dishonorable to that mag-
dence shall have caused it."
e Charleston Patriot.]
affairs in Georgia, in re-
eeks has become serious if
t will be seen, by the an-
t General Gaines has re-
from the Department of
the survey of the Creek
e time prescribed by the
ians and the United States,
all of the next year. The
orgia insists on an immedi-
nder these circumstances,
ribed to the Government
ates is so plainly marked,
n who has any regard for
must see the necessity of
ghts of the Indians, thus
eed by Treaty. We shall
nt a connected view of the
y. It will place our reade
of facts which are only
and which will excite sur-
ignation, in every bosom
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ents of commonhumanity
niserable and persecuted

MEMOIRS.—Since the
a volume, purporting to
n by him, has been pub-
nticity of which has been
. The Edinburg Review-
ing, suppose the work to
ay, the memoirs require
o convince any one, that
of one who had a princi-
events of the revolution,
rquainted with its details"
lose their article with the
ry notice of some of the
ers of the revolution.
Boston Courier.
acy which established a
ent in France, called forth
have played rather a re-
public life. What has

d the armed force against
ably, became a prince, a
afterwards a king. But
d. proscribed, obliged to
oncealment, taken by the
a military commission and

assisted in the conspiracy,
engaged in the expedition
became a prince and a
as thrown from a window
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as engaged in the trans-
oud, became a duke and
ce, and died soon after its

ext to Bonaparte, was the
f the conspiracy, received
the price of his ignoble
lled from the government,
Napoleon himself—he lived
and without a friend who
recognize him.
. Jean d'Angely, became
state, but was soon *pro-*
self despised and without
nsane, and died in that

e a duke, and a minister,
rties, was abandoned and
wrote these Memoirs, and

a prefect of police, and
te—he lives proscribed.
eur the, who afterwards be-
r of state, has also shared

ssisted in the grand con-
wards accused of another
e himself; he was tried and
died in the ranks, mortal-
a cannon ball, fighting

was equally the dupe of
ices, had the weakness to
the senate, and died of
been instrumental in the
country. Chenier, de-
his, would accept nothing
remained poor, wrote in
use of liberty, and died
e to publish his writings
d his days.
nly remain, whose fate we
to predict, Lucien Bona-
and.
of the piece himself, if
eady said on the subject
d if our readers wish to
ct idea of the happiness
them turn to the Memoirs
and the account of what
Helena. Great he was
at in talent and in fortune
rd of any modern pote-
aturally without qualities
oth love and respect. But
t undoubtedly—and still
he was not happy. His
e cause of liberty was fa-
s glory, his security, and
and while it is impossible
er the extinction of those
which his powers and op-
d to open at the beginning
cannot but feel that the
ust, which cast down the
and crushed under the
e, the mighty captain who
hrown the freedom of his

e London Morning Chroni-
nal Gazette, that when the
, hesitated about the ratifi-
ty made with the British
the Mexican Executive, the
nsmitted an official commu-
ter, declaring in substance,
as not at once acceded to,
ist cease; that Mr. Morier
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refusal, and Mr. Ward (the
xican territory as soon as the
s wife's health would allow
o call *diplomatic bullying!*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.—His Excellency Governor Stevens, at the earnest request of the Rev. Mr. Morrison (the gentleman injured) and a large and respectable number of the citizens of Harford county and the city of Baltimore, has granted a nolle prosequi to young SMITH, the lad who, in May last, shot at and dangerously wounded his teacher, in Harford county.

It is in agitation in Georgia, it is said, to withdraw Governor Troup, and substitute Mr. Crawford as a candidate, against General Clark at the next election.

The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle says—"The first Monday in October next will, in all probability, provide the Governor with a passport to the walks of private life, where we hope he may enjoy many years both of health and happiness."

In a letter dated, August 20, and signed 'D. PORTER,' we have the satisfaction to find the following passage:

"I have been tried and judged by my peers, and I bow with deference to their decision. I have endeavoured throughout my trials to defend my honor as became a man, and I trust that I can bear my punishment without repining. No one has yet heard me murmur at my sentence; and until they do, no apology appears necessary for either the Court or prosecution. I do not *express* a doubt that strict justice has been dispensed to me."

Commodore PORTER has been allowed full pay and rations, with leave of absence, during the six months suspension to which he stands sentenced, which is making it a mere nominal punishment.

PORTO RICO.—Recent accounts from Porto Rico says that flour had risen two dollars and a half, and corn meal nearly fifty per cent. since the late hurricane.

COMMERCIAL DECREE—GUADALOUPE.

By the schooner Betsey, at this port last evening (28th ult.)from St. Thomas and Turks Island, we learn says the American, that the Governor of Guadaloupe has issued a decree, authorising the opening of the port of Bassaterre for the importation of wheat-flour, corn, rye and other articles, free of duty--the wheat-flour and rye until the 1st November and corn until the 31st December. This decree is published in the St. Thomas paper of the 6th inst.

LITERARY PRIZES.—The New-York Mirror offers Thirty Dollars for the best American Moral Tale, not exceeding three ordinary columns; and Twenty Dollars for the second best of the same character. The premiums of Thirty and Twenty Dollars are also offered for the first and second best Political Essays, on any subject compatible with the plan of the Mirror, and comprised in not less than Fifty nor more than One Hundred and Fifty lines.

The number of deaths in New York last week, was 127, of which 19 were of consumption.

DINNER TO GENERAL GAINES.—The citizens of the county of Jasper and town of Monticello, Georgia, have invited Gen. Gaines to partake of a public dinner, which the General has accepted. In his answer, however, he says, "I am now engaged in public duty, demanding my whole attention; and it is a rule with me, which I am sure you will not disapprove, never to indulge in the gratification of my individual wishes, in attending the complimentary calls of my friends, while public duty demands my attention. I shall not fail to notify you when it will be in my power to see you"

The Freeman's Journal states that fifteen locks of the Union Canal for connecting the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers, are now completed The stone work has been pronounced by several practical and scientific gentlemen to be a specimen of stone-masonry superior to any in the United States.

The Lynchburg Virginian states that Mr. Frederick A. Mayo, of Richmond, in company with a person lately from the mines in Saxony, after exploring the greater portion of the Western part Virginia, for Minerals has succeeded in discovering a *Copper* and *Tin mine*, each of considerable extent, and as it respects the quality, as good as any in Europe—one in Wythe and the other in Grayson county. It is added that in the same body of land, a bed of *Zinc ore* has also been discovered.

The gentlemen who were despatched to Virginia by the Governor of Maryland, to bring CONNER, the man who was taken up on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss CUNNINGHAM, have returned, after safely lodging him in Cecil county jail The delay in delivering the prisoner was occasioned by the want of some formality required by the laws of the Union in such cases, which when supplied, the prisoner was promptly turned over to the authorities of this state for trial.—*Md. Rep.*

The prospects of an abundant harvest in Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, &c. which were so promising in July, we regret to learn, have since disappeared, owing to the great heat & prevalence of dry weather. The papers say, that the fields, notwithstanding some recent showers, were almost entirely destitute of verdure, and the pastures so much burnt up as to make it necessary to feed the cattle with hay, (of which there has been an abundant crop) that the potatoes will be scarcely worth gathering, and the corn much injured; and that to the evils of the drought have been added the ravages of innumerable grass-hoppers, who leave scarcely any thing of a vegetable origin, unassailed, except the trees of the forest. An experienced Farmer from Maine has mentioned that the ravages of the grasshoppers in that State, are unprecedented for 20 years.—*Columbian Centinel.*

VALUABLE HORSE.—It is currently reported that Mr. Watt has sold *Memnon* to Lord Darlington for 9000 guineas, ($42,000.) But this report is not credited, as it is stated that Mr. Watt declared at York, that he considered the Horse the property of the public, and no consideration should induce him to part with him until after the St. Leger Races at Doncaster.—*York Chronicle.*

Another distinguished *Hero* of the Revolution—a most firm and enlightened Statesman, a *Patriot* beyond suspicion and without reproach—the model, throughout his life, whether public or private, of a pure and virtuous citizen and magistrate—the wise associate of the ancestors of our liberty, the bright and immortal example of all ingenious youth, who would identify their names with their country's honor and happiness, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, is no more. Our feelings on this melancholy event, restrains us from speaking further.—*Charleston Courier.*

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham,

Much has been said about party and no party—now let us agree at once to put party down and support four good men, two of each of the old former parties—such as R. H. Goldsborough, Daniel Martin, Robert Banning, T. R. Loockerman, and let some of our fellow citizens take the trouble to call upon these gentlemen and know of them if they will serve, which they ought to do, then let them authorize the editors in Easton to announce them to the people as candidates.

A VOTER.

Talbot county, Sep. 1, 1825.

Letters from Smyrna of June 11, received at Boston, communicate no later news from the Morea than previously received. A Greek fleet with several fire ships, left Milo, June 15th, for Candia.

Extract of a letter received by the Herald, arrived at Boston.

"*Off Milo, June* 16, 1825.

'The Herald, which is in sight, was boarded this morning from a Greek man of war, and informed of an action they had on the 13th, in which the Turks lost a stout frigate, and a corvette; an English brig was also blown up. The Greeks have driven the Turkish fleet into Candia, and have them closely blockaded. There was a battle to the southward of Milo yesterday, but they have not heard the result.—We heard the report of guns this morning in the direction of Candia. About 10 days ago, the Greeks engaged the Turkish fleet, took one vessel, burnt another, and drove a third on shore. The latter had amongst her crew about 30 Christians, who were all murdered as soon as they landed. Some had their heads cut off, and others were stoned to death by the women of the island."

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) Aug. 12.

SHOCKING MURDER.

On the 14th June, a Thomas Wiggs and Henry Wells descended the Cumberland river, and about 8 or 9 miles below Eddyville stopped at the house of one Absolom Stokes. Shortly after their arrival Wiggs left Stokes' house on foot with the intention of going to Smithland, immediately after his departure, Wells said he had lost his pocket book with a considerable quantity of money, and charged Wiggs with having stolen it. Wells then employed two men to go after Wiggs, who soon overtook him and brought him back, but found on him neither money or pocket book. It was near dark when they delivered Wiggs to Wells, who with Stokes put him on board a skiff, about dark, bound hand and foot, and rowed him out into the river, where after beating him unmercifully, they cut off both ears stabbed him in the breast and then threw him into the river. Four days afterwards his body was found bound as above mentioned; Stokes was immediately apprehended and committed, but Wells made his escape; and we understand the Grand jury at Princetown have found a true bill against Stokes for Murder.

The proposed Canal for connecting the waters of the Potomac with those of the Ohio, appears to be attracting the attention of our Western brethren, and exciting local exertions to secure a participation in the great benefit which the scheme promises.

At Marietta, in Ohio, a meeting was held on the first instant, for the purpose of obtaining a survey to ascertain the practicability of terminating the proposed Canal, or a branch of it, at the Ohio, opposite to the Muskingum river. The route proposed is through the valley of the Little Kanawha, and Committees were appointed to cooperate with the people of Harrison county, Virginia, and others, in the accomplishment of their object. Such a branch of the great Canal, would not only lead through a very fine country, but would shorten the extent of navigation, between Cincinnati and this District, several hundred miles.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Counterfeit Corporation Notes.—We understand that a large number of one and two dollar counterfeit notes, purporting to be of the Corporations of the District of Columbia, have been recently put into circulation in this city; and consequently, that many people have already suffered by them. We learn that the Mayor has renewed his instructions to his officers not to receive any District Corporation notes in payment for taxes or licences due the city—and we cannot recommend to our citizens a better way to avoid the imposition and loss which are likely to occur from these counterfeits, than to refuse to receive any description of Corporation notes whatever. Notwithstanding the existence of a positive statute of Maryland on the subject, it is well known that no inconsiderable portion of our circulating medium is composed of ragged, filthy bills under the denomination of five dollars, issued by banks and corporations out of the state—and it has been to us a matter of surprise that our citizens have for such a length of time voluntarily endured an evil of this nature, when, by a general determination on their part to comply with the provisions of a law enacted expressly for their protection, and neither to receive nor offer these notes after such period as might be previously determined on in town or ward meetings, they could so readily restore to themselves a wholesome and safe currency of specie.—*Amer.*

Suffocation of 200 French Prisoners.—To give a suitable eclat to the *sacre* of Charles X. six hundred prisoners were sent from Paris to Rheims in iron cages, to be set at liberty the moment the king was enthroned. By the neglect of proper precautions, two hundred of them were suffocated, and died before they reached Rheims, when, shocking to relate, their bodies were thrown to the road side unburied, a prey to animals, a shocking monument of French want of feeling; it is said, but we do not pledge ourselves for the fact, that the king himself, expressed little or no concern on being informed of the melancholy fate of so many captives. No friend of humanity will surely consider the interest such a circumstance must naturally inspire, at all lessened, on being informed that these poor victims were so many—*sparrows.*—*Eng. paper.*

From the American Farmer.

WHITE FLINT AND LAWLER WHEAT.

Baltimore county.

HAVING lately observed in the American Farmer an assertion or supposition, that the above kinds are one and the same wheat, and having raised the Lawler for several years, and the white flint the last season, it has afforded me an opportunity of judging correctly; and, I am of opinion, that there are no two sorts of wheat which differ more in appearance than the above. The white flint produces more stalks from each grain, and each stalk is much larger and stronger; the blades are very broad and stand up, but the blades of the Lawler are long and slender, and hang down—generally of a paler green than other wheat, and the bottom blades die very early; but the former is a very dark green to the bottom until the wheat is of a considerable height, and ripens as early as the red chaffed bearded, whilst the latter ripens very late. And from last year's experience, I am decidedly of opinion, that the former is the best wheat I have sown; and have no doubt it possesses the qualities ascribed to it of resisting the fly, as my crop was not *the least affected* whilst my *other sorts by the side of it*, and *sown at the same time* was very *much injured.** It is a fact that the stalk is solid two joints from the bottom, and part of the third. The grain was white and heavy, and produced a very good crop.

LEVI HARTLEY.

*Perhaps the white flint was sown in richer and better ground than the other. Wheat on rich or manured land, it is well known, is always less liable to be destroyed by the fly, than that which is sown on land of inferior quality, or land not manured. The writer of the above is, we understand, a respectable citizen who resides on and cultivates the farm of Mr. Robert Sinclair. He is likely, we should suppose, as well as Mr. Sinclair himself, who often visits his farm, to have taken very particular notice of the facts stated, yet his testimony is diametrically opposed to the observations of many of the most respectable farmers in the state. And hence may verify our remark in the last number, that different *soils* may produce different results. The solidity of the stalk is curious—we should be glad to have some for exhibition.—*Ed. Am. Farm.*

WHEAT FROM ASIA.

Middleburg. Md. 2d August, 1825.

SIR.—I am happy in having an opportunity of communicating to you the success that resulted from the wheat that you were kind enough to present to me, that you represented as having been brought from Asia. The article under consideration, I distributed in small quantities among several of the most attentive and observing agriculturalists in this neighbourhood; all the reports of which coincide in every respect. The wheat was consigned to the earth, early this spring. It flourished well, and appeared to be equally prolific with the different varieties of this article that is so successfully cultivated in this country. The average length of the heads did not exceed three inches, and the circumference of which was about an inch and a half. The grain was much larger, which circumstance, I am disposed to conclude, is to be attributed to its being new, and not having contracted to the usual size when properly dried. From the success of this article, being sown in the spring, I am led to believe, that in all probability, it has been brought from the southern part of Asia; and also, that this season of the year is the most proper time to commit it to the earth.

In relation to the "Cuba" tobacco seed, I am not as yet prepared to say any thing of an interesting nature, more, than that I have about two hundred very fine plants that I shall be able to cut in about two weeks; some of which I shall take great pleasure in presenting you with, as soon as I shall have it in a proper state to make use of. Mr. D. J. Poole, one of my neighbours, is about housing, perhaps among the best tobacco, at this time in the county. I cannot conceive, that any sight could have been more gratifying than that of viewing about nine acres of this article, prior to its having been cut.

With sentiments of consideration,
I am dear sir,
Yours, &c.
WILLIAM ZOLLICKOFFER, M. D.

CHANGE OF WHEAT TO CHEAT.

Geauga county, July 22, 1825.

SIR.—I have thought fit to communicate the following fact on the possibility of changing the character of plants, elucidating a subject sometime since contested in the Farmer. It could be proved by a dozen witnesses in any court. The wheat crop failed here in 1822; that we imported seed from Jersey, under the denomination of "Early Turkey," which turned out to be very late, and bearded. Last fall Mr. Marshall sowed a lot on sandy silicious soil, which did well until February, when he pastured thirty or forty sheep on it. When it headed the last of June, its character was almost entirely changed to 'cheat.' There was not a wheat stalk in one hundred of the cheat. At sowing, there might have been this proportion of cheat to the true crop. With my best wishes I remain.

VERITAS.

P. S. The bearded wheat did well at harvest in '23; since has been degenerating, and in many places the straw fell this harvest, and the seed so shrivelled and light it was not worth cutting.

ON THE SELECTION OF SEED WHEAT.

The following communication from Thos. Knight, Esq. (in the Hereford Journal,) will doubtless prove highly interesting at the present moment to agriculturists:—"A good deal of the strong wheat soil of Herefordshire remains unsown, and must be sown in the end of this month, or in the next, and it is important to select seed corn of early habits. I tried the experiment of selecting seed wheat *from a warm gravelly soil* in a *warm* part of the country, and other seed wheat of the *same* variety (the common red straw,) from a *cold white clayey soil*, in a very *cold* part of the country. Both were sown at the same time, and upon contiguous ridges, when the crop which sprang from the seed corn which had grown upon a *warm* gravelly soil ripened a fortnight before the other. The advantages of selecting such seed must be obvious. I have stated facts—the transactions of the Horticultural Society show that fruits, such as the apple and pear, and perennial plants, acquire in hot climates habits of ripening late, whilst cultivated natural plants acquire the power of ripening early, by having, through successive generations, had *their period of maturity accelerated.* The Scotch farmers purchase seed barley from the warmest soils in England; having found that the crop which springs from this will ripen upon their cold hills, nearly three weeks earlier than those varieties which have adapted their habits to their late and cold climates."

[*English Paper.*

HORSE RACE.—A Match Race will be run over Tree Hill Course, Md. on the 29th of September next, for $1000 a side, play or pay, four miles and repeat, between the celebrated horses *Henry* and *Flirtilla.*

We are every day hearing of some new effort of surgical skill—what would once have been considered a miracle, is now an affair of every day occurence. We have often heard it remarked by foreigners, Italians in particular, that our physicians were far inferior to those of Europe, and our surgeons as far superior. The following account from the "Reading Chronicle of the Times" will certainly set the last part of the assertion in a creditable light.

U. S. Gazette.

"SURGICAL OPERATION.—On the first of this month we witnessed, in common with several other spectators, at Mr. Abraham Levan's tavern, in this borough, an operation for *blindness*, with a result so brilliant, and in a case so interesting, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of laying it before our readers. The subject was a boy, aged about 7 years, from a remote part of this county, and a son of a respectable farmer. From the child's mother, who was present, we learned, that at the age of 6 or 7 months, when children usually begin to direct their hands to different objects, it was first observed that the boy was blind. Believing the case incurable, his parents were resigned to his fate. A few weeks ago, however, a medical gentleman, who has lately settled in the neighbourhood, pronounced the case *Congenital Cataract*, and advised the parents of the child to place him under the care of Dr. Isaac Hiester, of Reading, who, he told them, had repeatedly operated in similar cases with success. They did so, and were not disappointed. When we saw the patient, the Doctor had already completely succeeded in imparting vision to one of the eyes, on which he had operated 5 days before. The effect of the operation we witnessed, like that of the other eye, as related by the mother, was like enchantment. To see a fellow being excluded from the world as it were, by a state of total blindness, suddenly brought to life, to the enjoyment of vision, by a skilful direction of the human hand, was a spectacle truly delightful.

It was interesting to observe, when the bandage was removed, on the third day after the operation, the readiness with which the little fellow distinguished objects and colours, and his ignorance, at the same time, of their *names* which he had, of course yet to learn. The only object he recognized of many that were presented to him, was a pair of scissors, whose name he recollected, it should seem, by reason of their peculiar form, having been accustomed often to amuse himself, with this instrument, while in a state of blindness."

A GOVERNOR'S NOMINATION OF HIMSELF.

Freemen of Indiana!—Permit me to state that I will serve you the constitutional term of *three years*, in the place I now occupy if approved by a majority of the people. I have lived in this western country *thirty years*—I am a native—a republican—the friend of civil and religious liberty—to the freedom of the Press, to law—have long been an open advocate for Internal Improvement—for Domestic Industry—a friend to education—to freedom and peace—to equal privileges—to my country, her interests, inhabitants and glory.

Should you think fit to elect me Governor of this young and interesting state, to which I feel bound by the strongest ties, it will be for me to feel and acknowledge the extent of the obligations, that so distinguished a mark of confidence and respect will lay me under, and prove myself worthy of your expectations.

If, in your judgment, you choose another, at the expression of your will, I will cheerfully march from the post which the Constitution and your Senators have assigned me for the time being. If my course is improper, condemn my pretensions. If it is reasonable and regular, and I have merit, do me justice. To become personally acquainted with all is impossible: but my public and private character is submitted to your scrutiny. With the land that flourishes, I flourish. In the country that withers, I die. Your interest is mine—mine to advance yours. Society is formed for us all. The eye of the state is upon us; and each is expected to perform his own duty.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, your most ob't servant,

JAMES B. RAY.

Salem, May 21.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICES CURRENT....BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.

Super. Howard street,	per bbl.	$5 a 5 12½
" City Mills, superior qual.	"	5 a
Do. standard qual.	"	4 75
" Susquehanna,	"	none.
Wheat—red, per bush.		85 a 92
white,	"	90 a 100
Corn—white,	"	47 a 50
yellow,	"	47 a 50
Rye, per bush.		40 a 44—*Pat.*

CANDIDATES

For the General Assembly of Maryland.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Richard Spencer,
Stephen Reyner,
William P. Ridgaway,
Thomas P. Bennett,
Spry Denny and
Levin Millis, Esqs.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Independent Ticket.
Richard Hughlett,
John Tillotson,
Joshua Clark and
Edward Barwick, Esqs.

Caucus Ticket.
Elijah Barwick,
William M Hardcastle,
Robert T. Cain and
Thos. Saulsbury, Esqs.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

Arthur E. Sudler,
Vincent Benton,
Col. Robert Stevens,
Charles R. Nicholson,
Richard Ridgaway,
Thomas Wright, 3d.
Capt. Thomas E. Sudler,
Thomas B. Hopper and
Henry R. Pratt, Esqs.

TO THE FREE & INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Thomas P. Bennett

respectfully announces to his fellow-citizens of Talbot, that he will serve them in the next House of Delegates of Maryland, if honoured with their confidence and support, at the approaching election.

Easton, Sept. 3, 1825.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Through the solicitation of a number of citizens of this county, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the ensuing Legislature, should I be so fortunate as to be supported, my best endeavours shall be exercised for the public good—and the Lord defend us from all *vacation* and *public repast* bills and may the time speedily come when the *per diem* of the members shall be reduced to *three dollars* which is a full compensation for services rendered in these hard times, and I will insure as competent members to serve for that sum as have composed the house for several past sessions.

SPRY DENNY.

Talbot county, Sep. 3

To the Independent Voters of Talbot county.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

In consequence of the solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to present myself before you as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

The public's obedient servant,

August 27 LEVIN MILLIS.

Public Sale.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, for Cash, on THURSDAY, the twenty second day of September next; part of his personal property, consisting of good farm Horses, Colts, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, &c. Together with one among the best Jacks that has ever stood here, and a good second handed Coachee with some other articles unnecessary to mention.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock and attendance given by the subscriber,

JAMES DENNY, near Easton.

Sep. 3 4w

A Farm to Rent,

WITHIN FOUR MILES OF EASTON.

Apply to SAML. T. KENNARD,

Sept. 3

To Rent.

A farm with excellent improvements, situate on the Head of Wye, consisting of three fields of 140,000 in a field, with an addition of a fourth field of 30,000, tilled every other year, for terms, apply at the late residence of Dr. William E. Seth.

Sep. 3 3w

Country Merchants

Who visit Baltimore for the purpose of laying in their Fall supply of Goods, are particularly invited to call at the

COMB FACTORY AND VARIETY STORE,
No. 72½ Market Street,

Two doors East from Holliday Street, where, among a great variety of others, are for sale the following articles, viz:

30,000 Combs, consisting of Shell, Mock Shell, Ivory, and Horn, of every description
100 doz. boxes Night Tapers
100 doz. Gentlemen's Dressing Glasses, of all sizes
100 doz Snuff Boxes
50 doz. Walking Sticks
50 doz. Pocket Books
50 doz. very fine Scissors
50,000 Hemming's best Needles
500 doz. Toys, of every description.

ALSO

Teeth Brushes, Head Brushes, Hearth Brushes, Fly Brushes, Comb Brushes, Jewelry, Beads, Baskets, Fine Scissors, Razors and Penknives, Hooks and Eyes, Cloak Clasps, Fiddles, Flutes, Flageolets, Fiddle Strings, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Dolls, Dice, Pistols, Canes, Razor Straps, Chesmen, Dominos, Hones, Snaps, Pencils, Silver Thimbles, Shoe Horns, Powder Horns, Shaving Soap, Tooth Powder, Card Racks, &c. with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

THOMAS & CO.

Baltimore, Sept. 3 3w

George W. Morling,
Merchant Tailor,

Corner of Light and Pratt-Sts. Baltimore,

Respectfully informs his friends on the Eastern Shore and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable Clothing Store, and intends keeping a general assortment of Ready Made Clothes, of every description, which he warrants to be made in a superior style, and will sell on very accommodating terms.

Sep. 3 4w

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Talbot county as runaways, by James Seth, Esq a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, two black boys, by the name of WASHINGTON and MIKE—Washington says he was sold out of the estate of Mr. Gustavus Wright, to a man by the name of Carter, the other states that he was sold by his master Fanney Causden of Cecil county, and that he is entitled to his freedom. The owner or owners of the above negroes, is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

THO: HENRIX, Sheriff of Talbot county.

Sept. 3 8w

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