not have surprised me more, nor would it, in my opinion, have been one jot more preposterous."

STRIKING COINCIDENCE.—The three great conventions in this country, which made no publications of principles "for the public eye," were 1st. The Hartford blue-light convention. 2d. The Harrisburg whig convention. 3d. The Baltimore whig convention. The federalists are consistent in this matter at least.

St. Mary's County, Maryland.—The following is the Whig ticket for the Legislature in this county:—Win. Cond, Benedict I. Heard, John M. S. Causin.

Charles County.—John Matthews, John D. Bowling and George Brent have been nominated for the Legislature by the Whigs of Charles county.

Keep it before the Working Classes.—That while the federalists are moving heaven and earth to keep down prices; to prostrate the wages of labor and the products of the husbandman—they will go up. Prices have steadily advanced since the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill.

There is not a more contemptible reptile creeping on earth than a man who takes constant delight in defaming his neighbors. Such a creature never reflects the light of the heavens; it secretes and pours forth black gall and wormwood like the ink fish. Even if it is possessed of worldly goods, it enjoys them not, and envy, malice, low cunning, vituperation, vulgar language are its characteristics. Its tongue is tipped with pepper, its bosom full of aloes. Poor devil!—*Exchange paper*.

"TELL HOXIE TO SING."

A WARNING TO THE LESSERS OF LOG CABINS.—Many a poor man has been induced to hire the log cabins that the whigs are every where getting up, under promises from their committees and electioneers, that they would make a great deal of money, in selling liquors, cigars, &c. to people of that party, that would frequent them in large numbers. In some instances they have been as silly as to furnish whig committees with large quantities of "hard cider" on trust. It seems, however, from the advertisement of Sheriff Acker, (himself no stranger to log cabin junketing), which follows, that business has not been as brisk as was anticipated, or that the credit system has been too extensively adopted.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale, on the 19 day of August, inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Log Cabin, in McDougall street, a quantity of Liquor; Wines, Segars, &c. JACOB ACKER, Sheriff.

It is evident that the "CORRUPTION FUND" is giving out, and unless fresh remittances from England come to the rescue, a more extensive sale than the one above advertised must take place. The great conservative and Tallmadge organ, the New York Times, is about breathing its last, and symptoms of speedy dissolution are visible in other quarters. How many will be laid low, before the epidemic is arrested, time alone can tell. [New Era.

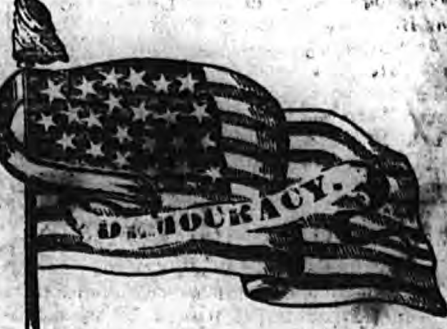
"THE SUB-TREASURY BILL."—The New Hampshire Patriot says:

"A blustering whig the other day, when told that the sub-treasury had become a law, swore he would never touch one of THE BILLS. His knowledge upon the subject was upon a par with most of his party, who have been humbugged upon that subject so much that they do not know whether the Independent Treasury is a bank, or some monster with huge claws (specie claws) and long sharp teeth to bite and scratch."

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

WILLIAM A. SPENCER, } Senatorial
HENRY G. S. KEY, }
CATHEL HUMPHREYS, 1st District.
EDWARD LOYD, 2d "
OTHO SCOTT, 3d "
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, 4th "
JAMES MURRAY, 5th "
WM. P. MACLEARY, 6th "
CHARLES MACGILL, 7th "
WALTER MITCHELL, 8th "

Democratic Republican Nominations
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

JAMES L. MARTIN,
WILLIAM W. LOWE,
WILLIAM B. WILLIS,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

ALEXANDER B. HARRISON,
THOMAS H. LEONARD.

The request of our Western Shore correspondents must be made in a different manner if he expects us to give it our attention.

JUDGES OF THE ELECTION.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Judges of the Election:—Easton, Benjamin Bracco, Samuel B. Hopkins, James Benny, St. Michaels, John W. Battie, John Kemp, Stephen Harrison, Trappe, James Chalmers, Samuel Connelly, Woolman Leonard, Chapel, Edward Roe, Charles Jump, Nicholas Rice.

The Democracy of Dorchester county intend having a "Fish Feast" on Saturday the 12th inst. near Cambridge, and immediately opposite the Talbot Shore. All are invited to attend, and "good cheer" is promised.

The Whig Candidates in Baltimore, are as follows:—For Mayor, Shepard C. Leaking, State Senator, Jas. L. Ridgely; for House of Delegates—Thos. Yates Walsh, R. Purviance, Sr., C. L. Leary, S. Collins, Thos. Sewell.

The Democratic Convention of the city of Baltimore has placed the name of Benjamin C. Preston on their Legislative ticket, in the place of Mr. Ramsay, who declined.

The Democrats of the State of New York have nominated for Governor, Wm. C. Bouck; for Lt. Governor, Daniel S. Dickinson. The Whig candidates are Seward and Bradish; the latter an open and avowed Abolitionist, and the former scarce a jot the less so.

We publish to-day Mr. Lincoln's speech in reply to Ogle of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lincoln is a whig, and we suppose his remarks, written out by himself for the National Intelligencer, will at least silence those small fry politicians whose intellectual capacities enable them only to talk about "gold spoons" and "silver knives and forks." That the President, has been wrongly charged with extravagance in furnishing the "white house" is now made apparent, and we hope every man who wishes to learn the truth will read this speech we publish to-day. Ogle stands sufficiently condemned to render him, as an authority, a subject of ridicule. We can say to some Whigs we wot of—"out of your own mouths you stand convicted."

OUR TICKET.

Messrs. Jas. L. Martin, Wm. W. Lowe, and Wm. B. Willis, were nominated on Tuesday last as candidates for the House of Delegates, and Messrs. A. B. Harrison and Thomas H. Leonard, as candidates for County Commissioners. These gentlemen are all well and favorably known to the voters of Talbot, and cannot fail to receive a cheerful and united support.

To the Democrats of our county, we would say, put on your armor, prepare for the conflict, delay not an hour, and let your

allying cry be action, action, action! Look at the condition of your state—overburdened with debt and threatened with direct taxation. Remember the unwise and reckless legislation of the Whig party when they held the destiny of the State in their own hands! Remember their acts of oppression and their deeds of political profligacy. Remember the condition of your State Treasury, and how the Whig party in open defiance of its bankrupt condition, passed laws to pamper political favorites, and to enable others, through means of Intemperance, to luxuriate in their ill-gotten wealth, while those who were despoiled of their honestly accumulated gains, were left to pine and languish in almost abject poverty. Freeman, remember these things, and on to the rescue of your rights! Proclaim aloud the injuries inflicted upon your gallant old state, by the Whig party, when they controlled her destiny, and cease not in your efforts until the cherished cause of "State Reform" is again announced as gloriously triumphant in Talbot county.

THE PROSPECT.

From every part of the State we have the most cheering accounts, and notwithstanding the efforts of our opponents; their "log cabin" and "hard cider" processions, song-singing, and uproarious boasting, we consider Maryland as safe for the Democratic party as any state in the union. We all remember at the gubernatorial election, that the whigs were confident of the election of Mr. Steel, and were largely calculating upon the prospects of a great jubilee to celebrate the event. But they were doomed to disappointment. The Democracy triumphed and whiggery became as dumb as an oyster. How was it last year. They were going to redeem the state. They made a struggle worthy of a better cause, but were again deceived, and doomed to defeat. We not only carried the state by a popular majority of 1283, but obtained a large majority in the Legislature. In the gubernatorial election of 1838, the whig majority on this shore was 472—the Democratic majority in the state, between 3 and 4 hundred! In 1839 the whig majority on this shore was only 206! and the Democratic majority in the state 1283! showing a handsome increase in the Democratic vote, and a majority sufficiently large to ensure the state this fall, if the Democracy slumber not at their posts. The whole vote on this shore in 1838 was 13,453, in 1839 it was 13,428. Upon this data we have every assurance in saying, that if our friends will come to the polls (and certainly no freeman will be so derelict in his duty as to refuse) we can beat the enemy ONE THOUSAND VOTES in the State, which we deem quite sufficient for all necessary purposes.

STILL ANOTHER.—We published last week the Hon. Littleton W. Tazewell's letter renouncing the Whig party, and expressing his determination to support Mr. Van Buren. We have now to add the name of Col. Elmore, a distinguished South Carolinian, who has heretofore been opposed to the present Administration, but now declares his determination to aid it by his cordial support. Mr. Elmore says:—"It is enough for us, that around him and with him [General Harrison] we find all those who have ever been, and will be hostile to Southern interests—the old Federalists, whose opinions are unchanged, the supporters of the United States Bank, the protective Tariff, internal improvements, the assuming the debts of the States, or applying the proceeds of the taxes to the purchase and colonization of the slaves. But above all, I believe he has neither the firmness, ability, nor force of character to fit him to exercise a control over his party. He will be a helpless instrument in the hands of every faction which may get the upper hand in his councils. He has not the power of resistance—always subjected to influences, he has consummated this condition of life by unceasingly disfranchising himself of the freedom of speech, and surrendering his opinions to the keeping of a committee who are carrying out the policy agreed upon at Harrisburg of keeping every thing dark. If to obtain power he submits to this, to preserve it he will do more. In short, he has been brought out by our enemies, who, passing by the distinguished men of confessed abilities and known opinions in their ranks, may be supposed to have elected him as their candidate, because of the weakness and feeblity of his character, each faction hoping to get the control of him if elected."

As the Whigs have accepted Col. R. M. Johnson's testimony as unimpeachable, and boasted so largely of his opinion of General Harrison, let them take the following evidence from the Colonel's speech at Chillicothe, Ohio.

"He has been acquainted with Martin Van Buren for twenty eight years; and that

for the last twenty years he had been on terms of the greatest intimacy—and it gave him pleasure to state that in the whole of his political connections he never knew one more upright in principle or of purer morals, and very few possessing talent of a higher order than Martin Van Buren. No stronger advocate of the war policy was to be found in 1800, and no abler defender of it in 1812, than Martin Van Buren. He spoke of what he knew and what he felt to be true, and which he entertained not the least doubt."

ALABAMA.

This gallant southern state has nobly sustained the Democratic cause. Notwithstanding the calculations of Talmadge and the Whig orators, she has doubled her popular majority for the Democratic party. Democratic majorities, 12,034—Whig majorities, 3,635—Showing a clear Democratic majority of 8,399, the largest majority she has given for years. The Legislature stands as follows:

Senate. House

Dem. 21 53

Fed. 12 47

Showing a Democratic majority of 15 on joint ballot, which insures the election of a U. S. Senator, and a large popular vote that guarantees the state for Van Buren and Johnson by an overwhelming majority.

A silly report has been circulated in this county, and elsewhere, that the Van Buren men of Delaware had despatched a special agent to Ohio to find out the truth of the charges which have been publicly alleged against Baer, the "Buckeye Blacksmith;" that he found them false, and on his return renounced the Democratic party, and with 50 others of Shyma, had given in his adhesion to Harrison.

Mr. Orr, the gentleman alluded to, gives the whole report the lie direct, and we intend to publish his letter next week, that the people may see how much dependence they can put in "Whig rumours."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Centreville Times of Saturday supplies an omission in its former notice of the Whig meeting in Queen Ann's, by saying "that an enlivening Tippecanoe song was sung from the stand by Gen. T. Tilghman of Talbot, and Mr. R. Alexander Wright, and Mr. James Tilghman of Queen Ann's county."

WHIG NOTION.—A cider barrel sawed lengthwise, inscribed "the cradle of liberty."

The New York Express openly proposes to stop business to affect the election. It says that politics should be taken up by every business man as a trade, and his money plied in it, in the confidence of making a profit on it in the result of the election. When it is recollected that the "Express" is a sort of by-authority Harrison paper, comment upon its course is needless.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

12 o'clock, M.

Agreeably to notice a large number of the Democratic Republican voters of Talbot county, met at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday last, to nominate three candidates for the Legislature, and two candidates for County Commissioners.

The meeting organized by calling John W. Battie, to the chair; Messrs. John S. Blake and Wm. Caulk, Vice Presidents, and the appointment of Thos. D. Singleton and Jas. W. Abbott, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being stated, on motion, it was ordered that a committee of eight persons from each Election District be appointed to select and report to the meeting suitable candidates for the Legislature and Commissioners. The Committee were accordingly appointed, and the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock.

2 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting having re-assembled, the Committee made the following recommendations, which were concurred in.

For the House of Delegates.

JAMES L. MARTIN,
WILLIAM W. LOWE,
WILLIAM B. WILLIS.

For County Commissioners.

ALEX. B. HARRISON for District No. 2.
THOS. H. LEONARD for District No. 3.

After the concurrence in the Nominations, Messrs. P. F. Thomas and Jas. L. Martin severally addressed the meeting in a very able and satisfactory manner.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN W. BATTIE, Prest.
JOHN S. BLAKE, } Vice
WM. CAULK, }
THOS. D. SINGLETON, } Secretaries.
JAMES W. ABBOTT, }

FOR THE PUBLIC EYE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE E. S. WHIG.

Sir:—Whereas it having been reported in the adjoining counties, Talbot and Queen Anne's, that I had declared myself friendly to the election of General Harrison for the Presidency of these United States—I have only to say, in reply to such assertions; that it is a falsehood throughout, and so far from my being the advocate of General Harrison, I consider him totally disqualified for the chief magistracy of this country.

JOHN A. SANGSTON.

Caroline co, Md. Sept. 2d 1840.

THE "OLD ROMAN."

We give below the letter of this good and great old soldier and patriot. The glowing feelings of the "Great Defeated," are glowing in his very heart, and in his agony of mind, and in order to rise from his own feelings, he has travelled to the resting place of the man whom the people love and honor, for the purpose, if possible, of annoying him in his peaceful retirement;—but it will recoil upon his head with a vengeance. The "Old Hero" generally makes short work of his enemies—his weapon is Truth—his aim his country's glory and welfare.

The Nashville Union says, Gen. JACKSON, accompanied by Major DANIELSON, came to Nashville on Thursday, and remained with his friend Gen. ARMSKROPE until Saturday, when he returned to the Hermitage. We have never seen the wise and brave old veteran in such fine health and spirits. While here, we had the honor to receive from him the following communication.

To the Editor of the Nashville Union:

Sir:—I have just read in the Banner of this day an article addressed by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to the public; the object of which is exclusively to excite himself for the calumnious assault he made upon my character, and that of Edward Livingston, deceased, in his speech to the multitude on Monday last.

In the Nashville Whig of last Tuesday's date, the paper selected for the publication of Mr. Clay's speech on that occasion, he is reported to have used the following language:—"He referred to the appointment of Edward Livingston as Secretary of State at a time when he was a defaulter, but said he presumed the President did not reflect sufficiently upon the tendency such an appointment would make." On the same day several gentlemen of the Federal Whig Party informed me that Mr. Clay had charged me with appointing defaulters to office; and since my arrival at Nashville a great number of my friends have stated that they heard Mr. Clay's speech on the occasion alluded to, and that he did declare that I had appointed Mr. Livingston Secretary of State when he was a defaulter.

With this evidence before me, I cannot entertain a doubt that the information on which I acted when I addressed you on Tuesday is correct, nor is it at all impaired by the imputation which Mr. Clay has offered to the public. Knowing the man as I do, I knew that he would resort to some artifice to cover his retreat from the position into which he had been thrown by his vain desire to qualify those who had followed him in the racoon and hard-cider pageantry of the day. Convicted of making an assertion which the records of the Senate and other familiar history proved to be false, he now attempts to qualify it by the following language:—"In arguing from cause to effect I contended that the appointment of Mr. Livingston was a pernicious precedent—that it was a virtual proclamation to all who were or might be defaulters, that their infidelity in a public trust constituted no impediment to their promotion to one of the highest offices in the Government. I did not attribute to Gen. Jackson a knowledge of the default. I went even so far as to say that he might not have reflected upon the consequences of the appointment of an individual so situated. I must now say that until Gen. Jackson otherwise asserts, I am constrained to believe that he could not have been ignorant of a fact so conspicuous in the annals of our country as that of Edward Livingston, Esq., as Attorney of the United States in the District of New York, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, defaulted to the amount of \$100,000." And thus Mr. Livingston was made to result, not from the fact that Mr. Livingston was a defaulter when he was appointed to the office of Secretary of State, but that he had been some thirty years before he would be easy to show from the life of Mr. Livingston that the default here alluded to was one which did not prejudice his moral character, or lessen the high standing which he enjoyed at the time, and has since invariably sustained wherever he has been known. But it is not my purpose to vindicate the memory of that eminent patriot and statesman. Every one can see that explained, as Mr. Clay now places his reference to that appointment, he fails to conceal his real design of leaving an impression on the public mind unfavorable to my character, and by a resort to facts which when examined are insufficient or imaginary.

He cannot say in an article which bears his signature that I ever appointed a defaulter or retained one as office knowing him to be one. Yet this was the impression which he sought to make on the multitude that were assembled here with him on Monday last. That he did then predicate this charge on the appointment of Mr. Livingston is proved by the testimony which I have adduced, but my exposure of the calumny will never reach, probably, those who heard its utterance. This was my complaint—not that Mr. Clay had not a right to argue (as he expresses it) from cause to effect in the examination of my official conduct, but that he had no right to pervert facts for the purpose of giving effect to slanders of Mr. Livingston and myself.

Taking the same latitude that Mr. Clay did in his speech, and in his answer to my card, or in tracing effects to their causes with an impartiality and justice which will slander neither the living nor the dead, it would not be difficult to refer the public to a far more numerous source for the evils of which Mr. Clay complains, than Mr. Livingston's appointments. This would be the extravagant extent of the Bank paper system; upheld as it has been by the Federal party in their efforts to make the schemes of the stock-jobbers and money brokers of this country and Europe. But I did not feel called upon here to vindicate the measures of the administration on this subject which have been so long resisted by the party of which Mr. Clay is the head.

Mr. Clay, when successful in the intrigues which made him Secretary of State, declared, "give us patronage and we will make ourselves popular." He has grasped twice at the principles of the administration of which he was a prominent member. He has made an incessant war upon every measure of my administration, and assailed the character of every public man who has not favored his ambitious pretensions. A valuing himself of the corruptions of the Bank of the United States, and of the disasters which have befallen the country in consequence of the paper money system, he now makes pious appeals to the people, concealing the real causes of their pecuniary difficulties, and instead of exhorting them to unite in maintaining the inviolability of contracts and reforming the currency, he tells them to make another Bank of fifty millions.

This certainly is not the man to come here and lecture Tennessee on morals or politics, and to pull down or build up the reputation of her citizens.

Mr. Clay seems to have considered that he was addressing a benighted people—before whom he might indulge his malignant disposition to slander the living and the dead without exposure, and whose passions might be appealed to by the exhibition of empty pockets and flags of new device, or the flag of the country, indicating adroitness to our lies in

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situations, but large representing the evil not
sions of the leaders of the various factions that
are united in the present war against the prin-
ciples of the republican party. I leave an im-
partial public to determine what reliance ought
to be placed on the statements of a demagogue
thus reckless of truth and decency.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Nashville, Friday, 21st August, 1840.

HEAR THE WARNING VOICE OF WASHINGTON!

The following are the warning words of the
father of his country to a Senator in the Mar-
yland Legislature. It is to be found in
Spurk's life of this great and good man.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 30th plu-
mo came duly to hand. To give an opinion
in a case of much importance as that which
has warmly agitated the two branches of the
Legislature, and which, from the appeal that
is made, is likely to create great and perhaps
dangerous divisions, is rather a delicate matter;
but, as this diversity of opinion is on a subject
which has, I believe, occupied the minds of
most men, and as my sentiments thereon
have been fully and decidedly expressed long
before the Assembly either in Maryland or
this State was convened, I do not scruple to
declare, that if I had a voice in your Legisla-
ture, I would have been given decidedly an-
tagonist to your opinion upon the general prin-
ciple of its utility as a representative, and the
necessity of it as a medium.

To assign reasons for this would be an un-
necessary and tedious. The ground has been so
often and so fully stated, that a place hardly
remains untouched. In a word, the necessity arising from a
want of specie is represented as greater than it
really is. I contend that it is by the substance,
not with the shadow of a thing, we are to be
benefited. The wisdom of man, in my humble
opinion, cannot at this time devise a plan by
which the credit of our paper money would be
long supported, consequently depreciation keeps
pace with the quantity of the emission, and ar-
ticles for which it is exchanged in a greater ratio
than the sinking value of money. Wherein
then is the farmer, the planter, the artisan, ben-
efited? The debtor may be, because, as I have
observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the
substance, and in proportion to his gain, the
creditor, of the body policy suffers. Whether
it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been
observed truly, leave no alternative. It must
be that or nothing. An evil equally great is
the door it opens immediately for speculation,
by which the least designing and perhaps most
valuable part of the community are preyed upon
by the more knowing and crafty speculators.

But contrary to my intention & declaration
I am offering reasons to support my opinion;
reasons too, which of all others are least pleas-
ing to the advocates for paper money. I shall
therefore only observe generally, that to many
people have suffered by former emissions, that
like a burnt child dreads the fire, no person
will touch it who can possibly avoid it. The
natural consequence of which will be, that the
specie, which remains unexported, will be in-
stantly locked up.

With great esteem and regard,
I am, dear sir, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

From the New York New Era.

BRITISH GOLD IN THE FIELD.

The following extract was published in the
Herald a few days since. It is from a wing
paper, and such comes as a confession from
the other side. All persons, all nations, from
the lavish use of money here, that the desper-
ate partisans of Federalism aimed at corrupt-
ing the ballot if they could not intimidate the
voters. The game was played out by the
wing city corporation in New York by hir-
ing political electioneers at an expense of
\$3000 to the city, and the distribution of "re-
flect" to 80,000 "out-door-poor." The Herald
says that after the establishment of a broker's
agency of a London house in New York, "the
next object was to obtain a political influ-
ence in the State government. 35- This was
obtained by the liberal use of money in elec-
tioning expenses during the election of 1838,
which changed the administration of this State.
The Wall street clique and their friends, if
estimated, paid out \$50,000; one half of which
was, in all probability, paid by the London
house, the head of which is now Chancellor of
England. 36- The result was the triumph of
the opposition, and from that moment com-
menced those gigantic systems of expenditure
which, if persevered in will involve the State
in an expense of \$80,000,000; all of which is
to pass through the hands of the clique and the
attendant business in the hands of their friends.

From the Chicago Democrat of August 19.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR ILL- NOIS.

THE HIGH COCK COCK OF HIS LEGS AGAIN.
DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT.—We have
met the enemy and they are ours. We have
carried both branches of the Legislature by
handsome majorities, and will have about
twenty three majority on joint ballot. In
November, Martin Van Buren, and Richard
M. Johnson, will receive a majority exceed-
ing 5,000. One fire more into the black
scholar, and the eagle, which they have chain-
ed, will flip her wings in the firmament of
Heaven, cheered on by the shouts of millions
of freemen.

MEMORANDUM.—The office of Major
General of the U. S. Army became vacant by
the death of General John Brown, during the
Presidency of John Q. Adams.—Mr. Adams
designed appointing Gen. W. H. Harrison, to
fill the vacancy, as being the highest in rank
of the General Officers surviving the war.
Henry Clay, then Secretary of State, inter-
ceded, overruled Mr. Adams' predilection on the
ground of Harrison's inferior qualifications,
and advised and procured the appointment of
Gen. Macomb. This fact, like a two-edged
sword, cuts two ways.—It cuts Harrison down
to a pretty low grade as a soldier, and it cuts
the hypocrisy of Mr. Clay's support of the Avail-
able for the Presidency.—St. Louis Argus.

MANUFACTURES.—Bicknell's Reporter
states as follows:—"American Manufactures
are beginning to move with rather improving
prices, particularly in woolen goods, of which
as well as cotton goods, our factories have new
and extensive assortments."

It is a fact, which the Federal papers
are very careful not to mention, that Ogle,
the creature that peeped into Mr. Van Buren's
porridge pot to see what he was going to have
for dinner, did not vote against one of the
terms of which he complains.
What a consistent chump!

A NEST OF COUNSELLORS.—Consisting
of sheriffs, magistrates, lawyers, doctors, &c.
of course, Majors, landlords, and other dignitaries,
who have been carrying on their depredations
over a large portion of Michigan, are likely to
be broken up in consequence of some de-
sires made by the wife of one of them.—Belt-
fist.

LOVE, FORGERY, AND SUICIDE AT VIER-
NA.—We have just received from our corre-
spondent at Vienna the particulars of a romance
of real life so extraordinary, that were it not for
the respectability of the writer we should be
half inclined to question the probability of the
occurrence.

Louis Scott, the head of a commercial house
in this capital, some time since deceased, hav-
ing previously committed a forgery to a con-
siderable amount. It was supposed that he had
concealed himself at Paris, and a warrant for
his apprehension had been despatched to that
city, his property being, in the meantime, seized
by his creditors, and his house taken possession
of by a bailiff. Early in the morning of the
15th, Scott suddenly returned to Vienna, and
knocked at his own door, at the corner of
the great market square. The person in
charge let him pass, but immediately he had
done so, he rushed to the first police station, to
communicate the circumstances of Scott's re-
turn.—About break of day the officer of justice
arrived, and finding the door open, rushed
into the bedroom where Scott lay. "Not a
step further," bawled out the culprit stretching
forth from the cot, "the door is a dead man." The
first who approaches me is a dead man." The
was spoken in a tone that showed the determi-
nation to suit the action to the word. The con-
sequence was that the house was soon cleared,
and the retiring party heard the bolts and
closed behind them. As they did not venture on
forcible measures, it was resolved to starve out
the lion in his den. The fortress was therefore
infested on all sides, no one was allowed to come
out, and none of the besiegers had the courage
to enter.

The affair got wind, the street became more
and more crowded every hour. So, passed the
morning. In the afternoon, about four o'clock,
Scott's affianced bride, Louise Alina, the
daughter of a great upholsterer, a young and
beautiful girl, came to the police office, prom-
ising, if they would allow her to see Scott, she
would persuade him to surrender at discretion.
The request was granted, and the besiegers
remained passively awaiting the event. The
throng still continued to increase, and night did
not separate them. At length, about eleven
o'clock, a shot was heard from within; a mo-
ment later, another, and then some groans,
and all was still as death. The door was soon forced
open. They found the first man empty; in the
second, two corpses, a Scott had shot his mistress
to the heart, and then himself. On the table was
found an empty champagne bottle, and the
remnants of a supper, proving that they had re-
galed themselves before the catastrophe. Two
doctors accompanied by a vast multitude of the
citizens, bore the suicides to the hospital.

"Give this relation without any glossary,
merely stating the bare facts."

SOMERSET COUNTY.—The Whigs of
Somerset county have nominated the following
gentlemen as candidates for the House of
Delegates: Dr. WILLIAMS, ISAAC D. JONES,
MR. NOAM RIDER and JOHN PARSONS.

INDIAN SUPERSTITION.—Near Fort Len-
senworth, in Platte Co. Missouri, is the grave
of a distinguished Potawatamie chief. The
editor of the Hannibal Monitor has often seen
members of the tribe standing in sad silence
before it. In the long summer nights, from
night fall to day break, a bird unknown ex-
cept by some of the woodmen, pours out a
melancholy strain of music. The Indians say
it is the "April bird," hanging over the tomb
of the chieftain.

"ALL CONSCIENTIOUS WIFE."—That is what
all Judge Thatcher, of Massachusetts, said to
Blount of North Carolina, when they were
members of Congress, at Philadelphia, and
when the latter challenged him to mortal com-
bat—"I'll consult my wife, sir," replied the
Judge, taking off his three-cornered hat, and
making a bow, "and if she is willing, I'll fac-
tor you with a meeting."

ATTENTION LADIES.—An infallible means
of destroying black beetles and cockroaches is
to strew the roots of black hellebore on the
floor at night. Next morning, the whole
family of beetles and cockroaches will be
found either dead or dying, for such is their
voracity for the poisonous plant, that they
never let out of it when they get it. Black
hellebore grows in marshy grounds, and may
be had at all herb shops.—N. Y. Ex-
press.

Advice like snow, the softer it falls the longer
it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into
the heart.

JOSEPH C. NEAL, Esq. editor of the Penn-
sylvania, has been nominated by the Van Bu-
ren Convention as a candidate for Congress in
the Second District.

DISTRESSING.—Much sickness is said to
prevail all along the Tennessee river. Many
farmers had deserted their farms and gone to
the mountains, and the crops in the river bot-
toms were "drowned out."

By the ancient laws of Spain, if a woman
could prove her husband to have been thrice
drunk, she might plead for a divorce from him.

A benighted husband says that instead of be-
ing his wife being one, they are ten for she is
1 and he is 0.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat.—The market has been steady
throughout the week. The sales of fair to very
good new Mt. and Virginia wheat have been
made at 90c to 100c, and occasional parcels of
strictly prime have been taken at 103c to 105c
and 106c. The same prices prevail today,
and we quote accordingly. A material portion of
the Mt. wheat which reach the market are of
inferior quality, and badly cleaned, and in these
cases are not so readily sold. The sales of old
Pennsylvania wheat have ranged from 103c to
106c cents in quality—sales at these rates to-
day.

Corn.—We note an improvement in prices.
Sales of yellow up to Wednesday at 52c 5/8 cents,
and to day at 54c 5/8 cents.

DEATHS.

Suddenly at the residence of his brother in
Ireland creek neck, NATHAN LEONARD, in the
52d year of his age.

Near Millington, in Q. A. county, on Tues-
day last, Mr. Edward Coppage.

Near Millington on Tuesday last, Mr. Spry
relict of the late Col. George Spry, of Kent
county.

In this county, on Tuesday last, (Sept. 1st),
after a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Hind-
man, in the 90th year of her age.

DRIED PEACHES WANTED.—The
subscriber wishes to purchase one hun-
dred bushels of dried peaches, for which the
highest cash price will be paid.
WM. H. HOPKINS.
Easton, Aug. 25—5w

CAROLINE COUNTY. Democratic Republicans Attention

You are requested to meet in
your respective Election Districts
on SATURDAY next, the 12th inst.
for the purpose of appointing 21
committeemen from each District
to meet at Denton on the following
Tuesday, to nominate three can-
didates for the Legislature, & five
candidates for the Levy Court.
Let every Democrat be at his post.
MANY VOTERS.
Caroline co'ty, Sept. 5, 1840.

ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there will
be an Election held in the several Elec-
tion Districts in Talbot county on WEDNES-
DAY the 7th day of October next, for the
purpose of electing three delegates, to represent
Talbot county in the next General Assembly
of Maryland, and two County Commissioners
for Districts No. 2 and 3.
JESSE SCOTT, Sheriff.
Sept. 8, 1840—3wG

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—The true
fairs of the Maryland Agricultural So-
ciety for the Eastern Shore, will hold their
next meeting at the residence of Tench
Tighman Esq. on Thursday the 10th inst
at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is
requested.
By order
T. TIGHMAN, Sec'y

SEP 8, 1840.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot County
will meet on Tuesday the 16th inst., to
appoint a Collector of the Tax. Applicants
will please hand in their applications to the
Clerk on or previous to that day.
GEO. W. SHERWOOD, CLK.
SEP 8 1840.

NEW GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOME.
HAVE just returned from the City with a
supply of GOODS, suitable for the present
and approaching season, which they will
sell at reduced prices.
SEP 8 1840—3w

FOR SALE.

I will sell, at public sale, on Thursday,
the 24th inst. on the Farm adjoining the Chap-
el, all the STOCK on said farm, among
which are eight first rate

MULES

and FARMING UTENSILS.

Terms.—A credit of six months will be given
on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser
or purchasers, giving note with approved se-
curity, bearing interest from the day of sale.
On all sums of one or more five dollars, the cash
will be required. A full and complete inventory
of the property.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.
M. and attendance given by
ENNALLS MARTIN.
SEP 8 1840

26th REGIMENT, M. M.

In pursuance of orders, received from
the Adjutant General, all persons in the 26th
Regimental District, who may have public
arms in their possession, and who do not belong
to any volunteer Company, are hereby directed
to deliver the same to John K. Skinner
at St. Michaels, or Cornelius Sherwood, near
Wye Mills, who are hereby requested to col-
lect them forthwith.

JAMES BARTLETT,
Col. of 26th Reg. M. M.
SEP 8 1840—3w

\$10 Reward!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the
17th day of August, a white boy, named
THOMAS ROWENS—he is about
15 years of age, well grown, of rather light
complexion, has a down look. Had on when
he left a linen roundabout and pants, and black
hat. The above reward will be given for the
apprehension of the said boy so that I get him
again. I hereby forward all persons from
harboring or employing him.

GALEB CONNELLY.
Near Hunting creek, Caroline co. Md.
SEP 8—3wpl

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the Farm adjoin-
ing the Chapel, formerly the property of
the late James Nabbs, Esq.—For terms ap-
ply to
ENNALLS MARTIN, Agent,
for Wm. Fife, of Philadelphia.
SEP 8 1840.

MANUFACTURING.

MRS. EMILY A. FAULKNER.
Most respectfully informs the Ladies of Easton
and its vicinity, that she has commenced
the above business at her residence on Dover
street, adjoining the residence of Doctor A. M.
White, where she thinks, with the assistance
of a young lady from Cambridge, (who has
been instructed by Miss Haskings,) she will
be able to give general satisfaction.
SEP 1—Geo3w

A Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale,
the Farm on which Samuel Plom-
mer resides, about two and a half
miles from Easton, adjoining B.
Touillou's, containing

250 ACRES

of Land. This farm is well adapted to the
growth of wheat and corn, and susceptible of
great improvement, the resources for which
are immense, as an abundance of Maryland
has been procured with convenience from different
parts of the farm. Any person wishing to
examine the premises will please call on A. M.
Griffith, at Easton, or the subscriber at
Denton who will show them and terms made
known.

Should the above described farm not be dis-
posed of before the 8th September, it will be
sold at public sale, at the Court
House door in the town of Easton, between
the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock,
P. M. of that day.
W. COUNCELL.
SEP 1st 1840.

PUBLIC SALE OF STOCK.

Will take place at the Haylands, on Thurs-
day 24th of September, if fair, if not,
the next fair day. There will be offered on this
occasion some young cattle of the half blood,
a young Bull twelve months old, of the Devon
and Durham Stock, some valuable Milch Cows,
a lot of Calves, some of them quarter blood, and
a lot of yearling Colts of the most approved
strains. Terms of Sale are cash. Sale to com-
mence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
W. GOLDSBOROUGH.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.
By virtue of competent authority under the
will of Jacob Lockerman, d'd the following very
valuable property.

THE BRICK HOUSE on Wash-
ington street in Easton, now occu-
pied by Mrs. Gannon, with the
lot adjoining. The frame house adjoining
occupied by Wm. Bullen as a Carpenter's
Shop. The brick house adjoining the last
mentioned lot, occupied by Wm. B. Faulk-
ner, Esq. as a Law office, and the re-
sidence of Mr. T. T. Tighman, together
with the appurtenances to the several lots be-
longing. The above property will be sold on a
very liberal credit. If private sale be not ef-
fected by the 22d of September next, it will
then be offered at public sale, at the front door
of the Court House in Easton. The title to
this property is indisputable. The terms will
be made known and the property shown by
application to T. R. LOCKERMAN, Ex-
T. R. LOCKERMAN, Ex-
of Jacob Lockerman d'd.

SEP 11 1840.

Branch Bank of the Farmers Bank

OF MARYLAND, AT EASTON.

THE Cashier of this Bank having lately
departed this life, a vacancy is thereby
created in the office occupied by him, which
the President and Directors desire to fill as
soon as convenient. A gentleman of respect-
able character, and one fully competent to
perform the duties of Cashier is required.
Satisfactory testimonials are expected to that
effect. The salary is one thousand dollars
per annum. Good security will be demand-
ed for the performance of the duties of the of-
fice. Any communication by letter from an
applicant must be marked (post paid.) The
appointment of Directors will proceed to make
the appointment of Cashier, at the Banking
House in Easton, on Wednesday the thirtieth
day of September next, between the hours
of eleven and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon
of that day.

By order,
THOS. I. BULLITT,
SEP 25—6t President

The Academy at Easton, Talbot

County, State of Maryland.

MR. SHANLEY, the principal teacher in
this Academy, intends to resign in a
few days, whereby the office will become va-
cant. The Trustees desire to fill the vacancy
as soon as practicable. It is the duty of the
principal teacher to instruct his pupils in the
Latin and Greek Languages, Mathematics,
Geography, English Grammar, composition,
and the rudiments of eloquence. Testimoni-
als are required from each applicant, as to
character and competency to teach the above
branches of education. Those who apply by
letter will address the same (post paid) to
Theodore R. Lockerman, Esq. The teacher
will be entitled to a salary of six hundred
dollars per annum, and the tuition money of
his pupils to be collected by him, without any
responsibility on the part of the Trustees.
The sum of twenty five dollars per annum, to
be paid by each pupil, in the amount of tuition.
The appointment will be made at the Acad-
emy, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of
September next.

By order,
THOS. I. BULLITT,
SEP 25—6t President

Very Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.
By virtue of the authority contained in a
decree, passed by Talbot County Court, as
a Court of Equity, the May Term there-
of, last past, the subscriber will offer at public
sale, at the front door of the Court House, in
the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day
of September next, between the hours of 10
o'clock, in the forenoon and 4 o'clock, in the
afternoon of that day, the following very val-
uable lands, that is to say, those several tracts
and parts of those several tracts of Land sit-
uate, lying and being upon and near the head
branches of Saint Michael's River, in Talbot
county, respectively called and known by the
names of St. Michael's "Fresh Run," the
"Forest" the "Addition," the "Range," "Gut-
tingham" "Nunam" & "Atkinson's Choice,"
and which now comprehend the several Farms
and Plantations called Hayland, the Mill
Farm, and Ben's Lot, estimated to contain in
the whole the quantity of

700 ACRES OF LAND.

more or less, which said Lands are particu-
larly described in a Deed of Mortgage execu-
ted on the eighth day of December in the
year eighteen hundred and twenty-four by the
late Robert H. Goldsborough to the Presi-
dent, Directors and Company of the Farmer's
Bank of Maryland, and which is now en-
rolled in the office of the Clerk of Talbot County
Court in Liber J. L. No. 8, folio 524 &c.,
one of the Land Record Books of said County.
The Trustee reserves the privilege to sell said
Lands in the whole or in parcels, as may be
deemed most advisable on the day of Sale,
when full information will be given to those
who may be inclined to purchase. The Terms
of Sale are Five Hundred Dollars in cash on
the day of Sale, and the residue in six, twelve
and eighteen months in equal instalments, with
interest from the day of Sale on said residue.
On the ratification of the Sale and the payment
of the whole purchase money, with interest,
the Trustee is authorized to execute to the
purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their
heirs, good and valid deed, or deeds for said
Lands.

T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.
SEP 25 1840.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A GOOD COOK, to one possessing accu-
rate qualifications, good wages will be
guaranteed to purchase a negro boy, of about
12 years of age for whom a liberal price will
be given. Apply to the Editor.
SEP 25 6w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Vend. Exponas
to me directed against Matthew Driver,
two at the suit of Daniel Newnam, and the
other at the suit of Thomas Hanson, will be
sold at the front of the Court House in the
town of Easton on Tuesday the 15th day of
September next for cash, between the hours of
10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said
day, the following property, viz: six head of
Horses, twenty head of Cattle, four beds, bed-
steads and furniture, one chest of drawers, one
Carpent, seventeen Windsor chairs, one pair
of Mahogany Tables, one pine Table, one pair
cast Iron stoves, one wash stand, one Horse
cart, two Ploughs, one Harrow, one spade,
two Iron forks, one Wheat fan, one Corn
sheller, one Buggy and Harness, the crops of
wheat and corn now on the land where the
said Driver resides, also the following tracts
or parts of tracts of land which he purchased of
Thomas J. Esrickson known as Abrahams
Lot, Mill Roads second addition and Gaugh-
ton, containing thirty five acres and nine square
perches of land more or less. All seized as
property of the aforesaid Driver and will be
sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs of
Vend. Exponas and the interest and cost due
and to become due thereon.

Attended given by
JESSE SCOTT, Sheriff.
SEP 25 1840.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the High Court
of Chancery held in the city of Annapolis,
in the State of Maryland, the undersigned as
Trustee, will sell at public sale on Saturday
the 6th of September next, between the
hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at Greensborough,
in Caroline county upon the premises, the val-
uable property heretofore sold to Mr. George
Hearn, consisting of

Four Acres of Ground, with

THREE BRICK DWEL-
LING HOUSES, a Blacksmith's
Shop, a Brick Store House, two
Granaries, and other improve-
ments in the town of Greensborough, Caroline
county, and adjoining the same property.

761 ACRES OF LAND.

more or less, as by a plat filed in the Chancery
office surveyed and laid down by Wm. Orrell
Esquire, Surveyor, and are lying and being
upon each side of the Choptank River, and are
in two or more farms, and is supposed a good
site for Great Mills or other water works; there
is said to be an abundance of fine Iron Ore in
the neighborhood—the decree authorizes me to
sell for cash, but for the accommodation of pur-
chasers, I will sell the above property for one
third cash to be paid down, and the remaining
two thirds upon three equal annual payments,
with interest upon the whole sum, to wit: one
third of the whole principal with interest upon
the whole sum in one year from the day of sale,
one third in two years from the sale with in-
terest upon the whole sum unpaid, and the
whole residue unpaid in three years from the
sale, with interest upon the whole sum remain-
ing unpaid. Bond with good and approved se-
curity will be required—and upon the ratifica-
tion of the sale and on payment of the whole
purchase money with interest, and not before;
the said Trustee will by a good and sufficient
deed, to be executed agreeably to law, convey
to the purchaser or purchasers, his heirs or their
heirs, the property to him or them sold, free,
clear and discharged from all claims of the
parties complainant and defendant and those
claiming by, from, or under them, or either of
them.

Persons desirous of viewing this valuable
property before the sale, I refer them to Capt.
Cornelius Conery, near the premises, who is
acquainted with the property and its location;
punctual attendance will be given by the Trust-
ee, and all persons desirous to purchase this
valuable property are requested to attend the
sale.

August 11—12
P. S.—Should the purchaser desire to pay
down a larger proportion of the purchase mo-
ney, it will be received.
W. H.

FOR SALE.

I will sell, at public sale, on Tuesday the
22d day of September next between the
hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M. that
valuable property, called

OAK HILL,

and for a long time the residence of the late
Jacob Lockerman—it is situated near the
town of Easton, on the road leading to Centre
ville, and contains the quantity of

14 Acres of Land, more or less.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE A
Dwelling House,
and all necessary out buildings.

The terms of Sale are, Five Hundred Dol-
lars to be paid in cash on the day of Sale, and
the balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, to be
secured by bond, with security to be approved
by the subscriber, drawing interest from the
day of Sale.

MARY LOCKERMAN.
SEP 25 1840.

150 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sat-
urday night, 15th inst., a Negro man
named CATO COOPER, about 34 years of
age, 5 feet, 2 or 3 inches high, of very dark
complexion, large eyes and mouth and thick
lips; a scar about 4 of an inch long on the
back of his neck, recollected many years since,
though probably now effaced—in walking he
has a swinging gait and turns out his feet very
much. I will give the above reward for his
apprehension if taken out of the State, or
\$100 if taken within the state and out of the
county, and \$50 if taken in the county, in
each case to be secured in the jail at Easton.

JAS. L. CHAMBERLAIN.
Oxford Neck, Aug. 18.

Wanted to Purchase immediately,

20 to 30 Servants,

Of good character, of
both sexes, from 18 to
22 years of age, slaves
for life, for a very exten-
sive hotel in the city of
New Orleans; where
they will be well treated, and references will
be given if required, that they are expressly
for my own use, and not for speculation, and a
fair cash price will be given on application to
GEO. SHALL,
at A. Griffith's Hotel.
Easton, August 18—4w

MR. & MRS. STREETER'S
BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Saroga, near Courtland Street, Baltimore

THIS Institution was established by Wm. Hambleton, Esq., in 1831, under the most favorable auspices. It has an elevated situation, in the most beautiful and pleasant part of the city, and the liberal plan on which it has been conducted has secured an unprecedented patronage.

The arrangements of the whole establishment have been made solely with a view to facilitating the business of instruction, and to the comfort of the pupils; the CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS is of the most perfect structure and equal in extent to that of most colleges in the country, and the library, cabinet of minerals &c., are sufficiently large to meet all the wants of the pupils for purposes of reference and examination.

The course of instruction is systematic and thorough, embracing all the elements of a solid education, together with those lighter accomplishments, which impart a polish to female manners and a charm to female intellect. With the domestic arrangements of the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, the Principal is confident that all will be abundantly satisfied. Their regulations are strict yet mild, and such as cannot but meet the wishes of every parent.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, which is at present regarded as an essential branch in a scientific and polite education, receives particular attention in this Institution. In most seminaries, the lessons are limited to three times a week; but in this, the French is one of the daily and special studies of the school. "Conversations" are also held at stated periods, at which all the students of French are expected to attend.

A regular course of Lectures is given on CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, illustrated by the splendid apparatus belonging to the Institution; besides which lectures are delivered from time to time on such literary and scientific subjects as will illustrate the course of study and impart general instruction.

The scholastic year commences on the first Monday in September and closes on the fifteenth of July following.

Application for further information, or for admission, may be made by letter to Mr. S. or at the Institution.

For the satisfaction of those not acquainted with Mr. & Mrs. S., the following gentlemen are referred to, most of whom have had daughters under their charge during the past year.

Rev. Dr. Johns. Chas. R. Carroll Esq.
John Glenn Esq. Chas. F. Mayer, Esq.
John B. Morris, Esq. Hugh W. Evans, Esq.
C. C. Jamison, Esq. J. J. Donaldson, Esq.
Edw. Hinkley, Esq. Wm. McCoskey, Esq.
Aug 18 1840. 6r.

DENTISTRY.
GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS,
OF VIRGINIA,
DENTAL SURGEON.

Invites the attention of the public to one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced to their notice, being an extremely simple mode of extracting Teeth, by which the patient is saved the greater part of the pain usually attendant on the ordinary method of extracting, whilst its safety is so remarkable that no injury can be inflicted on the jaw bone or gums. The advertiser assures the public that he can extract teeth by this system, no matter if they be of the largest size or decayed, with the application of one third the power ordinarily employed in such operations, and he invites the citizens of Easton and the surrounding country, to call and examine his proof in favor of what is here asserted.

He also offers his services to the public; as being in most cases, able to save entirely such decayed and aching teeth, as they may fear must be extracted. His success in so doing, and finally saving many valuable teeth in an extensive practice in some of the principal Northern and Southern cities, has been so decided, that he can, under his skill as a Dentist, be useful to them.

He will also cleanse, plug, and insert Teeth upon springs or fangs, on the most approved plan, and cure inflammation and soreness of the gums, giving them a healthy action which will improve the breath and taste.

For testimonials and prices for operating too, he will be glad to furnish.

Having procured comfortable rooms at Mrs. Donnan's, he may be consulted at all hours of the day.

He refers to Dr. T. Thomas and Dr. Sol. M. Jenkins.

He will remain in Easton only a few days.

Easton, August 1, 1840.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber, will dispose of that well known farm called "LITTLE DOVER" on which he now resides. It is situated about 3 miles from Easton, and is convenient to water communication to Baltimore or elsewhere, being within 3 of a mile from the great Choptank. It contains about

227 ACRES of land, with a sufficiency of wood. It abounds with small easily obtained, and possesses advantages which render it a desirable purchase.

The improvements are ample & in very good condition. The terms will be moderate. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view for themselves.

The meadow lands attached to it are not inferior to any in the county.

JOSEPH B. PERRY.
(G)

July 14 1840.

The Greatest of Human Bone-aches FOR ALL PAINFUL DISEASES AND BAD COUGHS.

Gelick's Matchless Sanguine.
ONLY For Sale by the subscriber in this county, at the Post Office in Easton. A fresh supply just received.

HENRY THOMAS.
August 11, 1840.

SHINGLES.
105000 PRESS SHINGLES of superior quality, for sale by the subscriber for Cash, at less than they can be had in Baltimore.

RICH'D. THOMAS
Easton, June 23—4

Easton & Baltimore Packet.
THE SCHOONER
HARP

HAVING been put in complete order, has commenced her trips, and will continue to run regularly throughout the season between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, Baltimore, on every Wednesday at the same hour, weather permitting. Passengers will be accommodated at all times in the best manner, and every exertion made to insure their safety & comfort.

The subscriber has employed Mr. WIL LIAM JENKINSON, at Easton Point, as Clerk and Receiver, (where he has in good order, the granary formerly occupied by Capt. Robert Leonard), also, Messrs. JAS. BARROL & SONS, in Baltimore, as agents for the sale of Grain and all other articles shipped by him, and not otherwise consigned.

Orders for freight will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, either at the subscriber's office at Easton Point, or at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Sons.

The commander of the HARP, Capt. ELIAS TAYLOR, has been long and favorably known to the subscriber, as a sober, honest, and careful man, and the Messrs. BARROLL and JENKINSON are too well known to require any remark from me.

Passage and fare \$2.00—Freight at the usual prices.

The public's ob't. serv't.
JACOB WRIGHT.
Easton, Aug 4, 1840.—4

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

THE fine new Schooner TALBOT, having been purchased by the subscriber, has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore—leaving Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday morning; and continue sailing on those days throughout the season (weather permitting).

THE TALBOT has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and a safe boat.

Passage, including fare \$2.00. Charges for freights as heretofore, viz: Hogsheads \$1—Barrels 35 cts. and other articles in proportion.

Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point, where it will be carefully attended to (as well as all other business) either by himself or Mr. Robert Hamill.

The subscriber has employed Mr. Nath. Jones as Skipper, who is favorably known as an experienced sailor, and from his reformed habits can be implicitly relied on.

Thankful for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

The public's ob't. serv't.
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
N. B. Orders for goods, &c. must be accompanied with the cash, and will be received by the subscriber until 9 o'clock on every Wednesday morning (if not previously delivered) at the Drug Store of Messrs Thomas H. Dawson and Sons.

April 21, 1840. G

SADDLE, TRUNK
AND
Harness Making.

JOHN B. RAY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, and now most respectfully informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and general assortment of MATERIALS, suitable for the manufacture of

SADDLES, TRUNKS, and Harness, &c.

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Buggies, Wagons and Carriages, also, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STIRRUPS and BITS, Valises, Saddle-bags and cloths, Bags, Horse Brushes and Currycombs, Traces and halter chains, together with a good assortment of

Gig and Switch Whips of every description. He has also a variety of WALKING CANES, of various kinds and sizes, and a general assortment of every other article in his line, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, and sincerely hopes his friends and the public will give him an early call.

may 19—1y

Removal.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the Court House in the room occupied by the Clerk of the Court of appeals, where he may be found ready to discharge the various duties of a Magistrate—Apprentices Indentures, Inventories papers, and other instruments of Writing carefully prepared.

H. E. BATEMAN.
N. B. For Rent the office heretofore occupied by the subscriber for the remainder of the year.

Aug 11 1840. (G3w)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the FARM at present in the occupancy of Samuel Plummer, occupied for the last two or three years by Mr. George Burgess. Said Farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. Tomlinson Kern and others, is about three miles from Easton and contains

250 ACRES OF PRIME LAND. The terms will be liberal for Cash, or in exchange for Negroes, by application to the subscriber near Denton, Caroline county, Md.

SMUEL COUNCELL,
Agent for Wm. Council
Feb 26 4

The Union Tavern,
COACH, GIG, AND
TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. McDowell, and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

THE STABLES belonging to this establishment have been extended and put in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

THE CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

THE BOARDERS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms.

The public's ob't. serv't.
REESE MERRETT.
Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber again appears, before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still carrying on the BLACKSMITHING at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

The subscriber is too well known he hopes to be injured by any report gotten up merely to effect his business, and assures the public when he determines on declining business, that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.

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

The public's obedient servant,
EPHRAIM McQUAY.
may 28 4

New Spring Goods.

WE have just received from the cities a heavy stock of NEW GOODS, selected with great care at unusually low prices, which we respectfully offer to the public on terms well suited to the present depressed condition of our stock. Our stock is composed of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
With many heavy Domestic Goods
For Servants' Wear.

A General Assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, China, and Queensware, Earthen Woodware, and Stone Ware. A heavy and general assortment of stock

GROCERIES.

Also, an Assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Martingales, Biddle-leathers, upper and under Leather—together with a general assortment of

Boots & Shoes,
HATS, CAPS, &c.

A General Assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, China, and Queensware, Earthen Woodware, and Stone Ware. A heavy and general assortment of stock

WILL leave Easton on every Wednesday and Saturday morning for the above places, and return from Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday.

Passage to Baltimore including Fare, \$3.00
To Annapolis do \$2.50
To N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR.

Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has received the latest SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS, and would invite his customers and others to call and examine for themselves.

His work will be done on the most moderate terms, and with neatness and dispatch, at his old stand opposite the Market house.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.
may 5 1840.

Notice.

THE subscriber having been some time engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps, has now commenced the business in the town of Easton upon his own footing, and having supplied himself with the necessary tools and fixtures, he is now prepared to make and repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in the best workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Any persons wishing such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give him a trial, will please communicate their wishes either by call or writing—all which orders shall be punctually attended to.

Reference.—Messrs. Loveday Roszell and Cheezum.

The public's ob't. servant,
JOHN K. WOOD.

NOTICE.

PERSONS WISHING GERMAN EMIGRANTS can be supplied through the agency of the subscriber. Those wishing to avail themselves of this kind of labor can do so by calling on the subscriber personally, or by letter post paid, directed to Wye Mills, care of Thomas Hopkins, stating the number, age, &c. and term of service, will be accommodated. The terms of negotiating will be moderate.

JOSEPH STEINGASSER.
Wye Mills, March 10—(G1)

COACH, GIG, AND
TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing Wrightson's Patent Trashing Machines, with chain horse power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will need but half the labor of horses which others do, and at the same time do as good work—their price, simplicity and other advantages the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of the county, as they have to the Farmers of Dorchester. There is one now but up and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the county.

The public's ob't. serv't.
JAS. A. RIDGAWAY.
Royal Oak, March 17 4

Harness Making.

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

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

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

NEW CARRIAGES.

made in the latest style and fashion, among them a beautiful COACH, a handsome family CHARIOT, a RIGOLET, a BAROUCHE, a GIG, a GIGGS, &c. &c. and a LARGE LOT OF HARNESS, both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriage. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance, thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servant,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
April 30, 1839.

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

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

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having commenced the business in all its various branches, at the well known stand, opposite the residence of Mr. Edward Stewart, and opposite the residence of Dr. Scholmon M. Jenkins, offers his services to the public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage.

Public's ob't. servant,
RICHARD P. SNEED.
Easton, Feb 11, 1840—4

FOR SALE.

As I intend going South, I will sell that well known Schooner, she is now in good order, first rate suit of Sails put on last spring, good anchors, and cables. She has two lengths of berths and is in good order for Grain and Passengers. I will sell low and on accommodating terms. If she is not sold by the 22nd of August I shall offer her for sale to the highest bidder at St. Michaels on Saturday the 22nd of August at 3 o'clock P. M. where the Schooner will be. Terms of sale 6 and 12 months credit with approved security.

JOHN H. HADDAWAY.
Talbot county, Aug 4th. 1840.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes of twelve to fifteen years each, for day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And as the character of my House and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.

HOPE H. SLATER.
Baltimore, Jan. 16, 1840. 4

CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets.
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD
Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

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

Please address
JOHN CLARK.
Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.
Dec. 4, 1838.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing Wrightson's Patent Trashing Machines, with chain horse power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will need but half the labor of horses which others do, and at the same time do as good work—their price, simplicity and other advantages the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of the county, as they have to the Farmers of Dorchester. There is one now but up and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the county.

The public's ob't. serv't.
JAS. A. RIDGAWAY.
Royal Oak, March 17 4

Auction Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has always on hand a large assortment of reasonable DRY GOODS, consisting of the following leading articles—Fine and extra superfine wool and piece dyed

BLACK CLOTHS,

of Cooper, Brother & Co.'s make and finish; Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, Blue and invisible Green, some of which are very fine—superior black and other colored.

Cassimeres,

Thibet and Thibet gauze FLANNEL—4-4 Irish Linens, all prices; superior Scotch, and Cole Run SHIRTING LINEN; 4, 5 and 6-4 for bolsters and pillow cases; 4, 5 and 6-4 Shirting Muslin, of Hamilton, Waltham, and other factories; superfine English, Hamilton, Bostwick, and New York Mills Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 5 and 6-4 fine and extra Superfine CAMBRICKS—10, 12, 14 and 16-4 Manillaes Quilted do. do. imperial, plain and fig'd. Satin Vesting; Fancy Spring and Summer Vestings of the latest and most fashionable styles; Superfine plain Summer Cloths; Extra neat finished crapes do.; Cashmerettes, a new article: Gambroon and ribbed Stockings; Russia and bird-eye Diapers; Damask Napkins—Russia and Damask Table Linens; Mousline de Laines; Chillys and Printed Laines.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's best Paris made Gloves, extra finished Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Superfine plain and ribbed black and white real English Silk Hosiery; heavy black and blue black Lustrings; green, brown, and cotton Hosiery; silk, thread and cotton Gloves, &c.

JOSEPH T. ROYSTON, Jr.
No. 47 Market St. six doors west of Gay St.
June 23—4
(Yellow House)
Aurora publish 1 year and forward bill to J. T. R. pr

RIDGAWAY & HARTMAN,
DRAPEES AND TAILORS.

No. 52 corner of Market Space and Lombard street, (Formerly Water st.) Baltimore.

RETURN their thanks to their numerous friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and would respectfully inform them, and the public generally, that they have on hand a choice and well selected assortment of ready made CLOTHING, ALL MANUFACTURED BY THEMSELVES, with special care and attention. Their assortment consisting in part of

FROCK & DRESS COATS

of blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, mulberry and claret Cloths; blue, black, green and brown Summer Cloth Frocks and Dress Coats.

PANTALOONS,

of blue, black, drab, cadet and black ribbed CASSIMERES. Also, blue and black SUMMER CLOTH, plain and ribbed, plain linen, &c.

VESTS,

of super plain English black Satin, of do. figured black Silk; fancy Silk; black Bombazine; plain Buff and figured Valencia. Mouslines of every variety and pattern.

ROUND JACKETS,

of super grass linen, white Irish linen, and of French linens.

NEW HAT STORE

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

Hats and Beaver Bonnets.

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

ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 1, 1839.
N. B. The above business will be continued by Mr. Thos. Beaton. E. R.

PETERS' PILLS

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, & as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canada, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand; upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practicing physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of greater value than are attached to these.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless they have a supply always on hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Disorders, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Constiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloating or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

The efficacy of these pills is so well known, and their use so general, that further comment is considered unnecessary.

Price per box 50 cents and 25 cents, each box accompanied by full directions.

LIST OF AGENTS.
T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton.
Malster & Saulsbury, Denton.
Dawson & Massey, Greensborough.
Cannon & Voshell, Bridgeton.
Emory & Hopper, Centerville.
Russum & Notts, Lylborough.
July 21 1840.

The art of healing had its origin in the woods, and the forest is still the best Medical School.

BARON VON HUTCHER'S
HERB PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretion of the body are drawn from the blood there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified and the body resumes a healthy state.

These pills, after much anxious and full research, have been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, superior to the use of innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would and the mind to become so composed and tranquil that old age when it arrives will appear a blessing and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance,) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so composed, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver and other viscera they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations, which may be regulated by the doses of the Herb Pills, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady Perseverance in the use of the Herb Pill will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacism Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluctuating Appetite, Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Fluctuation of Hysterical Fanaticisms, Hysterical Headaches, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dizziness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Systems, in every case he relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation, and thus strengthen their constitutions, as may enable them to withstand the shock. That medicine is Baron Von Hucher's Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the students or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body improve the memory, and banish the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better in the present and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

Sole Sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Md.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that he is now in complete repair, and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding Wool. The price for carding, once through, six cents, to be through eight cents.

All orders left at the store of Mr. J. W. Cheezum, in Easton; Mr. Isaac Dickson, Dover Bridge, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The Wool should be put in good order. Having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN BEACHAM.
Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline co. Md.
June 9—4

LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscriber as agent for an extensive and highly approved Lime Stone Quarry on the Schuylkill, offers for sale any quantity of LIME, deliverable on any of the waters of Wye, and

EASTON MARYLAND, THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1840.

VOL. VII—No. 89

THE WHIG & ADVOCATE, IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY GEORGE W. SHERWOOD, (PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in the same proportion.

—All communications to insure attention, should be post paid.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT
THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY
SIXTH OF CONGRESS.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That under the regulations and provisions contained in said act, Treasury Notes may be issued in lieu of others hereafter or heretofore redeemed, but not to exceed in the amount of notes outstanding at any one time, the aggregate of five millions of dollars, and the redeemed notes shall, by giving notice sixty days of those notes, which the Department is ready to redeem, be interest to be allowed thereon after the expiration of said sixty days.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force one year and no longer.

Approved March 31st, 1840.

AN ACT to cancel the bonds given to secure duties upon vessels and their cargoes, employed in the Whale Fishery, and to make registers, lawful papers for such vessels.

[SEC. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all vessels which have been cleared, or hereafter may clear, with registers for the purpose of engaging in the Whale fishery, shall be deemed to have lawful and sufficient papers for such voyages, securing the privileges and rights of registered vessels, and the privileges and exemptions of vessels enrolled and licensed for the fisheries; and all vessels which have been enrolled, and licensed for like voyages shall have the same privileges and measure of protection as if they had sailed with registers if such voyages are completed or until they are completed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls, and for the further protection of American seamen," passed on the twenty eighth day of February, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and three, shall hereafter apply and be in full force as to vessels engaged in the Whale fishery in the same manner and to the same extent as the same is now in force and applies to vessels bound on a foreign voyage.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all forfeitures, fees, duties and charges of every description required of the crews of such vessels, or assessed upon the vessels or cargoes, being the produce of such fishery, except those from such claims as are hereby remitted; and all bonds given for such cause are hereby cancelled, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to refund all such moneys as have been, or which may be, paid into the Treasury, to the rightful claimants, out of the revenues in his hands.

Approved, April 4th, 1840.

AN ACT making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year eighteen hundred and forty.

[SEC. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and delegates, two hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars.

For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, eighteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate, fifty thousand dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars.

The two sums last mentioned to be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, severally, and to no other purpose.

For compensation to the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, sixty thousand dollars.

For salary of the Secretary to sign patents for public lands, per act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, twenty thousand three hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Department of State, including publishing and distributing the laws, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the superintendent and watchman of the northeast executive building, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil and repairs, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of the twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of the public money," three thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Comptroller, nineteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Second Comptroller, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to two clerks employed on claims under the act of the eighteenth January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fourth Auditor, sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Fifth Auditor, nine thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to two clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, according to the act of the seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, ten thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Register of the Treasury, twenty-four thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, per act of fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the recorder, solicitor, draughtsman, and assistant draughtsman, clerk, messenger, and janitor, in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, ninety-five thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For translating foreign languages and for receiving and transmitting passports and sea letters, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, three hundred dollars.

For stationery and printing public accounts, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, viz:

For the office of the First Comptroller, two thousand dollars.

For the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the office of the First Auditor, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the office of the Second Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Third Auditor, two thousand dollars.

For the office of the Fourth Auditor, five hundred dollars.

For the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars.

For the office of the Treasurer of the United States, two thousand dollars.

For the office of the Register of the Treasury, eight hundred dollars.

For the office of the Solicitor, one thousand dollars.

For eighty three thousand pieces of parchment and printing, books and stationery, advertising, and contingent expenses of the General Land Office, and for books and blanks for the district land offices, eighteen thousand four hundred and seventeen dollars.

For compensation of the superintendent and watchmen of the southeast executive building, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the building occupied by the Treasury, including fuel, labor, oil, carrying the department mail, and sealing ships' registers, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and forty, etc., twelve thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of War, in outfitting the messenger in the bounty land bureau, thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars.

For books, maps, and plans for the War Department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of extra clerks, when employed in said office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, sixteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, two thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty-seven cents.

For compensation of clerk transferred from the office of the Secretary of War to the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks and messengers for the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, authorized by the act of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks and messengers in the office of the Paymaster General, seven thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks and messengers in the office of the Adjutant General, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surgeon General, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to three assistants to the Surgeon General, as superintendent of the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps, fuel, and repairs, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the Mint, twenty thousand four hundred dollars.

For pay of laborers in the various departments of the Mint, twenty-three thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including the postage of gold and silver, fuel, stationery, water-rent, and taxes, sixteen thousand dollars.

For new machinery, three thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the Mint, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, one thousand dollars.

For pay of laborers in the various departments of the same, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses of the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, six thousand dollars.

For pay of laborers in the various departments of the same, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses of the same, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, six thousand dollars.

For pay of laborers in the various departments of the same, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses of the same, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges and Secretary of the Territory of Iowa, nine thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers of the courts, printing, stationery, fuel, and all other incidental expenses, thirty-four thousand and seventy-five dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Iowa, nine thousand one hundred dollars.

For pay and mileage to the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers, printing, furniture, stationery, fuel, and all other incidental expenses, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of an extra session of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, seven thousand dollars.

For the payment of the printing the laws and other contingent expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, being a deficiency in the appropriation made for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, fourteen thousand dollars; provided, no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of the members of the said Legislative Assembly for per diem wages, or mileage, or extra services, or for the payment of the members thereof, or of their clerks, or for stationery for their individual use.

For compensation of the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Florida, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of said Territory, pay of the officers of the Council, printing, furniture, stationery, fuel, and all other incidental and miscellaneous expenses, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For compensation of the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and District Judges, of the United States, ninety-three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, and of the Judges of the Criminal and Orphan Courts of said District, twelve thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Attorney General of the United States, four thousand dollars.

For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Attorney General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars.

For purchasing law books, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the district attorneys and marshals, including those in the several Territories, fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fees, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the year eighteen hundred and forty and preceding years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the

safe keeping of prisoners, three hundred thousand dollars.

For the payment of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress, nine hundred dollars.

For survey of the coast of the United States, including the compensation of the superintendent and assistant, one hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation of two keepers of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars.

For salaries of registers and receivers of land offices where there are no sales, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of surveying and marking the boundary between the United States and Texas, ten thousand dollars.

For the salary of the Commissioner of said survey, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salary of the surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For the salary of the clerk, twelve hundred dollars.

For buildings and machinery for the branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, being a balance due to the commissioner appointed to superintend the erection of the buildings, twelve thousand and twenty cents.

For discharging the balance due to the contractors for building the branch Mint at Dahlonega, ten thousand dollars.

For allowance to the law agent, assistant counsel, and district attorney under the acts providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, five thousand dollars.

For the support and maintenance of light houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and stakes, including the purchase of lamps, oil, wicks, buoys, whiting, and cotton cloth, transporting oil, &c., keepers salaries, repairs, improvements, and contingent expenses, four hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-six cents.

For continuing the construction of the New Treasury Building, including the arrangements for materials furnished, and labor performed on the said building, certified by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, to amount, on the fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and forty, to the sum of fifty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-four dollars and six cents, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the New Patent Office Building, including the arrears due for materials furnished and labor performed on the said building, certified by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, to amount, on the fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and forty, to the sum of forty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-three cents, one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the New General Post Office Building, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For alterations and repairs of the Capitol, and incidental expenses, fifteen hundred and fifty one dollars.

For lighting lamps, purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost for keeping in order the public grounds, and for the purchase of pipes, and wooden fences, six thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For attendance at the western gates of the Capitol, five hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For salary of the principal gardener, twelve hundred dollars.

For alterations and repairs of the President's house and furniture, for purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, and for superintendence of the grounds, three thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For payments of the artists engaged in executing four historical paintings for the vacant panels of the rotunda of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars; provided, the paintings are in such state of progress as in reference to the whole sum to be paid to the artists respectively for their execution, shall, in the opinion of the President of the United States, render it proper to make such payments.

For payment to Luigi Persico, and Horatio Greenough for statues to adorn the two block-ings, east front of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars; provided, the work is in such state of progress as in reference to the whole sum to be paid to the artists respectively for their execution, shall, in the opinion of the President of the United States, render it proper to make such payments.

For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, fourteen thousand five hundred and three dollars and fifty cents.

For payment to the expenses of the sixth census, including the enumeration and returns, necessary blanks, clerical services, &c., seven hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands, to be appropriated to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, in addition to the unexpended balance of appropriations, two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For closing the surveys of the public lands in the State of Mississippi, chiefly relinquished contracts, at a rate not exceeding eight dollars per mile for township lines, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For retracing certain old surveys in the State of Mississippi, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile for section lines, and eight dollars per mile for township lines, seventeen thousand two hundred dollars.

For completing the surveys of unfinished portions of townships, islands, lakes, &c., in Florida, at a price not exceeding five dollars per mile, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying in the State of Louisiana, at a rate not exceeding eight dollars a mile, and to be applied, if hereafter found expedient, for retracing and correcting certain old surveys, in said State, ten thousand dollars.

For completing the custom house building at New York, one hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and forty three dollars.

For the construction of the new custom house at Boston, no hundred and twenty one thousand and six dollars.

For repairing the public works at Staten Island, twenty nine thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For repairs of the custom house building at New Bedford, five hundred dollars.

For repairs of the custom house building at New London, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of the marine hospital at Norfolk, four thousand dollars.

For the payment of expenses incurred by the collector of New York, under the act of seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to remit the duties upon certain goods destroyed by fire at the late configuration of the city of New York, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Prussia, Austria and Mexico sixty three thousand dollars; provided, That the sums of nine thousand dollars, or such part thereof as may be necessary, may be applied to the outfit and salary of a Chargé d'Affaires to Spain in lieu of a Minister.

For salaries of the Secretaries of Legation to the same places, fourteen thousand dollars.

For salary of the Minister Resident of the United States to Turkey, six thousand dollars.

For salaries of the Charges d'Affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Peru, New Granada, Venezuela, Texas, Naples, and Sardinia, fifty eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the Missions, abroad, thirty thousand dollars.

For outfit for a Minister to Russia, and of Charge d'Affaires to Sardinia, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the Consuls of the United States at London and Paris, four thousand dollars for the expenses and salaries of diplomatic agents to be employed under the direction of the President of the United States, in attending to the Tobacco interest of the United States, in Europe.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, forty thousand dollars.

For clerk hire, office rent, stationary, and other expenses in the office of the American Consul at London, per act of January nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty six, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses in aid of the consuls in the Turkish domain, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salaries of the principal and two assistant Librarians pay of the messengers, and for contingent expenses of the Library, four thousand three hundred and eighty seven dollars and fifty cents.

For the purchase of books for the Library in Congress, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to William Gibbs McNeill, being an excess of expenditure over and above the appropriation for surveys made under the act of the first of July, eighteen hundred and thirty six, five millions one hundred and twenty six thousand dollars, viz:

For transportation of the mail, three millions five hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of Postmasters, one million and ninety seven thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way fares, forty thousand dollars.

For office furniture, five thousand dollars.

For advertising, thirty six thousand dollars.

For mail bags, forty three thousand dollars.

For blanks, thirty three thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, twenty thousand dollars.

For mail depredations, and special agents, twenty two thousand dollars.

For clerks for offices, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous, sixty seven thousand dollars; provided, That the President and the Postmaster General shall have the same power to transfer funds from one to another head of appropriation, between the foregoing appropriations, made for the service of the General Post Office, as the President and any other head of an Executive Department now have to transfer funds appropriated under one head to the service of another, in any other branch of the public service.

R. M. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
R. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States
and President of the Senate.
M. VAN BUREN.

Approved May 8th, 1840.

MANTUAMAKING.

MRS. EMILY A. FAULKNER.

Most respectfully informs the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity, that she has commenced the above business at her residence on Dover street, adjoining the residence of Doctor A. M. White, where she thinks, with the assistance of a young lady from Cambridge, (who has been instructed by Miss Haskings,) she will be able to give general satisfaction.

Sept. 1—Geo. W.

ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there will be an Election held in the several Election Districts in Talbot county on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of October next for the purpose of electing three delegates, to represent Talbot county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and two County Commissioners for Districts No. 2 and 3.

JESSE SCOTT, Sheriff.

Sept. 8, 1840—SWG

26th REGIMENT, M. M.

IN pursuance of orders received from the Adjutant General, all persons in the 26th Regimental District, who may have public arms in their possession, and who do not belong to any volunteer corps, are hereby directed to deliver the same to John K. Skinner at St. Michaels, or Cornelius Sherwood, near Wye Mills, who are hereby required to collect them forthwith.

JAMES BARTLETT,
Col. of 26th Reg. M. M.

Sept. 8 1840.—Sw

4th REGIMENT, M. M.

IN pursuance of orders received from the Adjutant General, all persons in the 4th Regimental District, who may have public arms in their possession, and who do not belong to any volunteer corps, are hereby directed to deliver the same forthwith to John K. Skinner, acting quarter master of the 4th Regiment.

P. F. THOMAS,
Col. 4th Reg. M. M.

Aug. 27 1840.

For compensation to the Paymaster General, seven thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks and messengers in the office of the Adjutant General, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surgeon General, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to three assistants to the Surgeon General, as superintendent of the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps, fuel, and repairs, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the Mint, twenty thousand four hundred dollars.

For pay of laborers in the various departments of the Mint, twenty-three thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including the postage of gold and silver, fuel, stationery, water-rent, and taxes, sixteen thousand dollars.

For new machinery, three thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the Mint, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, one thousand dollars.

For pay of laborers in the various departments of the same, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses of the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, six thousand dollars.

For pay of laborers in the various departments of the same, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses of the same, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges and Secretary of the Territory of Iowa, nine thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers of the courts, printing, stationery, fuel, and all other incidental expenses, thirty-four thousand and seventy-five dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Iowa, nine thousand one hundred dollars.

For pay and mileage to the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers, printing, furniture, stationery, fuel, and all other incidental expenses, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of an extra session of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, seven thousand dollars.

For the payment of the printing the laws and other contingent expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, being a deficiency in the appropriation made for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, fourteen thousand dollars; provided, no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of the members of the said Legislative Assembly for per diem wages, or mileage, or extra services, or for the payment of the members thereof, or of their clerks, or for stationery for their individual use.

For compensation of the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Florida, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of said Territory, pay of the officers of the Council, printing, furniture, stationery, fuel, and all other incidental and miscellaneous expenses, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For compensation of the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and District Judges, of the United States, ninety-three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, and of the Judges of the Criminal and Orphan Courts of said District, twelve thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Attorney General of the United States, four thousand dollars.

For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Attorney General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars.

For purchasing law books, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the district attorneys and marshals, including those in the several Territories, fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fees, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the year eighteen hundred and forty and preceding years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the

safe keeping of prisoners, three hundred thousand dollars.

For the payment of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress, nine hundred dollars.

For survey of the coast of the United States, including the compensation of the superintendent and assistant, one hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation of two keepers of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars.

For salaries of registers and receivers of land offices where there are no sales, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of surveying and marking the boundary between the United States and Texas, ten thousand dollars.

For the salary of the Commissioner of said survey, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salary of the surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For the salary of the clerk, twelve hundred dollars.

For buildings and machinery for the branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, being a balance due to the commissioner appointed to superintend the erection of the buildings, twelve thousand and twenty cents.

For discharging the balance due to the contractors for building the branch Mint at Dahlonega, ten thousand dollars.

For allowance to the law agent, assistant counsel, and district attorney under the acts providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, five thousand dollars.

For the support and maintenance of light houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and stakes, including the purchase of lamps, oil, wicks, buoys, whiting, and cotton cloth, transporting oil, &c., keepers salaries, repairs, improvements, and contingent expenses, four hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty-six cents.

For continuing the construction of the New Treasury Building, including the arrangements for materials furnished, and labor performed on the said building, certified by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, to amount, on the fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and forty, to the sum of fifty-three thousand one hundred and ninety-four dollars and six cents, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the New Patent Office Building, including the arrears due for materials furnished and labor performed on the said building, certified by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, to amount, on the fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and forty, to the sum of forty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-three cents, one hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the New General Post Office Building, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For alterations and repairs of the Capitol, and incidental expenses, fifteen hundred and fifty one dollars.

For lighting lamps, purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost for keeping in order the public grounds, and for the purchase of pipes, and wooden fences, six thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For attendance at the western gates of the Capitol, five hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For salary of the principal gardener, twelve hundred dollars.

For alterations and repairs of the President's house and furniture, for purchasing trees, shrubs, and compost, and for superintendence of the grounds, three thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For payments of the artists engaged in executing four historical paintings for the vacant panels of the rotunda of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars; provided, the paintings are in such state of progress as in reference to the whole sum to be paid to the artists respectively for their execution, shall, in the opinion of the President of the United States, render it proper to make such payments.

For payment to Luigi Persico, and Horatio Greenough for statues to adorn the two block-ings, east front of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars; provided, the work is in such state of progress as in reference to the whole sum to be paid to the artists respectively for their execution, shall, in the opinion of the President of the United States, render it proper to make such payments.

For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, fourteen thousand five hundred and three dollars and fifty cents.

For payment to the expenses of the sixth census, including the enumeration and returns, necessary blanks, clerical services, &c., seven hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands, to be appropriated to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, in addition to the unexpended balance of appropriations, two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

For closing the surveys of the public lands in the State of Mississippi, chiefly relinquished contracts, at a rate not exceeding eight dollars per mile for township lines, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For retracing certain old surveys in the State of Mississippi, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile for section lines, and eight dollars per mile for township lines, seventeen thousand two hundred dollars.

For completing the surveys of unfinished portions of townships, islands, lakes, &c., in Florida, at a price not exceeding five dollars per mile, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying in the State of Louisiana, at a rate not exceeding eight dollars a mile, and to be applied, if hereafter found expedient, for retracing and correcting certain old surveys, in said State, ten thousand dollars.

For completing the custom house building at New York, one hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and forty three dollars.

For the construction of the new custom house at Boston, no hundred and twenty one thousand and six dollars.

For repairing the public works at Staten Island, twenty nine thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For repairs of the custom house building at New Bedford, five hundred dollars.

For repairs of the custom house building at New London, one thousand dollars.

For repairs of the marine hospital at Norfolk, four thousand dollars.

For the payment of expenses incurred by the collector of New York, under the act of seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to remit the duties upon certain goods destroyed by fire at the late configuration of the city of New York, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Prussia, Austria and Mexico sixty three thousand dollars; provided, That the sums of nine thousand dollars, or such part thereof as may be necessary, may be applied to the outfit and salary of a Chargé d'Affaires to Spain in lieu of a Minister.

For salaries of the Secretaries of Legation to the same places, fourteen thousand dollars.

For salary of the Minister Resident of the United States to Turkey, six thousand dollars.

For salaries of the Charges d'Affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Peru, New Granada, Venezuela, Texas, Naples, and Sardinia, fifty eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the Missions, abroad, thirty thousand dollars.

For outfit for a Minister to Russia, and of Charge d'Affaires to Sardinia, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the Consuls of the United States at London and Paris, four thousand dollars for the expenses and salaries of diplomatic agents to be employed under the direction of the President of the United States, in attending to the Tobacco interest of the United States, in Europe.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, forty thousand dollars.

For clerk hire, office rent, stationary, and other expenses in the office of the American Consul at London, per act of January nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty six, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For interpreters, guards, and other expenses in aid of the consuls in the Turkish domain, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salaries of the principal and two assistant Librarians pay of the messengers, and for contingent expenses of the Library, four thousand three hundred and eighty seven dollars and fifty cents.

For the purchase of books for the Library in Congress, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to William Gibbs McNeill, being an excess of expenditure over and above the appropriation for surveys made under the act of the first of July, eighteen hundred and thirty six, five millions one hundred and twenty six thousand dollars, viz:

For transportation of the mail, three millions five hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of Postmasters, one million and ninety seven thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way fares, forty thousand dollars.

For office furniture, five thousand dollars.

For advertising, thirty six thousand dollars.

For mail bags, forty three thousand dollars.

For blanks, thirty three thousand dollars.

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, twenty thousand dollars.

For mail depredations, and special agents, twenty two thousand dollars.

For clerks for offices, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous, sixty seven thousand dollars; provided, That the President and the Postmaster General shall have the same power to transfer funds from one to another head of appropriation, between the foregoing appropriations, made for the service of the General Post Office, as the President and any other head of an Executive Department now have to transfer funds appropriated under one head to the service of another, in any other branch of the public service.

R. M. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
R. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States
and President of the Senate.
M. VAN BUREN.

Approved May 8th, 1840.

For compensation to the Paymaster General, seven thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks and messengers in the office of the Adjutant General, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, seven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surgeon General, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to three assistants to the Surgeon General, as superintendent of the Potomac bridge, including oil for lamps, fuel, and repairs, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the Mint, twenty thousand four hundred dollars.

For pay of laborers in the various departments of the Mint, twenty-three thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including the postage of gold and silver, fuel, stationery, water-rent, and taxes, sixteen thousand dollars.

For new machinery, three thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the Mint, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, one thousand dollars.

For pay of laborers in the various departments of the same, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses of the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, six thousand dollars.

For pay of laborers in the various departments of the same, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For wastage of gold, and for contingent expenses of the same, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges and Secretary of the Territory of Iowa, nine thousand one hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers of the courts, printing, stationery, fuel, and all other incidental expenses, thirty-four thousand and seventy-five dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Iowa, nine thousand one hundred dollars.

For pay and mileage to the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers, printing, furniture, stationery, fuel, and all other incidental expenses, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of an extra session of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, seven thousand dollars.

For the payment of the printing the laws and other contingent expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, being a deficiency in the appropriation made for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, fourteen thousand dollars; provided, no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of the members of the said Legislative Assembly for per diem wages, or mileage, or extra services, or for the payment of the members thereof, or of their clerks, or for stationery for their individual use.

For compensation of the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Territory of Florida, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay and mileage of the members of the Legislative Council of said Territory, pay of the officers of the Council, printing, furniture, stationery, fuel, and all other incidental and miscellaneous expenses, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For compensation of the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and District Judges, of the United States, ninety-three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, and of the Judges of the Criminal and Orphan Courts of said District, twelve thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Attorney General of the United States, four thousand dollars.

For compensation of clerk and messenger in the office of the Attorney General, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, five hundred dollars.

For purchasing law books, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the district attorneys and marshals, including those in the several Territories, fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fees, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the year eighteen hundred and forty and preceding years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the

ANOTHER WING LIE NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

For sometime past the article below, denominated "a good political anecdote," has been going the rounds in the lower part of this state, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland; and is understood to have been told by a clergyman of this city. We cannot but pity the condition of a party, which require ministers of the Gospel to descend from their high and holy places, to put forth fabrications of the most infamous character. Such men should be known, and held up for the finger of scorn to be pointed at, and receive the contempt of all good and pious men.

Such a course of conduct is too barefaced and outrageous, to need much comment from us, as the communication of Mr. Orr, will satisfy every one of the falsity of the article, and the littleness of the soul which could deliberately manufacture and circulate so groundless and base a falsehood. We join with Mr. Orr, in requesting the papers that have copied the piece from the Centerville (Md.) Times, together with the Times, to give the correction a place in their journals—and our friends generally to insert it, as it will prove to the public, how much reliance is to be placed in the thousand and one rumours, that are daily circulating through the country.

FOR THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.
Mr. Editor:—The following statement appeared in the Centerville Times a short time since a copy of which I have just seen, viz:—

"A good political anecdote was told us the other day, by a very respectable and worthy Delawarean, of an event just transpired at Wilmington.

Mr. Baer the Ohio blacksmith, has been talking for some time to the good people of Wilmington, and had caused divers defections from the Van Buren ranks there. To lessen Mr. Baer's influence, as well as to get political capital for their orators to electioneer upon, the Van Buren party of Wilmington raised a sum of money and sent a gentleman named Orr, who was their big gun, a great debater, and a man of talents, out to the west, to hunt up charges against Mr. Baer, as well as to drop in an eye on Gen. Harrison.

Mr. Orr performed his mission faithfully, and after his return home, was waited on by the Lohy folks of Wilmington; who were in a rage to hear all he knew. He told them that he had diligently enquired through Ohio about Mr. Baer, and that all along as he travelled, he was told that there was not an honest man in the West, no one could say ought against him, and as for Gen. Harrison said he found him to be a gentleman, a scholar, and just what every good man ought to be and I have determined myself to support him for the Presidency.

A few days after his conversation, Mr. Orr made a public address in favor of old Tippecanoe, and immediately renewed all connection with the Lohy folks; fifty other Van Buren men went over with him at the same time."

Now sir, I do not hesitate to pronounce the whole statement, a positive falsehood, from beginning to end. So far from Mr. Baer's having caused any defections in the Van Buren ranks, I have reason to believe that, if he produced any defections in the ranks of either party, they were among the whigs, as I have heard that a number of them denounced the Buckeye blacksmith for the vile & abusive language he thought proper to make use of on the occasion referred to. I deny that the Van Buren party of Wilmington have ever paid me one dollar for the purpose of going west, or for any electioneering purposes whatever. It is true, I did visit Cincinnati, and some portions of the West a short time ago, but I did not see Gen. Harrison, nor have I ever delivered a public discourse in favor of Gen. H. or any one else since my return. I never said that I had enquired through Ohio about Mr. Baer, and that all along as I travelled, I was told that there was not an honest man in the west, &c. On the contrary, from all the information I could obtain relative to the said Baer, I believe that the statement published in the papers relative to his villany in Muskingum county, Ohio, to be religiously true. I have not renewed all connection with the "Lohy folks," or Democrats; and as regards the "fifty other Van Buren men going over with me," I can only say that if, by "going over with me" is meant holding the same sentiments I do, I presume there are more than "fifty" who hold the sentiment that PATRIBOON is a poor way to support any man for any office.

The editor of the Times will do me justice, if he will give this statement an insertion in his paper, for if it is permitted to stand without contradiction, it is calculated to injure my character. He will also confer a favor upon me as well as do himself an act of justice by publishing the name of the "very respectable and worthy Delawarean" who gave him the information relative to the "event" said to have transpired in the city as published in the Times on the 16th inst.

ADRIAN V. B. ORR,
Wilmington, August 31st, 1840.
Editors who have copied the former statement will also please copy this contradiction.

He that bears malice for the slight and insignificant remarks of his companions, is not worthy to associate with men.

A man offering a horse for sale, being told he asked too high a price, said that the shadow of his horse on the wall was well worth the price he was asking.

Winchell, the yankee, tells of a boy in Vermont, whose mother could never send him out to pick up chips, because his feet were so large that he trod on them all.

The Louisville Journal says there is a man, somewhere in Indiana, so mean that his shadow won't follow him.

PROSCRIPTION.

Let every man who has the feelings of a freeman read the following, and ask himself if he is willing to support a party that would thus tyrannically act to wards the bone and sinew of the land. This is but a small specimen of what this tyrannical party will do if they have the power—If it is this in the green tree, what will it be in the dry?

From the Boston Post.

PROSCRIPTION OF THE WORKING MAN BY THE WHIGS.—A man in the employ of Mackay & Chickering—Piano Forte manufacturers—was discharged by Mr. Mackey, the other day, because he would not promise to vote the whig ticket this Fall. Mr. Mackey talked with him several times and tried to induce him to become a whig; but not finding him malleable, discharged him for the reason that he persisted in adhering to his democratic principles. The workman was afterwards sent for by Mr. Chickering, and told that they wanted his labor, but Mr. Mackey would not suffer him to remain with them unless he would vote the whig ticket, which the democrat indignantly refused to agree to, and consequently, was finally discharged!! Here, workingmen of the United States, is a specimen of the SLAVERY the whigs would reduce you to—a slavery ten fold worse than that of the body—slavery of the mind! Is there one among you who will hear of this tyrannical attempt to overawe you—to deprive you of your dearest inheritance—to sink you to the level of a beast of burden; no matter to what party you may belong—without feeling your bosom swell with patriotic disgust at such insolence? Are not the whig capitalists and corporations content with the sweat of the working-man's brow that is poured out to enrich them, but they must attempt to deprive him of the privilege of thinking and following the dictates of his own conviction? The hard-hearted citizens of America will spurn such efforts to control the exercises of their free will, as their fathers did the tyranny of a British King, and the result of the great National election in November next will vindicate the rights of the laboring classes in the United States as effectually as our Revolution did those of the Colonists.

HARRISBURG CONVENTION & ABOLITION.

We invite the attention of all candid men in the South to the following facts from Mr. Watson's late speech at Richmond:

"How, sir, stands the fact in relation to this convention?—it is taken from the statement made by Mr. Waterson, of Tennessee, in Congress, and then uncontradicted:

Lawyers,	96
Bank officers,	31
Merchants,	94
Manufacturers,	10
Planters,	7
Speculators,	6
Doctors,	3
Parsons,	3
Whig editors,	3
Schoolmasters,	1
Lottery office men	3
ABOLITIONISTS,	30
Apostates from Democracy,	9
Federalists,	ALL
Farmers,	NONE
Mechanics,	NONE
Workingmen,	NONE

"Here are, by this analysis, sir, Thirty Abolitionists, Farmers none, Mechanics none, Workingmen not one. [This is the convention which the 'trio committee' speak of when they say, 'how ably all interests were represented in that body?'] Yes, sir, thirty Abolitionists; and these were the men who aided in dosing the Southern Whigs—these were the men who inflicted the fatal stab upon them.

"On the first ballot, Henry Clay got the vote of every slaveholding State. The vote stood, Clay 103, Scott 57, Harrison 94.—On the 5th ballot, New York, Illinois, Vermont, and Michigan, gave their vote for Harrison, which made him stand 143, Scott 16, Clay 90; he losing the vote of Illinois and Connecticut, which he obtained on the first ballot, the South still rallying around him, but to no purpose. Harrison came off the victor. His vote stood:

Maine	10
Vermont	7
New York	42
Massachusetts	14
New Hampshire	7
Michigan	3
Pennsylvania	30
Ohio	21
Indiana	9
Illinois	6

145 votes

"By this exhibit, Mr. President, it is clear who got the vote of the non-slaveholding States and the Abolitionists. With chagrin the South had to submit, and to whom? Was it not to the Abolitionists in point of fact? Look to the calculation of the Secret Circular, and to the material composing, in part, the Harrisburg Convention, and our minds must be convinced, if they have ever doubted."

BUSINESS.

Old times seem to be coming again. We could shout "Land, ho!" once more, but we should not now get the credit of seeing much better than our neighbors. There is one thing about it—if we get to land now, we shall not drag to sea again as we did last time. We hold by the bottom now, and so fear nothing. The dry goods men find themselves doing a capital business, contrary to their expectations, and we might almost say against their wills. The state of things now existing, proves that revolutions, however dreadful, are in our young and vigorous country, of short duration. It proves, too, the good policy of sound principles in finance. Our adherence to specie

payments, severely as it tried our principles and our courage at the time, will in the end be seen to have been as wise as it was morally good. Whirled in the air, and crushed to the earth, as New York has been, she is on her feet again. Our importers are receiving large supplies of fresh goods, the domestic manufacturers are pouring in their products, and from all sources our jobbers have filled their stores, and are selling "fresh goods, cheap for cash," from morning to night. Purchasers come with pockets full of money, and buy as hungry men eat. Our coasting vessels are filled rapidly with freight for all southern places, the tow boats on the North river get full, the European steamers and packets are pressed to discharge as rapidly as possible, for the goods are all sold before they can be got from ship-board; the auctioneers are hammering away, "one, two, three," and every thing is once more going, going. —Journal of Commerce (Whig.)

HOW IT WORKS.

Whenever the Whigs begin to prate about the ruinous sub-treasury, tickle their noses with the following facts:

FACT THE FIRST.—Since the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, there has been a revival of business in merchandise, and an advance of prices.

FACT THE SECOND.—The orders for manufactured goods on the eastern manufacturers, are more than at present can be supplied.

FACT THE THIRD.—The Pittsburg factories have become so active that pig-iron has advanced three dollars a ton.

FACT THE FOURTH.—Flour, wheat, corn, rye, oats, potatoes, and all the great staples of the country, have advanced and are advancing.

FACT THE FIFTH.—Ship building, in all our ports, was never more active.

FACT THE SIXTH.—New houses and stores are running up in every city, town, village, and hamlet of the United States.

FACT THE SEVENTH.—Employment for the working classes is daily augmenting.

GRAND FACT FINALE.—The wages of labor are on the increase, and thus go on increasing!—N. Y. Planet.

TIME OF THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

AWFUL TIMES.—The Springfield (Ill.) Register says: "The woeeful effects of the Sub-Treasury may be seen in Springfield at this moment. No less than ONE HUNDRED buildings are now erecting here.—This for a city only numbering 3,500 inhabitants, we venture to say cannot be equaled in any part of the United States."

The Brooklyn Daily News contains the following article:—

"One of the officers engaged in the public stores in New York informs us that the ship Iowa came into port, a few days ago, the merchants called upon him for samples given to them the next day. The next morning the Charles Carroll arrived, and the same eager desire to obtain samples was manifested by the merchant applying, as every bale of goods brought by the Iowa in the few hours which had elapsed between the arrival of that vessel and the Charles Carroll had been disposed of."

The Boston Post says:—At Lowell, Nashua and Manchester, they are running their factories extra hours, and have now employed to whom they give a dollar a head for all the girls they bring in to work in the mills."

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

The Federal editors keep stereotyped their papers, in many instances, the *Argosy* lie, that under Mr. Van Buren's Administration, the expenses of Government have increased from *Thirteen Millions of Thirty-nine Millions*. Our Democratic friends should bear in mind, therefore, the following facts:—

1st. The expenses of Government, for the year 1839, instead of *Thirty-nine Millions*, as stated by the Opposition, were only *Thirteen Millions, three hundred and twenty-five thousand, and eight hundred dollars, and eighteen cents!* This appears from an official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, and is undoubtedly correct.

2d. Taking into consideration the advancement of the Republic in resources, wealth, population, &c., for the last twelve years, the expenses of Government have absolutely been less since General Jackson's election, than they were before! This has been repeatedly shown in Congress by the friends of the Administration; and the Federalists have never been able to disprove it.

3d. The President and the Heads of Departments have no right to use a dollar of the public money until it has been first appropriated by Congress; and the Federal party in Congress has always been the party of Extravagance, and the Democratic party of Economy! This has been shown again and again, by reference to the records of Congress themselves!

4th. Gen. Jackson, by his veto on the Mayeville Road bill, saved a hundred millions of dollars to the people; and by adopting his policy on the subject of Internal Improvements, the present Democratic Administration has prevented a ruinous tide of public extravagance!

5th. The taxes removed from the people, amounted in 1831 to \$3,728,000; in 1832 to 7,300,000; in 1833 to 19,739,000; in 1834 to 24,495,000; in 1835 to 26,450,000; in 1836 to 34,683,000, making in the years \$117,407,000, of taxes taken off the reduction of the tariff.

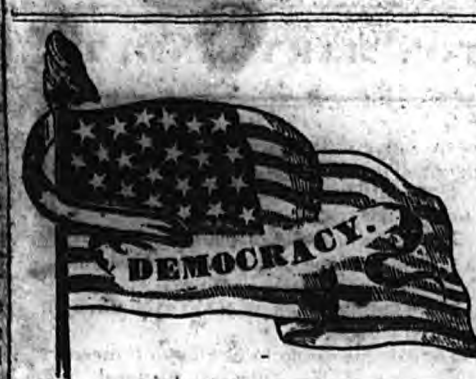
6th. In the last four years the reduction on taxes was larger than the whole revenue under Mr. Adams' administration.—*Eastern Argosy.*

7th. The shipplaster shops are peopled at such a rate, that we have not time to use all of them.—*Balt. Rep.*

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

WILLIAM A. SPENCER,	Senatorial
HENRY G. S. KEY,	
CATHIEL HUMPHREYS,	1st District.
EDWARD LLOYD,	2d "
OTHO SCOTT,	3d "
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,	4th "
JAMES MURRAY,	
WM. P. MAULSBY,	5th "
CHARLES MACGILL,	6th "
WALTER MITCHELL,	7th "

Democratic Republican Nominations
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

JAMES L. MARTIN,
WILLIAM W. LOWE,
WILLIAM B. WILLIS,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

ALEXANDER B. HARRISON,
THOMAS H. LEONARD.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

There will be public Political Meetings at the following places, to wit:

At the Trappe on Saturday the 19th inst.
At the Chapel on Saturday the 26th inst.
At St. Michaels on Saturday the 3d Oct.
The Candidates of the opposition are invited to attend.

A young man named James Chambers, was arrested and committed to the jail of this county on Wednesday last, on the charge of furnishing certificates or passes to negroes.

The Whigs on Tuesday last nominated the following ticket. For the House of Delegates, Samuel Hambleton, Thomas Hopkins Jr. and John W. Kemp. For Commissioners, William Townsend and Nicholas Goldsborough.

The Whigs of Caroline have nominated John Nicols, Daniel Orrell & Tilghman Sullivan for the House of Delegates. For the Levy Court—William Thawley, William Potter, James Dukes, Jacob Charles, Levin Stack.

The whigs appear determined to show the people that the advocates of the Indemnity Bill shall be sustained. We were not aware that Mr. Roverdy Johnson's appearance here on the 15th of July at the Log Cabin procession, was intended to win the good opinion of the people, and prepare them for the support of the Whig ticket, which now appears is headed by a gentleman who aided and abetted the passage of the notorious Indemnity Bill. If the people have forgotten that measure, by which upwards of one hundred thousand dollars were taken out of their pockets, we have wrongly estimated their virtue and intelligence. Let the people remember the passage of the Indemnity Bill!

CAROLINE COUNTY.—The Levy Court of Caroline is, for the first time, to be elected this fall immediately by the people. There is a fact in connexion with the course of the Whig Senate in reference to this bill, which to our mind exhibits the greatest piece of inconsistency we know of. The bill as it originally passed the House, gave to Frederick the same privilege which it conferred upon Caroline, but the Senate for the purpose of encompassing some political end, very modestly refused to the former what it granted to the latter. It gave to Caroline the right of electing her Levy Court, while it positively refused the same power to the people of Frederick. Had not the House been honestly disposed to secure to Caroline what had been refused to Frederick, and passed the bill as amended by the Senate, the people of Caroline would not now, through the action of the Senate, be permitted to exercise the right at the ballot box of choosing their Levy Court men. Though this is a matter that little concerns us, yet we state the fact to exemplify the policy of modern Whigery, and to show how far they are willing to go in their efforts to sustain an ascendancy

both in the internal regulations of a county and the government of the State.

The Whigs of the 3d Congressional District in Pennsylvania, have withdrawn Mr. Naylor from their ticket and substituted Mr. McMichael. It will be recollected by our readers that owing to frauds in this district Mr. Naylor was returned elected by a majority of the Judges; that his seat was contested by Mr. Ingersoll, and after a long delay, the first named gentleman was declared the rightful representative. The two parties in the District brought out the gentlemen again for a fair trial before the people, but Mr. Naylor, it appears, has been unceremoniously withdrawn after being two weeks and upwards in the field.

The Baltimore American of Saturday last in speaking of the failures that have recently happened in that city, and the remedy which shall be applied to prevent a similar recurrence of evil, says "Let no notes of less denomination than one dollar be received by any body, no matter where issued or how endorsed. We have reason to believe the Banks will furnish the requisite supply of small change in specie."

SHIPPLASTERS.—EFFECTS OF SUSPENSION.

There has been a general "blow up" amongst the shipplaster shops in Baltimore city. The "Patapsco Savings Fund" was the first that exploded, but was quickly followed by the "Baltimore Savings Institution," and others of a kindred nature.—These explosions created considerable excitement, but no violence had been attempted up to our latest accounts. The people are in a suffering condition for small change, and every branch of business necessarily suffers from the evil that has visited the ill-fated city. The "Sun" of Saturday says, "during the whole of the business hours of yesterday, a run continued on, we believe, every shipplaster office in the city—but it is said to have been particularly severe on the Real Estate Savings Institution, the Central Savings Institution, the Marine Savings Institution, the Chesapeake Savings Fund and John Clark's office. They continued to pay out, though it was reported during the day, that some of them had gone by the board. The Fell's Point Savings Institution redeemed its notes as demanded throughout the day; so, it is said, did John Clark and the Marine, as also the Western Franklin and the Western Mechanics Savings Institutions, but from the rest we have had no report, except from the Mechanics Savings Fund, and the City Trust Company, which did not open at all, and whose officers, for all we can learn, may have gone to Texas, Turkey or Timbuctoo. We have no time for reflections now on the state of things present, nor of that yet to come; but we apprehend, that when the country note-holders come in, they will not make matters any better. Hundreds of poor persons have been made to suffer already; how many more are to suffer, we cannot know.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Read—Pause, and deliberately reflect.

During the session of the last Legislature of this State, the committee on the currency reported a Bill entitled, An act to restrain private Banking, and to prohibit any corporation, or individual, or association of individuals, from issuing any paper intended to circulate as a paper currency. Had not this Bill been defeated by the Whig Senate of Maryland, the vexatious evils which have befallen the people of Baltimore, and no doubt extended to the holders of shipplasters in the country, would have been entirely averted. Upon the authors let the curse rest. Those who have suffered, and those who sympathize with them, or will not discard the evidence of the record, nor hesitate to form a correct verdict. But to the proof.

On page 175 of the House Journal (January 1st 1840) it will be seen that Mr. Spencer, chairman of the committee, reported the Bill.

February 28th—Page 363 of Journal.—The House took up said Bill for consideration, and after being amended, it passed.

March 4th—Page 166 of the Senate Journal.—The Bill was delivered to the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Finance. This committee was composed of Messrs. Purnell, Becket, Goldsborough, of Dorset (Whigs); and Ely and Evans, (Democrats.)

March 10th—Page 195 of same Journal.—Mr. Purnell reported that the majority of the Committee, (the three Whig Senators,) were of opinion that the said bill ought not to pass. On motion of Mr. Ely—it was ordered, That it be noted on the Journal, that Messrs. Ely and Evans, of the Committee, (the two Democratic Senators,) do not concur in the report.

March 20th—Page 277.—The Bill was put to a third reading, and rejected! Here are the yeas and nays—a clear party vote.

Affirmative—Messrs: Ely, Evans, Martin, Maulsby, Scott—5.

Negative—Messrs: Potts, Beckett, Donoho, Goldsborough, of D., Magruder, Pratt, Farnell, Stewart, Turner—9.

Thus it will be seen that EVERY DEMOCRATIC SENATOR VOTED FOR THE BILL, and every Whig Senator against, and rejected it!

NO CHANGES.

HAGERSTOWN, Aug. 29, 1840.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed I send you a copy of a list of Whigs who have requested me to use this means of declaring their intentions to support hereafter Van Buren in preference to Harrison.

Yours respectfully,

(Copy.)

We the undersigned citizens of Washington county (Md.) formerly united to the whig party being convinced of the Federal tendency of Whig principles, and of the sound and genuine principles of Democracy, have determined to abandon a party whose whole arguments in favor of their candidate are based on the deluding exhibition of "Log Cabins" and "Hard Cider," and to adhere to the pure and incorruptible freemen who support their President one of the most able and distinguished patriots of the age.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY SUMWELDT,
A. MED. BEALL,
ROGER HALL,
KERSON LAWRENCE,
EDWARD SCHWARTZ,
R. C. KUG,
J. BERTINAM,
S. FAHNESTOCK, Jr.
A. KOONTZ,
S. R. MARSHALL,
S. B. KLINE.

All the above are residents of Washington county and all over 21 years of age.—*Balt. Republican.*

Arrest of E. F. Cook.—The ex-president of the Patapsco Savings Fund, Eber F. Cook, was arrested on Thursday night at Steimer's Run, about 8 or 9 miles from Baltimore on the Baltimore and Philadelphia rail road, by Deputy High Constable Jeffers, and Captain Dawson of the Eastern District. Watch, and brought immediately back to the city. Yesterday morning he was conducted to the Mayor's office, and underwent an examination before Justice Snyder in the presence of his Honor the Mayor, when, upon the evidence adduced, he was required to give bail in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance before Baltimore City Court, in October, to answer the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Failing to comply, he was committed to jail.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.—It is expected that the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Whittingham, the Bishop Elect of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, will take place in St. Paul's church, Baltimore, or Thursday the 17th inst. It will be a most imposing ceremony.—*Sun.*

MISFORTUNES NEVER COME SINGLE.

We yesterday informed our readers of the "suspending" (that is the Whig phrase,) of one of the numerous shipplaster nuisances with which this unfortunate shipplaster city has been infested; and we have now to announce that several others have followed suit, and those connected with them have followed rapidly in their footsteps, leaving nothing wherewith to meet the demands against them. The question is asked at every turn, where will it stop?—the confidence in banking institutions has received a shock that threatens to shake the whole edifice, and the symptoms of popular feeling against them are rising to such a height as not to be mistaken. We are most assuredly in the midst of a whirlwind of confusion, and all must look around for the best means of relief. So far as we have been able to form an opinion on the subject, the best mode we can perceive will be for the Banks to assist the people, by immediately issuing the necessary silver change to prosecute their daily business, and procure for them their daily bread. It is heart rending in the extreme to witness the distress which has thus suddenly, (though to us not unexpectedly) come upon the community; for we have ever battled against the measures that have brought about this state of things, of which complaint is now being made. We say it is heart rending, indeed, to see the laboring man, the widow, and the needy orphan, stripped of their all, and this too, when the autumn breeze tell in mournfully wailing voices, the swift and near approach of cold winter's blighting storms; and whilst the callous hearted wretches may be enjoying themselves around the blazing hearth and festive board, the miserable victims of their treachery have not wherewithal to hide their shivering bodies from the peltings of the pitiless storm.

We feel keenly on this subject; and so must every one who has a heart that is not callous to the misfortunes of his fellow man, and who has not become so wedded to a system that

"Hardens all within, and petrifies the feelings!" But to all who feel as we do, and we know there are very many in our community, we would earnestly urge it upon them to remember that rashness of conduct, either by word or deed, cannot better their shipwrecked condition. Let them strike at and eradicate the cause of the evil, and not be led away by the effect; let them turn their attention at once to taking such lawful and effectual means as are within their power, as will reform the shameful paper system with which the country is cursed, and which is daily robbing the honest snow, the farmer, the mechanic, and laborer of his hard earnings, and filling the pockets of speculators and plunderers. There can be done peaceably and effectually, if the people will only be true to themselves, and not allow their reason and judgment to be warped and led away by loud-sounding words of cunning and unprincipled politicians; let them seek the substance, and not, as they have been doing, follow the shadow.

But, there is another point which we wish to impress upon our readers. Upon whom falls the responsibility of these evils? The whole legislation was it that the laboring, the produc-

ing classes, are thus robbed of their little earnings; and the very bread taken from the mouths of their children. We showed yesterday, that the *High Senate* must bear the full responsibility. It was they who prevented the passage of a bill, insuring from the Democratic side of the Legislature, which had it been permitted to have become a law, would have effectively closed the door to the fraudulent transactions, whose effects all must now so deeply deplore. There can be no mistake in bringing down this charge with all its deserved odium upon the *High Senate*. The Journal of the Senate speaks on this point in terms that cannot be misunderstood. **THREE STAGES THE RECORD—**EVERY DEMOCRATIC SENATOR present voted IN FAVOR of this anti-chimney law, and every WHIG SENATOR IN OPPOSITION TO IT;—in other words, every whig voted a license for such men as Pennington and Knapp to issue their foul paper and to make it the currency of the land. —Balt. Republican.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That the present contest for the Presidency is emphatically between old and well tried Democracy on the one hand, & another and inferior Federalism on the other, the one striving for the "greatest good of the greatest number," the other contending for chartered privileges for the few, at the expense of the many. **KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.** That Harrison is clearly and unequivocally, as Andrew Jackson expresses himself in his letter, "the representative of Federal principles," and that if by any possibility he can succeed to the Presidency, we will have the monarch and the Tory doctrines of old John Adams and Alexander Hamilton revived in the administration of the General Government.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That Harrison, according to his own acknowledgment, was an open and avowed SUPPORTER of the ALIEN and SEDITION laws, passed by the Federal Congress during the administration of Mr. Madison, and that he is the ablest REFINER OF THESE LAWS, and that he is the strongest SYMPATHIZER for the Administration, which passed and approved these laws and put them into practical force and operation.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That Harrison WORE THE BLACK COCKADE in 1800, the distinctive badge of Federalism, and that in support of the Sedition Law he was heard to say: "That it was proper for Congress, the President, and heads of Department, to have a SHIELD thrown around them, that they should not be in the mouth of every BLACK GUARD that walked the street," thereby meaning they should have their lips SEALED and GAGGED, as his own are at the present day.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That Harrison for a number of years was one of old John Adams' OFFICE HOLDERS, and must of course have been justly and properly rewarded for his services, and that he was, in sending ARMED SOLDIERS among the people, to prevent them from erecting LIBERTY POLES, and to CUT DOWN those that had been already erected.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That Harrison voted in the Senate of Ohio, in favor of a law, selling WHITE men into SLAVERY for DEBT, under which a REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER could be SOLD into the service of a FREE NEGRO, and led into captivity by his sable MASTER! But for the exertion of ex-Governor Lucas and other distinguished Democrats, Harrison would have succeeded in introducing the revolting law into the free Government of Ohio.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That in the State of Indiana, (where there was no Lucas to protest in solemn terms against its passage,) Harrison actually APPROVED, and SIGNED such an infamous law, which was superadded the penalty of THIRTY NINE LASHES, if the white slave, be MALE or FEMALE, sought liberty in escape and was apprehended—a law, which we venture to assert it without a parallel in the darkest and most barbarous ages of antiquity; and the cruelty of which would cause the heart of even a South Sea Islander to bleed in mercy.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That Harrison by this law placed the LIBERTY of the POOR man and the MONEY of the RICH man on an equality! The man who was fortunate enough to have MONEY could pay his fine and BE FREE, but the man who had no money must necessarily FORFEIT HIS LIBERTY, and atone for his misfortunes in CHAINS and FORTY EIGHT HOURS! Here is the prime essence of aristocracy! Laborers and mechanics reflect upon it, when the HYPOCRITICAL SCRIB NOBILITY would fain represent Gen Harrison as your friend.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That Harrison, as Governor of Indiana, also APPROVED and SIGNED a law imposing a PROPERTY QUALIFICATION upon voters, to entitle them to the right of suffrage! The man who owned a FREEHOLD OF FIFTY ACRES OF LAND was allowed to approach the ballot boxes; but he who did not own such freehold was debarred the privilege of voting. Was this manifesting love for the poor man? Heaven defend us from "love" like that! **KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.** That Harrison RESIGNED his commission during the last war, during the hottest and thickest of the fight, and returned to his home, leaving the fighting to be done by the gallant and intrepid JACKSON, who ended the war in a "blaze of glory" at New Orleans.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That the Senate of the United States immediately after the war, REFUSED to present Harrison with a medal and vote of thanks, although it was proposed to do so, and that on motion of Abner Jackson of Pennsylvania, (one of his own Party,) "the name of Harrison was STRICKEN FROM THE RESOLUTION."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That the select and common council of the city of New York about the same time, by a vote of twelve to five REFUSED granting Harrison the freedom of the city, although they had previously thus honored Deane, Perry, &c. The Federalists have been repeatedly CHALLENGED to assert a cause for this refusal, but they DARE not attempt it.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That Harrison in 1824, ran on the ADAMS electoral ticket in Ohio, and was DEFEATED; that he ran in 1827 for Congress on the FEDERAL ticket, and was DEFEATED by 663 majority; that in 1831 he ran on the FEDERAL ticket for Governor, and received but 4,245 out of nearly 50,000 polled, in his own county he received NOT A SINGLE VOTE, and that four years ago President Van Buren BEAT him 532 votes in his own county! Does this look like being popular at home?

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That Harrison, by his own written and printed acknowledgments, "became a member of an ABOLITION society at the age of eighteen," a fact which he procured his friend Judge Gitch to certify to, and that he has since renounced his allegiance to the society, but declares he "FAITHFULLY PERFORMED ALL ITS DUTIES."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That Harrison was nominated by means of the influence of the Northern Abolitionists, and as

a propitiation to their support; he is secretly in league with these dangerous fanatics, courting the favor, and promising them his countenance and support, although he holds another face to the South, and at the same time (Janus-like) endeavors to conciliate their support also! Can either party trust a hypocrite? No!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That Harrison presents the first, (as we trust for the honor of human nature it will be the last,) example of an aspirant for the Presidential chair STANDING MUTE before his fellow countrymen, whose suffrages he asks, and REFUSING to "make any declaration of his principles to the public eye?" Would Washington, would Jefferson, Madison, Monroe or the gallant Jackson have done so? No! they would have SCORNED conduct so diametrically at war with the genius and spirit of our free institutions.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That Harrison has enriched himself by means of the irresponsible COMMITTEE OF THREE, composed of hardened Federalists, who direct his footsteps, lead his councils, dictate his actions, and write his letters, taking care however, not to commit him either FOR or AGAINST any important measure of public policy. Still they ask you to take him as he is for your President, without letting you know whether he has eyes to see, ears to hear, or a tongue to talk! Will you freemen of the United States, will you do it?—Are you prepared to carry the Federal "CREDIT SYSTEM" even to such an extent as this?

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That Harrison WILL HANG ON to his CLERKSHIP in Hamilton county, and won't resign, although his friends affect to believe that his election to the Presidency is certain! Does this look as if he believed their assurance himself?

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That Harrison party has thrown all principles or profession of principle to the winds, and now put all their hopes of success in idle mummery and unmeaning pageantry, such as log cabins and canoes, hard cider and rolling balls, silver pencils and earthen pitchers, golden breast pins and bass-wood snuff boxes; corn skins and caricatures, tattered saddles and hard cork walking canes, silk handkerchiefs, and log cabin letter paper, pictures and pin cushions, live eagles and dead kangaroos, and all the other paraphernalia of Federal humbuggery! By these things, reader, they hope to deceive you and impose upon your intelligence! No, we are sure you must feel yourself INSULTED by this attempt, and will only REDRESS yourselves at the BALLOT BOXES! Finally we ask you, Democrats one and all!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. and more especially before the people of Pennsylvania, that Harrison is the candidate of the base factions of which Richer, Burrows, Stevens, Penrose, &c. are the leaders. He is the candidate of the men, who in the fall '38 conspired to "TREAT THE ELECTION AS IF IT NEVER HAD BEEN HELD," who when the Legislature met, attempted to carry this threat into execution by WITHHOLDING the legal election returns from the Legislature, and sending in FALSE returns to smuggle men into their seats, who had been rejected by the people; who FLED from the BACK WINDOWS of the Senate Chamber, to avoid the pangs of conscious guilt; who subsequently called more than ONE THOUSAND SOLDIERS to their aid, and were marched with "BUCKSHOT AND BALL" into the Capital of your State, with instructions to SHOOT DOWN as wolves at the throat all who should raise their voices against their daring USURPATIONS; who afterwards, on finding that 99 out of every 100 of the military of this State were DEMOCRATS, and would in case of the coming of the worst have turned their bayonets upon the USURPERS; and not upon the PEOPLE, called upon the General Government for the UNITED STATES ARMY, to assist them in their treason, which was however righteously REFUSED by President Van Buren. Had Gen. Harrison been in the Presidential Chair at that time, thank you not the request would have been granted, and that a BLOODY CIVIL WAR would have ensued! Follow countrymen! pause! pause! before you act so suicidal a part as to commit the destinies of our happy America into the hands of so vile a faction!! Magicians.

COINAGE.—During the half year ending on the 30th June there were coined at the U. S. mint and branches 4,177,724 pieces of money, of the various denominations ranging from half eagle down to half dime—the total value of which was \$1,517,035.

The defalcations under John Quincy Adams' administration were upwards of one fifth more than they have been under Martin Van Buren's.

COURTING THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The Whigs of Connecticut have nominated their Electoral Ticket and among the gentlemen selected is Mr. Philip Pearl, of Windham County, who, the Hartford Times says, "is President of the State Abolition Society, and yet the Whigs of the South assert, that there is no connection between the supporters of Harrison and the Abolitionists."—N. Y. Standard.

A FACT TO BE REMEMBERED.—Gen Harrison was run as a candidate for the Presidency, in 1836 on the same ticket, nominated by the same party, with FRANK GRANGER of New York, a well known and distinguished abolitionist! The abolition whigs not being able to run in both abolitionists, now endeavor to run in their chief, Gen. Harrison, by aid of Tyler influence.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY. **WHEAT.**—There has been a fair demand for wheats throughout the week, which, together with the limited supply, caused a shade of improvement in prices. Sales of fair to very good new Maryland and Virginia reds have been made at 95a100c. according to quality. Several parcels of old Pennsylvania wheats have been sold at 105a108c and one lot of very superior brought 110c.

CORN.—Sales of white have been made during the week at 53a54c. Sales of yellow were made at 60a61c. but to-day there were less demand, and sales are making at 57a58c.

MARRIAGES. In this county, on Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Henry Turner, Esq. to Miss Emma Denny, all of Baltimore county, Md.

DEATHS. Yesterday, at his residence near this town Mrs. MARY LOCKERMAN, consort of Jacob Lockerman, in the 67th year of her age.

WANTED immediately a young lady to superintend a Fancy Store in Baltimore. Also four apprentices to learn the Millinery business. For particulars a reference can be made to the Editor of this paper.



FISH FEAST!

THREE will be a Fish Feast at Miles River Ferry on the farm of John Talbot Esq. on FRIDAY next, the 18th inst. to which the friends of the National Administration and all others are invited to attend.

Ample arrangements will be provided, and good cheer extended to all.
By order
Committee of Arrangements.
sep 15 1840.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

As the subscriber intends to decline house-keeping at the close of the year, he will dispose of (at private sale) some very desirable Household Furniture,

consisting in part of a Side-board, one Sofa, & 1 doz. Chairs, made to order in Philadelphia, a mantle Clock which runs 15 days, one Brussels Carpet, one Imperial do. & two Scotch do. one mantle and other glasses, one large mahogany dining, and one breakfast table, with claw feet; one Secretary, one large easy chair, on castors; Andirons, Fenders, Shovel & Tong, one couch, carpet matting for three rooms, one extra Lamp, a suit of bed curtains, and one chamber stove, and various other articles too tedious to mention.—Also,

Two excellent Carriages,

one a four-wheel for two persons, the other larger, with double gear, designed for a family; Also a light one horse Cart, and a valuable Brood Mare—all of which will be disposed of upon accommodating terms—persons wishing to purchase will please call and view the property.
THEODORE DENNY.
sep 15—3w

THE FARMERS FOUNDRY.

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

WE the subscribers are under the necessity of informing you that we are compelled to adopt a new method of doing business. All persons that will pay cash there will be a deduction of 10 per cent. and those that do not pay within three months will have to pay 20 per cent more than cash prices. If it were in our power to indulge you we would do it with pleasure, but recollect we are new beginners, and have gone to a great deal of expense for the accommodation of the public; recollect we have to pay cash in all of our men and for all of our materials, which are of the most costly kind. We think all persons who feel an interest in our welfare, or the welfare of their country, will not get offended at these few lines. We will carry on the iron foundry and all the public's best interests.

WM. P. OXENHAM & BROTHER.
sep 15 1840—11

PLOUGHS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have a number of Ploughs, of all the different sizes of Davis' and Chenoweth's patent, which they offer for sale, as low as they can be bought in Baltimore, or elsewhere. They will continue to do all work in their line of business as heretofore.

The public's obt. servts.
WM. P. OXENHAM & BROTHER.
Easton, Sep 15 1840—3w

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale at his residence in Miles Creek, Trappe District, on Wednesday the 30th inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, the following property, to wit:



Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; Farming Utensils, Provender, and some Household Furniture.

Terms:—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security—on all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required. The terms of sale to be complied with before the removal of the property.

STEPHEN C. HARRINGTON.
N. B. If the terms of sale be not complied with, any deficiency in the re-sale of property will be chargeable to the original purchaser.
S. C. H.
sep 15 1840.—3w

Sheriff's Notice.

MY friends and the public, who are indebted to me for officers' fees, are respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as the time is fast approaching when I am compelled, by law to pay them over, unto the different officers, and as I am advanced in years, I am desirous to have them collected on or before the time prescribed by law. I hope therefore that this notice will be punctually attended to.

JESSE SCOTT, Sheriff.
Sep 15 1840
N. B.—The above will be a sufficient notice to my deputies in the due duty, as I shall expect them to settle and pay over all the moneys due in their respective districts on or before the 1st day of November next.
J. S.

\$10 Reward!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th day of August, a white bound boy, named THOMAS ROWENS, he is about 15 years of age, well grown, of rather light complexion; has a flower look. Had on when he left a linen roundabout of pants, and black fur hat. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the said boy so that I get him again. I hereby warn all persons from harboring or employing him.
CALEB CONNELLY.
Near Hunting creek, Caroline co. Md
sep 8—3wpl

A Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, the Farm on which Samuel Plummer resides, about two and a half miles from Easton, adjoining B. Tontine's, containing

250 ACRES

of Land. This farm is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, and susceptible of great improvement, the resources for which are immense, as an abundance of Marl can be procured with convenience from different parts of the farm. Any person wishing to examine the premises will please call on Abraham Griffith, at Easton, or the subscriber at Denton who will show them and terms made known.

Should the above described farm not be disposed of before the 8th September, it will on that day be sold at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of that day.

sep 1st 1840. W. COUNCELL.

FOR SALE.

I will sell, at public sale, on Thursday the 24th inst. on the Farm adjoining the Chapel, all the STOCK on said farm, among which are eight first rate

MULES

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

ENNALLS MARTIN.
sep 8 1840

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Vend Exponas, to me directed against Matthew Driver, two the suit of Daniel Newman, and the other at the suit of Thomas Hanson, will be sold at the front of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 15th day of September next, at the between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: six head of Horses, twenty head of Cattle, four beds, bedsteads and furniture, one chest of drawers, one Carpet, seventeen Windsor chairs, one pair of Mahogany Tables, one pine Table, one pair cast Andirons, one wash stand, one Horse cart, two Ploughs, one Harrow, one spade, two Iron forks, one Wheat fan, one Corn sheller, one Buggy and Harness, the crops of wheat and corn now on the land where the said Driver resides, also the following tract or parcels of tracts of land which he purchased of Thomas J. Erickson known as Abrahams Lot, Mill Roads second addition and Gaughen containing thirty five acres and nine square perches of land more or less. All seized as the property of the said Matthew Driver and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs of Vend Exponas and the interest and cost due and to be paid for thereon.

Attendance given by
JESSE SCOTT, Sheriff.
sep 15 1840.

FOR SALE.

I will sell, at public sale, on Tuesday the 22d day of September next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M. that valuable property, called

OAK HILL,

and for a long time the residence of the late Jacob Lockerman—it is situated near the town of Easton, on the road leading to Centre ville, and contains the quantity of

13 Acres of Land, more or less.

THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE A Dwelling House,

and all necessary out buildings.

The terms of Sale are, Five Hundred Dollars to be paid in cash on the day of Sale, and the balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, to be secured by bond, with security to be approved by the subscriber, drawing interest from the day of Sale.

MARY LOCKERMAN.
sep 25 1840.

Wanted to Purchase immediately,

20 to 30 Servants,

Of good character, from 15 to 22 years of age, slaves for life, for a very extensive estate in the city of New Orleans; where they will be well treated, and references will be given if required, that they are expressly for my own use, and not for speculation, and a fair cash price will be given on application to

GEO. SHALL, at A. Griffith's Hotel.

Easton, August 18—4w

150 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night, 15th inst, a Negro man named CATO COOPER, about 34 years of age, 5 feet, 2 or 3 inches high, of very dark complexion, large eyes and mouth and thick lips, a scar about 2 of an inch long on the back of his neck, recollected many years since, though probably now effaced—in walking he has a swinging gait and turns out his feet very much. I will give the above reward for his apprehension if taken out of the State, or 1000 if taken within the state and out of the county, and 500 if taken in the county, in each case to be secured in the jail at Easton.

JAS. LI. CHAMBERLAIN.
Oxford Neck, Aug. 18.

NEW GOODS.

H. H. & F. GROOME, HAVE just returned from the City with a supply of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell at reduced prices.
sep 7 1840.—3w

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 15th inst. to appoint a Collector of the Tax. Applicants will please hand in their applications to the Clerk on or previous to that day.
GEO. W. SHERWOOD, Clerk.
sep 8 1840.

PUBLIC SALE OF STOCK.

Will take place at the Haylands, on Thursday 24th of September, if fair, if not the next fair day. There will be offered on this occasion some young cattle of the half blood, a young Bull twelve months old, of the Devon and Durham Stock, some valuable Milch Cows, a lot of Calves, some of them quarter blood, and a lot of yearling Colts of the most approved strains. Terms of Sale are cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

W. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sep. 1—11

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of competent authority under the will of Jacob Lockerman, dec'd the subscribers offer at Private Sale, the following very desirable property.

THE BRICK HOUSE on Washington street in Easton, now occupied by Mrs. Gannon, with the vacant lot adjoining. The frame house adjoining occupied by Wm. Bullen as a Carpenter's Shop. The brick house adjoining the last mentioned lot, occupied by Wm. B. Faulkner, Esq. as a Law office, and the vacant lot adjoining, and the house now occupied by Mr. Peter Todd, as a Dwelling, together with the appurtenances to the several lots here longed.

The above property will be sold at a very liberal price. If private sale be not effected before the 22d of September next, it will then be offered at public sale, at the front door of the Court House in Easton. The title to this property is indisputable. The terms will be made known and the property shown by application to T. R. Lockerman.

MARY LOCKERMAN, Ex'r.
T. R. LOCKERMAN, Ex'r.
of Jacob Lockerman dec'd

Sep. 1 1840.

Branch Bank of the Farmers Bank of MARYLAND, AT EASTON.

THE Cashier of this Bank having lately departed this life, a vacancy is thereby caused in the office occupied by him, which the President and Directors desire to fill as soon as convenient. A gentleman of respectable character, and one fully competent to perform the duties of Cashier, is required. Satisfactory testimonials are expected to that effect. The salary is one thousand dollars per annum. Good security will be demanded for the performance of the duties of the office. Any communication by letter from an applicant must be marked (post paid.) The President and Directors will proceed to make the appointment of Cashier, at the Banking House in Easton, on Wednesday the thirtieth day of September next, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon of that day.

By order,
THOS. I. BULLITT, President.

aug 25—6t

The Academy at Easton, Talbot County, State of Maryland.

MR SHANLEY, the principal teacher in this Academy, intends to resign in a few days, whereby the office will become vacant. The Trustees desire to fill the vacancy as soon as practicable. It is the duty of the principal teacher to instruct his pupils in the Latin and Greek Languages, Mathematics, Geography, English Grammar, composition, and the rudiments of eloquence. Testimonials are required from each applicant, as to character and competency to teach the above branches of education. Those who apply by letters will address the same (post paid) to Theodore R. Lockerman, Esq. The teacher will be entitled to a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, and the tuition money of his pupils to be collected by him, without any responsibility on the part of the trustees. To be paid by each pupil, is the amount of tuition. The appointment will be made at the Academy, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of September next.

By order,
THOS. I. BULLITT, President.

aug 25—5t

Very Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the authority contained in a Decree, passed by Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity at the May Term thereof of last past, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the following very valuable Lands, that is to say, those several tracts and parts of those several tracts of Land situated, lying and being upon and near the head branches of Saint Michael's River, in Talbot county, respectively called and known by the names of St. Michael's "Fresh Run," the "Forest," the "Addition," the "Range," "Cottontail," "Nanum" & "Arkinson's Choice," and which now comprehend the several Farms and Plantations called Hayland, the Mill Farm, and Ben's Lot, estimated to contain in the whole the quantity of

700 ACRES OF LAND.

more or less, which said Lands are particularly described in a Deed of Mortgage executed on the eighth day of December in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four by the late Robert H. Goldsborough to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and which is now enrolled in the office of the Clerk of Talbot county Court, in Liber L. L. No. 8, folio 524 &c., one of the Land Record Books of said county. The Trustee reserves the privilege to sell said Lands in the whole or in parcels, as may be deemed most advisable on the day of Sale, when full information will be given to those who may be inclined to purchase. The Terms of Sale are Five Hundred Dollars in cash on the day of Sale, and the residue in six, twelve and eighteen months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of Sale on said residue. On the ratification of the Sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, a good and valid deed, or deeds for said Lands.

T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.

Aug 25, 1840. N. B.—The sale of the above lands is postponed for the present.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A GOOD COOK, to one possessing necessary qualifications, good wages will be given.—Also to purchase a negro Boy, of about 12 years of age for whom a liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor.
aug 19 8w

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

BY authority derived from the Hon. the Judges of Talbot county Court, as a Court of Equity, on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, I will sell to the highest & best bidder, all the real estate of which James Lloyd, dec'd, seized, being a parcel of land, composed of part of a tract of land called "Jamaica," part of a tract of land called "Buckland," and part of a tract of land called "Murray," situated on the main road leading from Easton to Lloyd's landing, containing by recent survey the quantity of

272 Acres, 3 R. & 21 P.

more or less. The improvements on this farm are a Dwelling House and a few out Houses; the land is good and a large portion of it is heavily timbered with white and red Oak, Hickory, &c. and convenient to the river Choptank if desired to be shipped to market. Also, another tract of land called "Marsh Land" commonly known as Lloyd's Spring Land, adjoining the above described tract, and contains by recent survey the quantity of

361 Acres, 1 R. & 23 P.

more or less. This farm is situated immediately on the River Choptank, and has attached to it about 60 acres of prime marsh, which is very fine for grazing stock. There is also a branch which has a large quantity of wood in, and which by being cleared, might be made a productive meadow land. The sables land on this farm has been worked hard, and consequently much reduced, but there is upon it an abundance of fine mair, lying directly upon the surface of the earth, and convenient to any part of the farm—the timber is fine, and a much larger quantity than necessary for the support of the farm.

Also another tract of land called the House farm, adjoining the spring farm, and contains by recent survey

176 Acres, 3 R. & 23 P.

more or less. This farm is immediately on the River, and a place of considerable resort during the fishing season, and to one desirous to engage in that business, valuable.

Also another tract of land adjoining the above tracts, and situated on the same river, being the farm on which the said James Lloyd resided during his life time, containing by recent survey the quantity of

505 Acres, more or less.

The improvements on this farm are a Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, &c. The land is in good order, and kind to the growth of wheat and corn. There is also upon this farm an ample quantity of excellent Timber.

Also another parcel of land, composed of part of a tract called "Barton's Grange" and part of a tract called "Reddy" and part of a tract called "White's Addition," and part of a tract called "White's Lot," and of Jenkins's "Ramble," situated on the main road leading from Easton to Cambridge Ferry, containing the quantity of

238 Acres and a half Acre

of land, more or less. This farm produces either wheat or corn well, and has a large body of woodland upon it. The improvements are a Dwelling House, meat House, Barn, Stables &c.

The above described farms are all tenanted, and the purchaser or purchasers will be permitted to seed wheat this fall, and possession will be given at the end of the present year 1840.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are; one thousand dollars to be paid in cash on the day of sale, out of the proceeds of the sale of all the lands, the balance in 6, 12, 18 & 24 months from the day of sale, all secured by bonds and security approved by the trustee, and bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place in the town of Easton, Talbot county, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

The creditors of the said James Lloyd are now advised to file their claims, properly authenticated in the Clerk's office of Talbot county court, within six months from the day of sale, otherwise they may be deprived of all benefit arising from the proceeds of sale.

CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.
(UNDER THE MURKUM)
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD
Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!
Dollars—millions of Dollars!
NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, & the result given (will be requested) immediately after the drawing. Please address
JOHN CLARK.
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.
Dec. 4, 1835.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty-five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And as the character of my House and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.
HOPE H. SLATTER.
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840.

THE art of healing has its origin in the woods, and the forest is still the best Medical school.
BARON VON HUTCHER'S HERB PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether at the heart, in the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified and the body resumes a healthy state.
These pills after much anxious toil and research having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of innumerable other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions and preserving the vital streams in a pure and healthy state causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil that old age when it arrives will appear a blessing and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance,) a source of misery and abhorrence.
They are so composed, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver and other viscera they expel the bad, acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that the blood or slight evacuations which may be duly regulated by the doses of the Herb Pills, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.
Steady Perseverance in the use of the Herb Pill will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being to admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.
In all cases of Hypochondriacism Low Spirits Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Headaches, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulency of Hypochondriacal Faintings, Hysterics, Headaches, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herb Pills.
Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the Side, Limbs Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.
One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation, and thus strengthen their constitutions, as may enable them to withstand the shock. That medicine is Baron Von Hatcher's Herb Pills.
Those who have the care and education of females, whether the students or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which removes disorders in the head, invigorates the mind, strengthens the body improves the memory, and calms the imagination.
When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.
For Sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Md.

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing GERMAN EMIGRANTS can be supplied through the agency of the subscriber. Those wishing to avail themselves of this kind of labor can do so by calling on the subscriber personally, or by letter post paid, directed to Wye Mills, care of Thomas H. Dawson, stating the number, age, sex and term of service, will be accommodated. The terms for supplying will be moderate.
JOSEPH STEINBACHER.
Wye Mills, March 10—(G11)

SADDLE, TRUNK AND Harness Making.

JOHN B. RAY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, and now most respectfully informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and general assortment of MATERIALS, suitable for the manufacture of
SADDLES, TRUNKS, and Harness, &c.
He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Buggies, Wagons and Carts—also, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STRAPS AND BITS, Valcles, Saddlebags and clothes Bags, Horse Brushes and Currycombs, Trace and halter chains, together with a good assortment of every description. He has also a variety of WALKING CANES, of various kinds and sizes, and a general assortment of every other article in his line, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, and sincerely hopes his friends and the public will give him an early call.
may 19—17

New Spring Goods.

WE have just received from the cities a heavy stock of NEW GOODS, selected with great care at unusually low prices, which we respectfully offer to the public on terms well suited to the present depressed state. Our stock is composed of a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
With many heavy Domestic Goods
For Servants' Wear.

A General Assortment of: Hardware, Castings, Cutlery, China, and Queensware, Earthen, Wooden, and Stone Ware, A heavy and general assorted stock of
GROCERIES.
Also, an Assortment of Saddles, Brides, Collars, Martingales, Bridle-leathers, upper and under Leather—together with a general assortment of
Boots & Shoes, HATS, CAPS, &c.
COTTON YARN, No. 4 to 16, Wetherill's Philadelphia, White Leg & Paines, Lincrod, White, and Spinn Oils, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.—comprising in the whole an assortment not surpassed on the Eastern Shore, which they respectfully invite their customers and the public to examine.
POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing, April 7, 1840.

P. S.—On hand a stock of seasoned white and yellow pine Lumber, Shingles, Lathes, Bricks &c. &c. with Ploughs & Castings at Baltimore prices.
Blacksmithing.
THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still carrying on the
BLACKSMITHING
at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.
The subscriber is too well known he hopes, to be injured by any report gotten up merely to effect his business, and assures the public when he determines on declining business, that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.
He is prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him, with punctuality, and at a reasonable charge.
The public's obedient servant,
EPHRAIM MCQUAY.
may 28 17

Notice.
THE subscriber having been some time engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps, has now commenced the business in the town of Easton upon his own footing, and having supplied himself with the necessary tools and fixtures (therefor is now prepared to make or repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in, in the best workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Any persons wishing such a job done, and feeling disposed to give him a trial, will please communicate their wishes either by call or writing—all which orders shall be punctually attended to.
Reference.—Messrs Loveday Roszell and Cheezum.
The public's ob't. servant,
JOHN K. WOOD.

LIME FOR SALE.
THE subscribers as agents for an extensive and highly approved Lime Stone Quarry on the Schuylkill, offer for sale any quantity of LIME, deliverable on any of the waters of Wye, and have now on their wharf THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS stacked at 12 1/2 cts per bushel.
POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing, July 7

NOTICE.
THE subscriber offers at private sale, the FARM at present in the occupancy of Samuel Plummer, occupied for the last two or three years by Mr. George Burgess. Said Farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. Tomlinson and others, is about three miles from Easton and contains
250 ACRES
OF PRIME LAND. The terms will be liberal for Cash, or in exchange for Negroes, by application to the subscriber near Denton, Caroline county, Md.
SMADOL COUNCELL,
DRIED PEACHES WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred bushels of pared peaches, for which the highest cash price will be paid.
WM. H. HOPKINS.
Easton, Aug. 25—5w

The Union Tavern, COACH, GIG, AND Harness Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. Mc (lowell), and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.
The STABLES belonging to this establishment have been extended and put in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.
The CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.
The BOARDERS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms.
The public's ob't. serv't.
REESE MERRETT.
Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

Easton & Baltimore Packet. THE SCHOONER HARP

HAVING been put in complete order, has commenced her trips, and will continue to run regularly throughout the season between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, Baltimore, on every Wednesday at the same hour, weather permitting. Passengers will be accommodated at all times in the best manner, and every exertion made to insure their safety & comfort.
The subscriber has employed Mr. WILLIAM JENKINSON, at Easton Point, as Clerk and Receiver, (where he has in good order, the granary formerly occupied by Capt. Robert Leonard), also, Messrs. JAS. BARROTT & SONS, at Baltimore, as agents for the sale of Grain and all other articles shipped by him, and not otherwise consigned.
Orders for freight will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, either at the subscriber's office at Easton Point, or at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Sons.
The commander of the HARP, Capt. ELIAS TAYLOR, has been long and favorably known to the subscriber, as a sober, honest, and careful man, and the Messrs. BARROTT and JENKINSON are too well known to require any remark from me.
Passage and fare \$2.00—Freight at the usual prices.
The public's ob't. serv't.
JACOB WRIGHT.
Easton, Aug. 4, 1840—17

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

THE fine new Schooner TALBOT, having been purchased by the subscriber, has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore—leaving Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday morning; and continue sailing on those days throughout the season (weather permitting).
The TALBOT has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fast sailer and a safe boat.
Passage, including fare \$2.00. Charges for freights as heretofore, viz: Hogsheads \$1—Barrels 25 cts. and other articles in proportion. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point where it will be carefully attended to (as well as at other business) either by himself or Mr. Robert Hamilton.
The subscriber has employed Mr. Nath. Jones as Skipper, who is favorably known as an experienced sailor, and from his reformed habits can be implicitly relied on.
Thankful for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.
The public's ob't. serv't.
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
N. B. Orders for goods, &c. must be accompanied with the cash, and will be received by the subscriber until 9 o'clock on every Wednesday morning (if not previously delivered) at the Drug Store of Messrs Thomas H. Dawson and Sons.
S. H. B.
April 21, 1840. G

The Steam-Boat Maryland.

WILL leave Easton on every Wednesday and Saturday morning for the above places, and return from Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday.
Passage to Baltimore including Fare, \$3.00 to Annapolis do do \$2.50
N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.
LEML G. TAYLOR.

Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has received the latest SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS, and would invite his customers and others to call and examine for themselves.
His work will be done on the most moderate terms, and with neatness and dispatch, at his old stand opposite the Market house.
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
may 5 1840.

Removal.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the Court House in the room occupied by the Clerk of the Court of appeals, where he may be found ready to discharge the various duties of a Magistrate—Apprentices Indentures, Involuntary papers, and other instruments of Writing carefully prepared.
H. E. BATEMAN.
N. B. For Rent the office heretofore occupied by the subscriber for the remainder of the year.
aug 11 1840. (G5w)

COACH, GIG, AND Harness Making.

THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their line of business and now respectfully take this method to inform them that they continue to manufacture every kind of Carriage, in the neatest and most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms.
They differ themselves that from their knowledge and experience in the business, and from their determination to use none but the best materials, and employ the best workmen, that they will be able as heretofore, to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with their custom.
They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of
NEW CARRIAGES.
made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHARIOTS, BAROQUES, YORK WAGONS, GIGS, &c. &c. and a LARGE LOT OF HARNESS, both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriages. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance, thankfully received and punctually executed by
The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
April 30, 1839.

N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be taken at the different branches of coach making if early application is made.
A. & H.
The Aurora & Chronicle at Cambridge, and Centinel and Times at Centerville, will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and charge this office.
Blacksmithing.
The subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, as the well known stand pointing the Cartwright shop in Mr. Edward Stewart, and opposite the residence of Doct. Solomon M. Jenkins, offers his services to the Public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage.
Public's ob't. servant,
RICHARD P. SNEED.
Easton, Feb 11, 1840—17

FOR SALE.—As I intend going South, I will sell that well known Schooner,
David Grievess,
she is now in good order, first rate suit of Sails put on last spring, good anchors, and cables. She has two lengths of berths and is in good order for Grain and Passengers. I will sell low and on accommodating terms. I shall not be sold by the 22nd of August (shall offer her for sale to the highest bidder at St. Michaels on Saturday the 22nd of August at 3 o'clock P. M. where the Schooner will be. Terms of sale 6 and 12 months credit with approved security.
JOHN H. HADDAWAY.
Talbot county, Aug 4th 1840.

RIDGWAY & HARTMAN, DRAPERS AND TAILORS.
No. 52 corner of Market Space and Lombard streets, (Formerly Water st.) Baltimore.
RETURN their thanks to their numerous Friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and would respectfully inform them and the public generally, that they have on hand a choice and well selected assortment of ready made CLOTHING, ALL MANUFACTURED BY THEMSELVES, with special care and attention. Their assortment consisting in part of
FROCK & DRESS COATS
of blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, mulberry and claret Cloths; blue, black, green and brown Summer Cloth Frock and Dress Coats.
PANTALOONS,
of blue, black, drab, cadet and black ribbed CASSIMERES. Also, blue and black SUMMER CLOTH, plain and ribbed, plain linen, &c.
VESTS,
of super plain English black Satin; of do. figured black Silk, fancy Silk; black Bombazine; plain Black and figured Valencia Marcellines of every variety and pattern.
ROUND JACKETS,
of super green, linen, white Irish linen, and French linens.
AN ASSORTMENT of Stocks, Handkerchiefs; Collars; Suspenders, &c. Gentlemen's Hosiery of all kinds.
The greatest of Human Benefactors—**FOR ALL PULMONARY DISEASES AND BAD COUGHS.**
Galeick's Matchless Sanative.
ONLY For Sale by the subscriber in this county, at the Post Office in Easton. A fresh supply just received.
HENRY THOMAS.
August 11, 1840.

SHINGLES.
105,000 DRY SHINGLES of superior quality, for sale by the subscriber for CASH, at less than they can be had in Baltimore.
RICH'D. THOMAS
Easton, June 28—17

Farm for Sale.
The subscriber will dispose of that well known farm called "LITTLE DOVER" on which the owner resides. It is situated about 3 miles from Easton, and is convenient to water communication to Baltimore or elsewhere, being within 3 of a mile from the great Choptank. It contains about
227 ACRES
of land, with a sufficiency of wood. It abounds with mail easily obtained, and possesses advantages which render it a desirable purchase.
The improvements are ample & in very good condition. The terms will be moderate.
Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view for themselves.
The meadow lands attached to it are not inferior to any in the county.
JOSEPH B. PERRY.
July 14 1840.

PETERS' PILLS.
THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, & as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietors exceed twenty thousand; upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practicing physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.
Often have the cures performed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of greater value than are attached to this.
They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless they have a supply always on hand.
They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach, and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Constiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloated or Salow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.
The efficacy of these pills is so well known, and their use so general, that further comment is considered unnecessary.
Price per box 50 cents and 25 cents, each box accompanied by full directions.
LIST OF AGENTS.
T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton.
Malster & Sautsbury, Denton.
Downs & Massey, Greensborough.
Cannon & Vossell, Bridgeton.
Emory & Hopper, Centerville.
Russell & Notts, Millsborough.
July 21 1840. 17

Auction Dry Goods.
THE subscriber has always on hand a large assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, consisting of the following leading articles—Fine and extra superfine wool and piece dyed
BLACK CLOTHS.
of Cooper, Braker & Co.'s make and finish; Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, Blue and invisible Green, some of which are very fine—superior black and other colored
Cassimeres,
Thibet and Thibet gauze FLANNEL—4-4 Irish Linens, all prices; superior Scotch and Cole Hair SHIRTING LINEN; 4, 5 and 6-4 for bolster and pillow cases; 4-5 and 6-4 Sheeting Muslin, of Hamilton, Waltham, and other factories; superfine English, Hamilton, Boot and New York Mills Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 6 and 6-4 fine and extra Superfine CAMBRICKS—10, 12, 14 and 16-4 Marcellines Quilt; do. do. Imperial, plain and fig'd. Satin Vesting; do. Fancy Spring and Summer Vestings of the latest and most fashionable styles; Superfine Summer Cloths; Extra pattern—finest of crapes &c. Cassimeres; a new article: Gambroon and ribbed Stockings; Russia and bird-eye Diapers; D. mask Napkins; Russia and Damask Table Linens; Mousline de Laines; Challies and Printed Lawns.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best Paris made—Gloves, extra finished; Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Superfine plain and ribbed black and white real English Silk Hosiery; heavy black and blue black Lustrings; gros-grain; grog; rine; cotton Hosiery; silk, thread and cotton Gloves, &c.
JOSHUA T. ROYSTON, JR.
No. 47 Market St. six doors west of Gay St. June 23—17
(Yellow House)
Aurora publish 1 year and forward bill to J. T. R.

TO FARMERS.
THE subscriber is now manufacturing Wright's Patent Treating Machines with chain horse power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will need but half the labor of horses which others do, and at the same time do as good work—their price, simplicity and other advantages the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this county; as they have to the Farmers of Dorchester. There is one now but up and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the country.
The public's ob't. serv't.
JAS. A. RIDGWAY.
Royal Oak, March 17 17

Notice.
E. MECONNEKIN has associated himself with Mr. Valliant, recently from Baltimore, and has made arrangements to have the
Neatest & Latest Fashions,
and at all times will cut to order, and no appointments shall occur. Gentlemen favoring them with orders shall be punctually attended to, and warranted to fit.
Mr. Valliant has acted as Cutter to one of the largest and most respectable establishments in Baltimore, and his given general satisfaction. He will devote his entire time to the cutting department.
June 2—17

Notice.
The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his
CARDING MACHINE
is now in complete repair, and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding Wool. The price for carding are, once through, six cents. All orders left at the store of Mr. J. W. Cheezum, in Easton; Mr. Isaac Dickson, Dover Bridge, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
The Wool should be put in good order. Having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage.
JOHN BEACHAM.
Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline co. Md. June 9—17

NEW HAT STORE
The subscriber has re-commenced the Hatting business in the Store next to William Loveday's and second door from the Bank. He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture
Hats and Beaver Bonnets.
at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and retail.) His assortment of Hats, &c. is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with call.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan 1, 1839.
N. B. The above business will be continued by Mr. Thos. Reason. E. R.

WANTED.—An apprentice to learn the Tailoring Business.
J. SATTERFIELD
June 9

MR. & MRS. STREETER'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Saratoga, near Courtland Street, Baltimore
THIS Institution was established by Wm. Hambleton, Esq., in 1831, under the most favorable auspices. It has an elevated situation, in the most beautiful and pleasant part of the city, and the liberal plan on which it has been conducted has secured an unprecedented patronage.
The arrangements of the whole establishment have been made solely with a view to facilitating the business of instruction, and to the comfort of the pupils; the CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS is of the most perfect structure and equal in extent to that of most colleges in the country, and the library, cabinet of minerals &c., are sufficiently large to meet all the wants of the pupils for purposes of reference and examination.
The course of instruction is systematic and thorough, embracing all the elements of a solid education, together with those lighter accomplishments, which impart a polish to female manners, and a charm to female intellect. With the domestic arrangements of the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, the Principals are confident that all will be abundantly satisfied. Their regulations are strict yet mild, and such as cannot but meet the wishes of every parent.
THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, which is at present regarded as an essential branch in a scientific and polite education, receives particular attention in this Institution. In most seminaries, the lessons are limited to three times a week; but in this, the French is one of the daily and special studies of the school. "Conversations" are also held at stated periods, at which all the students of French are expected to attend.
A regular course of Lectures is given on CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, illustrated by the splendid apparatus belonging to the Institution; besides which lectures are delivered from time to time on such literary and scientific subjects as will illustrate the course of study and impart general instruction.
The scholastic year commences on the first Monday in September and closes on the fifteenth of July following.
Application for further information, or for admission, may be made by letter to Mr. S. or at the Institution.

For the satisfaction of those not acquainted with Mr. & Mrs. S., the following gentlemen are referred to, most of whom have had daughters under their charge during the past year.
Rev. Dr. Johns. Chas. R. Carroll Esq. John Glenn Esq. Chas. F. Mayer, Esq. John B. Morris, Esq. Hugh W. Evans, Esq. C. C. Janney, Esq. J. J. Donaldson, Esq. Edw. Hinkley, Esq. Wm. McCorkay, Esq. aug 18 1840. 6w.

DENTISTRY.
GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS,
OF VIRGINIA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
Invites the attention of the public to one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced to their notice, being an extremely simple mode of extracting Teeth, by which the patient is saved the greater part of the pain usually attendant on the ordinary method of extracting, whilst its safety is so remarkable that no injury can be inflicted on the jaw bone or gums. The advertiser assures the public that he can extract teeth by this system, no matter if they be of the largest size or decayed fangs, with the application of one third the power ordinarily employed in such operations, and he invites the citizens of Easton and the surrounding country, to call and examine his mode of operation, of what is here asserted.
He also offers his services to the public; as being in most cases, able to save entirely such decayed and aching teeth, by their new fear must be extracted. His success in soothing and finally saving many valuable teeth in an extensive practice in some of the principal Northern and Southern cities, has been so decided, that he invites the public to call, confident that he can, under his skill as a Dentist, be useful to them.
He will also cleanse, plug, and insert Teeth upon springs or fangs, on the most approved plan, and cure inflammation and soreness of the gums, giving them a healthy action which will improve the breath and taste.
For testimonials and prices for operating see bills which he will furnish.
Having procured comfortable rooms at Mrs. Donovan's, he may be consulted at all hours of the day.
He refers to Dr. T. Thomas and Dr. Sol. M. Jenkins.
He will remain in Easton only a few days.
Easton, August 1, 1840.

WOOL CARDING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his
CARDING MACHINE
is now in complete repair, and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding Wool. The price for carding are, once through, six cents. All orders left at the store of Mr. J. W. Cheezum, in Easton; Mr. Isaac Dickson, Dover Bridge, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
The Wool should be put in good order. Having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage.
JOHN BEACHAM.
Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline co. Md. June 9—17

NEW HAT STORE
The subscriber has re-commenced the Hatting business in the Store next to William Loveday's and second door from the Bank. He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture
Hats and Beaver Bonnets.
at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and retail.) His assortment of Hats, &c. is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with call.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan 1, 1839.
N. B. The above business will be continued by Mr. Thos. Reason. E. R.

WANTED.—An apprentice to learn the Tailoring Business.
J. SATTERFIELD
June 9

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FOREIGN NEWS.

From the National Intelligencer.

New York, Sept. 13.

The packet ship England, from Liverpool which port she left August 7th, brought us important news last evening, from France.

When the news of the ratification of the treaty of alliance by Prussia was received in Paris, there was a perfect panic on the exchange. Numerous failures occurred, and the stocks fell seriously.

The most important item of news that is an attempted revolution in France—Prince Louis Napoleon, who had been residing in England some time previous, chartered a British steamer, ostensibly for an excursion along the British coast. In this steamer, it appears, he embarked with fifty-six followers, eight horses, and two carriages, in the Thames, on the 30th July, and reached the coast of France, off Wimroux, about three miles from Boulogne, on 5th August. Here the whole company landed in uniform, some as general officers, others as lancers and private soldiers, with the number "40" painted on their hats—that being the number of the regiment which at Strasburg had formerly identified itself in the cause of Louis Napoleon. Among those landed are the names of Gen. Monthonol, Col. Vaudrey, Col. Parquin, and Col. Delaborde. They marched into Boulogne, "Vive l'Empereur," endeavoring without success, to enlist the garrison, the officers of which, mingled among the soldiers shouting "Vive le Roi," and turned the scale against Napoleon, who finding his soldiers lukewarm, retreated precipitately towards the port, and embarked in a small boat with so many of his followers as to cause its upsetting. The steamer was taken possession of by the custom-house officers, who, on bringing her into port, fortunately for the Prince, found him clinging to a buoy in the harbor, almost exhausted. Several of his followers were wounded, it is said in the water, and sunk to rise no more; and in two hours after the landing was effected, the greater part were either prisoners in the citadel, shot or dispersed. A French General who was captured, was stated to have died of his wounds.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN

Eighteen days later, from England.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

FULL PROSPECT OF A WAR!!!

New York, Sept. 17.

The gallant Queen arrived here last night at 11 o'clock. She made the passage in fifteen days from the Needles. By her we have London dates to the 1st of September inclusive.

Her news is important. There is now every prospect of a war. Mehmet Ali has positively refused to comply with the request of the four powers. All over France and England there is the utmost activity in preparing the army and navy for war.

All the nations of Europe are preparing for war on a grand scale. And yet they all say, "it is all for peace!" An admirable way of manifesting a love of peace, that Russia will soon have over 200,000 troops in the field; France will count up on 700,000 troops in case of need, and is fitting up her naval marine on a grand scale.

England is now moving in her vast naval preparations—a number of large ships of the line are fitting for sea with all despatch. New ships are launched, and old ones fitted up and commissioned. At Woolwich, at Deptford, and at Portsmouth, the greatest activity prevails—and Mehmet Ali is just as busy for war as any of them. And this is all for "peace!"

The defeat of the Russians in Circassia is fully confirmed.

M. Thiers has been accused of stock jobbing on a grand scale. The examination of Louis Napoleon still continues. He is to be tried in October. Louis Philippe has been nearly shipwrecked. The captain of the English steamer Edinburg Castle is released. The downfall of the Thiers ministry is expected. The Spanish ministry has fallen. There has been an insurrection in Spain: Leopold has left England to try to pacify Louis Philippe. The French army and navy had been largely increased.

Cotton in Liverpool is selling largely at moderate but steady prices; say for Upland, from 5d to 6d; for Motile from 5d to 6d; and for New Orleans 5d to 7d.

Manufactures are very dull. The harvest will be very good.

M. Guizot, the French Ambassador, has returned to London.

The Pacha of Egypt has 180,000 in the field, ready to fight. A Russian army is moving down to attack his son Ibrahim Pacha, in the plains of Syria.

A malignant yellow fever has broken out at Sierra Leone.

Admiral Landale has been recalled from the command of the French fleet in Egypt. The English and the Austrian fleets, with ten Russian sail of the line, have sailed to make a demonstration against the Egyptian fleet at Alexandria.

HARRISON LAW

ONE CURRENCY FOR THE RICH, AND ANOTHER FOR THE POOR.

A law of Indiana, approved by General William Henry Harrison, on the 7th September, 1807, containing the following provision, viz:

"SECTION 2. In all cases of penal laws, where free persons are punished by whipping after the rate of twenty lashes for every eight dollars, so that no servant shall receive more than forty lashes at any one time, unless such offender can procure some person to pay the fine."

"Servants," under the Harrison provision, meant all persons, black or white, bound to service by agreement or purchase, according to the peculiar laws of the Territory. This provision was applicable to emigrants, or others who might have

agreed to serve for a term of years, and to men sold to pay fines and costs.

Here, therefore, we have DOLLARS as the currency for the rich man, and LASHES as the currency for the poor. Even the value of the lash is defined by Harrison's law; "twenty lashes for every eight dollars," equal to FORTY CENTS A LASH. Be it known, therefore, that in the tables of HARRISON CURRENCY ONE LASH is equal to FORTY CENTS; and ONE DOLLAR is equal to TWO LASHES AND A HALF.

forty cents of the RICH MAN'S MONEY is equal to one lash on the POOR MAN'S BACK!

Say, poor men, how do you relish this currency? What do you think of the statesman whose feelings would permit him to take payment out of men's backs at forty cents a lash? Is there not something inexpressibly abhorrent in thus balancing money against lashes?

It must be recollected, that there could not lawfully be any slaves in Indiana, so called. These lashes were for freemen's backs—freemen who were bound to service only for a time.

THE GREAT WHIG ABORTION.

We copy from the Boston Post the following account of the Bunker Hill Convention, as it was called, which has been so long in preparation, and after all proved a complete abortion.

"The federal convention held here yesterday, which the whole power of the party throughout the country has been for months occupied in getting up, and which, it was confidently asserted, would contain from forty to fifty thousand men, was a COMPLETE FAILURE. The procession was counted at various points, by gentlemen of veracity, with the utmost care, in some instances by whigs, and the largest estimate we have seen fell short of seventeen thousand! A count taken by three gentlemen at the corner of State and Washington streets, made the number 16,300, and two other counts, taken at other points, varied not more than four hundred from this estimate. A correspondent, whose account we publish, it will be seen, makes the number more than two thousand less.

Soon after the procession left Bunker Hill the rain fell in torrents, which caused the whiggies to disperse in the greatest confusion, in all directions, leaving the poor marshals, with their cocked up hats and blue scarfs, "alone in their glory," as well as drowned rats. Agreeably to the plan published in the morning, the procession was to have returned to the Boston Common, there to be addressed by all the big bugs of the day; but, alas! only a few of the disappointed orators had courage to brave the tempest, and no listeners; so the whole affair ended in chagrin and disappointment. The words were frequently given in supplanting tones, "forward to the Common!" but the only response was "d—the Common, we are going home to dry our trousers."

"Ominous."—On one of the whig banners yesterday, were these words:—"WE APPEAL TO HEAVEN."

The response to this appeal was a movement of the heavenly elements which scattered the whigs like chaff before the wind. The procession was completely routed in the afternoon by the storm, and the British whigs ran from Bunker Hill in as much confusion on the 19th September, 1840, as their ancestors did on the 17th of June, 1775.

"We are where we ever have been &c."—This federal motto was borne in the procession yesterday, and an occurrence in State street marked how it was appreciated and understood by the federal leaders.—At various points of the march, men were stationed to give the cue for cheering. The man who pitched the tune in State street gave the word most audibly, "three cheers for the old federal party of Massachusetts," and it was followed by the heartiest cheering of the whole movement.

Democrats of other States, whose delegations came here to throw their influence into the scale of the old Hartford Convention.—REMEMBER THE FACT, THAT THE HEARTIEST CHEERING DURING THE DAY WAS GIVEN IN STATE STREET FOR THE OLD FEDERAL PARTY OF MASSACHUSETTS!

The foreign delegates yesterday were vastly below threepenny estimates. Instead of forty thousand, as was promised, the number was only 3343; leaving about 12,000 for Massachusetts. This was a failure.

But what a spectacle was here! Some 4000 persons, who, as to our State affairs, are as much foreigners as the British whigs over the water, absolutely invading Massachusetts to dictate to her people, whom she shall choose for Governor. A greater outrage on State rights was never attempted. The direct tendency is to consolidation. Whenever a state gives a democratic vote it is to be forced back into federalism by overrunning it with foreign emissaries. This is the game the British whigs are playing with Massachusetts. Will the people submit to it?

The Roxbury whigs show their customer. One of the Roxbury banners, yesterday, bore the following inscription:—"Granny Harrison will deliver his country."

One thing is certain at least, and that is the conduct of the convention in our streets will deliver the old nurse of all fears of being called into service again.

Owing to the smallness of the whig procession, in comparison to what they said it would be, the Warren Bridge did not even shake under its weight yesterday—but had it been one half as large as they expected to see it, the bridge would have reeled as bad as some of the delegates did.

Item.—The venerable Major Benjamin Russell, who visited the British fleet during the war, edited the Centinel, and voted for the Hartford Convention; was drawn in a barouche in front of the British whig procession, yesterday.

Item.—Daniel Webster, who voted against every measure to sustain the last war, perished over the British whig convention at Bunker Hill.

[What say the foreign delegates who came here, and pretend they are democrats, though acting with the old federal leaders? Item.—There were thirteen banners, bearing mottoes, "We demand a protective tariff," and the like. What say the southern whigs who joined in this procession? Do they go for a high tariff? Let their constitution remember that the Massachusetts whig procession was pledged to a high tariff.

The whigs were as cross as bears with sore heads last night at the discomfort of their procession.—We confess we were disappointed ourselves—we thought they could rise at least twenty thousand.

The way, to make a long whig procession is to place the sections twenty yards apart.

Daniel Webster was allowed to wear his hat yesterday. Col. R. C. Winthrop, and several others of the division; were obliged to march uncovered.

There were at least 1500 boys in the federal procession yesterday, to swell the numbers.

The Schoolmaster is abroad.—One of the state banners exhibited at the great powwow yesterday, bore this motto—"Coming to the rescue!" "All the learning! all the talents!"

True to their ancient faith.—The Hartford banner was supported on either side by whigs with black cockades in their hats.

Count of the Procession.—A gentleman who took the count of the procession yesterday with great care, gives the following results:

Truckmen on horses, 132
Cavalade on horse back, 1193
Marshalls mounted, 22
Forty one carriages, containing 221
Music, number of pieces 104
Ball rollers in drag ropes, 85
Ship's Crew, 4
The old woman and her shoe, 10
Whale boat, 7
Persons on foot, 12,104

Total 12,936

From the Baltimore Republican.

THE SHINPLASTER PARTY.—The Whig prints and Whig party in the City and State, are twisting and turning, and calling to their aid every possible means that they suppose, or hope, will avail them, to rid themselves of the odium of having been the cause of our City and State being flooded with the worthless trash, denominated shinplasters. But the facts of the case are on the records, and cannot be expunged or explained away by even the cunning of Whig reasoning. They are solely responsible for all the evils which have resulted to the community from those fraudulent institutions, and that party will be forced to bear the responsibility of their ruinous mistakes in the Legislature, who were elected without any other object than that of doing the will of the party of which they are members. If they are not in this matter, as they have been on all other subjects, afraid to permit the "public eye," to scrutinize their acts, whilst pretending to legislate for the public good, why do they not publish the "sayings & doings" which occurred in the last Legislature of our State? Let them do this, and the public will be better able to judge which of the two parties is the shinplaster party, and upon whose heads must fall the imprecations of those who have been plundered of their hard earnings.

If they are not conscious of their guilt in this matter, they should not be afraid of place before the people of Maryland, the Shinplaster Report of the Whig party, made in the Legislature of last winter, and also, the Anti-Shinplaster report, made by the Democratic members of the same Legislature. Let them do this, and it will be more to the purpose than all the newspaper paragraphs they will be able to pen and print from the present moment until the end of creation. We have not hesitated to place them before the people, because the Democratic party have nothing to conceal—they are not afraid of the "public eye;" but, on the contrary, earnestly invite the keenest scrutiny; and as an evidence of the truth of our remarks, we have already placed before our readers and the public, the recorded evidence of the acts of both parties, and we once more republish a portion of the same.

From the Legislature Journal.

"Mr. Spencer, (a Democrat, and now one of the Van Buren Electors,) Chairman of the Committee on the Currency, made a further report in part, of a bill entitled "An act to restrain private Banking, and to prohibit any Corporation, or individual, or association of individuals, from issuing any paper intended to circulate as a paper currency."

This bill was taken up & **PASSED** by the House of Representatives, on February the 28th, (see Journal, page 363 and 364,) the DEMOCRATIC party having the majority at the time.

The bill was then sent to the Senate for concurrence, on the 4th of March, (see page 401 of the Journal,) and **REJECTED** by the Whig party, voting against it to a man!

Here are their names—read them, and then say honestly which is the shinplaster party—and which is the party most worthy of the People's trust and confidence!

The bill against shinplasters having **PASSED** the House, (democratic,) was **REJECTED** in the Senate, (whig,) and **REJECTED** by the following vote:

Against Shinplasters—Messrs. Ely, Evans, Martin, Maulsby, Scott—5. ALL DEMOCRATS.

For Shinplasters—Messrs. Fols, Beck, Danpho, Goldsborough, of D. Magrath, Pratt, Funnell, Stewart, Turner—9. ALL WHIGS!

We have thus shown from the documents, who were for and who were against shinplasters; and we dare the Whig prints to publish the proceedings of the Legislature on the subject, that the people may see who their enemies are.

THE WHIG.

BALTON, MD

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

WILLIAM A. SPENCER, Senatorial
HENRY G. S. KEY, 1st District.
CATHAL HUMPHREYS, 2d
EDWARD LLOYD, 3d
OTHO SCOTT, 4th
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, 5th
JAMES MURRAY, 6th
WM. P. MAULSBY, 7th
CHARLES MACGILL, 8th
WALTER MITCHELL, 9th

Democratic Republican Nominations
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
JAMES L. MARTIN,
WILLIAM W. LOWE,
WILLIAM B. WILLIS,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
ALEXANDER B. HARRISON,
THOMAS H. LEONARD.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

There will be public political Meetings at the following places, to wit:

At the Chapel on Saturday the 26th inst.
At St. Michaels on Saturday the 3d Oct.

The Candidates of the opposition are invited to attend.

The Democratic Republicans of Caroline county nominated on Tuesday last, the following ticket:

For the House of Delegates—Marcy Fountain, William R. Sangston, and William H. Cheezum.

For the Levy Court—William R. Keepe, Richard Jones, B. G. Chance, Thomas V. Bishop, James B. Rumbold.

A new paper called the "Democratic Pearl," has lately been established at Denton, Md. We wish it success.

MAINE ELECTION.—Returns have been received from 27 towns in Cumberland county, which according to the whig prints, show a gain of 243 over the vote of 1838. One town only remains to be heard from in Smith's District, which, should it give the same vote as in 1838, would leave Feasenden a majority of 106.

The returns also make probable the election of Fairfield by a majority of 2000.

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC RALLY IN CECIL.

5000 DEMOCRATS IN THE FIELD!

The GREAT DEMOCRATIC RALLY which took place at Elkton, Md. on Saturday the 12th inst. we are happy to learn, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of the Democracy of Maryland which has ever assembled on this shore, and one which will long be remembered and cherished by the faithful and fearless sons of the Democracy of old Cecil.

In speaking of the meeting the Gazette says:—"The gathering of the people was immense, indeed! and from every quarter of the compass such floods of human beings came pouring into town, that before noon the committee of arrangements found they had made too scanty a preparation to dine the immense numbers that were gathering together. Two hundred additional loaves of bread were added to the thousand already taken to the ground, but when the hour of dining came, although there was a proportionate supply of meats and vegetables to the twelve hundred loaves of bread, yet many we regret to say had to go without dinner. None however expressed any dissatisfaction. They saw that great pains had been taken to give them a hearty reception, and all being of the same political faith, and having assembled for the same great purpose, the utmost harmony prevailed throughout the day. The smallest estimate of the number of democrats present, that we heard made by candid men was six thousand, some said EIGHT THOUSAND. For our own part we could make no calculation of numbers, but observed a right spirit prevailing throughout this mighty gathering of the people, to carry defeat and death to the hopes of Federalism in Maryland.

After dinner the meeting re-organized, and Francis Gallagher, Esq. of Baltimore, addressed it in an able and eloquent manner. Next followed James M. Buchanan, Esq. of the same city, whose powerful and animating eloquence attracted the closest attention, and the cheers from the auditors were frequent and almost deafening. Next came Col. Rhrea Frazier of Lancaster, who stripped whigery of its tinsel, and exhibited it in its naked deformity. James A. Bayard, Esq. of Delaware, followed Mr. Frazier, and fully sustained his reputation as an able public speaker. Many other distinguished orators were present—among whom were the Hon. P. F. Thomas and Wm. Hemphill Jones, Esq.—but the afternoon being far advanced, a procession was formed, and after passing thro' the principal streets, a halt was made at the Court-house, and our talented friend and fellow county-man, Albert Constable, Esq. being called for, in a speech of great length and eloquence addressed the audience from the steps. He most ably sustained the resolutions which had been read in the morning, and showed the identity of the modern whigs with the Federalists of '98. After Mr. C. had concluded, the resolutions were adopted by acclamation, when the meeting adjourned.

This is but an imperfect account of this glorious day. Roundtree was here with his fine band of music, banners and flags waved in hundreds, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the meeting. Indeed, we can give no description of this mighty gathering of the Democracy of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Baltimore sent forth her hundreds, Delaware and Pennsylvania their thousands, and Cecil and the neighboring counties in Maryland, were fully represented. The whigs had predicted a failure, but they were forced to admit that they had never witnessed half so great an assemblage of people in this county.

Generally speaking, I should feel it would be more prudent for me to unite with my fellow-citizens only at the ballot box, in using my right as a member of the Republic, to approve or to censure the conduct of those to whom we entrust the guardianship of our liberties. On the present occasion, I feel the additional force of a motion given by my brethren at the last council (a few months since) upon this very subject, in a pastoral letter. I trust, then, that my respectfully declining your invitation will not be considered as wanting in courtesy to you. The body to which I belong professes to be one of peace and conciliation; should its members unite actively with political parties mutually opposed, while each declares that it seeks only the prosperity of our Republic, their capacity to promote peace and conciliation would be at an end. You will feel that the influence of such a ministry of good will would, in our present state of excitement, be useful, if not necessary, and I am sure you will approve of the determination by which I am bound. I think, however, I may venture to say that the best remedy for our present unfortunate position is to be found in preferring industry to speculation, labor to capital, economy to ostentation, patient and persevering frugality to dissipation. I therefore consider that man who aids in making our lands productive, to be our most useful citizen; I regard the laborious, well conducted mechanic, as preferable to the speculator in stocks, or to the usurer. The former creates the wealth of a nation, the latter endeavors to get into its possession under the pretext of its management. I also believe that our Federal Government has had as little influence in producing the present distress in our States, as I had in producing that which afflicts Europe; and that it has as little power to alleviate that distress as it has constitutional right to interfere with causes.

Some of our most eminent citizens have expressed deliberate opinions widely differing from mine. I have given full consideration of their conclusions. In one point, however, I should hope we could unite. That laying aside unkind feelings, bitterness, strife, and mere partisan attachments—we should endeavor to bring back our habits of good Republican simplicity, and zealous for our country's good, endeavor, by the peaceable process of the ballot box, to place in the administration

of our Government those citizens whom, in the presence of God, we shall conscientiously regard as the best qualified to promote the general good, by the sacrifice of predilections, by preserving us in peace and safety in our domestic relations, in our sacred homes, and maintaining us in full possession of our rights, having our commerce untrammelled by monopoly, by sectional preferences or by facilities created by the use of the public purse, and by sustaining us in our strength by having the bond of our Union most firmly interwoven by our affections, so as to secure to us the respect and confidence of the world abroad. It is the good of our country which requires that we should endeavor to unite all our fellow citizens for this desirable object. Let us endeavor by an affectionate interchange of views to effect it.

Believe me to be, with sentiments of high esteem, your obliged fellow citizen,

JOHN H. HOWARD, Esq. Chairman, and the other members of the committee, Democratic citizens Muscogee county.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Democratic Pearl.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

MR. EDITOR.—Having been credibly informed, by many persons, that a report is in circulation in this county, that I have abandoned my former political principles, and declared my intention of supporting General William Henry Harrison for the Presidency. I presume that the idea has originated from the fact that I happened at James Duke's on the day of the Log Cabin Hard Cider Con skin humbug Convention in Denton; and that one of the horses of the ensign flew the way, and that I was requested to take the flag and bring it to town—now to this, of bringing the flag I plead guilty—but it is possible that the party could believe that they could instill into me the principles of Whiggery by such humbuggery as was exhibited on that occasion: we all know that their intention was to deceive the community, and I suppose they think the gul-trap caught me, I expect the trap has caught a great many more in the same way, as the election will fully prove. Now to the whigs I will say, that if they have been making any calculation on my vote, they have reckoned without their host, and to my own party I will say that with a trifling exception we will whip out the whigs (not log cabin men, for log cabins is heard nothing of now-a-days) so far that they will not make their appearance again for many a day, and when they do they will find it best policy to arm themselves with TRUTH in the place of falsehood.

SAULSBURY CORKRAN.
Hillsborough, sep 22 1840.

Conducted for the Globe of Monday.

MAINE ELECTION.

This election for Governor, members of the Legislature, and Representatives to Congress takes place on the 27th inst. It will be recollected that the whigs of the State, through one of their delegates, was lately elected in General Harrison by 15,000 majority in the Baltimore Whig Convention. Through some of the Federal editors and Federal letter writers have reluctantly acknowledged the result to be somewhat doubtful, they have generally claimed the State with as much confidence and apparent sincerity, that their friends will be woefully disappointed should the approaching election falsify their predictions.

On the other hand, the friends of the Administration, relying upon the intelligence, firmness, and patriotism of the Democracy of Maine, have counted upon its vote for Mr. Van Buren with equal confidence, by about 8,000 majority—its usual majority in warmly contested elections.

Under these circumstances, the result is looked for by both parties, with unusual interest, and a recurrence to the position and relative strength of parties. At the elections since 1836, will not be unacceptable to your readers.

At the last Presidential election, Webster was the favorite candidate of the Opposition in Maine, and had he received the nomination, there would have been a severe contest for the vote of the State. The Federal party had then no regard for General Harrison, and perverted the election to go for Mr. Van Buren, with scarcely a show of opposition, the whole number of votes cast being less than 40,000, and furnishing no test of the actual strength of parties.

At the gubernatorial election, in 1837, between Parks and Kent, the Federal party, encouraged by the defection of a few Conservatives and the false security in which their opponents—summers, determined upon a vigorous attempt to gain the State, and, after a warm campaign, succeeded in electing their candidate, by about 400 majority, in an aggregate vote of 69,000. No sooner had the Kent dynasty obtained the political ascendancy, than persecution became the order of the day. Every Democrat in their control was removed from office, and the most unwarlike efforts were made to strengthen their position and retain their political power. But the Democratic party chagrined at their defeat, resolved to regain the State, and both parties in the campaign of 1838 entered the field, the one flushed with previous victory, and the other grieved on by Federal persecution and proscription. The two candidates now before the people, Fairfield and Kent, were in nomination, and after an unequalled struggle, Fairfield was elected by 2,800 majority out of an aggregate vote of 60,000, being more than one fifth of the whole population. Gov. Fairfield was again re-elected in 1839 by about 6,000 majority, the Federal party making no serious resistance, and the vote of the State sinking no less than 70,000.

In the present campaign both parties, as in 1838, have engaged in the contest with their whole strength. The number of votes will not probably materially differ from the vote of 1838, and there is reason to believe, notwithstanding all the deception, artifice, and humbuggery which the Opposition have employed to mislead the people, that Kent, the hard cider candidate of 1840, will be defeated by about the same majority as he was when the temperance candidate of 1839.

We are not, however, without some apprehensions of Mr. Smith the Democratic member of Congress from the Cumberland district, and perhaps the Democratic State Senators from that county. Mr. Smith was elected in 1835 by only 16 majority, and the Democrats by less than 100, in a poll of more than 30,000 votes. If, in addition to this, we should lose the two Democratic Senators in Somerset

county, which of about 800, branch of the and all this more than 100 votes upon the major

READ THE TIMES IN THE BANK IN BALTIMORE. I stated there a week work ten thousand wandering and And if we add something to than twenty to be about ten employment, cannot get out cent measure sent on such a would not have kitchen.—N

Mechanics New York, 000 persons v 1819—dece in 1819 as in their servan condition of (Bank had 000,000 to th traction they culation, last contracts ma 110,000,000, and property they were in because their paper money Do you want in 1819? D can make yo to poverty to —you are fr

CONSECR The highl sacration of Whiggery. Dismissed a on Thursday, large and far w is sure with the Br this and sev was commu and continu Moore, D Ros. Richa York, and Doane, D was equiva actor of St. course on th cial office Bishop, the Gatewate

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CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.
(ORDER THE MUSEUM.)
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD
Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!
Dollars—millions of Dollars!
Notion.—Any person or persons, through-
out the United States, who may desire to
try their luck, either in the Maryland State
Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other
States, some one of which are drawn daily—
Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion
—are respectfully requested to forward their
orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, en-
closing cash or prize tickets which will be
thanked and executed by return
mail, with the same prompt attention as if on
personal application, & the result given (will if
required) immediately after the drawing—
Please address
JOHN CLARK.
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner
of Baltimore & Calvert streets, under the
Museum.
Dec. 4, 1835.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
THE highest cash prices will at all times
be given for NEGROES OF BOTH
SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles.
My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp
and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the
REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be
seen at all times. All persons having Negroes
to sell would do well to see me before they
dispose of them, as I am always buying
and forwarding to the New Orleans market.
I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty
five cents each, per day, and forward them to
the owner. My establishment is large, comfort-
able and airy, and all above ground; and kept
in complete order, with a large yard for exer-
cise; and is the strongest and most splendid
building of the kind in the United States.
And as the character of my House and
Yard is so completely established, for strength,
comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place
where I keep all my own that I will not be
accountable for the future, for any escape of
any kind from my Establishment.
HOPE H. SLATTER.
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840.

"The art of healing had its origin in the
woods, and the forest is still the best
Medical school."
BARON VON HUTCHER'S
HERB PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed of Herbs,
which exert a specific action upon the
heart, give an impulse or strength to the ar-
terial system; the blood is quickened and equal-
ized in its circulation through all the vessels,
whether of the skin, the parts situated internal-
ly, or the extremities; and as all the secretions
of the body are drawn from the blood there is
a consequent increase of every secretion, and a
quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant,
or discharging vessels. Any morbid action
which may have taken place is corrected, all
obstructions are removed, the blood is purified
and the body resumes a healthy state.
These pills, after much anxious (and research)
having been brought by the Proprietor to the
present state of perfection, surpass the use of
any other medicine; and are so well
adapted to the frame, that the use of them by
maintaining the body in the due performance of
its functions and preserving the vital stream in
a pure and healthy state causes it to last many
years longer than it otherwise would and the
mind to become so composed and tranquil that
old age when it arrives will appear a blessing
and not (as too many who have neglected their
constitutions or had them injured by medicines
administered by ignorance,) a source of misery
and abhorrence.
They are so composed, that by strengthen-
ing and equalizing the action of the heart, liver
and other viscera they exert the best, and
most powerful matter which renders the blood impure
out of the circulation, through the excretory
ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by
the brisk or slight evacuations which may be
daily regulated by the dose of the Herb Pills,
always remembering that while the evacua-
tions from the bowels are kept up, the excre-
tions from all the vessels of the body will also
be going on in the same proportion by which
means the blood invariably becomes purified.
Steady Perseverance in the use of the Herb
Pill will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the
most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such
cases the dose may be augmented according to
the intensity of the disease; these Pills being
so admirably adapted to the constitution, that
they may be taken at all times.
In all cases of Hypochondriacal Low Spirits,
Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability,
Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albida, Seminal
Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flat-
ulency, Headache, General Debility, Bodily
Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flac-
idities of the Nervous System, Hysterical Reac-
tions, Uterine, Sea Sickness, Night Mare,
Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux,
Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those
who are victims to that most excruciating
disease, Gout, will find relief from their suffer-
ing, by a course of the Herb Pills.
Nausea, Vomiting, pain in the Side, Limbs
Head, Stomach or Back, Dizziness or Confu-
sion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate
Flashes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors,
Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams,
Sweats, in every case be relieved by an
occasional dose of the Herb Pills.
One of the most dangerous epochs to females
is at the change of life, and it is then they re-
quire a medicine which will so invigorate their
circulation, and thus strengthen their constitu-
tions, as may enable them to withstand the
attack. This medicine is Baron Von Hatcher's
Herb Pills.
Those who have the care and education of
females, whether the students of the sedentary
part of the profession, should never be with-
out a supply of the Herb Pills, which removes
disturbances in the head, invigorates the mind,
strengthens the body, improves the memory, and
enriches the imagination.
When the Nervous System has been too
largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is
so water to correct and invigorate the drooping
constitution than these Pills.
For Sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons,
Baltimore, Md.

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing GERMAN EM-
IGRANTS can be supplied through the
agency of the subscriber. Those wishing to
avail themselves of this kind of labor can do so
by calling on the subscriber personally, or by
letter post paid, directed to Wye Mills, care of
Thomas H. Dawson, stating the number, age,
sex, and term of service, will be accommodated
the terms for negotiating will be moderate.
JOSEPH STEINGASSER.
Wye Mills, March 10—(Gut)

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JOSEPH STEINGASSER.
Wye Mills, March 10—(Gut)

SADDLE, TRUNK AND Harness Making.

JOHN B. RAY returns his sincere thanks
to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining
counties for the liberal patronage they have
bestowed upon him, and now, most respectfully
informs them that he has just returned from
Baltimore with a complete and general assort-
ment of MATERIALS, suitable for the man-
ufacture of

SADDLES, TRUNKS, and Harness, &c.

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES,
BRIDLES and HARNESS, suitable for Coach-
es, Gigs, Buggies, Wagons and Carriages—also,
a fine stock of plated steel and brass STIRUPS
AND BITS, Valises, Saddlebags and clothes
Bags, Horse Brushes and Currycombs, Trace
and halter chains, together with a good assort-
ment of

Gig and Switch Whips
of every description. He has also a variety of
WALKING CANES, of various kinds and
sizes, and a general assortment of every other
article in his line, all of which he will sell on
the most reasonable terms for CASH, and sin-
cerely hopes his friends and the public will
give him an early call.
May 19—ly

New Spring Goods.

WE have just received from the cities a
heavy stock of NEW GOODS, selected
with great care at unusually low prices,
which we respectfully offer to the public on
terms well suited to the present depressed
state. Our stock is composed of a general as-
sortment of

DRY GOODS,

With many heavy Domestic Goods
For Servants' Wear.
A General Assortment of Hardware, Cutlery,
Cutlery, China, and Queensware, Earthen
Wooden, and Stone Ware. A heavy and gen-
eral assortment of stock

GRUCERIES.

Also, an Assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Col-
lars, Martingales, Bridle-leathers, upper and
under Leather—together with a general assort-
ment of

Boots & Shoes,

HATS, CAPS, &c.
COTTON YARN, No. 4 to 16, Wethersills
Philadelphia, White Lead & Paints, Linseed,
Whale, and Spermaceti OILS, Medicines, Dye
Stuffs, &c.—comprising in the whole an as-
sortment not surpassed on the Eastern Shore,
which they respectfully invite their customers
and the public to examine.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing, April 7, 1840.
P. S.—On hand a stock of seasoned white
and yellow pine Lumber, Shingles, Lathes,
Bricks &c. &c. with Ploughs & Carriages at
Baltimore prices. P. & F.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber again appears before the
public to inform them that contrary to
all reports he is still carrying on the
BLACKSMITHING
at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is
prepared to execute all kind of work in his
line of business. Thankful for the liberal
share of patronage extended to him, he re-
spectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and
pledges himself to use every exertion to give
general satisfaction to all who may favor him
with their work.
The subscriber is too well known he hopes,
to be injured by any report gotten up merely
to effect his business, and assures the public
when he determines to decline business, that
he will give the notice himself, without trou-
bling any one to do it for him.
He is prepared to execute all orders that
may be entrusted to him, with punctuality,
and at a reasonable charge.
The public's obedient servant,
EPHRAIM MCQUAY.
May 28—ly

Notice.

THE subscriber having been some time
engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps,
has now commenced the business in the town
of Easton upon his own footing, and having
supplied himself with the necessary tools and
fixtures, he is now prepared to make or
repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in,
in the best workmanlike manner, and on the
most reasonable terms. Any persons wishing
such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give
him a trial, will please communicate their
wishes either by call or writing—all which or-
ders shall be punctually attended to.
Reference.—Messrs. Lovejoy Roszell and
Cheezum.
The public's ob't. servant,
JOHN K. WOOD.

LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscribers as agents for an extensive
and highly approved Lime Stone Quarry on
the Schuylkill, offer for sale any quantity of
LIME, deliverable on any of the waters of
Wye, and have now on their wharf THREE
THOUSAND BUSHELS stacked at 12 1/2 cts
per bushel.
POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing, July 7

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the
FARM at present in the occupancy of
Samuel Plummer, occupied for the last two
or three years by Mr. George Burgess. Said
Farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. Tomlinson
Kerr and others, is about three miles from East-
on and contains

250 ACRES

OF PRIME LAND, The terms will be
liberal for Cash, or in exchange for Negroes,
by application to the subscriber near Denton,
Caroline county, Md.
SMALL COUNCELL.

DRIED PEACHES WANTED.—The
subscriber wishes to purchase one hun-
dred bushels of pared peaches, for which the
highest cash price will be paid.
WM. H. HOPKINS.
Easton, Aug. 25—3w

The Union Tavern, COACH, GIG, AND

IN EASTON, MD.
THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the com-
modious and well established tavern stand
(formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. Mc-
Dowell), and having had the same newly and
comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the
patronage of the public.
The STABLES belonging to this estab-
lishment have been extended and put in com-
plete order, and the utmost care of horses will
be taken.
The CARRIAGES will be in constant
attendance at the Steamboat to convey pas-
sengers to any part of the Peninsula.
The BOARDERS will be accommodated by
the day, week, month, or year, on the most ac-
commodating terms.
The public's ob't. serv't.
REESE MERRETT.
Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

Harness Making.

THE subscribers return their grateful ac-
knowledgments to their friends, custom-
ers and the public generally, for the liberal
patronage extended to them in their line of busi-
ness, and now respectfully take this method
to inform them that they continue to manu-
facture every kind of Carriage, in the neat-
est and most elegant manner, and on reasonable
terms.
They flatter themselves that from their
knowledge and experience in the business, and
from their determination to use none but the
best materials, and employ the best workmen,
that they will be able as heretofore, to give
entire satisfaction to all who may honor them
with their custom.
They have now finished and ready for sale,
a large assortment of

NEW CARRIAGES,

made in the latest style
and fashion; among them
a beautiful COACH, two
handsome family CHA-
RIOTES, BAROU-
CHES, YORK WAG-
S, GIGS, &c. &c.
A LARGE LOT OF HARNESS,
both double and single, which they will dis-
pose of with or without the carriages. In con-
nexion with the above, they have a great va-
riety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled
work, which they are anxious to sell at the
most reduced prices; and they would most re-
spectfully invite the attention of the public to
call and examine their assortment and judge
for themselves. All kind of repairing done as
heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best
manner and on accommodating terms. Or-
ders for work from a distance thankfully re-
ceived and punctually executed by
The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
April 30, 1839.

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

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

The subscriber having commenced
the above business in all its
various branches, at the well known
stand in the Cartwright shop of
Mr. Edward
Stewart, and op-
posite the resi-
dence of Doct.
Solomon M. Jen-
kins, offers his services to the Public. His
means being very limited, upon delivery the
cash will be acceptable for work done, from
all persons to whom the subscriber is not in-
debted. He hopes to receive and merit a por-
tion of public patronage.
Public's ob't. servant,
RICHARD P. SNEED.
Easton, Feb. 11, 1840—ly

FOR SALE.—As I intend going South, I
will sell that well known Schooner,
David Grieces,

she is now in good order, first rate suit of
Sails put on last spring, good anchors, and ca-
bles. She has two lengths of berths and is in
good order for Grain and Passengers. I will
sell low and on accommodating terms. It is
not sold by the 22nd of August I shall offer her
for sale to the highest bidder at St. Michaels
on Saturday the 22nd of August at 3 o'clock
P. M. where the Schooner will be. Terms
of sale 6 and 12 months credit with approved
security.
JOHN H. HADDAWAY.
Talbot county, Aug 4th 1840.

RIDGWAY & HARTMAN,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
No. 52 corner of Market Space and Lombard
street, (Formerly Water st.) Baltimore.
RETURN their thanks to their numerous
friends and customers for the liberal pa-
tronage heretofore received, and would respect-
fully inform them and the public generally,
that they have on hand a choice and well se-
lected assortment of ready made CLOTHING,
ALL MANUFACTURED BY THEMSELVES with
special care and attention. Their assortment
consisting in part of

FROCK & DRESS COATS
of blue, black, green, invisible green, olive,
mulberry and claret Cloth; blue, black, green
and brown Summer Cloth; Frocks and Dress
Coats.
PANTALOONS,
of blue, black, green, claret and black ribbed
CASSIMERE, also, blue and black SUM-
MER CLOTH, plain and ribbed, plain lin-
en, &c.
VESTS,
of super plain English black Satin; of do. figured
black Silk, fancy Silk; black Bombazine;
plain Buff and figured Valencia. Marcellines
of every variety and pattern.
ROUND JACKETS,
of super grass linen, white Irish linen, and
French linens.
AN ASSORTMENT of Stocks, Handker-
chiefs; Collars; Suspenders, &c. Gentlemen's
Hosiery of all kinds.
The Greatest of Human Benefactors—
FOR ALL PULMONARY DISEASES
AND BAD COUGHS.
Goslick's Matchless Sanative.
ONLY For Sale by the subscriber in this
county, at the Post Office in Easton. A
fresh supply just received.
HENRY THOMAS.
August 11, 1840.

SHINGLES.
105000 SUPERIOR SHINGLES
by the subscriber for Cash, at less than they
can be had in Baltimore
RICH'D. THOMAS
Easton, June 20—4

Removal.
The subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public that he has removed
to the Court House in the room occupied by
the Clerk of the Court of appeals, where he may
be found ready to discharge the various duties
of a Magistrate—Apprentices, Indentures,
Involuntary papers, and other instruments of
Writing carefully prepared.
H. E. BATEMAN.
N. B. For Rent the office heretofore occu-
pied by the subscriber for the remainder of
the year.
Aug 11 1840. (G3w)

Spring Fashions.
THE subscriber takes this method of in-
forming his friends and the public generally
that he has received the latest
SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
and would invite his customers and others to
call and examine for themselves.
His work will be done on the most modern
terms, and with neatness and dispatch, at his
old stand opposite the Market house.
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
May 5 1840.

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friends and the public that he has removed
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P. M. where the Schooner will be. Terms
of sale 6 and 12 months credit with approved
security.
JOHN H. HADDAWAY.
Talbot county, Aug 4th 1840.

RIDGWAY & HARTMAN,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
No. 52 corner of Market Space and Lombard
street, (Formerly Water st.) Baltimore.
RETURN their thanks to their numerous
friends and customers for the liberal pa-
tronage heretofore received, and would respect-
fully inform them and the public generally,
that they have on hand a choice and well se-
lected assortment of ready made CLOTHING,
ALL MANUFACTURED BY THEMSELVES with
special care and attention. Their assortment
consisting in part of

FROCK & DRESS COATS
of blue, black, green, invisible green, olive,
mulberry and claret Cloth; blue, black, green
and brown Summer Cloth; Frocks and Dress
Coats.
PANTALOONS,
of blue, black, green, claret and black ribbed
CASSIMERE, also, blue and black SUM-
MER CLOTH, plain and ribbed, plain lin-
en, &c.
VESTS,
of super plain English black Satin; of do. figured
black Silk, fancy Silk; black Bombazine;
plain Buff and figured Valencia. Marcellines
of every variety and pattern.
ROUND JACKETS,
of super grass linen, white Irish linen, and
French linens.
AN ASSORTMENT of Stocks, Handker-
chiefs; Collars; Suspenders, &c. Gentlemen's
Hosiery of all kinds.
The Greatest of Human Benefactors—
FOR ALL PULMONARY DISEASES
AND BAD COUGHS.
Goslick's Matchless Sanative.
ONLY For Sale by the subscriber in this
county, at the Post Office in Easton. A
fresh supply just received.
HENRY THOMAS.
August 11, 1840.

SHINGLES.
105000 SUPERIOR SHINGLES
by the subscriber for Cash, at less than they
can be had in Baltimore
RICH'D. THOMAS
Easton, June 20—4

Removal.
The subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public that he has removed
to the Court House in the room occupied by
the Clerk of the Court of appeals, where he may
be found ready to discharge the various duties
of a Magistrate—Apprentices, Indentures,
Involuntary papers, and other instruments of
Writing carefully prepared.
H. E. BATEMAN.
N. B. For Rent the office heretofore occu-
pied by the subscriber for the remainder of
the year.
Aug 11 1840. (G3w)

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Aug 11 1840. (G

Mr. Catnip

EASTON-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1840.

VOL. VII—NO. 90

THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,
IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY MORNING
BY GEORGE W. SHERWOOD
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in the same proportion.
All communications to insure attention, must be post paid.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH OF CONGRESS.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.] JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to continue certain clerks employed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the authority given to the Secretary of War by the Sixteenth clause of the first section of the act entitled "An act providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes," dated the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, to employ two clerks in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties, be extended after the expiration of the period for which that authority was granted for the term of two years.
Approved, May 24, 1840.

[No. 2.] JOINT RESOLUTION for the relief of Masterton and Smith, and for other purposes.

Whereas, the contractors for furnishing the marble, and building the same in the erection of the new building now erecting for the use of the General Post Office Department, are unable to complete the said work within the time specified in their contract, owing to causes not now within their control and
Whereas the public interest will be promoted by an extension of the time for the fulfillment of the contract by the contractors; therefore,
Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the contractors aforesaid have the time for completing their contracts, extended until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-one; and that all other contractors for material, or work for the said Post Office Building, have a proportional extension of time if the Postmaster General shall deem it expedient or necessary: Provided, That all contractors be liable to all penalties, restrictions and reservations provided for and covenanted to be made and kept in their present contracts, except as to time, any thing in this resolution to the contrary notwithstanding.
Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That all the duties imposed upon, or required to be performed by the President, in the act of Congress approved third March, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, entitled "An act providing for the erection of a fire proof building for the use of the General Post Office Department," shall, hereafter, be performed by the Post Master General.
Approved, May 16th, 1840.

[No. 3.] A RESOLUTION concerning the statue of Washington by Greenough.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be authorized and instructed to take measures for the importation and erection of the statue of Washington, by Greenough.
Approved, May 27th, 1840.

[No. 4.] A RESOLUTION to authorize the President to dispose of certain presents from the Imam of Muscat and the Emperor of Morocco.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to dispose, in such time and manner as he shall see fit, of all such of the presents to the Government of the United States as have been sent from the Imam of Muscat or the Emperor of Morocco, and cannot conveniently be deposited or kept in the Department of State, and cause the proceeds thereof to be placed in the Treasury of the United States.
Approved, July 20th, 1840.

[No. 5.] JOINT RESOLUTION for the exchange of books and public documents for foreign publications.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Librarian, under the supervision of the Committee on the Library, be authorized, to exchange such duplicates as may be in the library for other books or works.
Sec. 2. That he be authorized in the same way, to exchange documents.
Third, That hereafter, fifty additional copies of the documents, printed by order of either House, be printed and bound for the purpose of exchange in foreign countries.
Approved July 20th, 1840.

The Greatest of Human Benefactors—
FOR ALL PULMONARY DISEASES
AND BAD COUGHS.

Galick's Matchless Sanative,
ONLY For Sale by the subscriber in this country, at the Post Office in Easton. A fresh supply just received.
HENRY THOMAS.
August 11, 1840.

POETRY.

A FREEMAN'S ADDRESS
TO WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

You govern freemen! Yes, you may,
When liberty has passed away;
When gold has made the son a slave
Beside the pilgrim father's grave,
And moral principle is dead
Where Warren fell and Sumpter bled.

You govern freemen! Curse the hour
That brings to thee the mace of power;
When pimps in place shall round the clasp,
The tool of some designing king,
And lead thee, by thy passions strong,
To do thy country's honor wrong.

You govern freemen! Shrink the hand
That waves thy standard o'er the land,
And silent be the recreant tongue
That speaks thy praises to the young,
Red Ruin rolls her waves in shame,
And wild Sandusky scorns thy name.

You govern freemen! better far
That you bright flag should lose each star!
That sceptered kings, with iron tread,
Should stamp in dust each freeman's head,
Than thou, on freemen's back should score
The laws a Draco wrote before.

You govern freemen! You who hold
Communion with a monarch's gold,
And purchase manhood's dearest rights
With orphan's tears and widow's moans,
While watchful tyrants shout huzzas,
And glory mid the fading stars?

You govern freemen! You, who dare
The gallant Croghan's wreath to wear,
Who moved by duty's sterner calls,
Defended old Sandusky's walls,
And swore that ere he turned to thee,
A bloody hound his car should be?

You govern freemen! dreadful lot,
To bear so deep, so foul a blot!
A bankrupt North—a ruined West—
A dying South in crimson dress—
A homeless home—a voiceless voice—
A heartless heart—a choiceless choice.

You govern freemen! God of grace,
Look down in mercy on our race;
Forget not, in thy wrath the sires,
Who fed in blood thy altar fires,
And raised from sea to distant sea
The holy apices that point to thee.

Ho, freeman! by yon soldier's grave,
Defend the soil he died to save,
Hurl back the asp's haughty king,
Would place beneath your Eagle's wing,
And let your glorious anthem be—
"I like my father, will be free."

A GOOD ONE.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman says that R. N. Wickliffe, Esq. lately, in a speech in explanation of the cause of his abandonment of the Whig party, told a most excellent anecdote. He said, a soldier during the last war was getting himself ready to set out on a tour of duty, when his "old woman" was preparing the belt of his cartridge box, and inquired of him whether he should have the usual motto, "Victory or death," engraved on the plate which fastened it. "No," said the good fellow, "I don't think I can go to the death—Victory would do me very little good after that—but just say 'Victory or be crippled,'" and off he started. "Now," said Mr. Wickliffe, "so long as the whigs kept their measures within such bounds that their support only 'crippled' my conscience, I made out to stand that; but when it came to the 'death' I quit!"—Argus.

THE SHIRT TAIL BATTLE.—We would not do injustice to the great General of the hard cider party: Such a charge might be made with some semblance of truth, were we to insist on echoing chorus to the Tippecanoe song of the Federalists: As old articles are as much reliable as old wine, we give an article from the Republican, (1811,) which no modern "Whig" will hesitate to admit to be good authority: "THE INDIAN WAR.—An Indian war, it seems then has actually begun, and in the very first encounter we have been victorious! The Prophet, with his host of warriors, has been defeated, and his village has been burnt! This is a very well. But how as the whigs kept their measures within such bounds that their support only 'crippled' my conscience, I made out to stand that; but when it came to the 'death' I quit!"—Argus.

"But how came it to be so disastrous? They were taken by surprise—and Gov. Harrison says, 'a little confusion ensued'—but they soon formed, and Major Floyd fought like Julius Caesar—in his shirt tail!" This circumstance tells the whole story. What in the name of prudence and of common sense had Major Floyd, or even any other man in the whole army at that time to do "in his shirt tail"? At the moment when they were within gun-shot of the enemy's camp? An enemy too, whose strength lies in treachery and surprise? Nay, at the very moment when the Prophet had proposed a parley the next day!—a circumstance of all others, which ought to have excited suspicion, and to have put them doubly on their guard—and with the dreadful example too of St. Clair's massacre full before their eyes!

"Under all these circumstances, how came Major Floyd in his shirt tail, and the men quietly sleeping in their tents, till the centinels were all picked off with bows and arrows and the troops were awakened to their duty by the tomahawk and scalping knife, and the horrid yells of a savage foe already in possession of their camp?"
"It was dreadful, and must have proceeded from a misplaced self confidence and a security that was fatal, if not unpardonable. And what have we gained? The ground, which an Indian never keeps—and the ashes of the Prophet's village, which some accounts intimate to have been fired by himself. The loss of poor Bean is more than it is all worth. And I do firmly believe that, with proper prudence, the same victory might have been won without the loss of a man. If Gov. Harrison does not understand the Indian mode of fighting, it is to be hoped he may profit by experience."
"Captain Bean (or Bean) fought bravely; as no doubt did the rest. He received two balls in his body, three strokes of the tomahawk in his face, and two on his neck. He was alive at

the last day, but was not expected to live long. He was a brave, noble, generous soul, and deserved a better fate. But—alas!
"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

Fredericksburg, Va. Aug. 29, 1840.

On my way to the Indian Springs to meet such of my fellow-citizens as might comply with the invitation to be present at the dinner to be given to our Senators and three of our Representatives in Congress, on the 2d of September, I am detained here by a painful disorder, incompatible with the prosecution of my journey. In my own judgment, the detention is of no importance except to myself, as I cannot presume that my presence or absence will in the slightest degree affect the opinions and actions of any of the persons who may compose that assembly. I repeat it, nevertheless, as I am deprived of an opportunity to meet valued friends, and am unable to do that which others, for whom I entertain a strong affection, and whose prudence and good sense give weight to their recommendations, have thought it would be useful in the present agitated state of our country.

I have seen nothing to shake my confidence in the power of truth; nothing to make me doubt the utility of all attempts to delude the people by ingenious equivocations, artful exaggerations, blustering pretensions, or open falsehoods. When the spirit of inquiry is awakened, the people are not to be turned from the pursuit of facts by processions and parades, by travelling orators and ballad singers, by fiddlings and revueries. A careful investigation of those facts, and calm reflection upon them at home, give to the humble citizen the power to decide wisely in whose hands the Chief Magistracy of the nation can be safely entrusted for the preservation of external peace, and a perpetuation of those domestic institutions with which are inseparably connected the harmony of the Union, and prosperity, national and individual. These will be used, and, being used, the result will be right. If it were necessary or proper, I could bear my humble testimony to the fidelity with which the declared opinions of the present incumbent have been acted upon. Necessary it is not, since the chief ground of objection to him is, that he has performed his engagements, and followed in the footsteps of his predecessor. Proper it will not be considered, as I have been intimately associated with the administration, and identified with the great foreign policy, which could be looked upon as a volunteer and interested party.

Instead, therefore, of speaking what I know and believe to be just of Mr. Van Buren and of Gen. Harrison, I will use the right of every member of the community, to refer to things of common notoriety, which will aid my fellow-citizens in Georgia in discovering to which of these persons they may safely confide the Executive power, as it may influence or control the great questions:

- Of a protective tariff;
- Of internal improvements;
- Of appropriation and expenditure;
- Of the mode of keeping and disbursing the public funds;
- Of slavery, as it exists from the northern confines of Maryland to the Sabine and Red rivers.

[Questions of foreign policy are omitted; for, strange to say, they are not topics in the Presidential canvass; and on that subject the advocates of universal reform intend to make no change.]

On these questions the opinions of Mr. Van Buren and General Harrison have been in various forms and at different periods asked for. What their answers were, at what time, and in what manner given, are well known facts. My fellow-citizens can readily decide, with these facts in view, which of these gentlemen agrees with them on these important and vital subjects. By comparing the explicit, frank, prompt, public, and uniform communications of Mr. Van Buren, given with like readiness to friend or foe, with the reluctant, equivocal, and not unfrequently contradictory givings out of General Harrison—sometimes by reference to former declarations, sometimes by letters from friends and friendly committees—again by speeches at arranged meetings, and then by private letters for use, but not for publication, that can, without difficulty, determine which of them deserves their confidence. Should any doubt remain, after comparison, there are two other facts not unworthy to be remembered in forming a correct judgment. Mr. Van Buren has imputed to him by his advocates every where, the same opinions and the same principles. The opinions and principles imputed to General Harrison by his friends and supporters are variant and contradicted. Chameleon-like, they take their hues from the objects upon which they rest while you are called upon to examine them, and show a color to suit the region where they are presented to view.

Should the belief be entertained that the declarations of the parties themselves, or those of friends anxious to promote their success, are not safe guides, the motives to concealment, equivocation, or deception being so powerful, try the parties by the experimental crucis.

In various stations each has been before the public for more than thirty years. Compare their professions with their acts, and then the results of each comparison. If still not satisfied, there are other broad facts that cannot fail to bring conviction to the

honestly inquiring mind. A better judgment of the probable conduct of an Administration in this country is to be formed by looking at the parties by whom its chief is brought forward, and by whom he will be supported if they succeed, than by a scrutiny into the particular opinions and political course of the person who is proposed for that station. Mr. Van Buren is the candidate of that party in ALL the States, who, under the lead of General Jackson, arrested the gigantic and mad scheme of universal internal improvement, who wrested the public money from the hands of irresponsible and doubtful corporations, and broke their power—who seek to reduce duties and taxes to the wants of the Government, and who believe that these wants admit of diminutions of the public expenditure; of a party every where arrayed against Abolition, and ready, at all hazards and at all times, to see that the constitutional guarantee of Southern property is fairly and faithfully maintained. He is equally acceptable to that party in the Southern, Western, Eastern, and Middle States—has been forced upon neither by combinations or intrigues.

General Harrison is the candidate of all the parties in the United States who can be brought to act against the present Administration by the common instinct of hatred. He was forced upon the Southern portion of these parties by the combination of antislavery and Abolitionism. Not one Southern vote was given to him in the Harborsburg convention. Among his supporters are ranked the high tariff and internal improvement men, under the banners of Mr. Clay, the high-toned politician of the New England States—who construe the Constitution like the common law, which, contracted as it may seem, expands indefinitely according to the supposed exigency of the time—who believe there is no safety or prosperity without the agency of a National Bank to manage the fiscal concerns of the Government, and furnish a currency for the people—who opposed the late war and established, according to opinions expressed in the British Parliament, a sort of understood neutrality with the enemy during its continuance—who acknowledge as their leader and standard bearer, Mr. Webster, of Boston; the Abolitionist, of all colors, under shade of Vermont, Seward and Bushido; Governor and Lieutenant Governor of New York, under whose auspices a deliberate attempt has been made by

mer friends because the keys of the vaults where the public treasure is deposited are kept in the pockets of officers of Government, and not by cashiers of State banks; and who predict ruin and desolation to the country because that treasure can no longer, under the control of all sorts of State bank directors, be made the basis of loans to stimulate every species of corporation folly or private speculation; a fragment of the Nullifiers, under Mr. Preston and Gen. Vaddy Thompson, who have been whirled, like atoms of dust, from the chariot wheels of South Carolina, as they rolled into their ancient tracks in the ranks of Democracy. The supporters of the General in Georgia I need not designate. They are, known; what they have been, what they are, and what they wish to be. Some of them have had, and have lost, popular confidence; some enjoy it; and they unite in their endeavors—the one to recover, the other to retain popular favor. To effect their common object, they are closely allied to politicians whose principles they have solemnly rejected; whose conduct they have repeatedly denounced; whose objects they have always professed to abhor. If there is any truth in the maxim of *nascitur associis*, it will not be very difficult to decide, from this array of his friends, what reliance can be placed on General Harrison by Georgians.

The only Chief Magistrate to whom the Southern States can safely trust themselves, is one who shall use the influence of his place wisely, to lead congressional legislation on the subject that must arise for discussion within the coming Presidential term—the apportionment of representation, the system of revenue, the admission of new States into the Union; and one who will use his power fearlessly and fully to control all attempts at legislation on that subject which is exclusively Southern. On this there can be no parley; for it admits of no compromise. Those who agitate it do evil; whatever be their pretences or their motives. Those who associate, combine, and act with those agitators, must look to have the finger of suspicion pointed at them. No Southern man, who will read dispassionately the address to the people of the slaveholding States, and the accompanying evidence, from the Democratic members of Congress from those States, can have any excuse for mistaking his duty when he acts on this question. To the embodied evidence presented of the movements within the United States of the disturbers of Southern repose, may be usefully added a reference to what is going on abroad. The Government of Great Britain which has always permitted the Canadas to be the asylum of runaway slaves, has within a few years, converted all its West India possessions into places of refuge for them, and has formally declared that no claim for them will be availing, although they reach their possessions by fraud or violence. The same Government has been

lately employing itself as the volunteer or selected agent of the Pope, in presenting an apostolic letter on slavery to some of the Spanish American States—a letter which it is not at all improbable was prepared under influences proceeding from the British isle.

Under its convention with Spain respecting the slave trade, it has commissioners in Havana scrutinizing into the commercial pursuits of all nations and marking all vessels not British bound to the coast of Africa, as suspected of the slave trade, when loaded with cargoes which are lawful commerce in English vessels from Sierra Leone to any part of the slave coast from whence the slave factories are supplied with them. It has black regiments in its army by the enlistment of recaptured Africans. Some of the statesmen and pamphleteers of England are engaged, since emancipation in the West Indies has diminished the productive value of their West India Islands, in devising schemes to give a preference in their markets to the productions of free labor, (like that in British India) and gradually to exclude from them the products of the labor of slaves. Of the temper and intentions of the agitators of the question of slavery, and the means to be employed, abundant evidences are afforded in the proceedings of the "World's Convention," which met in London on the 12th, and continued until the 23d of last June. Two resolutions were unanimously adopted, too significant to require much comment. Those resolutions denounce the removal of slaves from the old to the new States as an unrighteous traffic, of which eighty thousand are annually victims, as exciting detestation. Surprise and abhorrence are acknowledged, that it should be protected and cherished by this Government. That it involves hardness of heart in the traders, and cruelty to the negroes, is asserted, and that effectual means should be immediately taken to remove this stain from the character of this nation. Was there ever such a compound of ignorance, folly, and insolence? The brutal O'Connell was quite at home in such a convention; and his insults to the representative of a foreign Government near his own, his vituperation of two of our eminent public men, were quite in harmony with the occasion. The transportation of our property from Virginia to Louisiana, the internal slave trade, mark you, is "unrighteous," and effectual means ought to be taken in the United States forthwith to remove the stain from this nation. What are these means? We can guess. The prohibition by Congress of the transportation of slaves by land or by sea, from one State to another in the same State; and then we shall be ripe for either the late Mr. Rufus King's or General Harrison's plan of gradual emancipation; the Government purchase of the blacks by the proceeds of the public lands, or by the use of the surplus revenue—taxes and duties being properly increased to make that surplus large enough to effectuate the object.

The shadow of the troubles in store for us, at home and abroad, are darkening and stealing upon us. What note of preparation is heard? What measures of precaution are required? The gravest thought and most anxious deliberation are demanded, to meet the dangers which will sooner or later come. What others may persuade themselves should be done, I cannot tell; but no step would seem to be better adapted to bring them upon us at an early day, and when we shall be utterly destitute of preparation, than placing the power of the General Government in the hands of the heterogeneous coalition that now seek to obtain it in the person of one without the requisite qualifications, for the Chief Magistracy of a great Republic, and who is accustomed, with too much appearance of truth, of having, in public address, engaged if elected not to thwart Congress by the use of the veto power.

The veto power! a portion of the authority given to the Executive by the wise framers of our Government, which the incumbent of the Presidential chair can neither surrender nor trammel himself with the exercise of, without personal dishonor and treachery to the Constitution. The veto power! the safeguard of the people against encroachment on the rights of the States and of the co-ordinate branches of the Government. The veto power! the ark of safety for the Southern States, used for them, it is impossible, while the equality of a Senatorial representation remains, and the present relative proportion of the slave States is presented, for the phrenzy of fanaticism and the recklessness of associated party profligacy to disturb our repose, or assail our firesides, under the sanction of Congressional enactments.

Mr. Van Buren is pledged to use it for that purpose—General Harrison is not.

JOHN FORSYTH

From the Standard of Union.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD'S OPINION OF GENERAL HARRISON.—The following extract from a letter, written by Mr. Crawford from Paris, in May, 1841, to a distinguished citizen of this country, is recommended to the consideration of the people of Georgia.
"I feel great solicitude in relation to the further prosecution of the war. Where are the generals who are to meet the able and experienced commanders who have distinguished themselves in the Peninsula for the last six years? Is it Wilkinson? Is it Harrison?"
"I have heard with surprise and much pain that Harrison has been appointed lieu-

tenant general of the army. I have examined with attention all his letters and official statements which he has written since he entered the army, and I confess that every thing which has fallen from his pen savors of the low demagogue rather than the patriotic, enlightened, and skillful general.
"It has appeared to me, that from the moment he entered the army, he placed his hopes of promotion upon the influence of the Western people, and not upon his talents, or the military services which he had rendered, or expected to render.
"With high respect & consideration,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

CHARACTER OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

BY N. P. TALLMADGE.

Among the opponents of Mr. Van Buren and Democracy, there is none more bitter than Tallmadge, the recreant Senator of New York. How much reason he has to doubt either the integrity or the ability of Mr. Van Buren, will be seen from the following extract from a speech delivered by him on the 3d of February, 1832. It furnishes a full refutation of the federal calumnies often urged against the President, that he opposed the last war, and the extension of the right of suffrage—Magician.

"Who, let me ask, is this distinguished individual, whom these political aspirants have thus attempted to disgrace and destroy? He is well known to us all. The people of this state are familiar with his name, and with the services he has rendered his country. His reputation is dear to them, and they will be the last to suffer it to be tarnished by foul aspersions, however high or however low their origin. He is literally one of the people. He is not of that class which in the early stages of the Government, were denominated 'the rich and well born'—an odious distinction which has been attempted to be preserved to the present day, and which has often been claimed with an air of triumph, on the part of those who have looked with a jealous eye on the success of favored individuals, whom the people have delighted to honor. No, sir, he is of humble origin. He is the artificer of his own fortune; and often in the course of his political career, has been reproached with the humility of his birth. The pride and wealth of family distinction, has sneered at his advancement, and has attempted to frown into retirement the man whose native energies rose superior to its own exertions, but the attempt has been in vain. It was contrary to the spirit of our free institutions."

"The war of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, found him in the Senate of this State. It was here that his talents showed most conspicuous. Beset by foes without and enemies within, the country presented to the eye of the patriot a most gloomy prospect. Unaided or but partially aided by the General Government, we were called upon to provide the means to repel the invader, both by sea and land. The patriotic Tompkins was then at the head of this state; and with an eye that never slept, and a zeal that never tired, he devoted himself to the service of his country. No man rendered him more efficient aid than Martin Van Buren. In yonder Senate chamber, his eloquence was often heard in favor of providing means and granting supplies to carry on the WAR and to feed and clothe our half clad soldiery—while some of his present persecutors were openly rejoicing at the defeat of our arms, and secretly imploring success on those of the enemy."

"After the close of the war, and when peace was once more restored to our distracted country, you at length see him in the Convention to revise the Constitution. Here he was again surrounded by the wisdom and talent of the state—a constellation of genius in which none appeared more brilliant than himself. Here it was that he contended against the aristocracy of the land, in favor of the people in the extension of the RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. Here it was, that, with others of the democratic school, he prevailed over those who were unwilling to entrust more power to the people, and happily established the principle, that in a government like ours, the people are capable of governing the nation."

"We next behold him in the Senate of the United States, that dignified body which was adorned by his presence, and which has been degraded by his absence. Here he scarcely found an equal, and acknowledged no superior. No man, discussed with more ability the important subjects that came before them. With a thorough knowledge of the history of the government, and its various relations, he grasped all matters, with a force and comprehension which astonished, whilst it commanded the admiration of all who witnessed his giant efforts. His speech on the judiciary will be remembered as long as the judicial department of the government shall exist; and his splendid effort in favor of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution will not be forgotten as long as the Almighty spares the honored remnant of that heroic race, and whilst their descendants cherish the principles of their immortal sires."

QUEST.—When will Harrison resign his office as Clerk of Hamilton county.

To the Public, AND FELLOW MECHANICS.

Having seen the following handbill in circulation, I take this method to prove its contents to be utterly destitute of truth, and a base attempt to injure me in the estimation of my fellow citizens.

MECHANICS, LOOK OUT FOR YOURSELVES.

I am informed, that one of the Gentlemen on the Van Buren Ticket, for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Talbot County, (Mr. WILLIAM W. LOWE,) some time past, wrote a letter to James M. Seth Esq. who contemplated building a vessel, advising him (Seth's) opinion was, that the policy of the administration would inevitably reduce the price of labor and materials, and would enable him to build his vessel much cheaper. It is further stated, that at the Whig Meeting on Saturday last, at Broad Creek Neck, in this county, the said Lowe, stepped out from the crowd, and met said Seth, before he reached the ground and begged him not to give up, or let any person see or have said letter, as it would ruin him (Lowe's) election, and, as he had obtained a promise from Mr. Seth, not to give up said letter. Now as I have to labor for the means of supporting myself and family, and I wish to know from Mr. Seth, whether he received such a letter, as above described, from Mr. Lowe; and also from Mr. Lowe, whether he ever wrote such a letter to Mr. Seth.

September 23d, 1840

The letter spoken of in the handbill is herewith presented, having procured the original from Mr. Seth. I also append Mr. Seth's reply thereto, bearing the same date.

LETTER OF WM. W. LOWE, TO JAS. M. SETH.

APRIL 21st, 1840.

MR. SETH:—I wish to know if you are the author of a report that seems to be going the rounds; the report seems to be this, that I had borrowed some money from you and you came up to collect it, and I said I could not pay you, for I had no money;—and you said I wanted to build you a vessel; it would answer, and my reply was, to wait a while and hands' wages would be down when the Sub-Treasury Bill passed. Now I want a distinct answer from you on the subject—now sir, if you understood from me when I said I was under the impression there was a change of times about taking place, that the action of the Sub-Treasury Bill would cause it, you are under a wrong impression. So far from thinking so, I think it the wisest scheme ever devised by man, and I recommend you to a careful perusal of the law as drawn, and to view all the bearings, the restraints, restrictions and penalties, and it having to be examined every month, so the e can be no frauds. You whigs, as I may call you, with others, say the money is under the control of the President. I am satisfied you are a man of too much information to believe for one moment, such is the case, for you know the President cannot draw his own salary without an appropriation from Congress; if so, how can the President have the sole control of the money, as is falsely reported. The whole hue and cry is a complete humbug, and without a shadow of foundation. It seems to be the sole object of the opponents of the general administration, to overthrow it, let the consequences be what they may. They seem to care not what event takes place so they can get the reins of government, then every thing is right. If we are to have the course of John Adams the first, or John Adams the second, or the course of the Whig party in the State for a guide, we can expect nothing but ruin and devastation to follow—for the main step of John Q. Adams was to consolidate the power of the States within the general government by his great schemes of Internal Improvement, the survey of which he caused to be made, which cost so much money to pay the officer who was engaged in that survey, which estimate they made out, amounted to the round sum of two hundred millions of dollars to complete that work, and it would not have been much more than commenced, and the government would have had to borrow the money, which would have launched her so in debt that she would have resorted to a very high taxation, which scheme Jackson cut loose in the Mayville Road Bill, a course that goes very far to show that he did not wish executive influence, for that step cut loose a long chain of officers, a great many more than it will take to conduct the survey. Now sir, if you wish to know my reason for saying I thought the times would change, I thought the Banks of Maryland would be compelled to resume specie payments, and their issues were so large they would be compelled to curtail their discounts, and would check the times for a while until business got regulated. Now sir, if you intended to make political affect by what I said, it was your place to have asked what I meant by it before you set it afloat. You take me on unfair grounds, neither did I think you would take advantage of me, being a personal friend of mine. I thought if you were angry about being turned out of office, you should not lay any blame to me, for I plead for you, and it was through me you were retained last year, and I plead for you again, and I think very hard when I was giving you personal and friendly advice, you should take advantage of me. If you were in want of your money why did you not say so, for I have handled several hundred dollars since that time, and could have paid you, though the debt was not mine, and I wish to pay my own debts first. If that is what I am to get by befriending others, I shall have to stop. I shall have some two or three thousand dollars soon and I will settle off with you. If you are not the father of this report send me few lines in contradiction. I heard it some weeks ago, it came from old

John Orem; I supposed he got it from the fountain head, and I took no further notice of it; I thought they had got hold of some cock and bull story, but since, I understand you told the same thing down Broad Creek neck; now, I think it time to check it. Any further of my political views I will give some other time.

Yours with due respect, &c.

WM. W. LOWE.

N. B.—If you want a boat built, you shall have one as soon as you like. The higher the things are, the higher you will have to pay. As to suppose I want to get wages down it is all a fudge, for it is by my labor I have got all I have.

W. W. L.

Letter of Mr. Seth to William W. Lowe.

April 21st, 1840.

Dear Sir:—James handed me your letter this morning and was somewhat surprised at its contents. 1st in regard to the application for money I would state the rumour is wrong as in all instances when I have made a direct call on you for money you have accommodated me of which I have boasted that I would prefer lending you money on that account. I know some time ago you got some money of me, and when I wanted I could not get from any other man, and said, as many know, the very man, I wished to indulge was the only one I could get one dollar from. You well know I have made no call on you lately for money. We talked over some arrangements which I should like to have attended to when convenient. Next in regard to the friendly talk about building a boat which you thought would not be advisable at this time as you thought a change in times may take place. If I have mentioned it I did not understand from you at the time as the affect of a Sub-Treasury or any other policy of our Government. If my memory is right our conversation in no respect turned on Politics, which you know I have always avoided; and further from the friendly feelings I have entertained for you for a year or two would make me extremely sorry to take the advantage of you by using any thing against you Politically or otherwise of which you may rest assured. I expect you are right in expressing your views of the changes in times and prices, would come from the deranged situation of our banks but I do not recollect that any reason was given, as I know I have avoided Politics.

I might write at more length but am sick and must beg you to excuse this dirty scribble and believe me still your friend

JAMES M. SETH.

Now fellow citizens, I have thus spread before you the letter which I wrote to Mr. Seth, and out of which my opponents have attempted to injure me in reputation with my fellow Mechanics and the public generally, as also Mr. Seth's reply, which proves most conclusively the charges preferred against me are maliciously gotten up to injure my election. But I have too much confidence in the intelligence of the people of this county, to suppose for a moment they would condemn me unheard, or give ear to reports that bear upon their very faces, the evidence of falsehoods and political depravity. But the whole truth is now presented, and to an enlightened public I leave the issue. That I could be capable of doing any act by which the very interest with which I am identified, would be injured, but few with whom I have had any connexion would sanction it. If I have any cause to congratulate myself for my success in life, it is that from my own labor, and by rewarding amply the labor of others, I have successfully prosecuted the business learned me during my minority. But that I may not be charged with self-complacency, I append the certificate of Mr. Thomas Porter a Mechanic, well known in the Bay-side, and could, if necessary, furnish many others, relating to the same matter, but I deem this amply sufficient.

I am, fellow citizens your

Ob't. Servant

WILLIAM W. LOWE.

Bay-side, Sept. 25 1840.

I do hereby certify that I have worked on two vessels for William W. Lowe Esq. and that he gave the highest wages that was then given, and in no instance to my knowledge did he ever attempt to cheapen or reduce the wages asked by any of his workmen; on the contrary to my certain knowledge, when a man went to work in his yard, he asked him what wages he would expect and in every instance complied with the demand of the workman; as for myself—I received \$1.25 others \$1.50 and others again 1.50 per day and boarded, which is the highest wages ever given on this shore.

his

THOMAS PORTER

mark

Signed in the presence of the subscribers,

H. SENGSTACK,

JAMES B. WAY.

SATURDAY, 11 o'clock, A.M.

I have just seen a query propounded to me in the Gazette relative to the passage of the Indemnity Bill. I have only time to say, that I regard the passage of that bill a flagrant violation of the rights of the people of the State of Maryland, and append the following certificates in proof of my opinion. Such is the rancorous persecution with which I am assailed, I can hardly keep pace with the reports that are put out to injure my election, but as "truth is mighty and must prevail" I rely upon the intelligence of the people to carry me through the contest unscathed by falsehood and uninjured by political detraction.

I hereby certify that I have had frequent conversation with Wm. W. Lowe, Esq., about the passage of the Indemnity Bill and have as often heard him strenuously oppose it, and further I have never heard said Lowe express any opinion favorable to it.

JOHN W. S. McDANIEL.

Sept. 26th 1840.

I do hereby certify that I saw Wm. W. Lowe Esq. a short time after the passage of the Indemnity Bill, and asked him what he thought of it—his reply was that he was opposed to the Law as passed in every way and shape.

THOMAS GILLMAN, S.

Sep. 25 1840.

Now fellow-citizens, I have fairly and candidly stated my views and opinions in regard to the "Indemnity Bill," and I now call upon Samuel Hambleton, jr. John W. Kemp and Thomas Hopkins, jr. Esqrs., to say definitely and explicitly, whether they were, and are at present, in favor of the Indemnity Bill—and if Mr. Hambleton still "glories" in that vote, as one of the chief acts of his useful life.

I am fellow-citizens, your ob't. serv't.

WM. W. LOWE.

Bay-Side, Sept. 26, 1840.

The New York Standard of Thursday morning, contains the following in regard to the Maine election:—
MAINE.—The Bay State Democrat of Tuesday evening says the result of the vote as far as heard from is
Fairfield, 45,187
Kent, 45,192

Majority for Fairfield, thus far, 35
The towns to be heard from, No. 1. No. 2, Clinton Gore, Howard's Gore, Andover Surplus and Riley, save in 1838, 103 for Fairfield, 23 for Kent.
If they gave the same vote now, the totals would stand:
Fairfield, 45,270
Kent, 45,155

Majority for Fairfield, 115
Kent is not yet Governor of Maine, nor is it in our judgement at all probable that he will be. Nor have the whigs elected a majority in the lower House of that Legislature. We have no doubt that our majority in that body is sufficient to give a majority on joint ballot, and thus secure to the U. S. Senator, since the towns in which there was no choice will return Democratic members. The sun does not go down in the East. As the Bangor boat would not arrive at Boston yesterday, running, as it does, but twice a week, we can get no farther news from Maine before Friday. Once more, we caution our Georgia friends not to be deceived by whig reports.

From the Loco Foco.

WHIGS LOOK AT THESE THINGS.

1. Gen. Harrison's letter to Mr. Evans, of Maine, in January, 1840, declaring himself an Abolitionist.
2. His letter in the hands of W. B. Calhoun, of Massachusetts, February 5, 1840, declaring himself an Abolitionist.
3. His letter to Mr. Lyons, of Virginia, June 1, 1840, declaring himself not an Abolitionist.
4. His letter to Gov. Owen, of North Carolina, February 15, 1840 declaring himself not an Abolitionist.
5. The reply of Gwyne, Wright, and Spencer, his committee in February 1840, declaring his non-committalism.
6. His reply, the 10th of April, 1840, to Messrs. Chambers and Van Burskirk, of Kentucky declaring his non-committalism.
7. That part of his Fort Megs speech, relating to his said committee.
8. His letter to the Hon. J. Williams, of Tennessee, as to his said committee.

A HARRISON WHIG OF 1836.

HARD TIMES.—With all their doleful cries, and attempts to make it appear that the country is ruined and nothing but placing the Whig party in power can save us from starvation, the truth will burst forth. The New York Sun says:—

"The appearance of a heavy trade and active business continue to greet us on every side. A walk through the principal business streets on Saturday satisfied us that our merchants were doing quite as much as they could reasonably desire. The boxes piled one upon another and the throng of buyers rendered the streets almost impassable. The freight boats are all heavily loaded to and from the city. The tolls received upon the New York State canals during the first week in September amount to \$57,752.21. It is a most gratifying fact too, that a large proportion of the purchases made by the merchants from abroad are for cash. This shows that there is no fiction about it, that the country has at length fairly started upon a new career of prosperity, and nothing but prudence and energy are wanting to ensure substantial and triumphant success."

Electimeering Rascality.—The Globe has the following in reference to one of the latest specimens of political roguery, which has been resorted to by the opponents of Democracy. Forgery and particularly as regards the Post Office, seems quite a favorite of late;

We have seen a letter from Greensburgh, Pennsylvania, from a highly respectable citizen, which states that Whig orators at Whig meetings in that vicinity, have read pretended copies of letters represented to have been received from the Post Office Department, by several postmasters, admonishing them, "that they must be more vigilant in support of the Administration, or they would be removed from office."

Not satisfied with the most fraudulent and infamous falsehoods, the Whig party do not hesitate to resort to positive forgeries, which prove that their authors are fit subjects for the penitentiary for the public offices which they are seeking, by means so profligate and corrupt, as to form a new era in the politics of our country. Yet these are the men who are raising the cry of "Harrison and reform!" As well might a banditti who plunder and rob peaceful citizens in the dead of night, call themselves reformers.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.
WILLIAM A. SPENCER, Senatorial
HENRY G. S. KEY, " "
CATHEL HUMPHREYS, 1st District.
EDWARD LLOYD, 2d " "
OTHO SCOTT, 3d " "
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, 4th " "
JAMES MURRAY, 5th " "
WM. P. MAULSBY, 6th " "
CHARLES MACGILL, 7th " "
WALTER MITCHELL, 7th " "

Democratic Republican Nominations
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
JAMES LL. MARTIN,
WILLIAM W. LOWE,
WILLIAM B. WILLIS,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
ALEXANDER B. HARRISON,
THOMAS H. LEONARD.

See Mr. Forsyth's letter, on the first page of to-day's paper.

Let our friends be early at their posts on Wednesday week. The 7th is near at hand. Let them remember, that "vigilance is the price of liberty."

We would caution our friends to be on their guard against "Whig reports." As that party has backed out from free discussion, and will not permit our candidates to reply to them at their meetings, we must infer they dread the light of truth. We would caution our friends particularly against the efforts that are making, and will be made, to defeat Wm. W. Lowe, the mechanic.

MECHANICS LOOK OUT.

It appears to be the determination of a few whigs in this county to defeat the election of the only mechanic on either ticket, now before you for your suffrages. The attack on Mr. Lowe last week is signally refuted, and the author stands publicly branded with falsehood. We invite all who desire the truth, to read Mr. Lowe's statement of facts, which we publish this morning, and which should satisfy the mind of every honorable man. If the Mechanics of Talbot do not now vindicate their rights, another opportunity may never offer. A base and deliberate attempt is made to smother the voice of the workmen in our Legislative Halls. Mechanics, shall the plot succeed? or shall the result of Wednesday week, show those whigs who have made the deliberate attempt to persecute one of yourselves, that they have roused the lion in his lair—that the mechanics know their rights, and knowing dare defend them!

Notice.—We are requested to ask the Editor of the Easton Gazette to publish the statement made by Mr. Wm. W. Lowe in reply to an article published in his paper on Saturday last. As he permitted the queries to be asked through his paper, will he not through the same medium give the reply?

Quid pro quo.—With extreme mortification we read the card in the Gazette of Saturday last, over the signature of "Peter Barwick." Our mortification did not arise from the announcement of his apostasy, but from the fact that his attachment to the principles of the Democratic party, was actuated solely by the hope of office. If it were for office alone that he fought so "cheerfully" in the cause of Jefferson and Jackson, we regret that he did not long since attach himself to the Federal party which has for forty years been "sighing for the fleshpots" and hopelessly struggling for the "spoils of office." As that party contains the office-seekers, we hope the accession of Mr. Barwick will be hailed as a triumph of "conscience" over sordid ambition!

No one knew better than Mr. Barwick himself, that the Collector of the County Tax (for which office he was an applicant)

would be appointed from the Chapel district, custom requiring that officer to be chosen alternately from the several election Districts. If Mr. B. possessed the requisite qualifications for the office, the fact of his not being a resident of District No. 4, precluded his appointment. We regret that he has so long voted against his "conscience" in the hope of finding his reward in some lucrative appointment, and that he has so signally failed. But as he has enrolled himself with the opposition, may he live long to struggle with them for the "loaves and fishes" and continue faithfully to "hang on and have patience."

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The expenses of the Legislature last year were about TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS less than they were the year before. So much for a Democratic House of Delegates.

The Democrats in the House passed a bill to prevent the issue of shipplasters by irresponsible corporations, but the Whig Senate rejected it. Mark that fact.

A bill to reform the Judiciary of the State, which would have saved from fifteen to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS a year to the people, was also voted down by the Whigs of the Senate.

Yet we hear the Whigs prating about "reform and retrenchment," and their peculiar regard for the interests of the dear people! Out upon such knavery.

How much did the people of Maryland lose by the passage of the Indemnity Bill? Upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Who voted for that bill? Samuel Hambleton, jr.

Who voted against the School Bill? Samuel Hambleton, jr.

Therefore, we remind such as are opposed to the Indemnity Bill, not to slumber on their posts. The friends of primary schools will be on the alert. They were caught once, but will be on their guard in the approaching contest.

We invite the attention of the workmen and mechanics to the subjoined extracts, expressive of whig opinions generally. Do the persecutors of Mr. Lowe, entertain similar feelings for the workmen?

"Marriages are becoming common between the daughters of wealthy merchants, low-life Tailors, Blacksmiths and other filthy Mechanics."—New York Commercial Advertiser, a leading Federal paper.

"Free suffrage is a curse to any people."

—Providence Journal, a whig paper.

"There never can be prosperous times in this country, until a POOR MAN, as in England, is obliged to work for a Sheep's head and pluck a day, and lie under a cart at night."—Senator Newbury, a Connecticut Federalist.

The Federal Aristocrats may express themselves as they please, but at the ballot box the mechanic and workman will make himself known, and look after his own and his country's interest. An attempt to create privileged orders in society in this country will always prove abortive, notwithstanding the efforts of some to bring about such a condition of affairs. We do not regard "free suffrage a curse," the federal opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, and our enemies will find that the poor men of this country, will neither "work for a sheep's head and pluck a day, nor sleep under a cart at night."

General Harrison is making stump speeches throughout Ohio. Gen. Eaton, who recently returned from Spain, has taken the field for old "Tip," and while addressing his "fellow citizens" in Ohio, they stole his negro servant, and ran her off to Canada. "Go it Tip."

At the Democratic Workingmen's meeting in Washington city on the evening of the 23d, a brickbat or stone was thrown among the crowd, inflicting a severe wound upon the face of Mr. R. S. Clemens of Georgetown. A reward is offered for the detection of the miscreant.

The Administration party in Kent county have nominated Alex. W. Ringgold, Francis Cann, and Wm. H. Blackiston, for the Legislature, Merritt Miller, Wm. Thomas and John M. Comegys, for the Levy Court.

We have attentively read the "Bunker Hill Declaration," delivered to the Whigs on the 10th inst. by that great Apostle of Federalism, Daniel Webster, but to our surprise we could not learn from it a single principle on which that party acts, save and except the one of eternal hostility to Martin Van Buren. We wonder how some of our Democratic whigs like to follow in the lead of this anti-war, blue light Federalist?

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor:—In 1836 I voted for Genl. Harrison for the Presidency. I done so as a matter of common opposition to Martin Van Buren, and because I supposed that the President was that non-committal kind of man, which his adversaries represented him to be. But sir, I have since discovered my error; and during the present campaign, I have particularly admired the bold, open, frank and prompt expression of opinion given by Mr. Van Buren whenever sought either by friend or foe. On the other hand, Genl. Harrison has positively declined answering any interrogatories when propounded, and only writes letters to political friends for private use. But sir, this is not the object of my present writing. I observe that the Whig candidates are "specially" invited to attend the Democratic meetings, but singular to say, the Whigs have not the manly fortitude to invite their opponents to meet them in discussion at their meetings. What does this mean sir? Are the whigs afraid or ashamed to measure lances with the Democrats. Are they apprehensive that their scuttled policy of denunciation and abuse will be exposed to the ears of their own friends, and that truth will triumph over error? Such must be the cause of their positively denying the right to the Democratic candidates to meet them in open and free debate. Is their cause so weak, it cannot be sustained before the public, or is falsehood and misrepresentation in secret, their reliable weapons against the friends of the administration and the administration itself? Such sir, is the certain inference, and for the first time in the political history of this country, we now witness the whig party meanly skulking from the responsibility of weighing the principles they advocate against those advocated by the Democratic party. What would any citizen of the county say if he were arraigned for some supposed offence, and the jury which was to try him, were only allowed to be addressed by the prosecuting Attorney! Would he not indignantly spurn the assumption of such a power, and would he not boldly ask to be heard through such council as he might select? Yet the whigs arraign the President, bring forth their allegations, argue them before the people, but positively refuse to give the President a hearing at the same time through his friends! They constitute themselves, his accusers, his judges, and the jury. Can the people of Talbot give countenance to such a policy. I much mistake them if they do.

Yours, JUSTICE.

Mr. Editor.—Can you inform me whether Mr. Saml. Hambleton voted for or against the School Law, at the time of its ratification by the people? By so doing you will oblige one who has been so much benefited by Primary school education as to be enabled to ask you this question.

Chapel, Sept. 24, 1840. J. C.
In reply to J. C. we can inform him, that upon reference to the names of those persons who voted for and against the bill, as filed in the Clerk's office, we find the name of Samuel Hambleton, jr. recorded against the school bill.

TENNESSEE.

Extract from a letter, dated KNOXVILLE, Tenn. Sept. 1 1840.

"The advantage is most decidedly ours. That we shall carry East Tennessee I have no doubt, and with it the State, by from 7 to 10,000 majority. Our friends may depend on this. The State is positively as sure for Mr. Van Buren as though it had already voted. I know whereof I write, and I also know that any contrary representation is only intended for effect abroad."

The Boston Times (neutral,) of Wednesday morning, says:—"The towns and classes of towns in Maine which did not succeed in electing members to the State Legislature on the first trial, held another ballot on Monday. We have heard from the town of Cumberland, which elected the Democratic candidate by a considerable majority."

From the New York New Era, MAINE ELECTION.

Let the South mark well the result!

The election in Maine has terminated and the returns received justify us, we think, in asserting that the perfect union between the British Whigs and abolitionists has proved too powerful for our friends to contend successfully against, or that, too sanguine of success, and conscious of the justice of their cause, the democracy have not availed that alacrity in the late canvass, but the importance of the election demanded, and not aware of the strength of the combined faction they had to contend with, were taken by surprise and defeated. The result does not astonish us. We saw weeks ago that every element of opposition was united in an unholy but perfect union against the Administration party of that State, and we anticipated defeat. The question need hardly be asked, WHY IN MAINE LOST? The reasons are plainly evident. The selfish appeals made by the British Whigs to those who, from a superficial knowledge of sound principles of political economy, believe that a high protective tariff was necessary to the protection of American industry, has had an effect to withdraw temperate men from the ranks of the Abolitionists. The devoted stand made by the principal Abolitionists in this State in favor of the Whigs, and the nomination of the most conspicuous members of the Abolition faction as candidates for Congress and the State Legislature, secured to the opposition every man who was at all tainted with Abolition feeling. The glaring misrepresentation of a vernal press upon the subject of the Northeastern boundary, in which the dignified, prudent, and enlightened policy of the Administration has been tortured into one of pusillanimity, have tended to deceive many. Let the South bear these facts in mind; facts that should speak trumpet-tongued to those who, by their political action, are sowers and abettors of a party whose every principle is antagonistic to their vital interests. For good reasons, we heartily regret the result in Maine. It cannot but enlighten the South as to the position of parties here. They are enabled to perceive by it that the Democracy of the North are their only and natural allies. On the Tariff, Abolition, and National Bank

questions, we South against the Opposition, not the people. On these our Southern friends committed. The North—it is a hollowly and those views the sentiments. Under a single South their professed be arrayed against believe that such effects for a time devised to prove show that, while their declared before the people in business and information the handbills were such as these:

"A PRO
"NO SLAV
"A N

The means that mark is among the WILLIAM P. berland district hue—the press man identified South profess rest among will in Nover that, strong a forces of Brit they will rec time hands into

From THE PEOP
HILL

THE W

One of the ever convened met at Poug arrangement, ut Kings, Quee ter, Rocklin Schobair, G Green, Scher and attended ual stream w close of the de was computed THOUSAN

The boats Arrow, C. L Superior, Na crowded with The James I laden to their Orange count to the number rived at Poug the Conventi John Mason Hudon, with ed with den the river. T intelligent an land, turned filled with the ed as thou in the appe the speedily present Wha eran soldiers and late wa for them ve proceedings lical rebel

As the be cheered by avoid the no cheers of the rival at Poo o'clock P. sons, the va and music through the justice to the supposed o recollection ed. From ever an ap heard.

GREAT YORK

On Fri New York favorable call public city, the N bers to ex to support space before clock an appointment President

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A GAT

T

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questions, we are fighting the battles of the South against powerful odds—against the plausible but fallacious arguments made use of by the Opposition here, and directed to the prejudices, not the judgment, of the Northern people. On these subjects of so much moment to our Southern brethren, we are openly and fully committed. The entire Democratic party of the North—its press of every kind and description—boldly avow their views and feelings; and those views and feelings are congenial with the sentiments of the State Rights party in the South. Under these circumstances, how can a single Southern State prove so recent to their professional principles, as to permit itself to be arrayed against the Administration? We believe that the result in Maine will produce such effects that none will deplore that error for a time triumphant there. The schemes devised to produce our defeat are laid open, and show that, while the Democracy are true to their declared principles, their opponents stand before the people of the United States, steeped in baseness and iniquity. We have received information that, on the day of election, their handbills were ornamented with inscriptions such as these:

"A PROTECTIVE TARIFF."
"NO SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT."
"A NATIONAL BANK."

The means used to obtain the end were those that mark a party desperate and unprincipled. Among the members of Congress elected is WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, for the Cumberland district—an Abolitionist of the darkest hue—the president of an Abolition society—a man identified with every measure which the South professes to oppose. Our friends here may rest assured that the Democracy of Maine will in November turn out in such strength, that, strong and powerful as are the combined forces of British Whiggy and Abolitionism, they will redeem their State from the Philistine hands into which we believe it has fallen.

From the New York New Era,
THE PEOPLE ARE MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL—60,000.
THE LION AROUSED!!
THE EMPIRE STATE
Will be Redeemed.

One of the largest assemblies of Freemen ever convened together in the United States, met at Poughkeepsie, according to previous arrangement from the Counties of New York Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Rensselaer, Ulster, Albany, Schenectady, Putnam, Columbia, Washington, Green, Schoharie, Montgomery, and Orange attended in large numbers, and a continual stream was eagerly pouring in until the close of the day. The whole number present was computed to have been over EIGHTY THOUSAND!

The boats from this city, the Rochester Arrow, G. L. Stevens, Wave, Kosciusko, Superior, Napoleon, Ulster, and Oceana, were crowded with the Democracy of this city. The James Madison, with a towboat, both laden to their utmost capacity, came from Orange county. The Albanian and Troyans to the number of FOUR THOUSAND, arrived at Poughkeepsie in the afternoon, after the Convention had organized, in the large steamer Troy, and the towboat attached. The John Mason, Legislator, Westchester, and Hudson, with boats in tow, came over-burdened with democracy from different places on the river. The farmers from the country, the intelligent and industrious yeomanry of the land, turned out in mass. Wagon after wagon, filled with these hardy tillers of the soil, attended in thousands to join their fellow citizens in the aspiration that the Empire State may be speedily redeemed from the thrall of the present Whig and Abolition dynasty. Veteran soldiers and patriots of the revolutionary and late war—men whose silver hairs bespoke for them veneration and respect, joined in the proceedings, anxiously anticipating our political redemption.

As the boats passed up the river they were cheered by the thousands that lined its shores, amid the noise of artillery and the returning cheers of the delegates on board. On their arrival at Poughkeepsie, which was about one o'clock P. M. SIXTY THOUSAND persons, the various delegates, with their banners and music formed in procession and marched through the village. It is impossible to do justice to the scene that presented itself. It surpassed every thing of the kind within our recollection. The village was literally crammed. From every window and door—wherever an aperture could be found, eager faces were protruded, and warm welcomes were heard.

NEW YORK.
GREAT MEETING OF THE NEW YORK MERCHANTS AT THE EXCHANGE.

4000 FREEMEN!
On Friday afternoon, as we learn from the New York New Era, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, obedient to the call published in the Democratic Papers of the city, the Merchants assembled in great numbers to express their unanimous determination to support the present Administration. The meeting before the Exchange was densely crowded before the hour of meeting, and at two o'clock an organization took place by the appointment of GEORGE DOUGLAS, as President.

The meeting was very eloquently addressed, by the Hon. Silas Wright and Benjamin F. Butler Esq.

HUZZA FOR GEORGIA.
A GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE!
40,000!!!
THE SOUTH IN MOTION.

The Democratic Republicans of the South appear to be moving in one solid phalanx, and with one feeling—one sentiment—one aim. An immense gathering took place at Indian Springs, Georgia, on the 21st instant, and such was the anxiety of the people to listen to the wholesome truths of Democracy that the meeting was continued for several days and when dissolved, each man who had attended, returned to his home with his mind made up and ready for the contest. The Augusta Constitutionalist, says, "For many days before the 21st, the gathering of the people at the Springs might be seen. The extensive houses of accommodation were soon filled to overflowing.

This vast multitude had not gathered together to eat or to drink. They came to the feast of reason. They came to banquet on that which is food for the understanding, and they were not disappointed. Our Senator in Congress, the Hon. Alfred Cuthbert, was first called on and delivered a splendid, animated and eloquent address; which touched as if by holy fire the hearts of his hearers. Gov. Lumpkin was next called, but declined at that time from haughtiness, probably produced by having previously addressed the people; they next demanded the voice of our talented representative Wil-

ter T. Colquitt. At the mention of this name an inspiration seemed to spread through the multitude. The air was rent with their shouts and vociferations which were continued till he had taken his position on the stand. Their expectations were not disappointed. For three hours did this extraordinary speaker hold in order this great audience. The Hon. Mark A. Cooper was next demanded by the audience.

The gathering was so immense that it was necessary to divide it, and other stands were erected, and several able addresses were made independent of these mentioned.

DELAWARE.

The more opportunity we have for observation the more firmly are we convinced of the entire success of the Republican party in little Delaware in November next.—She is sound to the core. There is not the least doubt that she will cast her votes for the Constitution and Equal Rights. It is true, she has been, in years past, found upon the side of whiggery, but the veil has been drawn from her eyes, and she now sees clearly her error, and is determined to retrace her false steps. The Republicans of the country may rely upon her in the day of battle; her sons are bucking on their armor and were never more enthusiastic or confident of success. Sussex will give from two to three hundred majority for Republican principles. Kent will be tightly contested, and there will not be more than fifty majority for either party. Old New Castle County, will give Van Buren at least three hundred majority. This is a fair statement of the present state of things in Delaware, and our friends may rely with full confidence upon it. The Democracy are up and doing, and already do the faint hearts of the British whigs quail and feel that the sturdy yeomen of this state are not to be led and cheated out of their rights by either log cabins, 'coon skins or hard cider, or the gross misrepresentation of facts, and perversions of truth. Delaware is as sure to go for Martin Van Buren in the coming election, as the tide ebbs and flows.—Del. Gaz.

ILLINOIS.

Since the election in Illinois the returns have been received, and a statement made out from the official returns on file in the Office of the Secretary of State, by which it appears that the following is the Democratic majority:

1st district; Democrat majority,	5,097
2d "	1,965
3d "	7,062
3d district; Federal majority,	239
Democratic majority in the State,	6,823

A correspondent writes as follows: "You will perceive that the Democratic majority of the popular vote is six thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and we shall be able to reach from eight to ten thousand in November. The Democracy of Illinois are determined to put forth their strength. The candidates for electors are addressing the people in every part of the State. One of them, the honorable ISAAC P. WALKER, has already visited most of the counties. He commands large assemblies of the people to hear him, and in a most eloquent manner exposes the conduct of the money crew under Harrison. Our people are possessed of the right spirit. All that is wanting is exertion on the part of the Democracy to insure success every where."

ALABAMA.—The official returns from this State are as follows:
Senate, Dem 21 Fed 12 Dem. maj. 9
House of Rep's, Dem 53 Fed 47 Dem. maj. 6
Democratic majority on joint ballot, 15
The Democratic majority in the popular vote is 8,339. Democratic gain over 1836, 2,445.

VERMONT ABOLITION.

Mr. Prentiss calls the election in Vermont an "avalanche from the mountains." Take care that it does not overwhelm Whiggery in its course. A prominent Whig from that State, conversing with a gentleman of this county, frankly acknowledged THAT THEY WERE INDEBTED TO THE ABOLITIONISTS FOR THEIR TREMENDOUS MAJORITY, whose great efforts have brought the people to the polls; and that the PRINCIPLES OF THE ABOLITIONISTS were adopted universally by the whigs of that State. LET THE SOUTH LOOK TO IT!

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first annual Fair of this Society, took place under the Trustees, agreeably to notice on the 16th inst., which was considered the best exhibition of stock ever exhibited in Maryland. A large number of Farmers presented themselves and became members of the Society, many of whom brought with them fine specimens of stock of the various improved breeds. The exhibition of short horn Durham and Devon stock was particularly fine, for which the Society were indebted to their members; amongst whom were Messrs J. S. Skinner, Richard Cato, John Mercer, George Law, Wm. Van Bithler, Charles Carroll, A. B. Kyle, Wm. Goll, J. P. E. Stanley, Edward Gray, Wm. Hughes, Fraser, and Drs. Sackett & Thomas, &c. That of Horses was more limited. They were, however, several fine animals exhibited of stock. In the list of Mules there was a very fine team exhibited by Mr. Goll. Among the Sheep exhibited, it was gratifying to find a fine sample from the celebrated flocks of Mr. Barney of Delaware, of the Bakewell breed. It was much to be regretted, that a lot of Sheep of the South-down breed, belonging to General Emory, arrived only at the close of the exhibition of the day, in consequence of an unavoidable detention on the way, as they were an admirable specimen of that highly valued breed. The fine flock of Southdowns of Dr. Thomas, were also, in consequence of breaking away prevented from being present. There was a fine exhibition of Hogs of the Irish, Berkshire, and Ulster breeds from the pens of Messrs. George Law, J. P. E. Stanley, J. S. Skinner, and Dr. R. Barney, which did great credit to their owners. A great, as well as a very interesting variety of implements of husbandry was also exhibited, which will be noticed in the reports of the committee on the same.

Genl THOMAS EMORY, of Queen Anne's County, President; Col's JOHN MERCER, of Anne Arundel county, and ANTHONY KIMMER, of Frederick Co., Vice Presidents; and Col. B. U. CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer. The Society resolved, to hold their next annual Fair on the third Thursday in October, 1841, an earlier period being found to conflict with the business of farmers and planters. It was to be regretted that so few agricultural friends made their appearance from the Eastern Shore on this occasion, and also that an engagement of a political character, had barred many from the Western counties from attending. The Trustees, however, have every reason to believe, that at their next annual Fair, which it is contemplated to continue for three days, there will be such an acquisition to the present number of the Society as will ensure its establishment upon a most respectable and permanent basis.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sudden Death.—With melancholy feelings, we announce the sudden death of one of our former most estimable townsmen, WILLIAM R. T. CHAPMAN, Esq. We learn that on Thursday evening last he was married in Philadelphia—on the succeeding day, he left Philadelphia in company with his bride, for Baltimore, where he arrived about 3 o'clock and took lodgings at Barnum's Hotel. Soon after he was prostrated by an apoplectic fit—medical aid was immediately obtained but he was beyond its influence. He expired about half past seven o'clock the same evening. Under all the circumstances we have scarcely ever heard of a more heartrending and painful event. Struck down, when he had just entered upon the threshold of the matrimonial state—with bright prospects—in the midst of his usefulness cut off—Truly in the midst of life we are surrounded with death. For several years past he had been practicing law very successfully in Port Gibson, Mississippi.—Such were the force of his talents, bland and accomplished manners and his fine social feelings, he made friends wherever he went. Long will his relative, friends and acquaintances, mourn his untimely and disastrous fate.—Aurora.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat.—The supplies have been limited this week owing to the prevalence of headwinds. Within a day or two, however, they have been comparatively better. We quote fair to very good Md. and Virginia reds at 90/100 cents. Strictly prime parcels (of which very little comes to market) would bring 102 cents. On Monday, sales of Pennsylvania old wheats were made at 103/106 cents. Yesterday good old Pennsylvania red was sold at 106 cents. To-day a parcel of very good old Pennsylvania white was sold at 110 cents, and another parcel at 108 cents.

Corn.—The sales of white, up to Wednesday inclusive, were at 52/53 cents, and since then they have been at 52/54 cents. We quote these last rates to-day. Sales of yellow were made at 56 cents until yesterday, since which they have been at 56/57 cents.

MARRIED.

At Pleasant Hill, Kent, county, on Friday morning, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Pleasant, Mr. Edward G. Leith, of Baltimore, to Miss Matilda Martin, daughter of the late Wm. Scott, of Easton, Talbot county.

Branch Bank at Easton.

September 26th, 1840.
The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders in the Branch Bank at Easton, or their legal representatives in or after the first Monday in October next.
WM. H. TILGHMAN, Teller.
Sept. 29, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

SINGLETON & TALBOT, respectfully inform their friends and public in general, that they have just received, and are now opening a large assortment of

GOODS,

which they offer at a very moderate advance. Their friends and the public are invited to give them early call.
sept 29—3w

NEW GOODS,

J. W. Cheezum

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store, a very handsome collection of

NEW FALL.

Foreign & Domestic Staple Goods,

Among them is a very handsome lot of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASCINETTES, MERINOS, &c. &c.—Also, GROCERIES, QUEENWARE, CHINA, Glass, Tin-ware, Wood ware, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he thinks he has purchased on very reasonable terms, and invites his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same.
sept 26—4t

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, on Wednesday, October 14th, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the Maxwell farm in Hopkin's Neck (plain and direct road leading from Mrs. Rogers' lane,) the following property to wit—

HORSES.

among them the fine

allion, CANTON.

One yoke good Oxen, cattle, hogs,

A GOOD GIG.

Some Household and Kitchen Furniture—Top

Fodder, Blades, Farming Utensils, &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security with interest from the day of sale. For all sums under ten dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

RUFUS K. FORD.

sept 29—Gis.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL sell at public sale the my residence in Kings Creek, on Thursday the 1st day of October, the following property:

Horses—Cattle—Sheep—Hogs;

Four Young Mules, well broke,

One nankeen Stallion,

fine for the saddle and gig—TOP FODDER, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

Terms—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, of and under five, the cash will be required.

Attendance given by

RICH'D. K. MURPHEY.

sept 22—ts

STOLEN. on Sunday

night, 12th inst. a Dark, from

gray Horse, about 15 hands high;

compact, built and broke to harness. A liberal reward, and all expenses paid for his delivery—or for information, so that I get him again.

G. A. T. WRIGHT.

sept 22—4t



BAY-SIDE ATTENTION!

The Democratic Republican voters are hereby notified that there will be meetings in the Bay-Side District, on the following days: to wit—On Thursday afternoon, first of October, on the land of Capt. Daniel Bridges, in Broad Creek Neck; at Ezekiel Jackson's on Friday, and at St. Michaels on Saturday next.

MANLOVE HAZEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS removed his residence to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he intends to pursue the practice of his profession. He will practice in the Courts of Talbot, Caroline and Kent counties. His office is opposite the Court House, a few doors below the Easton Hotel, and adjoining the office of the "Eastern-Shore Whig."

sept 22

FOR SALE.

A good milk COW & CALF,

For terms apply to

JOSIAH CLIFT.

sept 29—3w

LUMBER—LUMBER.

THE subscriber has just received from Port

Deposit a large quantity of White Pine

Plank, which will be sold low for cash.

JAS. S. SHANNAHAN.

sept 22—3w

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

AS the subscriber intends to decline house-

keeping at the close of the year, he will

dispose of (at private sale) some very desirable

Household Furniture,

consisting in part of a Side-board, one Sofa, &

1 doz. Chairs, made to order in Philadelphia,

a mantle Clock which runs 15 days, one Brass

Carpet, one Imperial do. & two Scotch do.

one mantle and other glasses, one large mahog-

any dining, and one breakfast table, with claw

feet; one Secretary, one large easy chair, on

castors; Andirons, Kenders, Shovel & Tongs,

one couch, carpet matting for three rooms, one

chamber stove, a suit of bed curtains, and one

chamber lamp, and various other articles too

tedious to mention—Also,

Two excellent Carriages,

one a four-wheel for two persons, the other larger

with double gear, designed for a family; Also

a light one horse Cart, and a valuable

Broad Wagon—all of which will be disposed of

upon accommodating terms—persons wishing

to purchase will please call and view the prop-

erty.

THEODORE DENNY.

sept 15—3wG

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans'

Court of Talbot county, will be sold on

Wednesday the 30th of September, (if fair, if

not the next fair day) at the late residence of

John Goldsborough, dec'd, all that part of the

personal estate of the said dec'd. (negroes and

household property excepted) in and about

Easton, consisting of

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Farming Utensils, a Gig and Double Carriage

with Harness, Wagon and Gear, a pair of

valuable Mules, two Stallions, Horses, colts,

Milk Cows and several head of young Cattle.

There will also be a sale of the remainder of

the personal estate, at the Four Square Farm,

near the Chapel, on the following Monday,

October 5th, when the Farming Utensils, Hor-

ses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. &c. will be

disposed of.

A credit of six months will be given on all

sums over five dollars, the purchaser, before

the removal of the property, giving note with

approved security and interest from the day of

sale.—For all sums under five dollars the cash

will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

A attendance given by

JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH and

HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'rs.

of J. Goldsborough, dec'd.

sept 28 1840.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at public sale at

his residence in Miles Creek, Talbot

District, on Wednesday the 30th inst. if fair, if

not the next fair day, the following prop-

erty, to wit:

Spring Mills for Sale.



HAVING a wish to leave the state, I offer for sale my Mill, Mill-Seat and Farm adjoining, containing upwards of

200 ACRES

OF LAND. The mill is in complete order for grinding both merchant and country work, having a new run of corn stones of first quality, and the mill rebuilt in 1838 making her all new and strong, and will not need any repairs for a long time—also attached to the mill is a fine

Carding Machine, now in good order, doing at this time a first rate business, with a stream of water constantly flowing throughout the dryest seasons. On the premises are

A Two Story Dwelling

large and convenient, well finished

with a good kitchen adjoining

harn, stables, carriage house, milk house, meat

house, store house, and other necessary build-

ings in good repair, a first rate spring of wa-

ter convenient, and pump in the yard—it is a

good stand for country and merchant work,

and for a country store. Those wishing to

purchase will please call and view the prop-

erty, as there are many inducements seldom to

be met with. The terms will be accommodat-

ing and possession given the first day 1st mo.

1841, with a clear and undoubted title.

BATCHELDER G. CHANCE.

Spring Mills Caroline Md. 8mo. 18, 1840.

The Sentinel at Centerville will copy the a-

bove for six weeks.

Sheriff's Notice.

MY friends and the public, who are in-

debted to me for officers' fees, are respec-

tfully requested to come forward and make

immediate payment, as the time is fast ap-

proaching when I am compelled, by law to

pay them over, unto the different officers, and

as I am advanced in years, I am desirous to

have them collected on or before the time pre-

scribed by law. I hope therefore that this no-

tice will be punctually attended to.

JESSE SCOTT, Sh'ff.

Sept 15 1840

N. B.—The above will be a sufficient notice

to my deputies to do their duty, as I shall ex-

pect them to settle and pay over all the moneys

due in their respective districts on or before

the 1st day of November next.

J. S.

A Farm for Sale.</

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD
Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!
Dollars—millions of Dollars!

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

JOHN CLARK.

Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.
Dec. 4, 1836.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

The highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always having and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty five cents each, per day, and forward them to the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States.

And as the character of my House and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.
HOPE H. SLATTERY.
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840.

"The art of healing had its origin in the woods, and the forest is still the best Medical school."

BARON VON HUTCHER'S HERB PILLS.

THESE PILLS are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified and the body resumes a healthy state.

These pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of unwholesome other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would and the mind to become as composed and tranquil that old age when it arrives will appear a blessing and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance,) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so composed, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver and other viscera they expel the bad, acid or morbid matter which renders the blood impure out of the circulation, through the excretory ducts into the passages of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuations which may be daily regulated by the doses of the Herb Pills, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion by which means the blood invariably becomes purified. Steady Perseverance in the use of the Herb Pill will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times.

In all cases of Hypochondriacal Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Flur Aibus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Headache, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Spasmodic Pains, Hysterical Affections, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, The Douleur-oux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the Side, Limbs Head, Stomach or Back, Dizziness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, in every case relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation, and thus strengthen their constitutions, as may enable them to withstand the shock. That medicine is Baron Von Hucher's Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which removes disorders in the head, invigorates the mind, strengthens the body, improves the memory, and enlivens the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

For Sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Md.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing GERMAN EMIGRANTS can be supplied through the agency of the subscriber. Those wishing to avail themselves of this kind of labor can do so by calling on the subscriber personally, or by letter post paid, directed to Wye Mills, care of Thomas Hopkins, stating the number, age &c. and term of service, will be accommodated. The terms for negotiating will be moderate.
JOSEPH STEINGASSER.
Wye Mills, March 10—(G4)

SADDLE, TRUNK AND Harness Making.

JOHN B. RAY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, and now most respectfully informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and general assortment of MATERIALS, suitable for the manufacture of

SADDLES, TRUNKS, and Harness, &c.

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Buggies, Wagons and Carts—also, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STIRUPS AND BITS, Valises, Saddlebags and clothes Bags, Horse Brushes and Currycombs, Trace and halter chains, together with a good assortment of

Gig and Switch Whips of every description. He has also a variety of WALKING CANES, of various kinds and sizes, and a general assortment of every other article in his line, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, and sincerely hopes his friends and the public will give him an early call.
may 19—1y

New Spring Goods.

WE have just received from the cities a heavy stock of NEW GOODS, selected with great care at unusually low prices, which we respectfully offer to the public on terms well suited to the present depressed times. Our stock is composed of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, With many heavy Domestic Goods For Servants' Wear.

A General Assortment of Hardware, Castings, Cutlery, China, and Queensware, Earthen Wooden, and Stone Ware. A heavy and general assortment of

GRUCERIES.

Also, an Assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Martingales, Bridle-leathers, upper and under Leather—together with a general assortment of

Boots & Shoes, HATS, CAPS, &c.

COTTON YARN, No. 4 to 16, Wethersills Philadelphia, White Lead & Paints, Linseed, Whale, and Spermaceti OIL, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.—comprising in the whole an assortment not surpassed on the Eastern Shore, which they respectfully invite their customers and the public to examine.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing, April 7, 1840.

P. S.—On hand a stock of seasoned white and yellow pine Lumber, Shingles, Lathes, Bricks &c. &c. with Ploughs & Castings at Baltimore prices.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still carrying on the BLACKSMITHING at his old stand, at Hook Town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

The subscriber is too well known he hopes, to be injured by any report gotten up merely to effect his business, and assures the public when he determines on declining business, that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.

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

The public's obedient servant,
EPIKRAIM MCQUAY.

may 28 if

Notice.

THE subscriber having been some time engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps, has now commenced the business in the town of Easton upon his own footing, and having supplied himself with the necessary tools and fixtures therefor is now prepared to make or repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in, in the best workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Any persons wishing such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give him a trial, will please communicate their wishes either by call or writing—all which orders shall be punctually attended to.

Reference.—Messrs. Loveday Russell and Cheezum.

The public's ob't. servant,
JOHN K. WOOD.

LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscribers as agents for an extensive and highly approved Lime Stone Quarry on the Schuylkill offer for sale any quantity of LIME, deliverable on any of the waters of Wye, and have now on their wharf THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS stacked at 12 1/2 cts per bushel.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.
Wye Landing, July 7

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the FARM at present in the occupancy of Samuel Plummer, an occupied for the last two or three years by Mr. George Burgess. Said Farm adjoins the lands of Messrs. Tomlinson Kerr and others, is about three miles from Easton and contains

250 ACRES

OF PRIME LAND. The terms will be liberal for Cash, or in exchange for Negroes, by application to the subscriber near Denton, Caroline county, Md.

SMARUEL COUNCELL,

DRIED PEACHES WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred bushels of dried peaches, for which the highest cash price will be paid.
WM. H. HOPKINS.
Easton, Aug. 25—8w

The Union Tavern,



IN EASTON, MD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. McDowell,) and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

THE STABLES belonging to this establishment have been extended and put in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

THE CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

BOARDERS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms.

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

Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER HARP

HAVING been put in complete order, has commenced her trips, and will continue to run regularly throughout the season between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, Baltimore, on every Wednesday at the same hour, weather permitting. Passengers will be accommodated at all times in the best manner, and every exertion made to insure their safety & comfort.

The subscriber has employed Mr. WILLIAM JENKINSON at Easton Point, as Clerk and Receiver, (where he has in good order, the granary formerly occupied by Capt. Robert Leonard,) also, Messrs. JAS. BARROL & SONS, in Baltimore, as agents for the sale of Grain and all other articles shipped by him, and not otherwise consigned.

Orders for freight will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, either at the subscriber's office at Easton Point, or at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Sons.

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

Easton, Aug. 4, 1840.—1f

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

THE fine new Schooner TALBOT, having been purchased by the subscriber, has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore—leaving Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday morning; and continue sailing on those days throughout the season (weather permitting.)

THE TALBOT has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and a safe boat.

Passage, including fare \$2.00. Charges for freights as heretofore, viz: Hogsheads \$1—Barrels 25 cts. and other articles in proportion. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point where it will be carefully attended to (as well as all other business) either by himself or Mr. Robert Hamill.

The subscriber has employed Mr. Nath. Jones as Skipper, who is favourably known as an experienced sailor, and from his reformed habits can be implicitly relied on.

Thankful for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

The public's ob't. serv't
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. must be accompanied with the cash, and will be received by the subscriber until 9 o'clock on every Wednesday morning (if not previously delivered) at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Sons.

S. H. B.

april 21, 1840. G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND BALTIMORE.

The Steam-Boat Maryland,

WILL leave Easton on every Wednesday and Saturday morning for the above places, and return from Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday.

Passage to Baltimore including Fare, \$8.00 do to Annapolis " " 2.50

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

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has received the latest SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS, and would invite his customers and others to call and examine for themselves.

His work will be done on the most moderate terms, and with neatness and dispatch, at his old stand opposite the Market house.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

may 5 1840.

Removal.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the Court House in the room occupied by the Clerk of the Court of appeals, where he may be found ready to discharge the various duties of a Magistrate—Apprentices Indentured, Insolvent papers, and other instruments of Writing carefully prepared.

H. E. BATEMAN.

N. B. For Rent the office heretofore occupied by the subscriber for the remainder of the year.

aug 11 1840. (G3w)

COACH, GIG, AND



Harness Making.

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

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

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

NEW CARRIAGES,

made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHARIOTS, BAKERS, YORK WAGONS, GIGS, &c. &c. and

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

Orders for work from a distance thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

april 30, 1839. (G)

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

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

THE FARMERS FOUNDRY. TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

WE the subscribers are under the necessity of informing you that we are compelled to adopt a new method of doing business. All persons that will pay cash there will be a deduction of 10 per cent. and those that do not pay within three months will have to pay 20 per cent more than cash prices. If it were in our power to indulge you we would do it with pleasure, but recollect we are new beginners, and have gone to a great deal of expense for the accommodation of the public; recollect we have to pay cash to all of our men and for all of our materials, which are of the most costly kind. We think all persons who feel an interest in our welfare, or the welfare of their country, will not get offended at these few lines. We will carry on the iron foundry and all its various branches.

The public's ob't. serv'ts,
WM. P. OXENHAM & BROTHER.

sep 15 1840—11

PLOUGHS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have a number of Ploughs, of all the different sizes of Davis's and Chenoweth's patent, which they offer for sale, as low as they can be bought in Baltimore, or elsewhere. They will continue to do all work in their line of business as heretofore.

The public's ob't. serv'ts,
WM. P. OXENHAM & BROTHER.

Easton, Sep 15 1840.—3w

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the well known stand adjoining the Carwright shop of Mr. Edward Stewart, and opposite the residence of Doct. Solomon M. Jenkins, offers his services to the public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage.

The public's ob't. servant,
RICHARD P. SNEED.

Easton, Feb 11, 1840.—1f

RIDGWAY & HARTMAN, DRAPERS AND TAILORS,

No. 52 corner of Market Street and Lombard street, (Formerly Water st.) Baltimore.

RETURN their thanks to their numerous friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and would respectfully inform them and the public generally, that they have on hand a choice and well selected assortment of ready made CLOTHING, ALL MANUFACTURED BY THEMSELVES with special care and attention. Their assortment consisting in part of

FROCK & DRESS COATS

of blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, mulberry and chamois Cloth; blue, black, green and brown Summer Cloth Frock and Dress Coats.

PANTALOONS,

of blue, black, drab, cadet and black ribbed CASSIMERES. Also, blue and black SUMMER CLOTH, plain and ribbed, plain linen, &c.

VESTS,

of super plain English black Satin; of do. figured black Silk, fancy Silk; black Bombazine; plain Buff and figured Valencia Bombazines of every variety and pattern.

ROUND JACKETS,

of super grade linen, white Irish linen, and French linens.

AN ASSORTMENT of Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, &c. Gentlemen's Hosiery of all kinds.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of that well known farm called "LITTLE DOVER" on which he now resides. It is situated about 3 miles from Easton, and is convenient to water communication to Baltimore or elsewhere, being within 1/2 of a mile from the great Choptank. It contains about

227 ACRES

of land, with a sufficiency of wood. It abounds with small easily obtained, and possesses advantages which render it a desirable purchase.

The improvements are ample & in very good condition. The terms will be moderate.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view for themselves.

The meadow lands attached to it are not inferior to any in the county.

JOSEPH B. PERRY.

July 14 1840. (G)

PETER'S PILLS

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, & as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canada, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietors exceed twenty thousand; upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practicing physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of greater value than are attached to this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless they have a supply always on hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargements of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, &c. &c. &c. Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach, and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloating or Salivary Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

The efficacy of these pills is so well known, and their use so general, that further comment is considered unnecessary.

Price per box 50 cents and 25 cents, each box accompanied by full directions.

LIST OF AGENTS.

T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton.
Malster & Sapsbury, Denton.
Downs & Massey, Greensborough.
Cannon & Vossell, Bridgeton.
Emory & Hopper, Centerville.
Russell & Notts, Millsborough.
July 21 1840. 1y

Auction Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has always on hand a large assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, consisting of the following leading articles—Fine and extra superfine wool and piece dyed

BLACK CLOTHS,

of Cooper, Brother & Co.'s make and finish; Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, Blue and invisible Green, some of which are very fine—superior Black and other colored

Cassimeres,

Thibet and Thibet gauze FLANNEL—4-4 Irish Linens, all prices; superior Scotch and Cole Rain SHIRTING LINEN; 4, 5 and 6-4 for bolster and pillow cases; 4, 5 and 6-4 Sheeting Muslin, of Hamilton, Waltham, and other factories; superfine English, Hamilton, Boot and New York Mills Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 6 and 6-4 fine and extra Superfine CAMBRICKS—10, 12, 14 and 16-4 Marcelline Quilts; do. do. imperial, plain and fig'd. Satin Vesting; Fancy Spring and Summer Vestings of the latest and most fashionable styles; Summer Cloth; Cashmere; a new article; Gambroon and ribbed Scotch; Russia and bird-eye; Damask Napkins; Russia and Damask Table Linens; Mousline de Laines; Chalfais and Printed Lawns.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's best Paris made Gloves, extra finished; Linen and Linnen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Superfine plain and ribbed black and white real English Silk Hosiery; heavy black and blue black Lustre; gros-de-grain; grade fine; cotton Hosiery; silk, thread and cotton Gloves, &c.

JOSEPH A. ROYSTON, Jr.
No. 47 Market St. six doors west of Gay St.
23—1y (Yellow House)
Aurora publish 1 year and forward bill to J. T. R. pr

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing Wrightson's Patent Treshing Machines with chain horse power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will need but half the labor of horses which others do, and at the same time do as good work—there price, simplicity and other advantages the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this county; as they have to the Farmers of Dorchester. There is one now put up and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the county.

The public's ob't. serv't
JAS. A. RIDGWAY.

Royal Oak, March 17 11

FOR SALE.—As I intend going South, I will sell that well known Schooner,

David Grieves,

she is now in good order, first rate suit of Sails put on last spring, good anchors, and cables. She has two lengths of vertis and is good order for Grain and Passengers. I will sell low and on accommodating terms. I shall not be sold by the 22nd of August. I shall offer her to the highest bidder, at 3 o'clock on Saturday the 22nd of August at 3 o'clock P. M. where the Schooner will be. Terms of sale 6 and 12 month credit with approved security.

JOHN H. HADDAWAY.
Talbot county, aug 4th 1840.

MR. & MRS. STREETER'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Saratoga, near Courtland Street, Baltimore

THIS Institution was established by Wm. Hambleton, Esq., in 1831, under the most favorable auspices. It has an elevated situation, in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city, and the liberal plan on which it has been conducted has secured an unprecedented patronage.

The arrangements of the whole establishment have been made solely with a view to facilitating the business of instruction, and to the comfort of the pupils; the CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS is of the most perfect structure and equal in extent to that of most colleges in the country, and the library, cabinet of minerals &c., are sufficiently large to meet all the wants of the pupils for purposes of reference and examination.

The course of instruction is systematic and thorough, embracing all the elements of a solid education, together with those lighter accomplishments, which impart a polish to female manners and a charm to female intellect. With the domestic arrangements of the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, the Principals are confident that all will be abundantly satisfied. Their regulations are strictly yet