and an oath *to support the Constitution of the United States*, no man of common sense or extraordinary sense can either feel, understand, or explain—To support the Constitution, clearly and necessarily includes the duty to preserve, protect, and defend it—to forbear to do either when required, is certainly to forbear to support it.

This unseemly paper from the President has been uttered with a deep design and wily intent, under the coercion of events. The conduct of the President and his Secretary of late have been so outrageously and shamefully bad, and have produced such cruel, needless, and extended calamities through all parts of the Country, that the subtle and wicked men by whom he is surrounded and who counsel him in every thing, have thought it necessary to attract attention by some unusual act, and to make a great effort to cast imputation upon the Senate; and to make a pathetic appeal to the sympathies of the people in behalf of General Jackson at this time. The passage of the resolution by the Senate, whilst the House studiously & no doubt, by arrangement, shunned that point, is seized upon as the occasion of the whining protest, and a body of studied misconstructions of the constitution is jumbled together to mislead the unwary and to furnish controversial talk for Collar men.

The great effort of the protest is to show, that the act of the Senate was a judicial act, wishing thereby to impress the belief that the Senate has assumed its Judicial character without its forms, its sanctions, and all the usual and proper array between Culprit and Tribunal.—It is a device of the wicked to make others seem as bad as themselves—But who ever saw a judicial decision in the form of a resolution? And if the Senate had, as the protest avers, constituted themselves accusers, witnesses, counsel, and judges, and prejudged the whole case, it would be no more than following the precedent, the high example set them by President Jackson himself, who, instead of bringing the Bank to trial before the appointed tribunal for alleged misconduct, by issuing a "scire facias," erected himself into accuser, counsel, witness, judge, and Executioner, and sealed its doom upon his own responsibility. No—there was nothing in the whole conduct of the Senate that had the semblance of a judicial Tribunal. *It* was their business and their duty as a branch of the Legislative body, to consider and decide on the reasons offered by the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the deposits, because by their decision one way or the other, they would either confirm or repeal an existing law—and their decision in the case being essential they were bound to make it—in doing which, nothing was more obvious, because nothing was plainer written, than that the President had assumed upon himself to decide and to act in a case expressly assigned by Law to the Secretary of the Treasury alone, where the Secretary refused to act because he thought it improper to act, and for which the President turned him out of office—and another Secretary being immediately appointed under whose name the act appeared to have been done, the Senate could not fail to see that instead of the deposits being removed by the Secretary for good and sufficient reasons, as prescribed by law, they were clearly and avowedly removed by the President himself for bad reasons and expressly against law—and in this consisted the assumption of power on the part of the President in derogation of both law and Constitution. Finding in all this every thing that compelled them to object to the offered reasons of the Secretary, the Senate assigned one of the chief causes that induced them to object, which was, that it was not done by the legal agent who was required to do it, but that it was done by the President, and done by the President under circumstances that convinced them that he had assumed authority and power in derogation of the Law and the Constitution of the Country—and this was declared in the resolution which it is pretended has called forth the protest

The Protest is in unison with those various measures of President Jackson which have marked his presidentiad, that go to impair and break down the constitutional powers of the other branches of the Government, to add and to extend the powers of the Executive—and the canting, whining tone in which it is conveyed is in exact accordance with the hypocricy of a Cromwell, whose duplicity of means and designing ambition seem to have been adopted as the model aimed at The encroachment upon the powers of others so evident in this protest, and the arrogant yet insidious attempt to accumulate and fix new and stronger powers in the Executive, are not more remarkable than the appeal it makes to the people under pretence of confiding in & looking to them for support, after he has openly declared that neither the voice of the people, nor that of the State Legislatures will avail anything to change his purpose.

President Jackson has fully expressed himself "that Military energy and firmness will alone carry him through in his plans—that as Bonaparte upon his return from Egypt put down the French Assignats, so he means to put down the Bank paper"—*He* might have added too, that as Bonaparte upon his return from Egypt turned out the Legislative body at the point of the bayonet, with his Grenadiers and proclaimed himself first Consul, so he would take an opportunity to follow that example.

This protest is a dangerous paper to ignorant men, because it abounds with perversions and misconstructions of constitutional powers, and is replete with false and, in many instances absurd doctrines.—The people ought to know and to be put upon their guard, that this paper is clearly not founded in truth, but, is put forth to serve a special political purpose—it is one of those pieces of political trickery from the shop of the *Veiled Magician of Kinderhook, Amos, Roger, and Co.*, who are employed in making all sorts of contrivances to further and increase the powers of his Majesty King Andrew, by filching as much as possible from powers of others—and who looking up to high places, when the Crown shall pass from ANDREW to MARTIN, mean to shew you, that unless you let them wield the power you must expect to bear the havoc.

Upon the whole, we should say of this paper, that it is somewhat dastardly though dangerous in its nature—it is insolent though insipid—thoroughly false and deceptive—and bears most of the characteristics of baseness without the relief of talent.

The days of Whig & Tory are truly brought to us and we must now take our stand as Whigs to defend popular Rights—or Tories to defend unconstitutional power.

The true high Tory doctrine is "*positive obedience and non resistance*"—This is what the Jackson men inculcate—they say we must passively obey every thing that Jackson, and Van Buren, and Kendall, and Taney say and do, and resist nothing that they wish—This is to be a good Jackson man, or genuine Tory—The Whigs say, let Jackson and Jackson men say what they please, we will support the constitution and the Law in spite of them—we will defend popular rights and Constitutional Liberty at all events.

High prerogative, the President is always right, he can do no wrong, we must support him in every thing, is another Tory doctrine—The Whigs say, away with prerogative, the President has done wrong, he has done grievous wrong, and we will not support him, we will oppose him.

Thus we stand now Whig and Tory at points—The true Whigs are those who oppose high handed power—unconstitutional measures—usurpations of authority—illegal stretches of power—abuse of the people's money in paying favorites—corruptions to strengthen men in power—giving offices to buy up influence—all these things Whigs oppose—and all these things the Jackson Tory party do.

The first we heard of Whig and Tory in our country was in the time of the American Revolution. The Whigs resisted and opposed the pretensions of Great Britain to tax the colonies unconditionally and without representation—The Tories yielded passive obedience and non resistance, to keep and retain their offices So it is now—The Whigs resist the unconstitutional encroachments, the daring usurpations the lawless expenditure of the peoples money in corrupting favorites now made by President Jackson and his friends—whilst the Tories applaud Jackson for every thing he does, defend and approve of his usurpations and corruptions, to keep and to retain their offices and contracts under him.

Now Fellow Citizens take your stand—are you American Whigs the friends of Liberty?—or Jackson Tories, the friends of usurpation, the sycophants of men in power, submissive candidates for office.

CAN IT BE BELIEVED?—That any men among us are so ignorant as to be duped into the belief, that the Bank notes of the United States Bank are good for nothing? Yet it is so—within a short time, poor, well meaning men have been found who actually thought the United States Bank paper was good for nothing. They had been imposed on wickedly by some Jackson Tory or Tory paper—Can such crimes be forgiven? Why men you ought to know, that so far from U. States Bank paper being good for nothing, it is the only paper that the Jackson Tory, anti-Bank men in Congress will have—it is the only paper they can depend on there. The Tories oppose the Bank not because they think it bad, but because it pleases General Jackson, who wants to destroy this Bank to get up another of a different sort, that will answer his friend Mr. Van Buren's purposes better to make him President after General Jackson. That's all the trouble.

The Bank of Salisbury we understand, has failed.

Extract of a letter recently received from a Gentleman on the W. Shore of Maryland.

"*In* the midst of the clouds and darkness which the *experiment* has brought upon the Country, the recent Election in New York is the Star which indicates the sure and only means of deliverance. I look upon its result as one of the greatest Triumphs ever achieved by an election."

From the Village Herald of April 22.

We are authorized and requested to announce THOMAS KING CARROL, Esquire, as a candidate for Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. L. P. Dennis.

We are authorised to announce JOHN N. STEELE, Esq. as a candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. L. P. Dennis.

Pennsylvania Loan.—Rothschild seems to be troubled with his money. The Pennsylvania loan for which he subscribed amounting to $729,354,44 payable from this time to October is already paid up except $100,000. The sum of $300,000 was paid on Saturday.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

From the Alexandria Gazette, April 17.

We are gratified in being able to state that public confidence continues undiminished in the Banks of this town, & that yesterday the panic created by the recent failures had nearly subsided, as far as they are concerned. The Bank of Potomac and the Farmer's Bank are considered as safe as any institutions in the country; and we are authorised and requested to state, that the Directors of the Bank of Potomac, and the Directors of the Farmer's Bank *consider and will hold themselves personally liable* for all the engagements of their institutions. We shall probably have an official announcement of this from the Banks themselves. As we said before, we believe the storm has passed over the District never to return.

Stebbings Acquitted.—It will be recollected that George Stebbings, some months since, was arrested and committed to the jail at this place, on the charge of the murder of Miss Evelina Cunningham, in 1825. On Friday, the 11th inst. the Grand Jury found a Bill, and on Thursday last, he was brought up for trial. Yesterday about 4 o'clock, the Jury retired to their room, and after an absence of about 2 hours, returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY!

It is with reluctance we express a sentiment calculated to do injury to the character of the acquitted but when our own opinion is sustained by every individual we have conversed with, we think it not improper to state, that the nature of the evidence was such as to leave on the minds of all who were present at the trial a very strong suspicion of his GUILT.—Through the kindness of L. A. Wilmer, Esq. we expect to be able to publish a report of the trial in our next.

The prisoner was this morning discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, and almost immediately thereafter arrested and committed on charge of stealing lumber, and in all probability will be obliged to remain in the county jail until the sitting of the county court in October next. He has a wife and five or six children.—*Cecil Republican.*

BALTIMORE, April 21.

As the President's Message to the Senate has given a fresh impulse to political excitement, some little stir was occasioned in our usually quiet city by the arrival, on Saturday and yesterday, of several of the most distinguished leaders of the opposition party in Congress.

On Saturday it was announced in the papers and generally expected that Mr. Preston, the new Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Webster and Mr. McDuffie, would reach this city in the steamboat from Philadelphia; and, in consequence, a large concourse of citizens assembled on the wharf to receive and welcome them. On the arrival of the boat, however, it was ascertained that Mr. Preston was the only one of the looked for visitors on board. He was greeted, on his appearance, with the hearty cheers of the assemblage, and after returning his thanks, commenced an animated address, but, a shower of rain coming on, he was solicited to meet the citizens at the Exchange. In about half an hour the Hall of the Exchange was crowded with respectable citizens, who again salated the orator, on his appearance in the gallery, with a cheering expression of welcome. He addressed them for some time in a strain of great fervor and eloquence, and was repeatedly and enthusiastically applauded.

Yesterday afternoon a still larger assemblage was present on the wharf awaiting the arrival of the steamboat Washington from Philadelphia, and their expectations were gratified by finding that Messrs. Webster and Binney were among the passengers. The same enthusiastic reception was given to these gentlemen as to Mr Preston. Mr. Webster made a short address to the crowd from the deck of the steamboat. They afterwards accompanied him to Barnum's, where the concourse was considerably increased, and, by request, Mr. Webster again spoke to them. *It* is needless to say that the style of his address, unpremeditated as it was, was such as to sustain his high reputation as an orator. *He* was repeatedly interrupted by the cheers of the citizens. After Mr. Webster had finished, *Mr.* Binney was called for, and delivered a brief but forcible address, which was received with frequent demonstrations of satisfaction and applause.

Mr. M'Duffie is expected to arrive here this afternoon from Philadelphia.

From the Washington Correspondent of Poulson's American.

WASHINGTON April 22, 1834.

The incidents of this morning in the Senate have been so exciting and so very novel, that I hardly know how to give you more than a bare sketch of them, and ere I do this must make a few preliminary remarks. The Protest of Thursday, the 17th, had produced a very feverish state of the public mind. We had learnt from Baltimore, and the adjacent parts of Virginia, that men of all parties had revolted at it, who were not office holders, or expectants. Several Jackson members of Congress had denounced it, especially those from Virginia. Mr. Van Buren's friends were disclaiming his agency in it. It had been discovered too that the document before it was presented to the Senate, had been submitted to the Jackson members of that body, and that about one half of them disapproved of it.—This morning the press to the Senate was made at an early hour, the uproar of Friday was remembered, and all these things put together, made every body look and feel, as they do when and earthquake is expected.

The Senate was tolerably full, Mr. Clay Mr. Preston, Mr. Webster, Mr. Bell. Mr. Forsyth, were returned and in their places. The instant the Clerk finished reading the Journal another Message from the President of the United States was announced, and delivered by his private secretary. It was read, and turned out to be a supplemental message to the Protest, stating, that understanding a meaning different from the one he had intended, had been imputed to some passages of the Protest, he had thought proper further to explain his true meaning, and then proceeded in equivocal language to reconcile what he had said, to what he ought to have said, finishing by requesting that this supplement might also be spread on the Journals of the Senate.

Here was complete evidence of the panic which had struck the Tory party. Their Chief had ruined their cause, and had for the first time been prevailed upon to flinch—The welfare of 40,000 office holders depend upon it.

Mr. Poindexter immediately declared that his motion not to receive the protest would attach also to this, & presented some resolutions declaratory of the rights of the Senate, & denunciatory of the conduct of the President; an animated debate now begun. Mr. Webster made a noble speech, complimenting Mr. Poindexter for his admirable argument and denunciation of the protest on Thursday, and declaring that he adopted every sentiment he had uttered.—He said, all business ought to give place to this matter of such deep interest, which involved every consideration valuable in the eyes of the country.

Mr. Forsyth finished a speech of some length in defending the conduct of the President, every sentiment in the Protest, and by adding that the Senate had violated the Constitution, in passing the resolutions protested against by the President, and had deserved, as he had no doubt it would receive the condemnation of public opinion.

Mr. Webster answered and said in a triumphant way, that public opinion was already the reverse, and was strengthening every day. Mr. Preston and many others joined in the debate. Mr. Pondexter's resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ewing now rose to the order of the day on the President's Protest, and indeed he made a most masterly speech, full of good sense, sound argument and prodigious animation. Amongst other things, he said, that when the protest was read by the Clerk of the Senate at the table on Thursday, he had noticed the expression several times occuring of HIS Secretary, and it had been referred to in the debate of last Thursday, but that he had ascertained that 40,000 copies of the protest had been printed by the Globe, and disseminated through the country, where HIS was changed to THE, and where other alterations had been made.

Mr. Ewing having finished, Mr Forsyth moved an amendment to Mr. Poindexter's resolution, the apparent object of which was to make the Protest & Supplement protest a part of Mr. Forsyth's motion. It was soon discovered however, that there was a trick in this.—Mr. Poindexter's motion, and the sense of a majority of the Senate was, as every body knew, not to receive the documents, but if they were permitted to form part of Mr. Forsyth's motion, they would be received, at least, they would get on the Journal, and Mr. Forsyth at last confessed it was so, and that he should insist on his motion.

Mr. Calhoun then rose, and said, if a majority of the Senate was to be treated in that way, he should avail himself of a rule of the Senate, and insist on Mr. Forsyth's motion being committed to writing. This of course would have taken eight or ten hours, as both the documents would have had to be copied. The debate went on whilst Mr. Forsyth was considering what he should do.

At length he rose, handed in a few lines he had written by way of caption, attached to the original document and said "there is my amendment in writing." Up they jumped at this; Mr. Calhoun insisting it was an intolerable proposition to make the thing to be amended its own amendment. Mr. Webster asked what was to be done if the gentleman from Georgia chose to withdraw his amendment, was he to be permitted to take the original documents, now the property of the Senate, home with him? What was to become of the literary property of the Senate, if gentlemen were to be permitted, merely to save themselves trouble, to make such a disposition of it? If the Senate consented to let those documents form part of his amendment, he could of course withdraw the whole.

In the meantime Col. King of Alabama, who was presiding very much as he usually presides, decided that Mr. Forsyth could use the originals in this way and Mr. Calhoun appealed against the decision. The curtain now drew up upon another scene, a most lively debate began on the question of order.—In consequence of Mr Sprague also observing that he had noticed on Thursday that there were expressions in the original not now found in the printed copies a desire to examine the orignal was expressed, when lo! and behold! it had been altered.

Loud inquiries were now made as to the when, the where, and the by whom. The clerk was told to make a statement, the document having been left in his possession.—The trembling man now stated that it had been altered by Mr. Donelson the private secretary of the President of the U. S.

"State sir, precisely at what time he did alter it," said Mr. Clay. "On the Friday morning the day succeeding to the one on which it was sent, and read to the Senate, Mr. Donelson called on me, and said there were some verbal mistakes which must be altered, and he altered them."

"Then," said Mr. Clay, "*I* call upon the Senate and the whole country to witness, that the day after a Document sent to the Senate by the President of the United States was read, and debated, the President sends his Secretary to the Clerk of the Senate alters the document, and sends it out to the people, with its most odious features concealed."

Such is the state of things here. Never did men play a losing hand so wretchedly. The Senate adjourned without coming to a decision on the point of order, and Mr. Kane of Illinois has the floor for to-morrow. In the mean time the same subject will come up in the House of Representatives to-morrow. Tremendous storms ahead.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 22;

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

The following Message from the President of the United States to the Senate, was received and read in that body, at the opening of yesterday s sitting

To the Senate of the United States.

Having reason to believe that certain passages contained in my Message and Protest, transmitted to the Senate on the 17th inst. may be misunderstood; I think it proper to state that it was not my intention to deny, in the said Message, the power and right of the Legislative Department to provide by law for the custody, safe keeping, and disposition of the public money and property of the U. States.

Although I am well satisfied that such a construction is not warranted by any thing contained in that Message, yet aware, from experience, that detached passages of an argumentative document, when disconnected from their context, and considered without reference to previous limitations and the particular positions they were intended to refute or to establish, may be made to bear a construction varying altogether from the sentiments really entertained and intended to be expressed; and deeply solicitous that my views on this point should not, either now or hereafter, be misapprehended, I have deemed it due to the gravity of the subject, to the great interests it involves, and to the Senate, as well as to myself, to embrace the earliest opportunity to make this communication.

I admit, without reserve, as I have before done, the constitutional power of the Legislature to provide by law the place or places in which the public money or other property is to be deposited; and to make such regulations concerning its custody, removal, or disposition as they may think proper to enact. Nor do I claim for the Executive any right to the possession or disposition of the public property or treasure, or any authority to interfere with the same except when such possession, disposition, or authority, is given to him by law; nor do I claim the right in any manner to supervise or interfere with the person entrusted with such property or treasure, unless he be an officer whose appointment, under the constitution and laws, is devolved upon the President alone, or in conjunction with the Senate and for whose conduct he is constitutionally responsible.

As the Message and Protest referred to may appear on the Journal of the Senate, and remain among the recorded documents of the nation I am unwilling that opinions should be imputed to me, even through misconstruction, which are not contained in it; and more particularly am I solicitous that I may not be supposed to claim for myself, or my successors, any power or authority not clearly granted by the Constitution and Laws, to the President I have therefore respectfully to request that this communication may be considered a part of that Message, and that it may be entered therewith on the Journal of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

April 21, 1834.

This Message gave rise at once to an animated (though incidental) debate; and the whole day was consumed, as the reader will see by the Report of the proceedings, in a discussion growing out of the original Message and this amendment to it.—Nat. Intel.

BALTIMORE, April 24.

GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL MEETING OF THE PEOPLE

At an early hour yesterday afternoon, in pursuance of the previous call, the citizens thronged Monument Square, the contiguous streets, and the area in the east front of the Court House. The meeting was organized by the appointmentment of—

President—Gen. McDonald,

Vice Presidents—Luke Tiernan, Chas. F. Mayer, J. B. Morris, Jacob Rogers, Samuel Mass, William Lorman, Robert Purviance, Wm. Crawford, Jr., Darius Stansbury, Solomon Etting, J. K. Stapleton, Nathaniel F. Williams, B. I Cohen, Wm. Hubbard, J. McKim, Jr. Geo. Waters, John Fallon.

Secretaries—David Stewart, Samuel D. Walker, Wm. H. Gatchell, Alexander Kirkland, Peter Leary, E. Larabee, Z. A. Cooch.

After which the meeting was addressed in a most impressive and eloquent manner by John P. Kennedy, Esq. who concluded by proposing the following resolutions (which, we are obliged to omit for want of room,) which were seconded by Charles Carroll Harper, Esq. in a speech which elicited the most cheering applause from the immense multitude.

Mr. K. was followed by John V. L. McMahon, Esq. and Joshua Jones, Esq. (one of the late Delegates to the General Assembly.)

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Dr. Anthony C. Thompson, of Cambridge, Dorchester County to Mrs. Susan Dawson, of this county.

DIED

In this town, on Saturday morning last Mrs. Caroline, consort of John Stevens, Esq. and daughter of Gen. Solomon Dickinson.

In this town, on the 7th instant Mrs, Ann Vernon.

PRICES CURRENT—BALT. April 22.	
Wheat (red)	$1 a 1 05
do (white)	1 08 a 1 11
Corn (yellow)	55
do. (white)	55 a 56

THE FAIR

Will be held in Easton on TUESDAY 20th and WEDNESDAY 21st days of May next.

As the object is to aid in the erection of a church at Miles River Ferry, it is hoped that all those friendly to such an effort will kindly give their assistance and honor the Fair by their presence.

Any offering for this desired object will be most gratefully accepted.

april 26

For Sale or Charter.

The Schooner Wrightson, a well built substantial vessel, carries about 16 or 1700 bushel of Grain, has an excellent Cabin well furnished and well calculated for a Packet; in which business she now is and has been engaged for the last 15 months—between Easton Point and Baltimore—She may be seen at Easton Point wharf. Immediate possession will be given. Terms made known on application to the subscriber.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON.

april 26 (W) 3t

GRAND CONCERT.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity, are most respectfully informed that a GRAND CONCERT OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, will be held at Mr. Solomon Lowe's Hotel, on Friday Evening, May 2nd 1834, on which occasion Miss E. SMITH, who has been so favourably received in New York & Baltimore, will appear in some of her most favourite Ballads. Mr. F. Walter, will preside at the Piano Forte. Particulars will be made known in the bills of the day.

☞ Tickets 50 cents. Children half price.

april 26

To be drawn May the 1st 1834, the Literature Lottery, class No. 18.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$6,000	1 prize of	$1,000
1	3,000	20	250
1	2,000	30	100
1	1,500	64	80
1	1,288	112	20

No prize less than $2 50. Tickets $2 25

Also on May the 3d 1834 the Virginia Dismal Swamp Lottery, Class No. 8.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

100 prizes of $1,000.

Capital prize	$20,000	100 prizes of	1,000
1	5,000	30	300
1	4,000	30	150
1	3,000	128	70
1	2,236	128	50

Tickets only $6: Halves $3. Quarters $1 50, at the Lottery Office of

P. SACKET,

April 26 Easton, Md.

OVERSEER WANTED.

Immediately; a single or married man, to manage a set of hands the remainder of the present year, to whom liberal wages will be given. Satisfactory reference respecting character and a knowledge of farming is required. One with a small family would be preferred.

JOHN L. N. KERR.

Perry Hall, april 26 (W)

WM. L. JONES

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

The Subscriber feeling grateful for past favors begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a choice assortment of MATERIALS in his line, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, he has on hand a beautiful assortment of new WATCHES with many other articles too tedious to mention—all of which he will sell at a small profit for cash.

The Public's ob't serv't. W. L. J.

april 25 eow3w

WHEAT MACHINES.

Two excellent Machines made by Z. [illegible] New York. There can be no doubt about the superiority of these Machines, simple in their construction, rapid and efficacious in the performance of their work.—The materials and workmanship are of the first order. For terms, which will be accommodating, enquire of the Editor.

aprll 26 3w

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at public sale by the subscriber on TUESDAY 20 May next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon at the Court House door in the town of Easton 16 1-4 acres of land, more or less being part of the farm called Mulberry Hill and adjoining the lands of Messrs. Rose, Shannahan, Nor[illegible] and Bowers.

Strayed during the last summer or Autumn a dark brown or brindle Cow, with white back and short tail, as if bitten by a dog.

A. C. BULLITT.

april 26

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 30th inst. I will sell at auction at my residence, near Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, all my household and kitchen furniture, a coachee and pair of horses a horse cart and some cows and hogs. Also a quantity of locust and cedar logs and post. Among the household furniture, are valuable beds, an elegant set of mahogany tables, side board, sofa, &c. of the newest fashions, and superior quality—at the same time (if not before rented,) I will offer for rent for the balance of the year, my dwelling house, garden, lot, and one third of the produce of the orchard with firewood. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

WM. H. HAYWARD.

april 26

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Wrightson Jones, one at the suit of Wm. Skinner, and the other at the suit of Samuel E. H. and J. Ellicott, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. all that farm or tract of land situate on Broad Creek, near St. Michaels, where the said Jones now resides, and known by the name of Beverly, purchased by him of the heirs of Richard Spencer, and containing one hundred and ninety nine acres of land more or less, and all that farm adjoining, which was purchased by said Jones from Wm. Skinner, containing one hundred and four and a quarter acres of land more or less; also a lot of ground in the town of St. Michaels, with a large two story brick dwelling house and other improvements thereon, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Wrightson Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

April 26

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Samuel T. Watts, one at the suit of Samuel Watts, two at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, and one at the suit of John Jenkins, will be sold at the front door of the Court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 13th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property viz. 2 head of horses; 1 colt 3 years old, 5 colts 2 years old, 7 head of cattle, 1 yoke of steers, [illegible] head of sheep, 1 negro woman named Henny, 1 ditto Mary, 1 boy called Stephen, 1 girl called Rachel, 1 boy called Charles, and one boy called Gabriel, all seized and taken as the property of Samuel T. Watts, as admr. of Samuel Watts, to satisfy the aforesaid writs of fi. fa, and interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

april 22 JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS,

Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon

WRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal support already received, and begs leave to state, that he still continues to carry on (at his old stand, on Washington street near the tan-yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Saddle Shop,) the above business in all its various branches. Also the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, such as ploughs, harrows, drag rollers, cultivators, corn cradles, wheat drills, cart saddles, hames, and wheat cradles, all which will be made to order at the shortest possible notice, and in as neat and substantial a manner, as any other establishment in the State.

Repairs of every description done at the most moderate prices, and with the greatest despatch.

Being a practical mechanic and having carried on Col. Edward Loyd's shop for near 8 years, (to whom he refers the public,) and intending to execute in person the orders for all the wheat cradles, with which he may be favored, he intends to warrant all work sent out of the shop to work well. He has also a large assortment of materials in his line of every description, and well seasoned, and intends keeping on hand ready made wheels of different sizes and heights

april 26 eow3w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

William Loveday

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store house in Easton,

a very handsome supply of fresh

GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer use.—His supply consists of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, China, Glass and Queenswares, &c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete and having been purchased at reduced prices he thinks he can offer them very low, he invites the attention of his friends & the public generally to an inspection of the same, to judge for themselves.

Easton, April 19 1834 (W) tf

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