

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1840.

VOL. VII—NO. 82

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

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### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 24]

AN ACT to annex a certain tract of land to the Comal district, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That such part of township twenty-two, of range two, east, northern survey, State of Alabama, as lies east of the Coosa river, and was ceded to the United States by the Creek nation of Indians, by a treaty concluded on the ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and fourteen, be, and the same is hereby annexed to the Comal district; and all surveys, sales, and other proceedings heretofore had in reference to said tract hereby annexed as aforesaid, shall be as valid as they would have been had the same, at the time such proceedings were had, formed a part of said district, and no further.

[PUBLIC—No. 25]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, 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 sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, for the purpose of paying the current expenses of the Indian Department, fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, and contingent expenses to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, viz: For the pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars; For the pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, thirteen thousand dollars; For the pay of interpreters, as authorized by the same act, eleven thousand three hundred dollars; For presents to Indians, authorized by the same act, five thousand dollars; For the purchase of provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars; For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof, two thousand dollars; For privileges, rents, stationery, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian Department, and for transportation and incidental expenses, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars; For the salary of one clerk in the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, south of the Missouri river, one thousand dollars; For carrying into effect the stipulations of certain Indian treaties, and the laws connected therewith, viz: For the Christian Indians, four hundred dollars; For the Chippewas of the Mississippi, thirty-five thousand dollars; For expenses incurred by the Commissioner in examination of claims under the third and fourth articles of the treaty of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, with said Chippewas of the Mississippi, three hundred dollars; For the Chippewas of Saginaw, five thousand eight hundred dollars; For expenses attending the examination of claims against said Chippewas of Saginaw, under the fourth article of the treaty of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; For the Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians, one thousand five hundred dollars; For the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Potawatomes, thirty-four thousand two hundred and ninety dollars; For the Choctaws, fifty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars; For the Creeks, sixty-three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars; For payment of the claim presented by the Alabama emigrating company, and allowed by the accounting officers, thirty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars; For the Chickasaws, six thousand dollars; For the Choctaws, seven thousand six hundred and forty dollars; For the Delawares, ten thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars; For the Chickasaws, ten thousand dollars; For the Florida Indians, nine thousand six hundred and ten dollars; For the Iowas, seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars; For the Kickapoos, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies, three thousand dollars; For the Kansas, six thousand and forty dollars; For the Menomonees, fifty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars; For expenses of the commission to examine claims under the fifth and sixth articles of the Miami treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, in addition to the appropriations of last year, fifteen hundred dollars; For assistance in agriculture, stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of October sixth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars; For the Bel River, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars; For the Menomonees, thirty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars; For the Omahas, four thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; For the Ottowas and Chippewas, sixty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars; For the Ottowas and Missourians, five thousand six hundred and forty dollars; For the Ottowas, thirty-four thousand four hundred and six dollars; For the erection of houses for soldiers, under the second article of the treaty with the Ottowas, of eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, eight hundred dollars; For expenses attending the examination of claims under the second article of the treaty with the Ottowas, in addition to the appropriation of eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, eleven hundred dollars; For the Ottowas, four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars; For the Pottawatomies, twenty thousand two hundred dollars; For the Pottawatomies of Huron, four hundred dollars; For the Pottawatomies of the Prairie, sixteen thousand dollars; For the Pottawatomies of the Wabash, twenty thousand dollars; For the Pottawatomies of Indiana, seventeen thousand dollars; For the Pottawatomies, eight hundred dollars; For the Shawnees, nine thousand six hundred and eighty dollars; For the Shawnees, four thousand six hundred and eighty dollars; For the Six Nations of New York, four thousand five hundred dollars; For the Senecas of New York, six thousand dollars; For the Sioux of the Mississippi, forty-two thousand five hundred and ten dollars; For the Yanktons and Sante Sioux, four thousand three hundred and forty dollars; For the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars; For the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, fifty-four thousand five hundred and forty dollars; For the Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, Sioux, Omahas, and Ottowas, Missouri, three thousand dollars; For the Shawnees, seven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars; For the Senecas and Shawnees, two thousand and sixty dollars; For the Senecas, two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars; For the Wyandots, six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars; For the Weas, three thousand dollars; For the Wyandots, Muncees, and Delawares, one thousand dollars; For the Winnebagoes, ninety-two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars; For the expenses of the Commission appointed to examine claims under treaty with the Winnebagoes, in lieu of the same sum appropriated last year for the Sioux erroneously, five thousand five hundred dollars; For expenses attending the removal of the Winnebago Indians from their present residence, in Wisconsin, to the neutral ground across the Mississippi river, estimated the number at four thousand five hundred, to cost ten dollars each, forty-five thousand dollars; For the erection of a gristmill for the Winnebagoes, as stipulated in the sixth clause of the fourth article of the treaty with them of November first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars; For the expenses of breaking up and fencing in ground after the removal of the Winnebagoes, as per seventh clause of fourth article of the same treaty, ten thousand dollars; To carry into effect the treaty of the third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, with the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, ratified sixteenth May, eighteen hundred and forty, thirty-six thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty cents.

For the Kansas, six thousand and forty dollars;

For the Menomonees, fifty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars;

For expenses of the commission to examine claims under the fifth and sixth articles of the Miami treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, in addition to the appropriations of last year, fifteen hundred dollars;

For assistance in agriculture, stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of October sixth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars;

For the Bel River, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars;

For the Menomonees, thirty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars;

For the Omahas, four thousand seven hundred and forty dollars;

For the Ottowas and Chippewas, sixty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars;

For the Ottowas and Missourians, five thousand six hundred and forty dollars;

For the Ottowas, thirty-four thousand four hundred and six dollars;

For the erection of houses for soldiers, under the second article of the treaty with the Ottowas, of eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, eight hundred dollars;

For expenses attending the examination of claims under the second article of the treaty with the Ottowas, in addition to the appropriation of eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, eleven hundred dollars;

For the Ottowas, four thousand three hundred and eighty dollars;

For the Pottawatomies, twenty thousand two hundred dollars;

For the Pottawatomies of Huron, four hundred dollars;

For the Pottawatomies of the Prairie, sixteen thousand dollars;

For the Pottawatomies of the Wabash, twenty thousand dollars;

For the Pottawatomies of Indiana, seventeen thousand dollars;

For the Pottawatomies, eight hundred dollars;

For the Shawnees, nine thousand six hundred and eighty dollars;

For the Shawnees, four thousand six hundred and eighty dollars;

For the Six Nations of New York, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For the Senecas of New York, six thousand dollars;

For the Sioux of the Mississippi, forty-two thousand five hundred and ten dollars;

For the Yanktons and Sante Sioux, four thousand three hundred and forty dollars;

For the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars;

For the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, fifty-four thousand five hundred and forty dollars;

For the Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, Sioux, Omahas, and Ottowas, Missouri, three thousand dollars;

For the Shawnees, seven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars;

For the Senecas and Shawnees, two thousand and sixty dollars;

For the Senecas, two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars;

For the Wyandots, six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars;

For the Weas, three thousand dollars;

For the Wyandots, Muncees, and Delawares, one thousand dollars;

For the Winnebagoes, ninety-two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars;

For the expenses of the Commission appointed to examine claims under treaty with the Winnebagoes, in lieu of the same sum appropriated last year for the Sioux erroneously, five thousand five hundred dollars;

For expenses attending the removal of the Winnebago Indians from their present residence, in Wisconsin, to the neutral ground across the Mississippi river, estimated the number at four thousand five hundred, to cost ten dollars each, forty-five thousand dollars;

For the erection of a gristmill for the Winnebagoes, as stipulated in the sixth clause of the fourth article of the treaty with them of November first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars;

For the expenses of breaking up and fencing in ground after the removal of the Winnebagoes, as per seventh clause of fourth article of the same treaty, ten thousand dollars;

To carry into effect the treaty of the third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, with the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, ratified sixteenth May, eighteen hundred and forty, thirty-six thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty cents.

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.

Laughter.—An anonymous writer (1769) classifies the different laughs as follows:—1. The side-splitting or innocent laugh.—2. The graceful laugh, or the smile.—3. The laugh of duty or protection.—4. The silly or simple laugh, which must be distinguished from the naturally ingenious.—5. The self-sporting laugh, or that of sheer vanity.—6. The laugh of courtesy, civilized compact, or fashionable usage.—7. The laugh of affection, or disimulation.—8. The laugh of sincerity, openness, invitation and serenity, that in a pleasing manner discloses itself over the whole countenance.—9. The laugh of hypocrisy or dissimulation, or (according to the vulgar phrase) in one's sleeve, which must be distinguished from—10. The laugh of determined or absolute malice.—11. The laugh constrained is that observable when we make an effort to repress an unreasonable impulse.—12. The laugh extorted, or mechanical, is brought on by excessive tickling, or by wounds of the diaphragm, or by certain noxious beverages.—13. The laugh caused by the soreness of the mind, spite, resentment, desire of revenge, mixed with a certain pleasure that is in near alliance with pride—and lastly, 14. The laugh inextinguishable, as Homer calls it in Greek, but that in our vulgar phrase, may be expressed by the outrageous or horse-laugh—whose explosive force we cannot stop. In 1693 an Italian satirist published a treatise of about six sheets, wherein he distinguished the different temperaments of mankind by their different modes of laughing. Thus the hi hi hi modifies melancholy people; that he he he the phlegmatic persons; the ho ho ho those of a sanguine disposition—Gentleman's Magazine.

## POETRY.

### THE WHITE COTTAGE.

Two peaceful cot, beneath whose roof  
The colored, potent joys are hid;  
Where sweetest, sister, affection's proof,  
Thou art, my love, for my heart's bed.  
With modest, purest love's chain,  
No picture of the stormy main,  
Enter his haven, with such joy,  
As fills his bosom, when I go;  
The evening shelter, and obtain  
The kiss of welcome from my boy!

The snow white walls—the lattice green  
Which veils each modest eye of thine;  
The trees which throw their shade between,  
On which the ripening fruit is seen,  
The ray rose-mallow and the vine—  
All—oh! delight me—but the door  
Admits me to a heaven within;  
No fretted ceiling—felled floor—  
No gorgeous trappings—but there's more  
Of real bliss than monarchs win.

Conjugal joys, and filial love,  
A sweet my evening welcome home;  
Delights the virtuous prize above  
The brightest chaplets ever won.  
For me, dear love, of Greece or Rome,  
This is my empire—here enthroned,  
I envy not the proud, the throne,  
My empire is not will be disowned,  
For here, dear love, the sweetest tone,  
To me their joyful anthems sing.

Yes, dear loved cottage, white beneath  
Thy humble roof, true bliss is mine,  
The motive chapel I will weave,  
And here my grateful numbers breathe,  
To thank the Giver's hand divine,  
The charms of peace, tower, or dome,  
With gilded pomp I court not;  
Thou, dear "White Cottage," art my home,  
From hence I never wish to roam,  
Content can guide the humblest lot.

### FINALE TO A COURTSHIP.

Flora! dear Flora!—I am come—ah! Flora!  
I come to—oh! you can decide my fate—I am  
come, my Flora—ah!  
"I see you, Malcolm, perfectly. You are  
come; you tell me interesting intelligence certainly.  
Well what next?"  
"Oh, Flora! I am come to—"  
"To offer me your heart and hand, I suppose?"  
"Well do I like a man then, and not like a  
monkey?"  
"Plague take your self possession!" exclaimed  
I, suddenly starting up from my knee, upon  
which I had fallen in an attitude that might  
have won the approval of an ass.

Flora: you make me ashamed of  
myself, and I am  
"You like having it said that I am  
"Then—will you marry me?"  
"Yes."  
"Will you give me a kiss?"  
"You may take one."  
"I took the proffered kiss."  
"Now this is going to work rationally," said  
Flora, "when a thing is to be said, why may  
it not be said in a second, instead of uttering  
it and stammering two hours about it?" Old  
ladies would have said, "Oh! how  
condemned I have all my married life!"  
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## CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, July 10, 1840.

How RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Sir—Will you have the goodness to accept the present of a hat as a token of respect for your character and services. That hat is of my own workmanship, being a journeyman hatter, and although an adopted citizen from the land of the patriot Emancipator, yet I have ever witnessed with the pleasure of your patriotic services in the defence of American freedom, and your unflinching exertions in the cause of civil and religious liberty.

With my best and earnest wishes for your health and happiness, I remain very truly, your friend,

JAMES CLOHESEY.

New York, July 10, 1840.

Mr. JAMES CLOHESEY,

Sir—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your note of this date, accompanied with the present of a valuable hat. I receive this present as a token of respect from a workman, an adopted citizen, a son of the Emerald Isle, and will preserve it as a remembrance of your kindness and of the sympathy which I have ever felt for the portion of my fellow citizens. From my youth I was taught to labor, and therefore I cannot but look upon those who labor as the real producers of all the wealth of the country, the source of its riches in peace, and its only sure defence in time of war. I recognize this gift with the greater pleasure as coming from a citizen who has produced this beautiful specimen of the progress and perfection of American manufactures by his own hands.

The heroic Montgomery, who fell at the battle of Quebec, and other sons of the Emerald Isle who assisted in achieving the independence of our country, are entitled to the gratitude of the American people and by the Constitution and the laws every naturalized citizen is placed upon an equal footing with native citizens, except being elected President of the United States. I have uniformly maintained the rights of adopted citizens, and opposed every measure which tended to abridge their privileges and liberties.

Accept my thanks for your present, and best wishes for your health and happiness.

R. M. JOHNSON.

Friendship, Putnam Co. N. Y.

June 27, 1840.

We, the undersigned, hereby declare, that four years ago we did support Gen. Harrison. And we further declare, that having recently attended a log cabin raising, we have become so disgusted at it that we are resolved, if we live until the next election, that we will vote for Martin Van Buren, Gen. Howard, and the other democratic candidates.

JOHN FRANK,  
WM. SUTHERLAND,  
WORTHY HOUSE,  
JOSEPH FRY,  
GEORGE FRY,  
JOHN SCOTT,  
GEORGE SCOTT.

Hagerstown, Md. June 2nd, 1840.

To the Chair'n of the Tippecanoe Club:

Sir—Having changed my opinion upon political subjects since I signed as a member of the Club, I considered myself bound to request you to strike my name from the list of members.

When I signed as a member, I believed the Whig party, and as I have always acted with that party, I wish I could think them right now; but I know many things now, which I did not know, and which satisfy me that if the Whigs ever were right they are wrong now.

I think it wrong for Gen. Harrison to come out as a candidate, and then refuse to let the people know what his principles are, and I think it wrong for the Whig party to nominate a candidate at Hagerstown, and not let the people what sort of principles are to govern, or what sort of measures we shall have, if their candidate is elected. If I have ever believed Mr. Van Buren wrong, he has never concealed his principles; and I would rather vote for a man who will tell his principles, than one who would tell them.

I do not think it right for the Whigs to bring out a man to please the Abolitionists; I do not believe this to be true at first, but I have seen several abolitionist speak which show that the abolitionists speak of the nomination of Gen. Harrison as an abolition victory; and I do not think they ought to be countenanced.

I have seen more, viz.—that Gen. Harrison signed a law, when he was Governor of Indiana, requiring a property qualification for a vote, and also to sell poor white men into slavery for fine and costs, and also voted to bring the same law into the State of Ohio—and I do not think the man who has done these kind of principles ought to be President. I did not understand these things for some time; but the Whig papers do not

## LETTER OF J. C. CALHOUN.

WASHINGTON, 4th June, 1840

GENTLEMEN:

I do assure you that it is with extreme reluctance I feel myself constrained to decline the invitation, which you have so kindly offered and earnestly urged me to accept; to deliver the address to the Democratic citizens of New York on the approaching 4th of July.

I am deeply impressed with the importance of the question involved in the issue now before the country, and have the strongest desire to meet the wishes of yourselves and those you represent; but such is the extent of my engagements here, that it would be out of my power to prepare an address worthy of you and the occasion, without an interference with my official duties to an extent that I could not justify.

Who would estimate the capital, which now agitates the Union throughout its vast extent, from a mere surface view, will not looking to the bottom, would form a most erroneous conception of its true character, and the mighty consequences involved. I am assured, we are in the midst of no ordinary crisis. The depth and width of the commotion prove that some powerful cause is at work beneath; and we cannot too early or earnestly inquire what that cause is. To ascertain what it is, we must first have a clear understanding of the circumstances which constitute the present crisis—and for that purpose a retrospect of our past political history is indispensable.

It is well known to all, who are conversant with the subject, that there has been from the formation of the constitution two great parties in our country—a national consolidation party, and a state right republican party—the one leaning to the side of power, the other to that of liberty.

They even preceded the existence of the Government itself. In the convention that formed the constitution, the struggle was long and arduous between them—the consolidation party striving to form one supreme national government, with paramount control over the states, and the other to preserve the federative character of the then existing system; but at the same time to strengthen and perfect the Union, as far as consistent with the independence and sovereignty of the states. Fortunately, the latter, after a long contest prevailed; and the result was our admirable and beautiful federal republican system, unexampled and unequalled in any age, or country.

The one took the name of Federal, and the other Republican—the former aiming to accomplish what it had failed to do in convention, by the enlargements of grants of power, through a liberal and broad construction; and the other to carry out the constitution, in its true meaning and spirit, as intended by its framers, by restricting the government within the limits assigned to it. Each party had its leader in the first cabinet formed by General Washington—the Federal in General Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Republican in Mr. Jefferson, the Secretary of State; both able, accomplished, patriotic, and admirably suited by nature, education, and position in the cabinet for leading the parties of which they were the acknowledged chiefs.

The policy of Hamilton prevailed; and the funding system, the union of the government and banks, the creation of a national bank, the protective policy, and the unlimited application of the money power to objects not embraced by the constitution, followed. The government thus received its first and powerful impulse in a direction unsuited to its genius and character, and from which, it has never yet fully recovered.

The first reaction to this almost irresistible impetus was in the election of Mr. Jefferson, twelve years after the adoption of the constitution; but with such force he was impelled in the wrong direction, and so adverse was the period, from the then belligerent condition of the world, that with all his experience, ability and honest zeal, he could do but little to bring back the government, and give it a fresh start in the direction which its framers intended. The funded debt was indeed greatly reduced, the money power restricted to constitutional objects, retrenchment and economy enforced, but the powerful ligatures, which bound the government to the paper system, could be neither broke or severed. Under his virtuous, but less energetic and orthodox successor, the times became more unpropitious. The gigantic struggle, which had so long agitated Europe passed the Atlantic and reached our shores. The heavy expenses and financial embarrassments, which followed, bound the Government with cords more powerful than ever, to the paper system, and restored the policy of Hamilton in its full extent, and to more than primitive vigor. After the termination of the war, it was carried out in bold relief by the mis-called American System, till it was finally consummated in the Tariff of 1816.

In its train followed, as they ever will, discord, distraction, profusion, extravagance and corruption, which have done much to sap the foundation of our free institutions, and must have utterly subverted them, if the cause, fortunately for the country, had not been arrested.

A reaction has not only commenced, but made great progress towards freeing the country from the last remnants of a policy, so dangerous and pernicious. How happy, so happy a change has been wrought

FRED. BRECHILL.

South Middleton.



about, it is not material to state. It is sufficient to say that the government is already free from a funded debt, and a national bank, with a fair prospect in a short time, to be liberated from all connection with the banks and the protective tariff. With them must fall the whole paper and misnamed American System, and their legitimate offspring, surplus revenue, profusion, extravagance, corruption, derangement of the currency and the business of the country, which has brought us to our present condition. Yes, I assert with confidence, that a few years of exertion and perseverance in the same direction will complete the reaction and overthrow the whole system of policy, originating in the federal consolidation school of politics, when the government will take a fresh departure, after more than half a century, in the direction which Jefferson and his associates would give it, if they were alive and at the helm.

It is the remarkable combination of circumstances, that constitute the existing crisis, and imparts to it, the deep importance, which causes the agitation now felt throughout the wide limits of this Union. The issue question is shall the reaction be completed and the consolidation federal system of politics be overthrown, and the opposite substituted for the future? In a word, which shall prevail, the school of Jefferson or Hamilton? Shall we after the great progress made and with lessons of experience before us, turn back to the Hamilton policy, despite the government with the banks, create anew a national bank, build up another funding system, re-enact a protective tariff, restore the misnamed American system, with all its corrupting and dangerous consequences—or shall we, admonished by the past, adopt the opposite system of policy, restrict the government rigidly to the few great objects assigned to it; defence against danger from abroad; preservation of peace and tranquility at home, and a free and open commercial intercourse, within and without? Such is the real question at issue, stripped of the thousand minor and collateral ones, which are mere appendages, and serve but to influence the lighter materials revolving around the two parties. The great masses are rallied on the one or the other side—on that of our opponents, to arrest the further progress of the reaction, and return to the old, but, I trust, for ever exploded system; we complete the reaction, and take a fresh departure, in the direction laid down in the States Rights Republican Chart of '68 as projected by Mr. Jefferson and his associates. On the decision of this all-important question will depend, as I believe, the future destiny of the country. If the side of our opponents should in the end prevail, our free and glorious institutions will not long survive. A radical change will follow in the character and habits of the people, which must subvert our institutions, and with them the Union itself; but if, fortunately, that for which we contend shall triumph, generations yet unborn, with the blessings of Providence, may live, and flourish, and glory in our free and happy eyes.

Thus regarded, never has there been a more important crisis since the adoption of the Constitution. The issue involved is one which may well call for the energy and efforts of freemen. The final decision cannot long be postponed—Now is the time for action. A few years must decide for or against us. Government cannot stand still. It must advance or recede; but when its direction is once taken, if it should be in a wrong direction—against the course for which we contend, it will be beyond human power to restore it short of revolution.

Let me, in conclusion, gentlemen, tender you my heartfelt thanks for the high estimate you have placed on my past labors. For sixteen years my efforts have been incessantly directed to counteract the policy of that school of politics to which I stand opposed, and advance that on which I solemnly believe the salvation of our institutions depend, often under discouraging circumstances—often left with a small but gallant band, yet never despairing. The end for which I have labored through a period so eventful, is with your hearty co-operation, not far distant. I see it approach with joy. Once reached, and the government fairly placed in its proper direction, all I have ever aimed at, will have been accomplished—Beyond it, I desire nothing more but to retire and become one of the people.

With great respect, I am, &c.  
J. C. CALHOUN.

To Messrs. Charles P. Daly, and others.

**SHAMEFUL INJUSTICE.**

We have seen with feelings of indignation, coupled with disgust and contempt, the efforts of the whigs of Baltimore to make political capital out of the circumstance of a man having died in a fit, during the Convention of Catholics in that city. They have kept several persons in prison during this hot weather, away from their families, on the groundless charge of being concerned in the murder of this unfortunate man. Several have had their trials and have been acquitted without the jury leaving the box. The most outrageous case which we have seen is that of Mr. Francis Poes, who was arrested among others, and who thus speaks of his malicious political persecutions:

"Throughout my life I have never been engaged in any brawl or disturbance of the public peace; and until I was arrested upon the solemn charge for which I was indicted, I was never as principal or witness, in any court of justice, magistrates office, which house or any place of the kind. My conduct at all times has been respectful, peaceable, and temperate. I am able to say, and I feel thankful to Providence that such is the case, that as a son, as an apprentice, and as a man, I have at all times endeavored to do my duty. Yet, notwithstanding this, I have been treated: I have been suddenly torn from my family and friends; from an amiable wife, to whom I have been married but a few months—sent into prison, and charged with wilful and de-

liberate borders, and all backwards and forward, and the streets of my native city, in company with common thieves; disgraced by having been subsequently when the hue and cry was raised, told a trial was not necessary, the plea of not guilty entered, and the case dismissed.

Fellow citizens, all times I have loved my country—love her still—and, if required, would cheerfully die in her defence—but is there no redress for wrongs such as I have been subjected to? Without recurring to the sufferings of my aged mother, or the distress of my unhappy wife, during the period of my wretched imprisonment, I ask, in the name of justice and humanity, have I, for the personal indignity and injury done to me—have I no redress? Can it be possible that, under the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights of this State, an innocent man, without any reasonable ground of suspicion, can be suddenly seized—torn from his family; thrown into prison—charged with murder, an offence which admits of no bail—marched, hand-cuffed, through the streets, in company with thieves—eventually proclaimed innocent—dismissed without a trial, and yet have no redress?

For the Eastern-Shore Whig.

**THE TIPPECANOE DANCING CLUB.**

"Music hath charms to tame a savage, Burst a rock—and shiver a cabbage."

Having some business a few days past in the Trappe district, and while there, was much entertained by a friend's description of a Tippecanoe musical party which took place at the Trappe on Saturday. It appears that the federalists have tried every invention to deceive the people—they have had their secret meetings every two weeks; they have had their conventions with log cabins decorated with bullhides and hennings; they have had all the famous orators of the day to address the people; they have had the log cabin papers distributed in every quarter of the country, setting forth deception and intrigue; and at last have determined to have their dancing and singing clubs. My friend told me it was enough to make a Jackass laugh to see them last Saturday—they all marched off to their place of meeting, where they were drilled in great style by the marshal general—at the word of "Commence!"—and—led off on high keys, accompanied on the fiddle by a regular scientific music teacher. 'Oit was great! enough to move the sturdiest oaks; but still democracy was not to be moved. The marshal general then ordered a file of men to be got ready, then gave them orders to march down town, and decorously and courteously to invite the Democrats to attend the Tippecanoe dancing club—after a short time the file returned and reported that the democrats could not be moved even by music. The marshal then cried out attention! my fellowmen in the cause of hard cider, I find that with all our intrigue those obstinate democrats are not to be ruled; they must have some fixed points; we exhibited log cabins and empty cider barrels; we have even united with the Abolitionists, Anti-masons and Conservatives; we have changed our names to suit our cases; we have held our secret meetings and public conventions, and still they have no effect, and I begin to fear as my old friend Capt. Fuelsticker said to our first emperor, that our "cider will turn to vinegar, and our log cabins will tumble down;" but still we old soldiers who are advocating the great Hero of North Ben! must not respond. I must "stoop to conquer." Come Rosin give us a tune—boys form—all ready—twice forward, chaises to the right, now to the left, cross over, change partners, back to back, right and left, bravo! well done—Attention! Well my fellow-labourers in log cabin rollings, I must confess I am at a loss what to do; if you recollect, we have labored hard to make the people believe that Van Buren wants a standing army, that his administration has expended more money than any other, and that he now wants to lay a direct tax on the people, but I find we are caught in all our efforts to deceive; those democrats are an extraordinary set of fellows; they appear to make no bustle or noise, and still let us do what we will they are prepared for us, and produce authentic documents to refute all we say—but nevertheless we must go on, it's our last struggle, WE, the offsprings of wealth and talent, the purest streams of aristocracy flowing through our veins—we who possess all the wealth, respectability, and talents, have been kept out of power for forty years, by those poor unlettered democrats those hard-fisted workmen. It must not, and shall not be, power we must have, peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we must.

The club continued its orgies until a late hour, when it "detached" to adjourn for two weeks. Such are some of the means used by Federal Whigry to gull and deceive the people.

A TRAVELLER.

The cry is still they come, as old "Tip" said, when he perceived a Hoozier gal making her way through the crowd at Fort Meigs to give him a—buss.

We guess this is not the first gift from "Tip's" fair friends. What say you ladies of Chillicothe?

**Steam Carriages for common roads.**

One of Sir James Anderson's Steam Drags, for common roads was tried June 29th, on the Howth road, near Dublin, and is said to have fully answered the anticipations of all concerned. It ran for about two hours, backing and turning in every direction; the object being to try the various parts in detail. It repeatedly turned the corners in the avenue at a speed of about twelve miles an hour, and at a pressure of only 45 or 48 lb. on the square inch. No smoke whatever was emitted, and very little steam was observed, while even that, it is alleged, will be removed while running publicly on roads. The whole machinery is ornamentally boxed in.

**THE WHIG.**

**EASTON, MD.**

**TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 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. KEY, 1st District.  
CATHIE HUMPHREYS, 1st District.  
EDWARD LLOYD, 2d.  
OTHO SCOTT, 3d.  
JENAMUS C. HOWARD, 4th.  
JAMES MURRAY, 5th.  
WM. P. MAULSBY, 6th.  
CHARLES MACGILL, 6th.  
WALTER MITCHELL, 7th.

**DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.**

The Democratic Republican voters of the several election Districts in Talbot county are requested to convene at the following places:

At St. Michaels on Saturday the 21st of August at 2 o'clock P. M.  
At Easton on Tuesday the 11th August.  
At Trappe on Saturday 15th of August.  
At Frampton's in Chapel on Saturday the 15th of August.  
All persons in favor of the National Administration are respectfully invited to attend.

Central Democratic Committee.  
July 28, 1840.

**Democrats to your Posts.**

Next Saturday is the day set apart for the meeting at St. Michaels. Let our friends of that redeemed and regenerated District come forth in their might—let them rally in their strength! The day of combat is approaching and every true Democrat must be at his post. Talbot expects every man to do his duty. We have a bold, a reckless enemy to contend with, and must triumph or be lightened and a free people.

Addresses may be expected.

**Easton District—Attention.**

On Tuesday next the Democratic voters of Easton District are requested to meet at the Court House at 2 o'clock. All persons opposed to the election of General Harrison to the presidency, and in favor of equal rights are respectfully invited to attend. Let our friends of this District be prompt in their attendance, and though we will have no parade of *hen coops* and *cockades*, we will promise them an honest exposition of the principles of the party which fearlessly supports our present worthy Chief Magistrate. Democrats remember, that the price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.

On next Saturday week there will be a meeting at the Trappe, and also at Frampton's in Chapel District.

Freemen cheer the Hickory Tree,  
In storms its boughs have sheltered ye!

Our sister county, Caroline, had a rally on Tuesday last. We are gratified to learn that the meeting was well attended, and the right spirit prevailed. Our indefatigable electoral candidate, Wm. A. Spencer Esq. was present and literally scattered the whistery of our enemies to the four winds of Heaven. Whiggery even forgot the rules of decency, and made an effort to effect through insolence what it could not accomplish through reason.

**KENT.**—The meeting in Kent on Saturday exceeded in numbers all expectations. Gen. Howard and Dr. Graves of Baltimore, and Wm. A. Spencer, Esq. of this State, addressed the meeting. We are informed that but one feeling animated the people—they resolved to reflect Kent from the withering influence of Whiggery, and make an honest effort to place her in the front ranks of the Democratic counties of Maryland.

**WE** will give in our next paper a full account of the "first Grand Rally" of the Democracy of Baltimore, and Celebration of the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, which took place on Thursday last.

**READ.**—The New York Journal of Commerce's Whig paper, says: "It is confessed, that since the Sub Treasury Bill was passed, there has been quite a revival of business in merchandise, and on the 30th of June, prices of grain had advanced 10 cents per bushel in the Whig."

The Laws of Maryland, passed at the last session of the Legislature, have been received and are now ready for delivery in the office of the Clerk of the county Court.

Fifteen thousand freemen were present at the Democratic grand rally in Baltimore on Thursday last. The Hon. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania addressed the people in a very eloquent manner.

**EXPOSITIONS.**—Elections for state officers took place yesterday in the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois. The two last elect members of Congress.

Tennessee votes on Thursday next.

North Carolina commenced on Saturday, and will be continued at the Court terms, throughout the present month.

Vermont elections, State and Congressional, take place the first of September.

**BEWARE OF FEDERAL FAULTS.**

The Eastern Gazette of Saturday last, contains an extract from Ogle's speech, in reference to the furniture of the President's House. We will publish Gov. Lincoln's speech in reply, as early as practicable. If the reader of this will refer to the Gazette of last week, he will find that the "Table furniture" there paraded as items of extravagance against Mr. Van Buren, was paid for June 29th 1833, at which period Mr. Van Buren was not even a candidate for the presidency, being three years before his election.

Mr. Ogle's whole speech is in keeping with the fact we now expose, and his political colleague, Gov. Lincoln, contradicts him in every particular. We caution honest Democrats to beware of Whig trickery. Bring them to day and date and you cannot fail to convict them by their own statements. Misrepresentation in their weapon of political warfare.

**A FEW FACTS.**

General Harrison was appointed to his first civil station by the elder Adams, and to his second and last by the younger Adams.

He was accused by John Randolph of Virginia, with being an open, frank and zealous supporter of the Black-cockade and addition Law administration of old John Adams, and admitted, in reply to the charge, that he felt partial to that Administration.

He voted in favor of a Standing Army.

He has declared himself both for and against the tariff.

He resigned his commission as Major General in the gloomiest period of the War.

He was succeeded by General Jackson, who gloriously terminated the war by the brilliant victory at New Orleans.

Gen. Harrison rode into Cincinnati, during the "reign of terror," with a black-cockade in his hat!

He joined an Abolition Society at the age of 18, and said he had no cause to regret it.

He was in favor of a high tariff and said that whenever the streets of Norfolk and Charleston shall be covered with grass, he would then give his voice for its modification.

He was nominated at Harrisburg by the aid and influence of Abolitionists—and some of his electors in Maryland cannot deny the fact.

And last though not least, he voted to sell a white man into Slavery, if he were too poor to pay a fine and costs imposed upon him for some trifling assault and battery case, and to inflict upon him THIRTY NINE LASHES, if he left the service of his master, even though that master be a negro.

Let the Whigs deny these facts if they can. We can prove each and every one of them.

In obedience to the requirement of Congress, Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, submitted to that body a plan for re-organizing the Militia of the United States, which plan has been made a subject of misrepresentation and attack by the whigs. Mr. Poinsett only performed a duty which was officially required of him by Congress, and which he promptly complied with. By scrupulously avoiding the odious feature, which rendered General Harrison's plan so objectionable, Mr. P. has made his infinitely superior to those of his predecessor.

Democrats, however, deemed it inexpedient to say measure in reference to the subject, and so the matter ended. But the fact is, as if the plan was really a matter to be settled, and that upon the election of President, depended its adoption or rejection. Not so, and well they know it.

Yet forget however, that General Harrison voted with the Federalists against the repealing the Standing Army under John Adams, while the Republican members of Congress voted for its repeal.

They also forget that shortly after this pro-

cedure on the part of Harrison, that president Adams, the elder, appointed him governor of Indiana. Let these facts be remembered, and charged home upon those who are now bawling so loudly in favor of General Harrison, a supporter of old John Adams' Administration, and a black-cockade federalist.

The subjoined extract will show the Baltimore Patriot's opinion of Mr. Poinsett's report before it got its cue to misrepresent and attack it. If Mr. Poinsett's plan is objectionable, what can the people think of Harrison's direct vote in favor of an enormous Standing Army?

From the Balt. Patriot of Dec. 31st, 1839.

**WAR REPORT.**

"We publish to-day in EXTENSIO the report of the Secretary of War. It is quite an interesting document, and while it imparts much information, throws out several suggestions, among which are the re-organization of the militia into departments, and to have 200,000 under arms ready for any emergency. This is something of the French system; and what in that country are called the 'National Guards.' In style and manner, the report is decidedly good; and in all respects superior to the message of the President, and the report of Mr. Woodbury. Better than all, there is not a particle of *low, two demagogism* in it, and if the reader were kept from a knowledge of the writer, he would infer that it was the production of some liberal and enlightened Whig, and that that glorious party were already in possession of the government."

[Correspondence of the E. S. Whig.]

Baltimore, Aug. 31, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—Last night the largest meeting ever held in this city on any occasion, took place in monument square to hear the Hon. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania—there were at least FIFTEEN THOUSAND persons present. The candid men of the whig party admit it to have been the largest meeting which has been held in this place. Mr. James Buchanan of Balt. city opened the meeting, and was followed by Gen. Howard, one of the Electors—then came Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania. All not attempt to describe the enthusiastic reception which was given; suffice it to say; it could not be surpassed—the immense multitude seemed to be animated with the determination to show him that they placed no confidence in the infamous lies of that old Tory, John Davis of Massachusetts. Mr. B. addressed the meeting for about two hours, with great power and eloquence, and was attentively listened to by all present. He was followed by the venerable General Sainsbury of Balt. County, who, although near ninety years of age, spoke in a tone of voice which could be distinctly heard by every man present. He said that although he had passed through three wars, received during the revolutionary struggle, was laboring under their influence; that he felt it was his duty regardless of personal comfort or health, to throw himself into this canvass, and to do all he could to defeat the corrupt designs of the many factions which were seeking to undermine our republican institutions. His appeal to the young men was thrillingly eloquent and had a powerful effect. The effect of this meeting will be immense—many honest whigs who have believed the infamous falsehoods of their leaders went away convinced of their error. You can assure our friends that the city will give a larger majority for Democracy this year than last. Our friends from the county tell us that whiggery and its allies will be annihilated. The honest, industrious and independent farmers of that county ask no bank favours—they live on the products of their toil and as a matter of course know and duly value the blessings of freedom. Let our friends on the Eastern Shore but do their duty and old Maryland is safe.

Yours, &c.

**LOUISIANA ELECTION.**

The federal papers are making a great blow about the Louisiana election—A State which has never been claimed by us. To show how easily these editors are pleased, and how glibly they believe their parties, a to be, we present two or three facts in relation to the same affair.

In 1839, Governor White was elected in the first or New Orleans district.

Judge Chin, in the second, or Florida district.

Rice Garland in the third, or Opelousas district.

These gentlemen are EVERY ONE OLD FASHIONED FEDERALISTS.

In 1840—GOVERNOR WHITE is re-elected in the first district—No change.

JOHN B. DAWSON, is elected in the second district.—Democratic GAIN.

The Democrats have GAINED 2 State Senators. It gives them a majority of one in that body.

The same party have GAINED 5 members of the House of Assembly, which brings them within one of a majority on a joint vote.

In 1839, the Federalists had a majority of eleven on joint vote.

Such Harrison victories, "do make us feel on guard!" So much like giving these cheers for DEMOCRACY AND THE LITTLE DUTCHMAN.

**LOUISIANA.**—The New Orleans Bee of the 24th states that "Moore is elected over Wins by sixty-five votes—some say fifty-five."

The Banks in South Carolina have all returned specie payments as much for the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill.

The Baltimore Clipper mentions a rumor that the late cashier of a certain bank of that city, is a defaulter to the amount of \$600,000.

**CONNECTION.**—The New York Planet says:—"The Harl Oiler party are filling their papers with extracts (as they say) from Ogle and Johnson's speeches during his visit to the North, in which they say he introduces the name and applauds the conduct of Harrison at the battle of the Phloxes. We here say that Colonel Johnson has never, in one single instance, made use of the name of Harrison in any public speech made by him on his recent tour."

**ABOLITION CONVENTION IN LONDON.**

[From the New York Era.]

At the first meeting of the British Whig Convention held at London on the subject of slavery, at which British Whig Delegates from this side of the water were present, a vote was taken which excluded women from participating in the proceedings. Mr. Clarkson was appointed to preside. Mr. J. G. Burney, of New York, was one of the Vice Presidents. Mr. H. B. Staelon of New York, and Mr. W. Phillips, of Boston were among the number of the Secretaries.

The Convention was addressed by Daniel O'Connell and others. We perceive by the proceedings, that O'Connell intends addressing his Irish brethren on this side of the Atlantic, asking their co-operation with the amalgamation and abolition of Whigs. We opine he will have his labor for his pains. He might better be employed in ameliorating the condition of the white slaves of Britain. God knows if the accounts given in the English papers are correct, the working classes of England are in a most horrible state.

**MR. VAN BUREN'S BRITISH COACH.**

The CONNECTICUT HERALD publishes what follows, as from the correspondent of the Boston Atlas:

"MR. VAN BUREN'S BRITISH COACH.—This I have seen myself, and can bear witness to the truth of Mr. Ogle's statements. It is said that this coach was built at Long Acre, London, and in the style and finish of the richest gilded carriages of the wealthiest noblemen who dash through Portland square, Portland place, and St. James street, in the British metropolis. It is further said that when Mr. Van Buren imported his British state coach, and splendid British carriage, about the 15th of July, 1839, nothing but the breaking out of the cholera in New York prevented such a demonstration on the part of the coach builders and business makers, in that city, as would have made it almost hazardous for this plain, hard headed Democrat to introduce another British state coach of the port of New York."

It seems almost a pity, in despite the poor Whigs of the middle portions of the luxury, they most delight in VALENTINUS. We must, however, be cruel enough to more to quell their fear, by saying to all who have an appetite for such voracious paragraphs as the above, that Mr. VAN BUREN never imported a carriage in his life, and that he never owned or possessed one that had been built out of the United States; that the story about the British coach, like the thousand and one falsehoods which feed and clothe themselves and families. Now, if any "whig" office-holder should read this article, tell him to pick it up, and tell his neighbor, may see it.

**AND YET BATE COME.**

The changes in Indiana of late are numerous. We cut the following from the Rushville Enquirer, the editor of which declares that the changes which are daily taking place there in favor of Democracy are immense. The Hoozier challenges the whigs to count changes with the friends of Mr. Van Buren—but they will not dare do so.

MR. DONOVAN-SIR:—We the undersigned, citizens of this township, do hereby certify, and request you to publish, that at the last Presidential election we voted for General Harrison, we supported him as an "Independent candidate"—but having ever been opposed to the leading principles of the party by which he was brought before the people at the Harrisburg Convention, and being perfectly disgusted at the unmeaning "log cabin" parades, and cries of "third order" resorted to by those who wish to divert the attention of the people from the real issue, we hereby proclaim to the world, our intention to vote for Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, at the approaching election.

**JOHN WATTS.**  
THOMAS FARMER.  
GEORGE W. B. WARR.  
ABRAHAM D. BOWERS.  
ROBERT CURRY.  
JAMES HOPKINS.  
WILLIAM BAKER.  
LEONARD WALKER.  
JAMES GOSLIN.  
JOHN WALKER, JR.

**BROTHERS SAYS.**—The Mobile Register says: "To our Democratic friends, wherever the Union, we give good cheer. The prospects of the Democratic party in Alabama and in Mobile county, particularly, never were more gloriously bright. The great and eternal principles of the Republican creed seem to us, never to have been huggled nearer to the hearts of the people, or more patriotically and resolutely cherished than they are at this moment. For this we are indebted partly to the ally hunting policy of the Whigs, and mainly to the dissemination of political truths in the discussions on the stump, and through the press."

**TEMPERANCE MEN—READ!**—The Friend of Man, published in New York, says: "We have it from good authority, that in one of the interior towns in this State, there are no less than FOUR individuals who had been hopelessly saved from intemperate habits by temperance societies, and who had subsequently made a profession of religion, and were living in good repute until within a few weeks, when all of them been led to attend the hard cider political meetings recently held so extensively as, more us, and the consequence is, they have all relapsed into their former habits of intemperance."

Berks county, in Pennsylvania, may be truly called the Nazareth of Keco-Excess of the Union.—What is the county good for (my hour)?—Log Cabin Adv.

Good for, do you ask? Why it is good for our thousand five hundred majority for Van Buren.—Magician.

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# COLLISION OF STEAMBOATS—LOSS OF STEAMBOAT NORTH CAROLINA

From J. H. HARRIS, Esq., of South Carolina, who reached this city yesterday, we learn the particulars of a fearful collision which occurred on Saturday night last, between the steamboat Governor Dudley and North Carolina, and which resulted in the loss of the latter boat, together with the passengers, baggage, and the U. S. Mail for the South. Providence has no boats west of the Potomac, and the Wilmington and Annapolis Railroad Company, and at the time of the collision, which took place at sea, about 80 miles south of Wilmington, the North Carolina was running towards Charleston with the Northern passengers and mail, while the Governor Dudley was on her way towards Wilmington.

The collision took place about one o'clock A. M. of Saturday night last, on a beautiful starlight night, with a perfectly calm sea. Both boats were going at the rate of 12 or 14 miles an hour, and were seen by each other for a mile or two before they came together. How they managed to run into each other is not known; the Captain of each boat was in his berth at the time—having stowed his regular watch—and the mate of each had charge of his respective boat. In the collision which took place, the Governor Dudley's bow struck the North Carolina between the ladies' and gentlemen's cabins. The shock was terrible, and its violence may be inferred from the fact that in ten minutes after it took place the North Carolina had sunk to the waters edge.

The passengers of both boats were all in their berths at the time, and had barely time to escape with their lives. The great confusion and self-protection manifested on the trying occasion by the Captain of each boat, were doubtless the means of preventing any loss of life. The small boats were immediately manned, and the passengers of the North Carolina conveyed in safety to the Governor Dudley. In about ten minutes after every one was transferred to the latter, the North Carolina, then down to the water's edge, heeled over. Among the passengers in the North Carolina were several members of Congress—one of whom, Geo. D. Wagoner of Georgia, lost fifteen thousand dollars in his trunk. Other passengers also lost considerable sums of money, and some were losers of their little all. The aggregate loss in money was large.

The Governor Dudley had a hole of about four feet square knocked in her bow, and at first leaked badly, but the aperture was in a narrow channel with blankets for stopping; she lay by all night, and the next morning picked up two or three floating trunks, which were all that was saved from the North Carolina—every thing else having gone to the bottom in her.

The passengers of the North Carolina were all taken back in the Dudley to Wilmington, and while on the way thither some of the passengers of the latter, generously raised a subscription to aid those who had lost their all in the sunken boat.

The conduct of the captains of the boats is spoken of in the highest terms of praise by the passengers.

**RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.**—The attempt to lay down a track of the Trenton Railroad through the district of Kensington has been a source of great discontent to a portion of its inhabitants. Some months ago, it will be recollected, the workmen of the Company were compelled to desert from their labors on account of the violence manifested towards them, and a portion of the track was torn up and destroyed. The case was then carried to the federal tribunals, and recently the highest State Court affirmed the decision of the court below, that the Company had full right to lay down their road. Under this decision the work was recommenced last week but what was done, during the day was torn up at night. The business of laying the rails, however, was again retarded under the protection of the Police when, on Monday, it was again suspended under the following circumstances:

**THE RAIL ROAD AFFAIR.**—Yesterday morning the workmen upon the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad in the district of Kensington on Front street, near Master, gave up their labors in consequence of some intimidation from the citizens. About one o'clock they resumed their work at the suggestion of the police, who were on the ground, numbering between one and two hundred, at which time a serious affray took place, in which the police were completely routed, and many of them seriously injured. From what we can learn, the origin of the difficulties was as follows: A woman whose name we could not learn, was passing one of the Sheriff's messes, who was somewhat intoxicated, and succeeded in getting his badge from his hat, and placed it round her body. This circumstance caused a general excitement, when a universal riot commenced in which the messes were used by the police, and persons were actively hurt. Among the persons who were injured, were Messrs. Thomson, Huxley, Wellington and Walters of the police; Thomas Jackson, John Roy, and a man by the name of Beck, among the citizens. An attack was made upon Mr. Paynter, one of the commissioners of the District, but he was not hurt. Several persons were arrested, and one of the police bound over for an assault and battery. At 6 o'clock a great concourse of people were on the ground, but all was quiet. The military were expected to be on the ground.

The complaint was that the law was violated through the Legislature, and that it deprived people of their property, against their will, and without any equivalent. But still it is the law, and it has been affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal in the Commonwealth.

# CHOLERA IN MISSISSIPPI

**DREADFUL FATALITY AMONG THE SLAVES.**—The following story, says the St. Louis Parnassus, is not of fancy—we have responsible authority for its truth:

"A few weeks ago an extensive cotton planter in Mississippi, who owned about one hundred and fifty negroes, found the cholera had suddenly broken out among them, and it raged most furiously—carrying off some ten or fifteen daily. The news travelled speedily amongst his neighbors, and no one had the temerity to go near the 'infected district,' for fear of the contagion. Every day a long line of rough board coffins as carried to the docks and deposited in the earth, while the citizens expressed the deepest sympathy for the unfortunate neighbor. At length they were overruled, and the ruined planter sold his land and started for Texas, to commence the world anew. After several days had elapsed, however, several good gentlemen suspecting that all was not right, caused a number of the coffins to be unearthed, and found that they contained nothing. Hence the lot of a negro was in any of them. A few weeks afterwards accounts were received from Texas, stating that the 'unfortunate gentleman' had purchased a splendid plantation there, and with the whole of his 150 negroes, was driving the cotton business at great profit. The gentleman's creditors, who had been black at each other, and the neighbors laughed heartily at the joke."

# INDIAN TROUBLES.—THE ST. LOUIS

of the 21st inst., on the authority of a person who had just arrived from St. Louis, that a war party of the Sioux Indians (400 strong) had been killed, and taken up their march for the Chippewa grounds, and that about the same time an equal number of Chippewas had left their homes for the purpose of making war upon the Sioux. It was the general belief, that the battle would be a destructive one, as both parties entertain the most hostile feelings toward each other.

At the Democratic meeting in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, of the twenty Vice Presidents, not one was less than 79 years of age, and the oldest was one hundred and nine.

**THE RITES IN PHILADELPHIA.**—We learn from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of yesterday that ten of the persons who participated in the riots at Kensington on Monday, have been arrested and held to bail. On Tuesday, bills of indictment were found against them, and the trials of two of the rioters, took place. The testimony against them was direct and conclusive, and they were both found guilty.

**FIRE IN HAGERSHOW.**—A fire took place at Hagershow on Sunday night, which consumed 10 or 12 buildings, including the offices of the Trenchlight and the Herald of Freedom, the two Whig papers of that place.

Every Harrison man may not be an Abolitionist, but every Abolitionist is a Harrison man.

**RIGHT FOR ONE.**—"Pass the substitute bill," said Mr. W. "and you re-elect Mr. Van Buren." Who doubts it? For once the white orator was in the right. Mr. Van Buren will be re-elected.

Forty or fifty bills of indictment will be brought against Dr. Eldridge, the celebrated forger, now in prison in Philadelphia. He has never opened his lips since his incarceration.

The Directors of the U. S. Bank have voted not to declare a dividend at present. This is right. No Bank ought to pay a dividend, until it can pay its debts.

**CASUALTY.**—We are pained to learn that the son of Mr. William Coot, of this county, a lad twelve or fifteen years of age, was killed at the Sudersville Camp Meeting, on Wednesday last. He was riding a horse to water, in company with others, when the horse became fractious and threw him against a tree, with so much violence as to deprive him of life.—Q. A. Sentinel.

**THE GREATEST MEN WERE MECHANICAL AND FARMERS.**—By David Paul Brown. —Who was it that shed the brightest lustre upon the vast science of astronomy? One David Rittenhouse, a native of Pennsylvania, who followed the plough. Who was it that tore the lightning from Heaven and the sceptre from tyrants? One Benjamin Franklin, a printer's boy, who perfected himself from the inclemency of winter by exercise alone, and lived upon a single roll of bread a day. Who was it, when the veteran armies of Great Britain faltered and fled in the Indian war, safely conducted the retreat, and secured the remnant of the army, though he had "never set a quail in the field, nor the division of a battle known more than a quail?" One George Washington, Virginia's plowman. Who was it that shed the brightest halo around the brightest reign that the world ever knew, the reign of Elizabeth; the age of the Raleighs, the Bacons, the Shakespeares? Why it was one Ben Johnson, an apprentice to a bricklayer, and one William Shakespeare, a peasant boy, already suspected of coaching upon his neighbor's door. One presiding from astronomy and poetry to law, who was it that rose from a low beginning to be Lord Chief Justice of England? One Charles Abbot, whose father was a barber. Who was it that rose to be Lord High Chancellor of England? One Jack Copeley, whose father was an American painter. Who was it that became the brightest star in the judicial constellation of Great Britain? One Phil. Yorke, whose father no one knew.

Although I do not mean to say that there never was a great man among the wealthy, curled darlings of the nation, yet I do mean to say, and history sustains the assertion, that luxury and influence are calculated to enfeeble the mind, and that those, therefore, who are great in despite of them would probably be much greater if removed from their influence. It is a well known fact among gentlemen of the turf, that blooded horses, which for years have been permitted to browse and cater on unbroken, irregular and mountainous pastures, have acquired a much greater muscular strength, in sportsman's phrase, better bottom, than those which are reared upon a level surface. The application of this, at once a physical illustration, is not difficult. Men whose lives have been an uninterrupted course of dissipation, a perfect up-hill work, acquire in time a self-dependence and a self-sufficiency and promptitude in every emergency, which those who have been accustomed to stand for time on their forefathers' feet, or to lean for all pleasure upon another's breast, never have known and never can know.

# BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Wheat.—New Mid, red \$1.12 a \$1.16.  
White \$1.16 a \$1.18.  
Corn.—White corn 62 a 63 cents. No sales of Yellow.

# DIED.

In Baltimore on the 29th ult. at the City Hotel, Col. John P. Gale, of Somerset County, Maryland.

At the residence of S. L. Wright, Esq., near Centerville, on the 24th inst. after a lingering illness of several weeks, Mrs. Mary Ann Bourke, relict of the late E. G. Bourke, Esq.

**CAMP MEETING** will be held for Talbot Circuit, in the Bay Side District, to commence Friday the 14th of August next.

# LOST.

In Eastern on Wednesday last, a book containing sundry important papers, the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the "Eastern Weekly."

July 21 1840. EDWARD FLYNN.

# NOTICE.

The subscriber would most respectfully inform the citizens of Eastern, that he will remain here a few days, and will attend to ROOFING OR SPOUTING HOUSES, with tin or zinc, and repairing every variety of TIN WARE with punctuality and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

He can be found at Mr. Merritt's Hotel, or at the shop formerly occupied by Joseph Kemp.

JOHN S. BRASHEARS.

August 4, 1840.

# DENTISTRY.

GEORGE W. HUMPHREY, DENTIST.

# DENTAL SURGEON.

Notice the attention of the public to the fact, that the subscriber has removed from his former residence, to the new building, on the corner of the old market, and is now prepared to receive his patients, and to perform all the operations of his profession, with the most perfect success. He has also a large and complete assortment of artificial teeth, and is prepared to make and fit them, in the most perfect manner, and on the most reasonable terms. He has also a large and complete assortment of artificial teeth, and is prepared to make and fit them, in the most perfect manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

# For Sale.

I intend going South I will sell that well known Schooner

# East & Baltimore Packet.

# THE SCHOONER

# HARP

HAVING been put in complete order, and commenced her trips, and will continue to run regularly through the season between Eastern and Baltimore, leaving Eastern every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the harbor of Eastern at 10 o'clock, and returning every Wednesday at the same hour, weather permitting. Freight will be accommodated at all times in the best manner, and every exertion made to insure the safety of the cargo.

The subscriber has employed Mr. WILLIAM JENKINSON, at Eastern Point, as Clerk and Receiver, and has been appointed by the Court of Eastern, to receive the proceeds of the sale of Grain and all other articles stored by him, and not otherwise disposed of.

Offers for freight will be promptly received, and punctually attended to, either at the subscriber's office at Eastern Point, or at the Dock Store of Messrs. Thomas M. Darnall & Co.

The public's order.

JACOB WRIGHT.

Eastern, Aug. 4, 1840.

# INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In pursuance of an order of Wm. Arrington, Esq., one of the Judges of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, Md. I do hereby give notice to all my creditors that the first of November term next of Talbot County Court, is the time appointed for me to appear before the Judges of said County Court to answer such interrogatories as may be filed against me. The same time is fixed and appointed for my creditors to appear and show cause if any they have, why I shall not have the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, and the several supplements thereto.

HENRY J. BARWICK.

Aug. 4—Sw.

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ANDREW SATTERFIELD.

August 4—Sw.

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In pursuance of an order of Theodore Denney, Esq., one of the Judges of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, Md. I do hereby give notice to all my creditors that the first of November term next of Talbot County Court, is the time appointed for me to appear before the Judges of said County Court to answer such interrogatories as may be filed against me. The same time is fixed and appointed for my creditors to appear and show cause if any they have, why I shall not have the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, and the several supplements thereto.

EDWARD CARTEY.

Aug. 4—Sw.

# The Academy at Kensington.

THE examinations of the pupils of this Academy will take place on Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st of August, in the year 1840, and afterwards the students will commence and continue to Monday the 25th day of September following, when the school will again be opened for the reception of new pupils. The parents and guardians of the pupils, and the friends of literature, are invited to attend the examinations.

By order,

THOS. L. BULLITT, Pres.

August 4th—Sw.

# NOTICE.

I borrow the public from transacting any person on my account from this date without a written order from me.

July 4 EDW'D. CARTY.

# CHEAPER THAN EVER!!!

# NEW ARRANGEMENT.

In appeal to the Great Democracy.

On the first of August next, a new series of Political Reformers will be commenced. It is intended to be a series of articles, in all parts of the country, weekly, at the unprecedented rate of Twenty-Five Cents each, until the Political Reformers are complete. On the twenty-third of August, for the first time, a new series of Political Reformers will be commenced. It is intended to be a series of articles, in all parts of the country, weekly, at the unprecedented rate of Twenty-Five Cents each, until the Political Reformers are complete.

The Reformer will steadily and zealously advocate the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and as ably oppose the re-election of the intemperate, unprincipled, and unscrupulous John Tyler, who has been put in nomination for that high office by the federal abolition party.

The unestablished low price at which it is proposed to be published, will enable all those who are limited to become patrons of the Reformer. Our democratic friends are earnestly requested to send their contributions of proof sheets, and to send their names to the Editor, Mr. Merritt, at Eastern Point, or to the Proprietor, Mr. Thompson, at Baltimore, Va., to Theophilus Fish, Editor and Proprietor.

August 1st 1840.

# For Sale.

I intend going South I will sell that well known Schooner

# David Grieves,

is now in good order, first rate outfit, and on last spring anchor, and is in the best order for Grain and Passengers. I will sell low and on accommodating terms. If she is sold by the 22nd of August I shall offer her in the highest bidder at St. Michaels. On the 22nd of August at 3 o'clock P. M. where the Schooner will be. Terms cash or 12 months credit with approved security.

JOHN H. HADDAWAY.

Talbot County, Aug. 4th 1840.

# VALUABLE FARMS

# FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at public sale on Tuesday the 18th August next, at the Court House in the town of Eastern, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, that well known Farm "Galloway," at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Hopkins, situated within two miles of the town of Eastern. The improvements on this farm are equal to any in the county, and are as follows:

# DWELLING

# And Out Houses.

Adapted to secure every species of stock and produce, all in first rate repair; two first rate stables of wood and a very fine young orchard. The farm contains near 400 acres, nearly all of which is valuable meadow land and a proportionable quantity of Woodland. The premises will be shown to any person who wishes to purchase, by Mr. Hopkins.

—ALSO—

A farm near Halls (now Tilghman's Mill, in Choptank District), Talbot County, containing a little upwards of 200 acres, on which Mr. Wm. Gardner at present resides; this is laid off in three fields, and has a very high and will be shown by Mr. Gardner to any person wishing to purchase. The terms will be accommodating and will be made known on the day of sale.

THOS. C. NICOLS.

Maryland, 28th July, 1840.

# Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of that well known farm called "LITTLE DOVER" on which the new residence, it is situated about a mile from Eastern, 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

with a sufficiency of wood. It is situated with most easily obtained, and possesses advantages which render it a desirable property. The terms will be moderate.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call on the subscriber for particulars. The premises are attached to it are not inferior to any in the county.

JOSEPH B. PERRY.

July 14 1840. (G)

# TO RENT.

The subscriber will rent for the year 1841 that valuable property best known by the name of

# Mill,

in the Election District of Talbot County. Part of the Mill is composed of valuable ground and two enclosed lots containing about FOUR FIVE ACRES each, and is situated in relation, and a third lot may be immediately adjacent to the property if desired. A further description of the property is unnecessary. All persons wishing to rent will be pleased to make application to the subscriber, or to the Proprietor, Mr. Merritt, at Eastern Point, or to the Proprietor, Mr. Thompson, at Baltimore, Va., to Theophilus Fish, Editor and Proprietor.

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JOSEPH B. PERRY.

July 14 1840. (G)

# A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of the farm on which the new residence, it is situated about a mile from Eastern, and is convenient to water communication to Baltimore or elsewhere, being within 1/2 of a mile from the great Choptank. It contains about

# 300 ACRES

with a sufficiency of wood. It is situated with most easily obtained, and possesses advantages which render it a desirable property. The terms will be moderate.

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JOSEPH B. PERRY.

July 14 1840. (G)

# EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

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

The TALBOT has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a steamer and a sail boat.

Passage, including fare \$2.00. Charges for freight as heretofore, viz: Hogsheads 61—Barrels 25 cts. and other articles in proportion. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Eastern Point where it will be carefully attended to, (as well as other business) either by himself or his Agent, Mr. H. H. HADDAWAY.

The subscriber has employed Mr. Nath. Jackson as Skipper, who is favorably known as an experienced sailor, and from his former 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 order.

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

# To Rent for the Ensuing Year.

THE STORE & DWELLING HOUSE, together with a lot and garden, situated in Trappe in this county. The property is at present in the occupancy of Mr. Charles, and is considered one of the most eligible situations for business in that vicinity of the county.

For terms apply to

F. ROBINSON.

Eastern, Aug. 4—(G)

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F. ROBINSON.

Eastern, Aug. 4—(G)

# THE UNION TAVERN in Eastern, now in the tenure of Mr. Rees Merritt.

The whole premises were put in complete order last fall. Also, the following Farms:

That part of "Polar Neck" in Caroline County, now occupied by Mr. John Leaverton. The adjoining Farm occupied by Adam Harkness—My Sister's Farm in Oxford Neck, in Talbot County, on the south side of the road to Oxford and binding with Island Creek—Also, "Spring Close," on the south side of Island Creek, whose buildings will be raised. The Farm at the Hole in the Wall, now occupied by Mr. Caleb Smith, and several small farms in that neighborhood, all adjoining.

For sale or rent: The Farm on Tuckahoe Creek, where Mr. Wm. Anderson lately resided.

# WANTED.—An industrious and faithful young man who has been bred to farming, and is willing to labour and take care of a small place.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Eastern, July 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, GIGS, HARNESS, suitable for Coachmen, Gigs, Buggies, Wagons and Carriages, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STRAPES AND BITS, Valises, saddle-bags and clothes Bags, Horse Brushes and Currycombs, Traces and harness 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 18—ly

# Wheat Machines for Sale.

The subscriber has a Wheat Machine for sale at Mr. Barclay's Heating, a few miles below Eastern. For terms apply to Mr. Kennel (traveler) or to the subscriber at Greensborough in Caroline County.

Some six or seven persons supplying corn can be furnished. The Machine is on an improved plan.

WILLIAM TURNER.

(SwG)

July 21 1840.

# Auction Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has always on hand a large assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, consisting of the following leading



## Dr. Hunt's Pills.

IN the midst of a general and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. HUNT'S PILLS have the enviable distinction of universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor, it not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. Hunt has the satisfaction of knowing that his Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. It is known that to be generally the case in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston and other large cities, in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their noble and preeminent virtues.

Enviably, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all it promises. Dr. Hunt does not pretend, for instance, that his Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood; but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the stomach, the lungs, and the liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs, with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affluence, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical, and a general feeling of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines, by producing the same effects, will put this organ out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, is not easily all cured. Is the blood of the liver and bleeding victim to blame for this? The liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have weakened it away, or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and mallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irritable and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Dr. Hunt prescribes his beautifully efficacious PILLS, acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels.

These Pills are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them: dyspepsia, in all its forms; bilious and liver affections, in every stage and degree; female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; fluor albus, liver and ague; incipient consumption or decline of the liver or lungs; head ache and giddiness; loss of appetite; nervous tremors; inebriation, or delirium tremens; spasmodic affections of all kinds; rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious forms of every variety; scrofula, salt rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexion of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and cholera morbus; flatulency in the bowels; worms, and palpitations of the heart and head; changes of female constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at 100 Chatham-street, New-York, or of the authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully invite the public to peruse the other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

For Sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, Md.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT.** Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, biliousness, piles, rheumatism, consumption, cough, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, all delicate and mercurial diseases are successfully treated at Dr. EVANS' Medical Office, 100 Chatham-street, New-York.

**TO FARMERS.** The subscriber is now manufacturing Wright's Patent Treeshing Machines with chain horse power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will not only save the labor of horses which others do, and at the same time do as good work, but their price, simplicity and other advantages, the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this country 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 country.

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

**WANTED.**—An apprentice to learn the Tailoring Business.  
J. SATTERTFIELD.  
June 9

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of BOTH SEXES, and for 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 in the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.

HOPE H. SLATTER.  
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. Cheezum, 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—t

## 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 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. serv't.  
RICHARD P. SNEED.  
Easton, Feb. 11, 1840—t

## 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 that he has determined 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 't

## CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!

Dollars—millions of Dollars!

Notice.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—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, 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.

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 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. Loreday Russell and Cheezum.

The public's ob't. serv't.  
JOHN K. WOOD.

BLANKS EVERY OF DESCR-F

TION For sale at this office.

Wye Landing, July 7 't

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.

July 7 69w

## 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 efficacies that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousands 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 Complaint, 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, Flatulency, Habitual Constiveness, Loss of Appetite, Stomach 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.  
Malier & Salsbury, Denton.  
Downs & Massey, Greenboro'gh.  
Cannon & Voshell, Bridgeton.  
Emory & Hopper, Centerville.  
Russum & Notts, Hillsborough.  
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 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, surpasses 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 constitution 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 invariably becomes purified.

Steady Perseverance in the use of the Herb Pill will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate disease; but in such cases the dose may be augmented according to the intensity of the disease; these Pills being to 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 Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bilious Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Nervous Paintings, Hysterical Attacks, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most execrable disorder, Gout, will find relief from this 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, Watings, Agitation, Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Swoon, 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 Hutcher'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 enliven the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been 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.

## 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 't

July 7 69w

## The Union Tavern,



IN EASTON, MD.

THE Subscriber having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. McJannet, 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.

His 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.

REESE MERRETT.

Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

## 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, and of the most durable materials, a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, YORK WAGONS, GIGS, &c. &c. and a large lot of

## HARNESSES,

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 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.

## 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

## 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, Wethersills, Philadelphia, White Lead & Paints, Linseed, Whale and Spermaceti 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.

P. & F.

## Notice.

E. McCONNELIN has associated himself with Mr. Volant, 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 them with orders shall be punctually attended to, and warranted to fit.

Mr. Volant 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—t

## Notice.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber for the year 1839 are requested to settle the same without delay, as I have money to raise immediately.

J. H. E. SHANNAHAN.

July 7 69w

July 7 69w

## A CARD.

ON the 10th inst. the subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to manufacture and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of his very superior Patent Portable Horse Powers and Wheat Thrashers, with the attachment of Straw Separator and Fan by which a saving of four hands labour is obtained; he also keeps a supply at Oliver Hutter's capital of getting out at the rate of from 2 to 3 bushels of seed per hour, may be had by application to Reese Merrett, Easton, Wm. Jefferson, near Easton; or to the subscriber.

JESSE URM.

Wilmington, Del., June 13—2u

## 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 troublesome & 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 babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, which has preserved hundreds of infants, who thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

## DIRECTIONS.

Place the child in a warm bed 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. Evans' Soothing Syrup—Dear Sir:—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant from your Soothing Syrup in a case of protracted and painful dentition, most 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 emanating daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON.

## DOCTOR GOOD'S

## CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

THESE PILLS are strongly recommended to the ladies as a safe and efficient remedy in removing all the various disorders of the female system, such as irregularity of the Menstruation, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menstruation; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the stomach and bowels, and promoting the healthy action of the system, and removing all the various disorders of the female system, such as irregularity of the Menstruation, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menstruation; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the stomach and bowels, and promoting the healthy action of the system, and removing all the various disorders of the female system, such as irregularity of the Menstruation, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menstruation; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the stomach and bowels, and promoting the healthy action of the system, and removing all the various disorders of the female system, such as irregularity of the Menstruation, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menstruation; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the stomach and bowels, and promoting the healthy action of the system, and removing all the various disorders of the female system, such as irregularity of the Menstruation, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menstruation; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the stomach and bowels, and promoting the healthy action of the system, and removing all the various disorders of the female system, such as irregularity of the Menstruation, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menstruation; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the stomach and bowels, and promoting the healthy action of the system, and removing all the various disorders of the female system, such as irregularity of the Menstruation, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menstruation; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the stomach and bowels, and promoting the healthy action of the system, and removing all the various disorders of the female system, such as irregularity of the Menstruation, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menstruation; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the stomach and bowels, and promoting the healthy action of the system, and removing all the various disorders of the female system, such as irregularity of the Menstruation, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menstruation; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the stomach and bowels, and promoting the healthy action of the system, and removing all the various disorders of the female system, such as irregularity of the Menstruation, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menstruation; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the stomach and bowels, and promoting the healthy action of the system, and







## COL. JOHNSON IN VIRGINIA.

As the Whig presses have boasted of the alleged evidence of Col. Johnson, in favor of the military character of their candidate for the Presidency, we invite their attention to the following account of what he did say on that subject. In future, we suspect, they will be rather backward in propounding interrogatories to the real "Hero of the Thames," in relation to General Mum's military exploits!

Extract from a letter dated,

WHEELING, July 29, 1840.

The spirit of the people is awake; the tempest over hill top and through glen; and it is not the empty sound of a bribed enthusiasm, but the voice of man inspired by intellect and feeling. The agitation of the great questions of moral and political reform connected with the Democratic discussions, is bringing up its echoes from all the depths of the human heart, and impelling the human mind to action. This cause is onward, and its principles are widely scattered among the masses of living intellect, and on proper occasions manifest its influence over the conduct of men, and what more proper occasion to call it forth than to do honor to the man whose life has been devoted with singleness of purpose to his country's good, and whose blood copiously bathed one of our most gloriously and hard fought fields of battle? But a few days notice in the business season of the year that Col. Richard M. Johnson would meet his fellow citizens at Wheeling, Virginia, on the 27th instant, and the shock was left standing in the harvest field, the scythe was hung up in the porch, the axe was struck in the buckeye log which had been cut down as useless and poisonous, the plough was left in the furrow, the hammer upon the anvil, and the plane upon the bench, and the thousands poured forth like confluent waters from our western hills, until they formed one majestic stream of human life, moving under the mighty impulse of Democratic principle. It was a proud day for our cause; it was a proud day for the hero of the Thames. If ever there was an occasion for man to be proud it was this, when the old man, with his leader certificates of valor, won in the fore-front of the battlefield, no one to question his claims, and was under no necessity to produce witnesses to certify his bravery. Colonel Johnson was escorted from his friend's (Colonel Stearns) by the Democratic militia of Wheeling, who made a fine display in their appearance, and a most cheering one in their numbers. Three years ago we could not raise twenty to do honor to the hero of Orleans; but, on this occasion, we turned out upwards of eighty well drilled and handsomely uniformed men, and every man a Democrat.

As he went on, followed by his friends, his fellow-citizens followed in his rear to reward him with this manifestation of their gratitude for liberty enjoyed, and rights vindicated, and for services performed. Col. Allen, Colonel Medill, and General Brown of Mississippi, accompanied the old veteran. They were conducted to Zane's Island, where the united throng presented an imposing spectacle—imposing from its very simplicity—from the cheering enthusiasm of the mighty mass of human beings collected to honor the old chief, and to respond to the great cause of Democratic Reform.

Colonel Johnson addressed the large assemblage, and was received in a manner most gratifying to his feelings. He left no equivocation as to his position; he taught men that there must be no misrepresentation of his course. He gave in illustration, that a certain Kentucky Editor, of Louisville had said that it was true he (Johnson) was in the battle of the Thames, but he was shot in the back; and said he was glad that when they did slander him they told such tales as those, for nearly every body knew that it was false, and those who did not, might learn by examining his body. His description of the battle was most thrilling. It gave the true character of the whole engagement. After the order of the battle was given by Harrison, the quick sight of Johnson saw at once the impracticability of the whole arrangement; and asked permission of the General to charge with his regiment of mounted Kentuckians. The permission was granted, and General Harrison rode back to the covered position of the infantry, while Colonel James Johnson charged the British, and he himself, at the head of five hundred men, charged the Indians. Here he was interrupted by a Whig, who asked him where General Harrison was during the battle. The Colonel replied, "I do not know; I did not see him from the time he started to the rear until after the battle was over, when he came to where I was lying wounded at the foot of a tree." It is astonishing into what unfortunate positions the ignorant impudence of a forward partisan may place his friends, and it was most effectually done on this occasion; some Whigs were present with their badges of distinction, separating them from their fellow men. This he rebuked; he said that the Revolution had destroyed stars, garters and ribbons, as marks of distinction, and that no party that wore a badge could succeed in this country; that the black cockade had defeated the old Federal party, and that the blue ribbon would defeat the modern Whig party. He spoke in the most decided terms of the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of Mr. Van Buren. Much he said—and it is burning upon the memories of those who heard him, and he touched the life of many that day with coals of fire from the altar of his patriotism.

William Allen, the young, the fearless and the talented Senator from Ohio, then addressed the assembled multitude. Without giving the detail of his remarks, it is fully described in saying that it was all his political friends and personal admirers could wish, and it was all that the Whigs feared and hated. Here again the ignorance of the Whigs got themselves into a tangle. Col.

Allen was describing the affair at Fort Stephenson, and said that Gen. Harrison was nine miles distant; they cried out "it is a lie—it is a lie; a reference to Col. Johnson." Col. Johnson came forward—the issue was stated; "Col. J. said he was not present at the affair, but he had never heard it denied before, and it could not be doubted but that General Harrison was nine miles distant at the time." The effect was withering.

Gen. Brown addressed the meeting. He was eloquent and appropriate in his remarks. He spoke of Mr. Van Buren's course during the war—of his devotion to war measures; asked the Whigs present why they did not interrogate Col. Johnson on this subject? That they had tried to make him a witness for Harrison, and that he (B.) would be bound by his testimony on this subject, if the Whigs would dare to call out Col. Johnson. He exposed the falsehoods of Ogles, and endorsed not only the remarks of Goy. Lincoln, the Whig Chairman of the Committee, but the truth of those remarks. Much was said of which no notice can be taken for want of room; but it is living in the hearts of the thousands who were then present. When I saw the ingathering of the multitude, I felt that my country was safe in her Democratic institutions. When I saw our large assemblage dotted with blue badges, like black sheep in a large flock, and in about the same proportions, and saw no mark of disrespect, no impropriety of conduct, except from those who wore this remnant of the old black cockade, I felt proud of my party—contrasted, on this occasion, as it was, with the blue spirit of Federalism.

### ATTENTION! OLD SOLDIERS!!!

At a Democratic meeting recently held in Mercer county, there were seventeen Vice Presidents, all of whom served under Gen. Harrison at Fort Meigs; with the exception of one who served under Croghan at the victorious defence of Fort Stephenson! The soldiers of General Harrison seem to know him!

### From the Blairville Record.

HARRISON'S SOLDIERS.—We have gathered up the names of TEN persons, now residing in Derry township, Westmoreland county, who were but under General Harrison, and have ascertained that of the number there are

For Van Buren 9

For Harrison 1

We intend to follow up our list, and when it is completed, publish the names in full.

HARRISON'S SOLDIERS.—Col. Thomas Ringland of Washington county, Pa. one of Harrison's soldiers, stated in a speech made by him at the great meeting lately held in the borough of Washington, that he knew thirty persons in that county who had fought under "old Tip," and but FOUR out of the thirty are in favor of his election for the Presidency.

Col. Johnson's Compiler says—"We know of only one person in that county, who served under the 'Hero,' and he is an unflinching and intelligent advocate of Martin Van Buren."

### MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The principles he has not only avowed, but maintained openly and firmly, are dear to the South, and what is equally important, they are the principles of his party.—Geo. McDuffie.

### WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

If a weak, superannuated old man, such as Gen. Harrison, utterly destitute of qualifications to sustain the dignity or perform the duties of the office, could be elected President, I should consider it a reproach to our common country.—Geo. McDuffie.

NATHANIEL MACON, a short time before his death, expressed the belief "that Mr. Van Buren was better suited, both by his political principles and excellent private character, for the Presidency, than any other man he knew."

"I grow myself the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.—Martin Van Buren."

"I think the attempt of the opposition to degrade our moral and national character, both at home and abroad, by their humbug, of hard cider, and log cabins, begins to recoil upon the actors. It is saying to the people, you are too ignorant for self-government, and we can lead you anywhere by the scent of a hard cider cask. This is too great an indignity for the people to submit to.—Andrew Jackson."

"My relations with Mr. Van Buren continue, as they were throughout my administration, of the most friendly nature. They have, if possible, been made more cordial, as far as my feelings are concerned, by the signal ability and steadiness with which he has steered the vessel of state through the storm which has of late threatened it. To think of abandoning him when he is so nobly performing his duty, would be treachery to republican principles.—Andrew Jackson."

Farmers look at this!—You have been told that if the Independent Treasury Bill passed, the country would be ruined, the productions of your farms reduced in value, and the wages of labor.

The bill has passed. Now mark the result. As soon as the news arrived in New York that the Independent Treasury Bill had passed and would become a law, Flour rose three shillings on the barrel, Oats from ten to twelve cents on the bushel, other grains in proportion. Potatoes to six shillings—and stocks are daily advancing.—Such farmers as the ruin the Bill has brought upon the country. No wonder they weep over the passage of the Bill, for as the country arises out of its embarrassments the Whig party Sink! Sink! Sink!!!

## THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11 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,	
CATHER HUNTER, 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 MEETINGS.

The Democratic Republican voters of the several election Districts in Talbot county are requested to convene at the following places:

At Easton on Tuesday the 11th August.  
At Trappe on Saturday 15th of August.  
At Frampton's in Chapel on Saturday the 15th of August.

All persons in favor of the National Administration are respectfully invited to attend.

Central Democratic Committee.

July 28, 1840.

The Democratic meeting will organize at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Court House.

### TRAPPE DISTRICT.

On Saturday next the Democratic Republicans and all others opposed to the election of W. H. Harrison to the presidency, meet at the Trappe. We hope our friends of that District will be prompt in their attendance, and give the enemy a foretaste of what they may expect in the fall election. In union there is strength.

### CHAPEL DISTRICT.

The Democracy of this old untariffed District convene at Frampton's on Saturday next. We expect to have a good report from the District which modern whigery has never been able to overpower.

The Bayside Democracy have resolved to conquer the enemy in the approaching contest! The meeting at St. Michaels on Saturday was large and respectable, and the best feeling pervaded the bosoms of both old and young. The remarks of Mr. P. F. Thomas were well calculated to remove the erroneous impressions which the Whigs have endeavored to make upon the minds of some individuals in reference to the humbug cry of "Standing army," the "Hoos case," and other catch-traps of our truth-loving opponents. The few Federal Whigs who had fortitude sufficient to listen patiently to a Democratic speech, must have felt the blush of shame tinge their cheeks, at the bold and successful exposure of the course pursued by their party. Truth was triumphantly vindicated, and the people rejoiced in sustaining it. Federal Whigery shrunk back appalled into its "den" of iniquity, and could only be recognized by its efforts at interruption and vulgar profanity.

We have not the least hesitation in saying that the Bayside District will sustain itself more nobly in the coming contest than it has done in any it has ever yet gone through.

We recommend to our readers an article on the first page of to-day's Whig, entitled "Harrison and Abolitionism." Notwithstanding the efforts of Whig orators and Whig presses to shield the Federal "Hero" from Abolitionism every candid man must acknowledge that the proof adduced is sufficiently strong to cause the people of the South to investigate the charge. They should ponder long and well upon the matter, and not suffer the heat of the political conflict to bear them heedlessly away upon a subject which in their moments of coolness they may have good cause to bemoan and regret. The question of Abolition embraces not only the perpetuity of the Union itself, but the safety and happiness of a large portion of her citizens. Read and reflect.

A colored child was found on Sunday last in a stable in this town, supposed to have been left there and deserted by its

most unnatural parent. A lad was attracted by its cries to the stable where it was found.

The Democrats of Cecil county have nominated Messrs. Wm. Knight, John G. Cameron, and John J. Heckart for the House of Delegates. L. H. Evans Esq. declined the nomination of Senator.

A grand Democratic Festival will be held in Elkton the 6th of September next.

The Federal press of this town says that "Mr. Van Buren recommends a Standing Army of two hundred thousand men." We deny the fact, and the premises of its article being false its deductions are also false. We will next week show most conclusively that General Harrison voted against the repeal of the law originating the Standing Army under the elder Adams, and for his fidelity to the Black-cockade Administration of that period, received his reward in the appointment of Governor of Indiana. Mr. Van Buren recommended an organization of the militia, and in so doing he has only followed the advice of the Father of his country, "in peace prepare for war." Read the opinions of the Baltimore Patriot, a rebel whig paper, in reference to Mr. Poinsett's report, before the Federalists determined through misrepresentation, to turn it into an electioneering hobby.

From the Balt. Patriot of Dec. 31st, 1839.

### WAR REPORT.

"We publish to-day in EXTENSIVE the report of the Secretary of War. It is quite an interesting document, and while it imparts much information, throws out several suggestions, among which are the re-organization of the militia into departments, and to have 200,000 under arms ready for any emergency. This is something of the French system; and what in that country are called the 'National Guards.' In style and manner, the report is decidedly good; and in all respects superior to the message of the President, and the report of Mr. Woodbury. Better than all, there is not a particle of loco-foco demagogism in it, and if the reader were kept from a knowledge of the writer, he would infer that it was the production of some liberal and enlightened Whig, and that that glorious party were already in possession of the government."

Below we publish all the returns which we have received from North Carolina.

Sanders.	Morehead.
Edgcomb (for Gov'nor) 1298	111
Franklin, " 636	383
Granville, " 760	873
Nash, " 752	73
Warren, " 705	98

From the North Carolina Standard, Extra, August 4.

### NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

We congratulate our friends on the auspicious manner in which the elections have opened in this State. We have a Democratic gain of

473 in Granville;
36 in Warren;
197 in Edgcomb;
233 in Nash;

Showing a clear Democratic Republican gain of 928 in four counties only. Fellow citizens of the West! come up with your brethren of the East to the rescue of the Constitution, and the preservation of our liberties from a vainglorious and insolent aristocracy.

INDIANA.—We have no returns from the elections in this state. The first intelligence will be from the strong Whig counties. Harrison's majority in Indiana in 1836 was about 9000. A few days will show whether that majority is reduced or entirely swept away.

BOYS DO YOU HEAR THAT!—At a recent Democratic meeting in Baltimore County, the following among other resolutions, was adopted—

Resolved, That we, the Van Buren voters of the third election district of Baltimore county, think we do not draw too freely upon the patriotism of our party, when we pledge Baltimore county to give Martin Van Buren a majority of TWELVE HUNDRED VOTES. Baltimore county ever true to her trust, after the example of her Howards and other of her worthies of seventy-six, will fully redeem the pledge now given.

A Mr. Davis of Tennessee has written a letter renouncing the Van Buren party. The subjoined sketch will show who and what he was. Over such converts the whigs may justly rejoice. Davis says he was a member of the Democratic National Convention—the Baltimore Republican says he was not. We believe the latter.

To the Editor of the Washington Globe.

Washington, July 29 1840.

Sir: I perceive that the Intelligence is chuckling at what it calls an important change from the Administration; in a person of an intimate friend of General Jackson, Eli S. Davis, late of Abbeville district, South Carolina, but now a resident of Tennessee. A few years ago during the most important era of General Jackson's administration, when the wealth of the country used every exertion in their power to defeat his re-election, this same Eli S. Davis, which the Intelligence claims as such an important change, edited a paper in this city, entitled the "Examiner," and supported the claims of Daniel Webster for the

Presidency, in contradistinction to that of any other person. I know Mr. Davis well, because I was the foreman of his office; and I unequivocally assert that I know him to be a Federalist of the Hamiltonian school. So much for this important change.

Respectfully,  
E. B. ROBINSON.

(Correspondence of the Easton Whig.)  
Denton, August 6th 1840.

Sir:—The Log cabin meeting in this town on Tuesday last was not so numerously attended as was expected. Great exertions were made to draw the people out, but the catch-words of "hard cider" and "log cabins" have lost their influence. The Democracy of Caroline have nothing to fear, if the proceedings of the Whigs on Tuesday last are the only means which our opponents intend to use. Mr. T. R. Lookerman opened the exercises by a speech, and labored excessively hard to prove himself a Democrat, and an admirer of the administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. He did not, to my knowledge, mention the name of John Quincy Adams, with whom I would infer he is now unwilling to acknowledge even political acquaintance. Mr. John L. Kerr also addressed the meeting. He said he could not pursue the course which the gentleman (Mr. L.) had done; for it was well known he was a federalist in old times, and he was one still! He was too conscious of the falseness of Ogles speech, in reference to the furnishing of the White House, to condescend to draw upon it for argument to aid his cause. For this Mr. K. received more credit, no doubt, from high minded politicians than censure from those of the sowers of calumny and detraction for resources to blacken the characters of honorable men.

There were Log Cabins exhibited, but they have out-lived their time. The high pressure principle of the Whigs is on the decline.

### ANTI-FEDERALIST.

GIVING UP.—The New York Herald, a flaming Whig print, makes the following remarks upon the prospects of whigery in New York:

"One important fact is certain, that the Tippecanoe party is at present BROKEN UP, and divided into inefficient squads in this city, by the miserable tricks & schemes of the Wall street men, and if the same influences have been at work in the interior, that have operated so blighting here; if the same selfish spirit has prevailed in the country that has spread over the city; if the same insolent and tyrannical system of dictation has been put into operation throughout the state, that has broken up the power of the party here, Mr. Van Buren will get the State by a very large majority!"

As the position of affairs stand at present in this city, if the vote of the President us, there would no doubt be a majority of from 3,000 to 5,000 against General Harrison!"

LOUISIANA.—The Picayune gives the full result of the recent election in Louisiana. It stands thus. 1st Dist. White's majority, 2035; 2d Dist. Dawson's majority, 13; 3d Dist. Moore's majority 33. The next Legislature may be classified as follows:

	Democrats.	Whigs.
House,	23	27
Senate,	9	8
	32	35

Whig maj. on joint ballot 3.

There is therefore a Democratic gain of one member of Congress, a change in the Senate from a Whig to a Democratic majority, and the Whig joint majority reduced from seventeen to three.

And this is what the Whigs call a triumph! By this rule losing one third of their Congressional strength in every Whig State, what will be their gain in Congress, when they assemble? That's the question.

A sailor named John Anderson, from the Eastern Shore of Md. fell overboard from the schr. Orbit, at the lower end of the City Block near the Falls, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered.—Balt. American of Wednesday.

General Vance, late whig Senator from Vermillion Co., has come out for Van Buren, and is now a candidate for the House on the Democratic ticket.

A DUEL.—On Wednesday morning last, a hostile meeting took place between the Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS, and WILLIAM PRICE, Esq. of Hagerstown, in Virginia, a few miles from Hancock. We are happy to state that it resulted in the settlement of the difficulty between them without the shedding of blood. But the course of honor required that the gentlemen should first shoot at each other, which they did, with pistols, at twelve paces distance. The difficulty originated in a speech delivered by Mr. Price at Cumberland sometime since.

A FEDERAL MOB.—There was a mob in Cincinnati on last Tuesday night. The Democrats held a meeting at the Canal Market House, and the decent Federalists of the place, including the President of the City Council, assembled, and proceeded to the Democratic meeting, and by yelling and throwing stones dispersed it.

The Federalists have lately lost ground in Cincinnati. It is estimated that two hundred persons had abandoned the Harrisonians, and joined the Democratic party; and force was resorted to, with a view to arrest the revolution which was taking place in public opinion. The Federalist, however, by their mobocratic conduct, only degraded themselves, and have driven hundreds of respectable citizens from their ranks. This is as it should be. It is the duty of orderly and decent citizens to abandon a party which manifests a disposition to rule by means which could not fill, sooner or later, produce a civil war, and overthrow our institutions.—Louisville Adv.

## From the Richmond Enquirer.

### DEMOCRATS! STAND TO YOUR ARMS!!!

Win. C. Preston of S. C., as we have been informed, made a speech in the Log Cabin last Thursday night week. Democratic! It was of all things we ever listened to in the whole course of our life, the most creditable to a statesman, a patriot, a man of talents, or an orator! Burns has well said:

"O wad some power the giftie gie us  
To see ourselves as others see us!"

It would be impossible for us to give any thing like a detail of the remarks of the Hon. Senator. The Whig of last Saturday has well said, "We would not for the world attempt a sketch of his remarks."—We should be expected for 100 years to come by the citizens of Richmond, S. C. Yea, when the passions of the present moment shall have passed by; when reason and justice shall have regained their sway, no man who heard this speech can fail to regard it with any other feelings but those of abhorrence. None who would dare indite with contumelious its treasonable sentiments would escape the execration of every Virginian, not only for "100 years," but throughout all time. It was, from beginning to end, such as might have been expected from the lowest demagogue in the worst days of Greece or Rome. Vulgar anecdote and indiscriminate abuse was the burden of his song. The hired orators of Philip of Macedon never descended to more gross and palpable outrages on decency, than William C. Preston in the "Log Cabin," on Thursday night last, the 23d of July, 1840.

We charge him with treason. We charge him with having used language to the effect that, "if Mr. Van Buren could not be displaced through the ballot box in November next; that if the evils of which he complained could not be removed by an appeal to the polls, he for one was ready to resort to such means as God and nature had put within his reach to force a change." We do not intend to give his precise language; but that it was even stronger than we have used, hundreds, we are sure, would testify as there were 5 or 6 hundred present, and the sentiment was applauded by at least one fourth of the number. We do not blame (or rather can excuse) those who applauded this sentiment; for Mr. Preston possesses powers of declamation that are well calculated to lead into excesses those who have the least confidence in him, and because we candidly believe when the sentiments he uttered came to be viewed calmly and the consequences they lead to examined, there will not be one who heard him but will condemn the revolutionary doctrines he inculcated. But, suppose the contingency to happen which Mr. Preston looked to as justifying and intensifying war, the shedding of a brother's and a father's blood, does he think that the Democratic party of Virginia could be conquered into obedience to any authority they did not sanction and approve? Did he forget he was addressing Virginians—men, whose love of liberty, independence and freedom of opinion was equal, if not superior, to his own? Yes, he must have forgotten; or he uttered such menacing language, he might have remembered the famous reply of the brave Lancelotti, which never failed to blanch the cheek of his enemy.

"If thou art a God, thou wilt not injure him who has not injured thee; but if thou art a man, approach and you shall find such a man as yourself."

In addition to this sentiment of moral reason, he said much to excite hatred between the parties. He exclaimed, "Hate them, curse them, despise them, spit upon them. If they wound you, mind it not; but push on, turn aside their bayonets, and crush them to the earth." At this point if we had not been restrained by the respect which was due to the whigs of Richmond, such was our disgust and indignation, we would have dared the terror of a mob to have had the pleasure of attacking the South Carolina Senator.

He described the character of the contest first by arraying the office holders on one side and the Whigs on the other, but said nothing about the fact, that two thirds of the office holders were Whigs, and that he himself was an office-holder against the will of his State—spoke of the influence the President exerted through the revenues (though the Treasury was bankrupt, as he said); but sent a word about the influence the Whigs exerted with their thousand banks and 400,000,000 of capital—charged the shipmasters to the Administration, though he knew that it had exerted all its influence to prevent their circulation—charged Mr. Van Buren with being in favor of a Tariff and several Improvements, a Bankrupt law and so on, but forgot to mention what was Gen. Harrison's opinions on these subjects—charged Mr. Van Buren with destroying the currency—abused the Sub Treasury, but maintaining about a National Bank—dominated all his attacks by the very coarse and elegant terms of "political monstrosity and scoundrelism"—draw a parallel between Mr. Van Buren and Harrison on the Missouri question, but said nothing about Harrison's voting for instructions to prevent the admission of Missouri without restrictions as to slavery—charged Mr. Van Buren with voting to "extinguish" suffrage to free negroes in New York, when he must have known that Mr. Van Buren assented in limiting the right to those only who owned \$250 worth of freehold.

But Mr. P. said nothing about Harrison's laws to sell, whip, and imprison white men—charged that Morton and Shannon were elected by Abolition votes but omitted the testimony of the Abolitionists themselves on this subject—charged that Mr. Van Buren never made a speech or did an act for which he should be made President—then that he had made speeches on both sides of every question—called him "reptile," "weazel," "grimalkin,"—he even laid his hands on his colleague who made him what he is, and represented him as "licking the dust from Van Buren's feet," that "thrift might follow fawning," &c.—praised Henry Clay in extravagant strains, but did not seem to be aware that he too was "licking dust" that "thrift might follow fawning—the dust" from his feet, whose measures had well nigh brought him to the gallows. He believed in blood—said that Clay was of noble blood—that Van Buren descended from a scrub &c.—then vindicated log cabins to show his consistency, and even went back to the thatched hut of Romulus and Remus. The whole speech was made up of bombast and vituperation. We forbear any further notice of it. Enough has been said to show what it was. The Whig may be named in South Carolina as the "Virginia Senator." God grant that Virginia may never have such a Senator. Let him go home and make peace with the gallant State he has adopted for his own, before he comes here to instruct us in patriotism and duty. Let him tone in an injured people for having disobeyed their will and their positive instructions, and traduced their favorite Statesman, his colleague, the Hon. John C. Calhoun.

"Five hundred dollars per month is paid to the chief cook at the U. S. Hotel, Saratoga Springs."

Here's a first rate chance for the Hon. (C) Mr. Ogles.



SECRET

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# EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1863.

VOL. VII—NO. 54

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

[PUBLIC—No. 28.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval  
service for the year one thousand eight hun-  
dred and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America in  
Congress assembled, That the following sums be  
appropriated, in addition to the unexpended  
balances of former appropriations, out of any  
unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the  
naval service for the year one thousand eight  
hundred and forty, viz:

For the pay of commissioned, warrant, and  
petty officers and seamen, two millions two hun-  
dred and fifty thousand dollars;

For the pay of superintendents, naval con-  
structors, and all the civil establishments at the  
several yards, seventy four thousand six hun-  
dred and twenty dollars;

For provisions, six hundred and twenty thou-  
sand dollars;

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the re-  
pairs and wear and tear of vessels in commis-  
sion, one million of dollars;

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospi-  
tal stores, and other expenses on account of the  
sick, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the  
navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire,

seventeen thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the  
navy yard at Charleston, Massachusetts, sev-  
enteen thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the  
navy yard at Brooklyn, New York, eight-  
teen thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the  
navy yard at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, five  
thousand dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the  
navy yard at Washington, twenty thousand  
dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the  
navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, seventeen  
thousand and fifty dollars;

For improvement and necessary repairs of the  
navy yard near Pensacola, thirteen thou-  
sand dollars;

Provided, That no more of the several ap-  
propriations last mentioned for the improvement  
and repair of the navy yards, shall be expended  
previous to the fourth day of March next, than  
shall be found by the Secretary of the Navy,  
upon inquiries made for the purpose to be ab-  
solutely necessary for the preservation of the pub-  
lic works, the security of the public property,  
and the prosecution of public business at the res-  
pective yards;

For ordnance and ordnance stores sixty-five  
thousand dollars;

For defraying the expenses that may accrue  
for the following purposes, viz: For the freight  
and transportation of materials and stores of  
every description; for wharfage and dockage,  
storage and rent; travelling expenses of officers  
and transportation of seamen; house rent for  
purposes, when duly authorized; for funeral ex-  
penses; for commissions, clerk-hire, for promi-  
sses, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for  
prebendary expenses; for compensation to  
judges-advocate; for per diem allowance to per-  
sons attending courts-martial and courts of in-  
quiry; or other services authorized by law; for  
printing and stationery of every description; for  
working the lithographic press; for books,  
maps, charts, mathematical and nautical in-  
struments, chronometers, models and drawings; for  
the purchase and repair of fire engines and ma-  
chinery for the repair of steam engines in navy  
yards; for the purchase and maintenance of oxen  
and horses, and for carts, timber-wheels and  
workmen's tools of every description; for pos-  
tago of letters on public service; for pilotage  
and towing ships of war; for taxes and assess-  
ments on public property; for assistance ren-  
dered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor  
at navy yards, not applicable to any other ap-  
propriation, for coal and other fuel, and candles  
and oil for the use of the navy and shore nations,  
and for any other object or purpose whatever,  
four hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses for objects not here-  
inbefore enumerated, three thousand dollars;

For pay of the officers, non-commissioned of-  
ficers, musicians and privates, subsistence of  
the officers of the marine corps, one hundred  
and seventy-five thousand and fifty dollars and  
forty cents;

For provisions for the non-commissioned of-  
ficers, musicians and privates serving on shore  
servants and washerwomen, forty five thou-  
sand and fifty-four dollars and ninety-nine  
cents;

For clothing, forty-three thousand six hun-  
dred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents;

For fuel, sixteen thousand two hundred and  
seventy-four dollars and twelve cents;

For building barracks in repair, until no  
ones shall be needed, and for rent of temporary  
barracks, at New York, six thousand dollars;

For transportation of officers, non-commis-  
sioned officers, musicians, and privates, and  
expenses of recruiting, eight thousand dollars;

For medicines, hospital stores, surgical in-  
struments and pay of matron and hospital stew-

ards, four thousand one hundred and forty dol-  
lars;

For military stores, pay of armorers, keep-  
ing arms in repair, accoutrements and ammu-  
nition stores, and flags, drums and fifes,  
two thousand three hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of said corps, viz:  
for freight, carriage, toll, wharfage, and cartage  
for per diem allowance for attending courts-  
martial and courts of inquiry, compensation to  
judges-advocate, house-rent where there are  
no public quarters assigned, per diem allow-  
ance to enlisted men on constant labor, expen-  
ses of burying deceased marines, printing,  
stationary, forage, postage on public letters,  
expenses in pursuing bandits and oil, straw  
barrack furniture, bed socks, spades, axes,  
shovels, picks, carpenter's tools, and for the  
purchase of horses of the messenger and keep-  
ing the same, seventeen thousand nine hun-  
dred and eighty dollars;

For coppering the roof of the hospital build-  
ing at New York and for other necessary ex-  
penses upon the same, and its dependencies,  
nine thousand five hundred dollars;

For necessary repairs of the hospital build-  
ing at Norfolk, and its dependencies, three  
thousand five hundred dollars;

For furnishing hospital number three, at  
Pensacola, and for building a stable, and other  
necessary appendages, an ice current re-  
pairs on the other buildings, seven thousand  
dollars;

For the necessary repairs to the asylum at  
Philadelphia, and its dependencies, four thou-  
sand two hundred and fifty dollars;

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in  
addition to the sum of three hundred and thirty  
thousand dollars, which was placed subject  
to the disposition of the Navy Department by  
the second section of the act of Congress mak-  
ing appropriations for the naval service for  
the year one thousand eight hundred and  
thirty-nine, the further sum of three hundred  
and forty thousand dollars of the amount hereto-  
fore appropriated for the gradual improve-  
ment of the navy, is hereby directed to be placed  
subject to the disposition of the department  
aforesaid, for the purpose of completing the  
two steam-vessels which have been commenced,  
in case that amount can be diverted from  
appropriation without impairing the ability of  
the Navy Department to make payments un-  
der existing contracts prior to the fourth day  
of March, eighteen hundred and forty-one,  
if that cannot be done consistently with the  
rights of contractors and the public interests,  
then so much of the said sum of three hundred  
and forty thousand dollars as can be so diverted  
to this object, from the appropriation referred  
to, shall be subject to the disposition of the  
Secretary of the Navy for this purpose, and the  
said sum of three hundred and forty thousand  
dollars, to be expended in the manner in this  
section prescribed, shall be in addition to any  
materials now on hand applicable to the con-  
struction of the said steam vessels of war.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the  
appropriations heretofore made for building,  
replacing, purchasing, or repairing vessels of  
war, or other vessels, for the use of the navy,  
or for the purchase of timber, ordnance, or any  
other articles for building, arming, equipping,  
or repairing vessels of the navy, or for the  
repairs of vessels in ordinary, or repair, wear  
and tear of vessels in commission, together  
with any materials which have been, or may be  
collected under any of the said appropri-  
ations, be, and the same are hereby, transferred  
to one head of appropriation, to be called "the  
appropriations for the increase, repair, arma-  
ment and equipment of the navy, and wear  
and tear of vessels in commission;" and the  
amount of said appropriation and of such other  
as may be made hereafter for like purposes, and  
the materials which have been, or may be ex-  
pended and used by the Secretary of the Navy,  
in building, replacing, arming, equipping, re-  
pairing, and employing any vessels which Con-  
gress may have authorized, or may hereafter  
authorize to be built, rebuilt, purchased, or re-  
placed, in such manner as the interest or necessities  
of the service may require.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it  
shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy  
to cause to be laid before Congress, annually,  
as soon after the beginning of each year as  
practicable, a statement of the amounts expen-  
ded during the preceding fiscal year for wages  
of mechanics and laborers employed in build-  
ing, repairing, or equipping vessels of the na-  
vy, or in receiving and securing stores and  
materials for these purposes; and for the pur-  
chase of materials and stores for the same pur-  
poses; a statement of the cost or estimated val-  
ue of the stores on hand, under this appropriation,  
in the navy yards at the commencement of  
the next preceding fiscal year; the cost, or  
estimated value, of articles received and ex-  
pended during the year; and the cost, or es-  
timated value, of the articles belonging to this  
appropriation which may be on hand in the  
navy yards at the close of the next preceding  
fiscal year.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That  
whenever in the opinion of the Navy it shall  
be conducive to the public interest to use any  
article of provisions, materials, or other stores,  
for a different appropriation from that under  
which they may have been purchased, for the  
naval service, it shall be lawful for him to  
authorize such use, and it shall be his duty to  
certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, the  
value of cost of the articles thus used; and the  
Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized  
and required to cause the proper officers of the  
Treasury to transfer the amount of such cost  
or value upon the books of the Treasury, from  
the appropriation for which the articles may  
have been used, to the appropriation from  
which they may have been or may be taken,  
so that the actual expenditure under each may  
be accurately shown.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the  
following sum, being the unexpended balance  
of a former appropriation which has been car-  
ried to the credit of the surplus fund, be and  
the same is hereby reappropriated, viz:

For distribution as prize money among the  
officers and crew of the private armed brig  
General Armstrong, per act of March 3, 1861,  
eighteen hundred and thirty-four; two thou-  
sand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars and  
cents.

And be it further enacted, That the sum  
appropriated, from any money in the Treasury,  
not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase  
of the coast fort at Cape Charles, Virginia,  
at the mouth of the Mississippi river, for the  
ascertainment of the naval station which shall  
best subserve the protection of the commerce  
of the Gulf of Mexico, the sum of ten thousand  
dollars, to be expended under the

direction of the Commissioners of the  
Board.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That  
whenever the President of the United States  
shall have authorized the transfer of any mo-  
ney from any head of the naval appropriation  
to other heads of naval appropriations as au-  
thorized by the act of Congress approved thir-  
teenth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four,  
it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the  
Treasury, immediately after the naval appro-  
priations for the year shall have been made, to  
cause all such transfers to be repaid, by re-  
transfers on the books of the Treasury, so as to  
preserve for each appropriation the amount  
which were granted by Congress.  
Approved, July 20th, 1840.

[PUBLIC—No. 27.]

AN ACT to provide for the expenses of mak-  
ing an exploration and survey of that part  
of the Northeastern boundary line of the U.  
States which separates the States of Maine  
and New Hampshire from the British Pro-  
vinces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-  
five thousand dollars, be, and the same is  
hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any mo-  
ney in the Treasury not otherwise appropri-  
ated, to enable the President of the United  
States to cause to be made an exploration and  
survey of that part of the Northeastern bound-  
ary line of the United States (and the adjacent  
country) which separates the States of Maine  
and New Hampshire from the British Pro-  
vince.

R. M. T. HUNTER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
R. M. JOHNSON  
Vice President of the United States.  
Approved July 20th, 1840.  
M. VAN BUREN

POETRY.

The following handsome tribute to Col.  
Johnson is taken from "The North Carolina  
Standard." The author deserves to be known.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Air—"Star Spangled Banner."

Oh, say who is he, through the forest so dark,  
With his warrior's legion advancing to battle  
Where the yell of the savage re-echoes—and  
hark!

Where the death dealing strokes of their rifle  
balls rattle,  
What is it they fear?—'tis the name that they  
hear,  
With the cry of revenge for the blood of the  
dear;

'Tis the name of our JOHNSON—oh, long  
will it flame  
In letters of light on the banner of fame!

How piercing the shriek, uttered thrillingly  
wild,  
From the heart of the mother, in agony  
swelling,  
As she mourns the sad fate of her innocent  
child,  
Torn from her, while blazing her desolate  
dwelling!

Who soothes her alarms and her wretchedness  
calms,  
And restores, gaily smiling, her babe to her  
arms!

It is our brave JOHNSON—oh, long will his  
name  
Float in letters of light on the banner of fame!

Rouse! rouse! to the battle! remember your  
sins;  
Their fate is immortal—and how they have  
gained it!

They fought for their rights, and their own  
household fires,  
And the blood of a fallen foe never has stain-  
ed it!

Let our enemies, feel at our charge as they feel  
That the vanquished are safe from American  
steel!

Who spoke that our JOHNSON—oh long  
may his name  
Float in letters of light on the banner of fame!

The war cry is hushed, and the struggle is  
o'er!  
No longer in strife are bayonets gleaming—  
For gallantly far, on the sea and the shore,  
Is the Star Spangled Banner in victory  
streaming,  
He has fulfilled his vow, he has wounds bleed-  
ing now.

And still green are the laurels that circle his  
brow!

Then huzza for our JOHNSON—oh, long  
may his name  
Float in letters of light on the banner of fame!

Col Johnson received a wound during the  
last war which as yet has never been healed,  
but still bleeds.

CHANGE INDEED!

For the benefit of those who read Duff  
Green's "Pilot," we publish the following ex-  
tract from the United States Telegraph, of  
18th April, 1829. The Telegraph was then  
edited by Duff Green, the present editor of the  
Pilot:

"General Harrison.—The Richmond Whig  
assails the President with great force, for the  
recall of General Harrison, and laments over  
the expenses of the mission to Colombia, in a  
manner that justifies a belief, that Mr. Pleas-  
ants considers the salaries attached to offices,  
of more importance to the Government than  
the faithful discharge of her public duties.

"It is useless for the Whig to speak of Gen-  
eral Harrison and his services. We believe  
we speak truly when we say, that he has cost  
the nation more blood and treasure than any other  
individual living. We refer to the transactions  
on the North Western frontier. All who  
know General Harrison intimately, must be  
fully sensible that he is unfit to be the repre-  
sentative of this Government under any ad-  
ministration; and those who knew the com-  
manding influence exercised over him by Mr.  
Clay, must admit that he is not such a man as  
this Administration ought to select, for the deli-  
cate negotiations with which our Minister to  
Colombia is charged. The true question,  
therefore, is not what sum has the mission to  
Colombia cost us, but it is, was General Har-  
rison the person selected by the coalition, the  
proper representative of the present adminis-  
tration? If this proposition be answered in the  
affirmative, it will appear that the \$19,000

which the Whig and other coalition prints so  
complacently are properly chargeable to the  
administration. (Mr. Adams.)"  
The Whig, who was the appointed  
of Gen. Harrison, as Commander of the  
of Gen. Maroon, was appointed?  
Clay—and as we learn from a letter of a  
of the gentleman which we have just  
upon the ground of inferior qualification,  
yet not fifteen years after, he is thought  
to hold the highest Executive office in the  
of the country. Wonders will never cease. The  
of the party, when assisted by the aspirations  
of ambition, will never fail to produce the most  
of ordinary acts of inconsistency and folly.  
—Richmond Enquirer.

WALLACE AND THE PIRATE.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

During the brief career of the celebrated  
William Wallace, and when his arms  
for a time expelled the English inva-  
sion from his native country, he is said to  
have taken a voyage to France with a small  
of trusty friends, to try what his pre-  
sences for he was respected through all the  
of the French monarch to send a body of  
of military forces, or other assistance, to aid  
the Scots in regaining their independence.  
The Scottish champion was on board a  
small vessel, and sailed for the port of  
Dunpey, when a sail appeared in the dis-  
tance, which the mariners regarded with  
doubt and apprehension, and at last with  
confusion and dismay. Wallace demanded  
to know what was the cause of their alarm.  
The captain of the ship informed him that  
the small ship which was bearing down,  
for the purpose of boarding that which he com-  
manded, was the ship of a celebrated rover,  
equally famed for his courage, strength of  
body, and successful piracies.

He was commanded by a man of the name  
of Thomas de Longueville, a Frenchman by  
birth, but by practice one of those pirates  
who call themselves friends to the sea and  
enemies to all who sail upon that element.  
He attacked and plundered vessels of all  
nations, like one of the ancient North sea  
kings, as they were termed, whose domi-  
nion was upon the mountain waves. The  
rover added that no vessel could escape  
the rover by night, so swift was the barque  
that he commanded; and that no crew, how-  
ever hardy, could hope to resist him when,  
as was his usual mode of combat, he saw  
himself on board at the head of his fellows.  
Wallace smiled sternly while the master  
of the ship, with alarm in his countenance

certainly of their being captured by the  
Red Rover, a name given to De Longue-  
ville, because he usually displayed the blood-  
red flag, which he had now hoisted.  
"I will clear the narrow seas of this ro-  
ver," said Wallace.

Then calling together some ten or twelve  
of his followers, Boyd, Keirle, Seton, and  
others, to whom the dust of the most des-  
perate battle was as the breath of life, he  
commanded them to arm themselves, and  
lie flat on the deck, so as to be out of sight.  
He ordered the mariners below, except such  
as were absolutely necessary to manage the  
vessel, and he gave the master instructions,  
upon pain of death, so to steer as that,  
while the vessel had the appearance of at-  
tempting to fly, he should in fact permit  
the rover to come up with them and do his  
worst. Wallace himself then laid down on  
the deck, that nothing might be seen which  
could intimate any purpose of resistance.  
In a quarter of an hour De Longueville's  
vessel ran on board that of the Champion,  
and the Red Rover casting out grappling  
irons to make sure of his prize, jumped on  
the deck in complete armor, followed by  
his men, who gave a terrible shout, as if  
the victory had been already secured. But  
the armed Scots started up at once, and the  
Rover found himself unexpectedly engaged  
with men accustomed to consider victory  
as secure when they were only opposed as  
one to two or three.

Wallace himself rushed on the pirate cap-  
tain, and a dreadful strife began betwixt  
them with such fury, that the others sus-  
pended their own battle to look on, and  
seemed by common consent to confer the  
issue of the strife to the fate of the combat  
between the two chiefs. The pirate fought  
as well as man could do. But Wallace's  
strength was beyond that of ordinary mor-  
tals. He dashed the sword from the Ro-  
ver's hand, and placing him in such peril,  
that to avoid being outdone, he was fain to  
close with the Scottish champion, in hopes  
of overpowering him in the grapple. In this  
he was also foiled. They fell on the deck  
in each other's arms, but the Frenchman  
fell underneath, and Wallace, fixing his  
grasp on his gorget, compressed it so close-  
ly, notwithstanding it was made of the firm-  
est steel, that the blood gushed from his  
eyes and mouth, and he was only able to  
ask for quarter by signs. His men threw  
down their arms when they saw their leader  
so severely handled. The victor grant-  
ed them all their lives, but took possession  
of their vessel, and detained them as pris-  
oners.

When he came in sight of the French  
harbor, Wallace alarmed the place by dis-  
playing the Rover's colors, as if De Lon-  
gueville was coming to pillage the town.  
The bells were rung backward, horns were  
blown, and the citizens were hurrying to  
arms when the scene changed. The Scot-  
tish Lion on his shield of gold was raised  
above the piratical flag, and announced that  
the Champion of Scotland was approaching  
with his prey in his clutch. He landed  
with his prisoner, and carried him to the  
court of France, where, at Wallace's re-  
quest, the robberies which the pirate had

committed were forgiven him; and the King  
even conferred the honor of knighthood on  
Sir Thomas De Longueville, and offered to  
take him into his service. But the Rover  
triumphed. Both as a citizen and a public  
he had contracted such a friendship for his  
victor, that he insisted on uniting his for-  
tunes with those of Wallace, with whom he  
returned to Scotland, and fought by his side  
in many a bloody battle, where the pro-  
cess of Sir Thomas de Longueville was re-  
garded as inferior to that of none save his  
heroic conqueror. His fate was also more  
fortunate than that of his patron.

Being distinguished by his beauty, as well  
as by the strength of his person, he render-  
ed himself so acceptable to a young lady,  
heiress to the ancient family of the Char-  
teris, that she chose him for a husband, he-  
stowing on him, with her hand the domains  
annexed to it. Their descendants took the  
name of Charteris as connecting themselves  
with their maternal ancestors, the ancient  
proprietors of the property, though the  
name of Thomas de Longueville was equal-  
ly honored among them; and the large two  
handed sword with which he moved the  
ranks of war is still preserved among the  
family monuments. Another account is that  
the family name of De Longueville was  
Charteris. The estate was afterward passed  
to a family of Blair, and is now the  
property of Lord Grey.

From Niles' Register of 1814—Supplement  
to Vol. VII—page 23.

COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

In the progress of the present war, the  
brilliant exploits of the naval heroes of in-  
dependent America have claimed for them a  
distinguished and merited notice. Those  
of them who, covered with glory, have de-  
scended to the tomb, and those who live to  
receive the applause and honor of their coun-  
try, have employed alike the pen of the bi-  
ographer, the eloquence of the orator, and  
the genius of the poet. It is the glory of  
our nation that instances of rival merit are  
not wanting in the military service. All the  
virtues which constitute the hero and the  
patriot have been there displayed with con-  
spicuous lustre.

Why literary notice has not been extend-  
ed to the later in an equal degree we shall  
not now enquire; not however, because we  
think the reason of difficult discovery.—  
While a Pike, a Covington, and Backus,  
whose names bloom around their names

Croghan, and a host of compeers, who live  
to receive the grateful plaudits of their  
country, put in their strong claims for no-  
tice, our present object is to render an act  
of justice to a citizen, whom his country  
may well consider as eminent in the camp  
and in the cabinet. That citizen, is Col.  
Johnson, of Kentucky.

Col. Johnson's father was one of the ear-  
liest settlers of that respectable State, who  
with no other resources than a daring spir-  
it and an independent mind, associated with  
a band of heroes to cultivate a luxuriant  
wilderness, and conquer its ferocious and  
hostile inhabitants. Col. Johnson was a-  
mong the first born white natives of this fa-  
vored and fertile region. His infancy was  
reared in the cradle of alarm and the ex-  
tremest danger, and his breast had learned  
to glow with the fire of heroism ere yet his  
years had ranked him a man; and nothing  
but opportunity was wanting to demonstrate  
his devotion to his country. The father  
having to struggle with narrow means to  
rear and educate a numerous family, could  
form no other prospect for his son than that  
of fitting him to win his way by toilsome  
and persevering industry. At the green  
age of sixteen, Colonel Johnson's active  
and aspiring mind began to form other  
schemes more suited to give it scope and  
usefulness. He now parted with his father,  
almost against his will, entirely against his  
wishes, and by alternate attention to busi-  
ness and study, qualified himself for the bar.  
In the mean time the independent and stea-  
dy principles and zeal for the public good,  
which shone forth in the opening mind of  
young Johnson lay not unnoticed by his  
fellow citizens. Even before he arrived at  
maturity age, their free unbiased suffrages  
placed him in the Legislature of his native  
State, the first native born Kentuckian who  
had received that honor. On this theatre  
a new scene presented itself. Here he had  
to try his untried wings as a public deba-  
tor, among a group of associates honorably  
distinguished for learning, experience and  
talents. Though, as a speaker, Col. John-  
son does not possess all the qualifications  
which form the accomplished orator, yet  
when his feelings, which have great suscep-  
tibility, are awakened, and his heart is en-  
gaged, he displays an animation and a force  
which will at all times command attention,  
and often leaves a deep impression. In the  
State Legislature he acquired the esteem of  
many of his associates, and the respect of  
all. By his uprightness and activity he ex-  
cited the best hopes of his constituents, and  
at the same time secured their confidence.  
Before his years made him eligible, he was  
chosen by them to Congress. Entered on  
this new field, he found the foreground of  
opposition in the possession of men who  
joined to respectable talents great garrulous  
powers and considerable experience. He  
took his station in the majority, among able  
co-operators with a fearless though modest  
spirit, and though in the arduous of inter-  
party debates his generous indignation  
was often aroused; he was never found for-  
getful of that respect due to others and him-  
self. The firm tone of mind and increasing  
reputation of Mr. Johnson procured for him,

what unfortunately, but too often follows—  
envy, malice and party rancor assailed him  
at home. But there was the good man's  
take him into his service. But the Rover  
had contracted such a friendship for his  
victor, that he insisted on uniting his for-  
tunes with those of Wallace, with whom he  
returned to Scotland, and fought by his side  
in many a bloody battle, where the pro-  
cess of Sir Thomas de Longueville was re-  
garded as inferior to that of none save his  
heroic conqueror. His fate was also more  
fortunate than that of his patron.

At the commencement of the 12th Con-  
gress, when the dispute between this coun-  
try and Britain had become incurable by any  
remedy but war, Colonel Johnson was  
among those who in argument assumed the  
responsibility of declaring for it with alac-  
rity.

In the autumn of the year 1812, after Hull's  
shameful and traitorous sacrifice of his ar-  
my, Col. Johnson led a company of Ken-  
tucky volunteers, under the command  
of General Harrison, to the relief of Fort  
Wayne. The foe having retired at the  
close of that campaign, the Colonel repair-  
ed to his seat in Congress, where he be-  
stowed his unremitting attention to the sub-  
jects that came under deliberation, particu-  
larly on questions connected with the pro-  
secution of the war, and on the celebrated  
question of remitting the merchant's bonds.  
Amidst these pursuits he found time, how-  
ever to add to his stock of military infor-  
mation. Before he left the seat of Govern-  
ment he arranged with the Secretary of War  
the plan of raising a thousand mounted  
volunteers to join the north-western army,  
and carried away his commission in his  
pocket. On opening his rendezvous he had  
the gratification to realize his expectation  
in rallying his fellow citizens around their  
country's standard. In the meantime he  
had been re-elected to Congress, and his  
session was about to open for the impor-  
tant purpose of laying taxes. His warmest  
friends, seemed inclined to think that he  
was bound to take his seat and give his op-  
inion.

He at the same moment was about to en-  
gage in a dangerous service, in a subordi-  
nate command, which might subject him to  
a disagreeable responsibility and merit  
for a long time, promised few laurels. This  
time, however, was wisely employed in  
disciplining his corps, the important advan-  
tage of which was most happily illustrat-  
ed in the battle of the Thames. The official  
letter of General Harrison to the Sec-  
retary of War has made known how hon-  
orable a part this regiment has sustained in  
that conflict. The regulars of the enemy  
were vanquished at a single, though a de-  
perate and hazardous charge. When the  
routed line of their savage allies was a-  
bout to rally for a new conflict by their  
leader, Tecumseh, Col. Johnson, seeing the  
necessity of a bold and instant onset, re-  
paired to the spot where this force was as-  
sembling with a daring band of followers.  
Advancing, they received a most destruc-  
tive fire among them, which deprived Col.  
Johnson of his friend, the intrepid Col.  
Wheatly, who fell by his side. After the  
fire, but one man remained on horseback  
near the Colonel. This man escaped this  
imminent exposure unhurt. The Colonel  
himself was pierced with four bullets. At  
this instant he saw the savage chief (Tecum-  
seh as since appears) present his rifle at  
his breast at no more than twelve yards  
distance. With a resolution rare in so great  
a peril, he faced his horse upon him and  
received the ball, by this change of posture,  
in his left hand. The savage drew his tom-  
hawk, and the colonel attempted to spur his  
horse to meet him. He wore a spur only  
on his left foot, and having received three  
gunshot wounds on his side, he was unable  
to use it. His horse, too, pierced with  
many wounds, advanced slowly upon his ad-  
versary. In these moments of danger, he  
with heroic presence of mind, preserved  
his right arm from exposure, by keeping it  
close to his side. In that hand he carried  
a well charged pistol. The eyes of his an-  
tagonist were fixed upon him with the ter-  
rest intent; and his hand in the act to throw  
his deadly weapon at five yards distance.  
For a moment the savage shrunk with ter-  
ror at this unexpected danger, and that mo-  
ment the Colonel lodged his contents in his  
bosom. He fell, and his warriors gave up  
the contest instantly. Col. Johnson now  
retired to his line; for, in this moment of  
peril, he had been in advance, with the loss  
of blood, which, streamed from five wounds.  
The horse he rode, expired, pierced with  
fifteen bullets and his coat was literally  
torn to tatters by the balls of the enemy.

During the return of the army the Col.  
was exposed to an inclement and stormy  
sky, in an open boat for four days, descend-  
ing to Portage in the State of Ohio. His  
uncomfortable situation and the torture ar-  
ising from his inflamed wounds was such  
as to put a hero's soul to trial. On land-  
ing, however, painful as his case was, he







Fort Meigs, and in the streets of Cincinnati, admitted that he had signed, and said that he would do it again, if necessary!!! The British whig says that it will have no such operation, and that it is only a law bearing upon Criminals. We refer such men, and the whole world, to the remarks of Governor Lucas, which we publish every week, made in the Senate of Ohio against the Bill, which Harrison advocated. They were words spoken in debate, before the famous law—and we are proud to say it—fortunately for Ohio, was defeated by the democrats in the Senate. Governor Lucas regarded it then, as we regard it now! He was not mistaken, for he was on the spot, and was not the man to say that against a measure which he could not say in all candor and reason. His argument was unanswerable then. The British whig cannot perfect it now. We appeal now to your feelings as a man and an American. We appeal to your principles. Can you vote for the man who signed and voted for this infamous law?—A law by which the liberty of the poor men was abridged because he was not able to pay the costs of a trifling suit—a law by which the rich villain might do his evil deeds and never be punished therefor while he had the money to pay the fines. No American can vote for a man who gave force to such a law, and claims to be free.

**FATAL STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.**—On Tuesday last, the steamboat Erie, on the Detroit river, burst her boilers, killing six persons dangerously, and a number more badly. One of them, named Loney, died, and another not likely to live. Mr. Baily, sheriff of the Western district of Upper Canada, was sitting on the promenade deck in conversation with his niece, "My God, Eliza, we are lost," attempted to throw her overboard. A person near caught her by the arm, and Baily, in the ecstasy of his fear, jumped overboard himself, and sunk before assistance could be rendered him.—Balt. Sun.

#### BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

**GRAIN.**—WHEAT.—The market does not appear to have been affected by the late English news—except in maintaining prices, which were already high enough, and which would probably have receded but for the news. Prices, therefore, have been steady throughout the week, the sales of new Md. red ranging from 100 to 112 cents for fair to strictly prime parcels, and of fair to good new Md. white at 110-115 cents. An occasional lot of strictly prime white suitable for family flour, has been taken at 120 cents. We may here remark that parcels of inferior Md. wheat, sent to market badly cleaned, are very difficult of sale at any price, and in not a few cases this week could not be sold at all.

To-day the rates noted above continue to prevail, although the market is hardly as brisk. CORN.—White has been pretty uniform throughout the week, at 45-49 cents, and we quote these rates to-day. We quote yellow to-day at 50-51 cents.

#### MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Houston, Mr. Charles Akers, to Miss Ruth Ann Walker, all of this county.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Harshbarger, Mr. George D. Allen, to Miss Hannah S. Gibbs, formerly of this town.

#### DEATHS.

On Wednesday morning the 12th inst. at his late residence, in Dover Street, Easton, John Goldsborough, Esq., Counselor at Law, and Cashier of the Farmers' Bank, in the 73d year of his age.

**COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.**—Persons having claims against Talbot county are hereby notified to present the same on or before Tuesday the 1st day of September next, or they will not be levied.

Contracts entered into between the Trustees of the several primary schools and the Teachers, must be handled in, and also an estimate of the sums necessary to purchase fuel, stationery &c. for each school district.

By order of the Commissioners,  
GEO. W. SHERWOOD, Clk.  
aug 18 3w

#### 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.  
Baltimore, August 18th 1840.—3w

#### 150 DOLLARS REWARD.

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber on Saturday night last, 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.

#### Ranaway,

**FROM** the subscriber on Saturday night last, 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.**—An apprentice to learn the Tailoring Business.  
J. SATTERFIELD.  
June 9



#### NOTICE.

The Democratic Republican voters of Talbot county will meet at the Court House in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 1st day of September next, for the purpose of nominating three Delegates for the General Assembly, and two County Commissioners for the Trappe and St. Michaels Districts. The meeting will organize at 12 o'clock precisely. Several of the Electoral candidates are expected to be present at the time.

By order of the  
Central Committee.  
August 18, 1840.

#### Democratic Republican Meeting FOR QUEEN ANNES COUNTY.

A general meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Queen Annes county will be held on Saturday the 29th of August next, at HARRIS' SHOP, on the public road leading from Centerville to Church Hill, and about equidistant from those places. The meeting will be organized about 10 o'clock A. M. and a dinner will be provided on the occasion. The Democratic Electoral candidates are expected to be present, & several gentlemen of distinction are expected to address the meeting. The friends of the Administration in this and the adjoining counties, and all who are willing to support the truth, are respectfully invited to attend.

Committee of Arrangements.  
P. S.—A gentleman near the place of meeting will provide a pound for the accommodation of horses.

#### MR. & MRS. STREETER'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Saratoga, near Courtland Street, Baltimore.

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

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

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

**THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.**—French is at present regarded as an essential branch of a scientific and polite education, receives particular attention in this Institution. In the seminaries, the lessons are limited to three times a week; but in this, the French is the daily and special studies of the pupils. "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. McConkey, Esq.  
aug 18 1840. 6w.

#### 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 extensive retail in the city of New Orleans; and 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

#### INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In pursuance of an order of Wm. Arrington Esq., one of the Judges of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County Md. I do hereby give notice to all my creditors that the first of November term next of Talbot County Court, is the time appointed for me to appear before the Judges of said county court to answer such interrogatories as may be filed against me. The same time is fixed and appointed for my creditors to appear and show cause if any they have why I should not have the benefit of the Insolvency laws of this State, and the several supplements thereto.

ALEXANDER TODD.  
August 11—3w

#### Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

Authority derived from the Hon. Judges of Talbot county Court, as a court of record, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, will sell to the highest bidder, the following parcels of land, composed of the estate of which James Lloyd, deceased, was a parcel of land, composed of the land called "Lamona," part of the land called "Buckland," and part of the land called "Murray," situated on the public road leading from Easton to Lloyd's Landing, by recent survey the quantity of

2 Acres, 3 R. & 21 P.

The improvements on this land are a well built House and a few out buildings, and a large portion of the land is covered with white and red oaks, &c. and convenient to the river, and is desired to be shipped to market.

Another tract of land called "St. Michaels," commonly known as Lloyd's Shop, containing by recent survey the quantity of

51 Acres, 1 R. & 23 P.

This farm is situated immediately on the River Choptank, and has attached to it 60 acres of prime marsh, which is used for grazing stock. There is also a large quantity of wood, and a large quantity of hay, and a large quantity of corn, and a large quantity of other crops, and a large quantity of other improvements.

6 Acres, 3 R. & 23 P.

This farm is immediately on the River Choptank, and has attached to it 60 acres of prime marsh, which is used for grazing stock. There is also a large quantity of wood, and a large quantity of hay, and a large quantity of corn, and a large quantity of other crops, and a large quantity of other improvements.

5 Acres, more or less.

The improvements on this farm are a well built House, Barn, Stables, &c. The land is well watered, and kind to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. There is also upon this farm a large quantity of excellent timber.

Another tract of land, composed of a tract of land called "Sutton's Grant," and a tract called "Reddy," and a tract called "White's Addition," and a tract called "White's Lot," and a tract called "White's Lot," situated on the main road leading from Easton to Cambridge Ferry, containing the quantity of

8 Acres and a half Acre

more or less. This farm produces wheat or corn well, and has a large quantity of wood, and a large quantity of hay, and a large quantity of corn, and a large quantity of other crops, and a large quantity of other improvements.

The above described farms are all tenanted by the purchaser or purchasers, and will be sold at the end of the present year, or at the end of the next year, or at the end of the third year, or at the end of the fourth year, or at the end of the fifth year, or at the end of the sixth year, or at the end of the seventh year, or at the end of the eighth year, or at the end of the ninth year, or at the end of the tenth year, or at the end of the eleventh year, or at the end of the twelfth year, or at the end of the thirteenth year, or at the end of the fourteenth year, or at the end of the fifteenth year, or at the end of the sixteenth year, or at the end of the seventeenth year, or at the end of the eighteenth year, or at the end of the nineteenth year, or at the end of the twentieth year, or at the end of the twenty-first year, or at the end of the twenty-second year, or at the end of the twenty-third year, or at the end of the twenty-fourth year, or at the end of the twenty-fifth year, 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**Dr. Hunt's Pills.**  
In the midst of a general and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. HUNT'S PILLS have the enviable distinction of universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised that has the full and unreserved testimony of eminent men in its favor; it not only cures all the diseases of the bowels, but it also gives full satisfaction to its purchaser. Dr. Hunt has the satisfaction of knowing that his Pills are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those who use them, whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities, in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Unavoidable, however, as this distinction is, it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It does not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all it promises. Dr. Hunt does not pretend, for instance, that his Pills will cure all diseases by merely purging the bowels; but he certainly does recommend them as the authority of daily proof for positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the stomach, the lungs, and the liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood made from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs, with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by a fright, grief, disquietment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce scirrhus, dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical, and a general relaxation of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness, and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines, by producing the same effects, will put this organ out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impair the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchiae, and down through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, consumption, with pulmonary suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? Intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered it away, or paralyzed it with distention, because unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No: these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their positive agent.

Dr. Hunt prescribes his beautifully efficacious PILLS, acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world—in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels.

These Pills are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them: Dyspepsia, in all its forms; bilious and liver affections, in every stage and degree; female sickness, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; fluor albus, fever and ague; incipient consumption or declines whether of the liver or lungs; head ache and giddiness; loss of appetite; nervous tremors; debility; or delirium tremens; spasmodic affections of all kinds; rheumatism, whether chronic or inflammatory; nervous and bilious fevers of every variety; scirrhus salt rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexion of the skin; restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint of cholera morbus, or diarrhoea in grown persons; worms and flatulency of the heart and head; changes of female constitution; and for impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex which have not been permanently relieved by any other medicines.

The purchaser should be careful to get them genuine at 100 Chatham-street, New York, or of the authorized agents, as all others are base and ignorant imitations. For further particulars, we respectfully invite the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

For Sale by T. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton, Md.

**TO FARMERS.**  
The subscriber is now manufacturing Wrighton's Patent Treating Machines with chain horse power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will not only save the labor of horses which often do so, but at the same time do as good work—this 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 put up and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for the above, before purchasing of the county.

The public's ob't. serv't,  
JAS. A. RIDGWAY.  
Royal Oak March 17 11

**WANTED.**—An apprentice to learn the Tailoring Business.  
June 9 J. SATTERFIELD.

**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 title. 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 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. 18, 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 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—11

**Blacksmithing.**  
The subscriber having commenced the business of blacksmithing in all its various branches, at the well known Cartwright 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. serv't,  
RICHARD P. SNEED.  
Easton, Feb. 11, 1840—11

**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 injure his business, and assures the public that he will give the notice himself, without troubling any one to do it for him.

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

The public's obedient servant,  
EPHRAIM McQUAY.  
May 28 11

**CLARK'S**  
OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE  
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts.  
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)  
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD  
Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!  
Dollars—millions of Dollars!  
NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be 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 Vender, 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.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.  
May 8 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 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, Roszell and Cheezum.

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

**PETER'S PILLS.**  
THESE PILLS are no longer among the 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 humanity. 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 the hundreds 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, Furunculæ, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach, and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulency, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Bloating or Salivæ, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic is required 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 & Southbury, Denton.  
Downs & Smith, Greensborough.  
Cannon & Voshell, Bridgeton.  
Emory & Hopper, Centerville.  
Russum & Notts, Lilliborough.  
July 21 1840.

**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 quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant 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 are recommended for persons who have been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, upon the use of an invigorating other medicine; and are 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, 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 the old age when it arrives will appear a blessing and not (as too many who have neglected their constitutions or had them injured by medicine 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, and thus the passage of the blood, through the body or the passage of the bowels, so that the body is kept in the same proportion by which means the blood 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 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, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulency of the Stomach, Hysterical Fits, Headache, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, the Douleur aux Cotes, 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 Flashes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremor, 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 constitution, as may enable them to withstand the shock. That medicine is Baron Von Hutscheler's Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of families, whether the studious 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 enliven 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 medicines.

Dr. William Evans's Medical Office, 100 Chatham street, New York where the Dr. may be consulted.

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**THE UNION TAVERN.**  
IN EASTON, MD.  
THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the commodious and well established tavern formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. B. Dowell, 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.

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.  
Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

**New Spring Goods.**  
WE have just received from the cities a heavy stock of new Spring Goods, selected with great care, and at unusually low prices, which we respectfully offer to the public on terms well suited to the present depressed condition of the market.

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, Brides, Collars, Martingales, Bridle-leathers, upper and under Leather—together with a general assortment of

**Boots & Shoes, HATS, CAPS, &c.**

**NOTION YARN.** No. 4 to 16, Wetherill's Philadelphia, White Lead & Putty, Linseed, Whale, and Sperm 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.

P. & F.

**Notice.**  
MECONNEKIN has associated himself with Mr. Valliant, recently from Baltimore, and has made arrangements to have the

**Neatest & Latest Fashions,**  
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June 2—11

**NOTICE.**—I warn the public from trusting any person on my account from this date without a written order from me.

July 4 EDWARD CARTY.

**BLANKS EVERY OF DESIRABLE**  
FOR SALE at this office.

**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 cents per bushel.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.  
Wye Landing, July 7



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

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

P. S. Five or six intelligent boys will be taken at the different branches of coach making if early application is made.

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

**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 troublesome & dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that the gums swell, the child is irritable, the secretion of 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.**  
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 month 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, has convinced every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and suffering. My infant while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was sickened 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, 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 acknowledgment 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. Sun.

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Wye Landing, April 7, 1840.

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**THE CAMOMILE PILLS.**  
HIGHLY IMPORTANT.  
Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, rheumatism, the summer complaint, colds, pain in the chest & sides, neuralgia, female weakness, all delicate and mercurial diseases, are successfully treated at Dr. EVAN'S Office, 100 Chatham-street, New York.

**DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S MEDICINES.**  
Are composed of vegetable substances, which exert specific action, upon the heart, 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 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 medicines after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the 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 medicine administered by ignorance,) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so compounded, 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 action of the bowels, so that the body is kept in the same proportion by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

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, nervous headache, neuralgia, green sickness, distention or flatulency of the stomach, hiccups, sea-sickness, nightmare, rheumatism, asthma, the Douleur aux Cotes, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of Dr. William Evans's Pills.

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**DR. GOODE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.**  
THESE PILLS are strongly recommended to the notice of ladies, as being an efficient remedy in removing those complaints peculiar to their sex, from want of exercise, or general Debility of the System, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menstrue; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the stomach and bowels, and promoting the regularity of the system.

These Pills have been the subject of much research, and have been found to be a most valuable remedy in all the above mentioned cases, and in many other cases of female weakness, and 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, nervous headache, neuralgia, green sickness, distention or flatulency of the stomach, hiccups, sea-sickness, nightmare, rheumatism, asthma, the Douleur aux Cotes, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of Dr. William Evans's Pills.

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test force at the least cost, and without danger.

To remedy the evils of the present system, it has been repeatedly proposed to reorganize the militia, in such manner as to reduce the number of men, who shall be fitted and always ready to perform the service contemplated by the Constitution, say from the number of two millions to two hundred thousand, and to pay the latter a reasonable compensation out of the National Treasury, in order to remunerate them for the increased burden thus imposed upon them. Several plans to effect this purpose, have, from time to time, been submitted to Congress, by successive Secretaries of War, commencing with Gen. Knox's in 1790, and ending with that of Mr. Poinsett in 1840. That Mr. Poinsett's is, in several respects, preferable to those which have preceded it, and is calculated to effect a more equitable disposition of the whole military force of the country than any heretofore presented, appears to have been the opinion of the committees of both Houses of Congress.

The grounds of this preference are fully set forth in the able reports made by their respective chairmen, at the last session, which have been published, and extensively circulated, and are stated as follows:

1st. It extends the pay, for the period occupied in training, to privates as well as to commissioned and non-commissioned officers, to whom it was limited in the plans of others. 2d. It introduces the principle of rotation, by which the period during which the citizens are engaged in training is diminished, and the instruction they receive more directly imparted to the mass, and the burdens as well as benefits, more equally distributed among the people. 3d. In excluding from enrollment all between 18 and 20 years of age, being the period of life in which young men are employed in finishing a trade, or studying the profession by which they hope to obtain a livelihood.

In these preferences I concur. In all other respects the different plans are understood to be substantially the same. They are so with regard to the authority of the officers over the privates, and the rules for the government of all when called out for drill.

They all propose that the rules should be those established for the government of the army. The existing law applies those rules to the militia, when called into the service of the United States, and has done so for many years past. Mr. Poinsett's plan does not add a single penalty or new provision. There certainly exists to some extent a prejudice in the public mind against the application of the same rigor in the discipline of citizen soldiers, who are only called out for short periods of service, as that which is applied by regulations to those who make arms a profession. It will be for Congress to decide, and by the opinions of experienced military men, whether the discipline of the militia, when called into the service of the United States, will admit of any relaxation.

It appears as yet to have thought that the militia, by which Congress should be armed, is to confer as much authority as is necessary to subordination and improvement, and to adapt the regulations as far as practicable to the character of the force, and the feelings and habits of our people. The different plans are also alike in requiring the militia to arm itself. It is true, Mr. Poinsett contemplates the establishment of depots of arms and ammunition at the expense of the Federal Government, near the places where the militia are to muster for training; but, like all his predecessors, he proposes to leave in force the present law, which makes it the duty of every enrolled citizen to be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements and ammunition, at his own expense. This law, it will be remembered, was passed under the administration of Gen. Washington, and was re-enacted under the administration of Mr. Jefferson. Regarded as an indication of the principles of our Government, which confides the protection of the liberties of the country and the maintenance of public order to the hands of the free citizens of the Republic, it was honorable to our legislation, and stands in beautiful contrast with the institutions of other countries, by which the people, so far from being compelled to have arms, are denied the right to possess them, and deprived of their use. But the utter inefficiency of this provision of the law, to induce the people to arm themselves properly has been fully demonstrated. It is vain to expect, says Governor Cass, in the report before cited, "that the whole adult male population of the country can, or will, furnish themselves with the articles required by law." Wherever a military pride is excited, as is the case with volunteer associations, the law is obeyed; but it cannot, it appears to me, be carried into execution with the mass of the militia, without a more rigorous exercise of authority on the part of the Government than is consistent with the spirit of our institutions.

Mr. Poinsett's plan proposed to establish depots of arms in the several States at the public expense, to be used when training, or in actual service, by the militia selected for duty; and as it was not contemplated to muster the rest of the militia for discipline, it will in my judgment be worthy of serious consideration, whether a repeal of the provision of the law which requires the militia to arm themselves at their own expense, leaving it to their option to be so provided or not; and the distribution of arms to the full extent that may be necessary to supply the militia when called into active service, ought not to constitute a part of any plan for the re-organization of the militia, by which a portion of them are to be instructed at the expense of the rest.

The inclination of my own mind would be decidedly in favor of such a course. The light in which the existing law, requiring all who are enrolled to arm themselves, is regarded, may be gathered from the fact, that men of good standing and supposed intelligence in the country, have either been so ignorant of its existence themselves, or have counted so large on the ignorance of their fellow citizens, as to charge Mr. Poinsett with an attempt to originate the mea-

sure, when in truth, he only transferred it to his plan from the statute book, where it had stood forty-seven years.

But, in my opinion, the difficulties which beset this subject lie deeper than this. You have seen that the committees of Congress have reported against a reorganization of the militia upon the principle of classification, and that they have been virtually sustained in their objections by their respective Houses. You have seen also, that plans embracing the same principle have been recommended in vain for the last half century by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson—men who have always commanded the respect of Congress, and whose measures seldom failed to receive its support. This may be in part accounted for by the just repugnance of the American people to a standing military force, which unavoidably extends itself to large and protracted encampments even of militia. But the principal difficulty has undoubtedly arisen out of the provisions of the Federal Constitution, relating to this subject. By that instrument, the power to train the militia is reserved to the States.

To reduce the number to be relied upon for active service by classification, might easily be done, because the right to organize is given to Congress by the Constitution—but the desired efficiency would not be secured unless that number were better trained; and to that end it is requisite that they should be kept together for longer periods of time than is now practised. To do this without manifest injustice, provisions must be made for their payment. Nor is it believed that they would in general be properly instructed and disciplined, unless they are called out and received into the service of the United States. If this can be constitutionally done, the payments may be made out of the National Treasury. But the Constitution authorizes the Federal Government to call the militia into service in only three enumerated cases, viz: to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. Not only is the authority to assemble them for training not granted to Congress, but it is expressly reserved to the States. If, therefore, the right to call out, or to receive the militia into the service of the United States for such a purpose, be assumed by the General Government, it can only be under the authority to provide for disciplining the militia; a construction which, to say the least of it, is extremely doubtful; for the same sentence of the Constitution which reserves to the States respectively the authority of training the militia, directs also that it should be done according to the discipline prescribed by Congress, thus excluding, as it would seem by necessary inference, the idea that its authors used the two terms in the same sense.

Mr. Poinsett seems to have been more sensibly impressed with this obstacle than his predecessors, and endeavors to overcome it by placing his chief reliance on volunteers, and where drafts are necessary, he proposes that they should be made by the States themselves. But can Congress constitutionally object to money for objects to which their authority does not extend?

A proposition was made several years since to meet the objection fully by amending the Constitution and giving Congress power to provide for training the militia concurrently with the States, and to subject them to the rules and regulations to which they are by law subjected when in the military service of the United States; and to provide for teaching in the primary schools and seminaries of learning throughout the Union, the system of discipline prescribed for the militia. This proposition does not appear to have found favor either with Congress or with the people.

It is but lately that my attention has been particularly drawn to this subject, and, as there is no doubt that the great men to whom I have alluded contemplated an organization of the militia, and provisions for its better instruction, embracing substantially the principles contained in Mr. Poinsett's plan, it becomes me, in the face of so much apparent authority, to hesitate before I pronounce definitely upon its constitutionality. I shall, I am confident, in the opinion of all candid minds, best perform my duty by refraining to do so, until it becomes necessary to act officially in the matter. In the mean time, I will content myself with saying, that the inclination of my mind is, that the desired measure cannot be safely accomplished, in the form proposed, under the Federal Constitution, as it stands.

Having thus given you the best opinions that I have been able to form of the important subjects to which you have called my attention, you will, I hope, allow me to notice briefly one or two collateral considerations.

Mr. Poinsett's uncontroverted account of the origin and progress of his plan is before you. He shows that it grew out of the request made of him by the Committee on the Militia of the House of Representatives, at the close of the session before the last, in contemplation of a possible collision between this country and Great Britain, and that it was matured and drawn forth under a call made upon him by the House at the last session. Some surprise has been expressed, and doubts appear even to be entertained of the correctness of his declaration, that the plan was not seen by me, or submitted to my consideration, before it was communicated to Congress. Those who take this view of the subject, entirely overlook the fact, that such is almost invariably the case on all similar occasions; and that in replying to calls made upon them by either branch of the Legislature, the heads of Departments act as for Congress, and not for the President; except only on occasions where his acts brought in question. The impracticability of pursuing a different course, if even it were otherwise desirable, will be appreciated, when it is considered how very numerous these calls have recently been, amounting as they have done to two hundred and twenty at a single session, independently of those made on the President himself, and

of letters from committees, requiring research, and the preparation of omnibus documents. Until as the amendments are thus shown to be, they have been presented. It has been compelled to see, not I should think without shame and mortification in the eyes of every ingenious mind, wherever the political preferences, the lines of the able citizens, that I had any message expressed my approval of a plan, which not only never had been submitted to me, but was not even named more than three months after the message was sent to Congress; and an attempt to the unfounded assumption of a declaration of a garbled extract from a document, with its true meaning fairly the suppression of a material part, was the avowed object of these arbitrary proceedings less remarkable in acts themselves, being nothing less than an attempt to fix upon me the design of establishing a standing army of two hundred thousand men, for political and personal purposes. If I had been charged with the design of establishing among the public expense, a menagerie of hundred thousand wild beasts, it did not have surprised me more, nor would my judgment have been one jot more posterior.

I am, fortunately gentlemen, over sensitive to attacks of this kind, and have, withal, an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the people, who renders them proof against all such attempts to deceive them. If I understand my feelings, my chief regret in witnessing degrading exhibitions, arises from consideration of the opinion, which foreigners, who have not the same reasons to regret our political institutions that we have, are likely to form of the character of our people, when they see that conspicuous among us can promise themselves any advantages, from attempts to delude their fellow-citizens, by means of such monstrous surdities. This regret is, however, unless materially diminished, by the conviction, that the people will in the sequel, as they have heretofore done, convince the world in this manner to operate upon their credulity of the folly of seeking to accomplish, in this country, political objects by such discreditable means.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
M. VAN BUREN.  
To Messrs. John B. Cary, A. G. Edgins, Thos. Jones, and G. A. Cary, of Elizabeth City county, Virginia.

Here is an article from a late number of the N. O. Picayune, on the subject of banking, which will make the traveler smile.

Two old friends, Sam Gambo, met last night at a common table. "But what could you light upon the subject, Sam?" "I was touched by George," said Sam Jones, "and you think of the bank swindle in general—don't you think he is subject to many 'buses and other' fringements upon de constitution generally?" "If he is Pete, dat's a fact. Among other things dat are de-mocratically wrong, dat's one ting dat appears to hab been overlooked from de first—an evil of de greatest magnitude."

"Wat's dat Sam?" said Pete, looking as wise as an owl. "Wy, youb often noticed, in course, dat in all de banking 'stitutions in dis place, dat one gemman takes all de money and never pays out de first red cent—dat's what I look at. Den agin, dat's another gemman always payin de money out and neber receives nuffin—not neber. New to pretend dat dat's de fair and 'gitimate way to carry on de business ob bankin to say dat dat's de way to regulate de exchanges, is wat any candid man, without 'stinction ob party, will never disagree to. Don't you tink so yourself?" "Well, I does horse! I don't see myself how dey can eber balance dare accounts, Sam?" "Dey never can. De thing is impossible. I doesn't pity de man wat takes in de money but when I see de man always payin out de sympathies of my breast fairly boils over, and I sometimes feel dat you and me, Pete, cannot be too thankful dat we is not in his place. Isn't it melancholly to tink ob?" "Orful," said Pete, and we came off.

A HARD GO FOR THE SWIGS.—At the democratic meeting in Wheeling on 27th ultimo, when Mr. Allen was speaking he remarked that while Col. Croghan was heroically defending Fort Stephenson against twenty superior numbers, Gen. Harrison was lying in safety and idleness eight miles distant. This gave great dissatisfaction to the Federal bullies and blackguards in attendance. Mr. A. was denounced as a liar and scoundrel and loud calls were made upon Col. Johnson to give his version of the transaction. The Col. stated that his friend Allen was indeed mistaken in what he had said; that instead of 8, Gen. Harrison was at least 12 miles from the scene of action!!! In fifteen minutes the whigs had every one sneaked off.

THE TIDE TURNING.—After the Opposition have created every possible embarrassment to defeat the Independent Treasury, cry out the Administration, and operate politically on the people by suffering, the tide has at last turned. The long resisted act has passed; and at once prices have risen instead of fallen, and trade has re-commenced, as foreigners can now have some confidence in the currency, and in the stability of business. In order that the public may see one of the recent changes, we copy the following extract from an Opposition organ: "The dry goods market having been quite exhausted from a long cessation of importations there have been considerable importations by the President steam-ship, the duties on which will help the Federal Treasury not a little." The steamship Acadia made her trip from Liverpool to Boston in twelve days and a half, being the shortest run ever made across the Atlantic.

## THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 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. KRY,	1st District.
CATHEL HUMPHREYS,	2d "
EDWARD LLOYD,	3d "
OTHO SCOTT,	4th "
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,	5th "
JAMES MURRAY,	6th "
WM. P. MAULSBY,	7th "
CHARLES MAGGILL,	8th "
WALTER MITCHELL,	9th "

Democracy of Talbot, remember that your County Meeting takes place on Tuesday next.

We have heretofore neglected to state that a new Post-office has been established at the Chapel in this county, under the name of Williamsburg, and Mr. H. D. Harwood appointed Postmaster.

The political discussion spoken of in our last paper was erroneously stated to take place on the 29th inst—it should have been the 5th of September next.

We are unavoidably compelled to defer several communications intended for today's Whig. They will appear in our next.

Our friend Wm. Mackey has been nominated for the following ticket:—

John Palmer—for House of Delegates, Thos. H. Ford, Edward Poca, and Mathias George.

A change indeed.—Judge Chambers said in a speech at Chestertown on the 19th of July, 1838, "I would not handle Duff Green's paper except with a pair of tongs." If his honor puts too much confidence in the Pilot of his party he may again loose his reckoning.

We have devoted our columns to-day to the publication of Mr. Van Buren's very able and satisfactory letter in reply to certain interrogatories propounded to him by citizens of Virginia. He has fearlessly spoken upon every subject upon which his opinion was asked, and his frankness of expression cannot do less than convince the most reckless of the opponents of his Administration that he is not afraid to avow himself openly at the call of his fellow-citizens. We ask for the letter a careful and attentive perusal. Let our friends store up the opinions expressed by Mr. Van Buren, and they will be armed at every point against the attacks of those who war upon the President in the vain hope that his defeat may enable them to enjoy the "spoils of office." In remarking upon this letter the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer says, "The last portion of the letter is perfectly new and satisfactory. Mr. Van Buren explicitly declares, that the bill was not submitted to him before it was transmitted to Congress—and he moreover expresses in relation to the arming and training of the militia, as every Republican would desire. He cruelly dissipates the humbugs of the Whigs on all these points; and this Whig standing army of 200,000 men will scarcely enter the field of electioneering again. We wonder very much whether General Harrison has answered the same interrogatories. But he declares he will not answer such interrogatories, whether put by friend or foe. The Little Magician has waved his wand, and dissipated also the panic humbugs which Mr. Clay attempted to raise out of this bill, in his speech at the last Hanover dinner. He need not be afraid if Mr. Van Buren be re-elected, that he will press the bill—because it appears to be no great favorite with him or any of his friends in Congress. Let the perturbed spirit of the Kentucky Orator, therefore, rest."

### ELECTION RETURNS.

Notwithstanding the bragging and boasting of the Whigs, the Democracy of the West have given a good account of themselves. Illinois and Missouri (judging from the returns already received) have routed Harrisonism from their borders. Alabama too, has nobly and triumphantly sustained her Democratic faith. The tide has turned and will resistlessly sweep on until November next, when the Whigs of the Union will find that they "are where they ever have been, and ever mean to be" most woefully in the rear.

### A REAL VICTORY IN ILLINOIS!

DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN 55 COUNTIES, 3,400!

From the Illinois State Register, Aug. 6th. "The Prairies on fire"—Federalism consumed in the flames—Hard Cider won't save it.

The people have spoken, and Democracy is triumphant. Sufficient returns have been received to render it certain that the Democratic party has decided majorities in both branches of the Legislature, and an immense majority in the popular vote. The noble south has come up in one broad phalanx. With the exception of Madison, we have swept the entire south, from the Sangamon to the mouth of the Ohio.

So far as heard from the Democracy have gained 14 members in the House and 11 senators, and a gain in the popular vote of 3,400. Never was a triumph more decisive; Illinois has done nobly, and the Democracy of the Prairie State have won for themselves perpetual gratitude. The gain in the Assembly insures a Democratic senators, and the gain in the popular vote insures the state for Van Buren and Johnson by more than 5000 majority.

MISSOURI.—The returns from this state indicate a clean sweep of Federal whigery.

The Democrats have, no doubt, carried both branches of the Legislature—their Governor and Congressmen. Reynolds, says the Missouri Argus, will have from 6 to 8,000 majority. We will have full returns in the course of a week or two.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.—Extra.

ALABAMA.—We have heard from all the counties of the state, except Blount, De Kalb, Cherokee, and Marshall, which will, without doubt, give us nine more votes, and increase the Democratic majority on joint ballot to 15. The Whigs have made a bold effort to carry the Legislature, but have failed in their object. Alabama, erect, with an increased popular

statements, our friends may rely on substantially correct.

NORTH CAROLINA.—So far as heard from, the Democrats have gained in members of the Legislature, and carried their Governor. In 1836 their gubernatorial candidate was elected by upwards of 4000 majority, and yet the State went for Van Buren at the Presidential election. That a majority of her voters will now prefer Van Buren to Harrison, we have little doubt.

INDIANA.—Returns from 75 counties, give Bigger 52,203 and Howard, 43,241, majority 9962—10 counties to hear from.

There are 85 counties in Indiana, which gave a majority of 8,803 for Harrison in the Presidential election of 1836, in a popular vote of 73,759.

VERMONT.—The election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, members of the State Legislature, and of Congress, takes place in the Green Mountain State on the 1st of September.

FOREIGN NEWS.—We give the following brief abstract of the news by the new steam ship President, which arrived at New York on Monday, bringing dates to the 1st instant. "The probability of a war between England and France occupies public attention and the press in both countries to the exclusion of every other subject.

So far as our limited time will allow us to glance at this deeply exciting news, it appears to have been agitated by an article on the affairs of the East, which was published as from a correspondent in the London Morning Post of the 14th ult. The statement alluded to is attributed to the pen of Lord Ellenborough. It states in substance, that the affairs of the East have undergone a most important change, have been hurried into a career, where the least untoward movement may produce results fatal to the equilibrium and harmony of the European powers. The accounts with regard to the crops are very conflicting. In some counties the prospect of abundant crops is good, in others extremely bad.—The weather has been extremely unsettled.

The Globe says.—We continue to give the statements of our provincial contemporaries on the state and prospects of the coming harvest, aware that local accounts, thus derived, are of more importance than any general description could be—on the whole, we do not see, as yet, any thing to make us dread for the crops generally.

The report of the British Commissioners who had been appointed to survey the disputed Boundary line, has been published. It lays claim to the whole of the disputed territory.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—Capture of the City.—An arrival at New Orleans on the 10th inst., from Matamoros, brought intelligence that Urrutia, the late Federalist leader, had escaped from prison on the 15th of July, routed the people and had attacked and captured the city of Mexico, and made Bustamante prisoner. The following day, the 16th Bustamante was set at liberty, and the Centralists were collecting their forces for a desperate resistance. A general battle it was expected, would decide which party was to remain master of the city. On the 23d ult Urrutia had still possession of the Palace.

THE MANY-HEADED WHEAT.—The many-headed wheat is an indigenous plant of California, 6 heads of which was produced by Major Spiering, from a man in the Oregon nation of Indians, who had been trading on the Pacific Ocean. The six heads produced six hundred grains; which were planted by Mr. Alpheus Baker, (Haverhill S. C.), the production of which was ten thousand heads. The ground on which the wheat grew was measured by an accurate surveyor—the heads counted—and one head shelled out, and the result of which was, that the wheat produced at the rate of two hundred and thirty bushels to the acre. It was planted about the last of January, and cut on the 20th of June. The land on which it grew was sandy, and was unassisted by manure.—Wilkes County (Geo.) News.

THE LAST OF THE FRIGATE CHESAPEAKE.—The timbers of the Frigate Chesapeake, taken in the last war by the British Frigate Shannon, have been recently used in the construction of a corn mill at a village near Portsmouth, Eng.—Philad. Ledger.

THE MERCHANTS BECOMING CONVICTED.—The Journal of Commerce says that "Mr. Bulfinch has caused the ruin of more business men than have been overthrown by all other causes for the last twenty years."

The New York Express says.—It is a most extraordinary fact, that within the last week completely purchased have been made of rye, to be shipped to the Mediterranean, supported for the Russians in the Black Sea. Last year at this time, there were large arrivals of rye from Odessa, in the Black Sea. So changeable is commerce.

The Florence Alabama Gazette of the 30th ult. says.—"It is rumored that a political fight took place a few days ago at Wetumpka, in which eleven persons were killed of Whigs and Democrats."

Boz's Madness.—The report of Boz's madness originated, it appears, in a pun. Dickens has a pun to which he pays such much attention. A friend, who had been visiting him while thus engaged, afterwards informed a mutual acquaintance that Boz was raving mad. The mutual friend understood it raving mad, and started off to communicate the legitimate intelligence to all his acquaintances. The report soon became general.

An Useful Invention.—It is said that a Yankee in the old Bay State, has invented a kind of musical clock, that he has attached to a cradle, in pivots. The pendulum rocks the cradle, and the musical department sings the baby to sleep. This cradle saving machine it is thought, will induce many very bachelors to forego their celibacy, and venture upon a series of connubialities.—New York Star.

VAN BUREN SIMILAR TO JEFFERSON.—The testimony of an opponent sometimes answers a good end. The following declaration is copied from the New York Commercial Advertiser—one of the leading whig organs of the country:

"To Mr. Jefferson's exertions do we owe the reign of JACKSON and VAN BUREN. He it was who, like Abraham, corrupted the people. He it was that sowed the wind that brought the whirlwind."

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—Saskatchewan white wheat this morning at 112 to 115; Red do. 110 to 112; Md. white wheat, 100 to 113; Red do. 103 to 110; Penn. Rye 65c; Wm. 4c, 55 to 60c Oats, Md. we quote at 26; Va. 24c. The news per the steamers President and Acadia, has had some effect upon the wheat market, lessening the price some cents per bushel. Corn, yellow is held at 51.52 cts., white do. 49.

DEATHS.

In this county, on Thursday the 13th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Ozon, in the 84th year of her age.

In Denton, Caroline county on Wednesday last, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Edward B. Hardcastle, Esq. of that place, a lady beloved by all who knew her.

Departed this life at the Trappe on the 11th inst. Mrs. Sarah Smith, wife of Capt. Daniel Smith, at an advanced age. She embraced religion at an early period, and died confident of enjoying the blessings which it promises.

Departed this life on Monday 10th July 1840 in Oxford neck after a lingering and painful disease which she bore with christian resignation Mrs. MARY DELANEY, in the 82d year of her age.

In speaking of this most amiable woman it may truly be said, that her life for fifty years past has been one of christian example. She joined the Methodist Church more than half a century ago, and has lived up to the christian faith from that time—she was kind and affectionate and charitable to all around her, never refusing aid to any who needed assistance when in her power to relieve them. She left a large circle of relations and friends to lament her loss, but they have strong consolation in the hope that she has escaped from a world of troubles to everlasting felicity.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—The trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Martin Goldsborough Esq. on Thursday the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.  
By order,  
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y  
aug 25, 1840.

DRIED PEACHES WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred bushels of pared peaches, for which the highest cash price will be paid.  
W. M. HOPKINS.  
Easton, Aug. 25—3w

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.—Patrons having claims against Talbot county are hereby notified to present the same on or before Tuesday the 1st day of September next, or they will not be levied.

Contracts entered into between the Trustees of the several primary schools and the Teachers, must be laid in, and also as estimates of the same necessary to purchase fuel, stationery &c. for each school district.  
By order of the Commissioners,  
A. W. SHERWOOD, Clk.  
aug 18, 3w

NOTICE.—I have seen the public from time to time any person on my account from this date without a written order from me.  
J. B. W. GARY.







## 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 Rain SHIRTING LINEN; 4-4 and 6-4 for button and pillow cases; 4-4 and 6-4 Sheet; Muslin, of Hamilton, Waltham, and other factories; superfine King of, Hamilton, Buff and New York Mills Long Cloth Shirts; Madras, 5 and 6-4 fine and extra Superfine CAMBRICKS—10, 12, 14 and 16 4 Marcellines Quills; do. imperi, plain and fig'd. Satin Vests; Fancy Spring and Summer Vests; of the latest and most fashionable styles; Super plan Summer Cloth; Extra patent finished crapes; Cashmere a new article; Gambrion and ribbed Six knit; Russia and three-quarter Diapers; Damask Napkins; Russia and Damask Table Linens; Mouseline de Laine; Challis and Sealed Lanes.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's best Paris made Gloves, extra fine; Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Superfine plain and ribbed black and white real English Silk Hosiery; heavy black and blue black Lingerie; girdles; grade rags; cotton Hosiery; silk thread and cotton Glove, &c.

**JOSHUA T. ROYSTON, Jr.**  
No. 47 Market St. six doors west of Gay St.  
June 23—1v (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 that 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 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, English Silk; black Bombazine; plain Buff and figured Valencia. Materials of every variety and pattern.

**ROUND JACKETS,**  
of super green linen, white Irish linen, and French linen.

**AN ASSORTMENT** of Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suppers, &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 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 and republican landmarks of our faith, with undeviating fidelity. No efforts will be spared in endeavoring to disabuse the public mind of the misapprehensions of our political opponents, and in presenting the calm, rational judgments 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 reelection 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 this paper. Our democratic friends are earnestly requested to use their exertions in procuring subscribers, which they will place 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

**FOR SALE.**—A Island 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 chains, 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 5 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 Hopkins, stating the number, age &c. and term of service, will be accommodated. The terms for emigration will be moderate.

**JOSEPH STERNASSER,**  
Wye Mills, mch 10—(3-5)

**WANTED.**—An apprentice to learn the Tailoring Business.

**J. SATTERFIELD,**  
June 9

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of BOTH SEXES that are Staves 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 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 SLATTER.**  
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840. 11

## 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 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—11

## Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the well known stand adjoining the Cartwright 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—11

## Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that 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 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 11

## CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE  
N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert 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 personal application; and the result given (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.

## 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 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 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, which orders shall be punctually attended to.

Reference.—Messrs. Lovelady Russell and Cheezum.  
The public's ob't. servant,  
**JOHN K. WOOD.**

## LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscribers 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

## 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, 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 other parts 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 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 intensity 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, Flour Aloes, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Haemorrhoids, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Fluctuation of Humors, Faintings, Hysterics, Headache, Rheumatism, 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, Lining Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness of Vision, Flashes of Light, Noise in the inside, alternate Flashes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, 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 constitution, as may enable them to withstand the shock. That medicine is Baron Von Hutchele'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 improve the memory, and enliven 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, and as extensively employed in all the civilized 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 this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never separated 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, Febrile Obstructions, Heart Burn, Ferreted Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulency, 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, Md.  
Malster & Sealsbury, Denton.  
Drown & Massey, Greensborough.  
Gannon & Vanehl, Briggston.  
Emory & Hoppel, Centerville.  
Russum & Nott, Millsborough.  
July 21 1840. 11

## 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 handseams) family CHARIOTTES, BAROUCHES, WAGON, 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 wagons, 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 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 handsomely 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.

MY 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.

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

## GROCERIES.

Also, an Assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Martingales, Bridle-leathers, upper and lower 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 Sperm 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.

## 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 troublesome & 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 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.**  
When children begin to be in pain with their teeth about 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 emanating daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my most grateful permission to make this acknowledgment 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. Sun.

A severe case of Teething with Summer Complaint, cured by the infantile American Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. Mrs. M. Phereas, 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, 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 its use at the rate of one drop to the teaspoonful in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came out her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street as there are several counterfeit advertisements. 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 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

## Canomile and Aperient Pills.

THESE PILLS are two kinds, viz. No. 1, or Laxative Pills, and No. 2, or Restorative Pills. They are for the following diseases, viz. Constipation, or retention of the menses, flux albus, chlorosis, green sickness, contempers, gravel, incontinence of urine, nervous affection, hysterical prostrata, atony or falling of the womb, and piles. These pills are particularly adapted to the female sex, and are the best for the cure of the following diseases:—Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, liver complaint, bilious diseases & all cases of hypochondriacal low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous irritability, nervous weakness, or faintness, headach, vertigo, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder Gout; also, pains in the side, chest, limbs, head, stomach or back, dyspepsia, or indigestion, night sweats, flushes of heat, and chillsiness, and all the various affections of a nervous and delicate constitution.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and blood vessels. It is superior to Sarsaparilla whether used as a sudorific or alterative.

**Directions for the Pills.** No. 1 must be taken from three to six, or more at bed time sufficient to operate briskly, till the desired effect is effected.

Take No. 2 according to the directions of the box. In all cases both kinds of the pills may be used at the same time in the following manner: Take three pills or more of No. 1 every night on going to bed, increasing the number, if they do not open the bowels; also take three of the pills No. 2 half an hour before each meal three times daily.

Sold at 100 Chatham-street, New York.  
Also, for sale by THOS. H. DAWSON & SONS, Eastern, Talbot co. Md.

## TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing Wright'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—their price, simplicity and other advantages the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this county; as they have now 14 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

## SHINGLES.

**105000** CYPRESS SHINGLES  
by the subscriber for Cass, at less than they can be had in Baltimore.

**RICH'D. THOMAS**  
Eastern, June 23—11

## CANOMILE PILL.

OF HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds, pain in the chest & side, chronic, female weakness, all delicate and mercurial diseases, are successfully treated at Dr. Evans's Office, 100 Chatham-street, New-York.

**DR. WILLIAM EVAN'S MEDICINES.**  
are composed of vegetable substances, which exert specific action upon the heart, 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 medicines after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the 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 regulated by the doses, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

In all cases of Hypochondriacal low spirits, palpitations of the heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Flour Aloes, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Haemorrhoids, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Fluctuation of Humors, Faintings, Hysterics, Headache, Rheumatism, 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, Lining Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness of Vision, Flashes of Light, Noise in the inside, alternate Flashes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, 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 constitution, as may enable them to withstand the shock.

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