EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Jan. 24.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Honorable R. B. Carmichael for public documents.

The following communications were handed to us last week and the insertion of them was declined, but at the earnest solicitations of the writers, we have consented to publish them.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—

The Editorial remarks in the "Whig" that accompanied the annunciation of the triumphant election of Mr. R. H. Goldsborough to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, like many other kindred effusions, were characterized by a malignity truly diabolical, and by a mortification and chagrin that could not be concealed or palliated. There are certain mean and despicable productions of the pen, to which *silence* would be the severest *satire*; and although the most deserved castigation cannot penetrate the breast that is insensible to shame, yet the reflection may be salutary, that this omission to punish the violated decencies of social life, does not proceed from an inability to wield the lash or affix the brand. The charge against the 'honorable and polished Gentleman,' whom the Editor attempts to 'damn with faint praise,' amounts to a libel against the General Assembly of Maryland, the members of which have treasonably combined, in his, estimation, to elevate the same man to the same office, which he had once disgraced by an unpardonable sin against 'his country.' He must believe, if language has any meaning, that all those who voted for our Senator, were devoid of Patriotism, and preferred their 'Party' to their 'country.'—The most cogent & conclusive reasoning would fail to convince any mind that is darkened & blinded by prejudice and hatred, that the vote against the supply Bill, might have proceeded from good motives; yet had the 'honorable Gentleman' consented to have been 'dyed in the wool,' & become a Jackson 'Gentleman,' the censorious Editor, would long ago have graciously pardoned him, & he would have 'stood redeemed, regenerated & disenthralled' from all his political sins and transgressions. The Tory Editors well knew the elevated standing of the 'honorable Gentleman,' in Maryland and other states, and they have long dreaded this consummation of their fears, and hence arose the *crying and the screaming* of these worthy and immaculate guardians of their country's honor. But let them beware how they vilify and calumniate the wisest and most virtuous of our citizens, merely because they do not belong to their 'Party,' or some of *their* 'lights,' may 'burn blue,' when they little dream of it. If the mere voting against a Bill constitutes the crying sin of *Treason*, we should be glad to know, what degree of censure the Editor would attach to that man, who would publicly advocate and invite a rebellion against the laws of his 'Country.' I admit that the votes and proceedings of all public men in their official capacity, are a legitimate subject either for censure or applause. But the unmeasured persecution—the reiterated and envenomed, slander that is vomited forth from certain quarters upon political opponents, is a stain upon our national escutcheon. Away then with such useless—such vulgar—such detestable licenciousness, and let the American Press be the Palladium and not the grave of freedom.

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(*Communicated.*)

Blue Light, quoth a Sir Richard, "one of the old Blue Light Federalists"—when announcing the election of R. H. Goldsborough as U. S. Senator. I wonder if there be among the followers of Andrew the first, on our Shore, any one who formerly belonged to the old Federal party, or any other party, who evinced more promptitude in turning out against his country's invaders—than the aforesaid Senator. If a Blue Light, (as was at the time asserted,) were exhibited in Connecticut, does it necessarily follow that it was the work of some misguided Fed? But taking it for granted, that such a light was exhibited at the East, I have never heard an intimation, that any such thing was ever seen in our section of country. But the redoubtable editor of the Whig, in the depths of his political animosity, seems disposed to smother the fair fame of the Senator, in the noxious effluvia of a Blue Light. Such impotent malice is to be pitied, although an attempt is made at the close of the paragraph, to speak commendably of the gentleman as a private man. Maryland, by an overwhelming majority, has fixed the seal of reprobation on the withering policy of the present administration of the general government—and the Whigs have a right to be represented accordingly on the floor of the Senate. I wonder what would have been the language employed in announcing the election of Senator, had the choice fallen on any other of the distinguished gentlemen who were talked of for this station. It is to be lamented that such gross language is applied to the prominent men of our country, by the pretenders to exclusive patriotism. It is true, that when the last war with England was declared—it was opposed by one of the parties into which the country was then divided—and advocated strenuously by the leaders, at least, of the other. But when the enemy made his appearance on our borders, no difference was perceived in the alacrity with which men turned out to repel the invaders. A new order of things has arisen, and the principles which divided the old parties have ceased to exist. It now becomes the serious duty of every lover of his country, to lend a willing hand to put down the present dynasty—for if the mantle of Andrew should fall on his successor, and the same principles be carried out through the succeeding administration, the last hope of liberty throughout the world, will have vanished.

The present administration has been sustained by the power and extent of Executive patronage, and by calumniating the Senate—Bank—Supreme Court, &c. The paper misnamed the 'Whig;' fighting under this banner, and aided by such patronage—had better take an appropriate name—The "Calumniator" would suit it admirably.

Z.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday Jan. 15, 1835.

"One of your delegates (HAMBLETON) made to-day a strong and judicious speech on the Virginia boundary question—the best speech (in my opinion) that has been delivered in the House this Session—I, as an Eastern Shoreman, and as a Marylander, was proud of him."

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 17.

The highly interesting debate which we commence a report of to day, in relation to the dispute with Virginia, was continued on Thursday by Mr. Hambleton of Talbot, and on yesterday by Mr. ELY, of Baltimore county, both in opposition to the Report of the Committee. Mr. DORSEY has the floor to day.—*Repub.*

Extract from a letter of the Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle dated

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 15, 1835.

"To-day there arose a debate in the House of Delegates, on the subject of the southern and western boundary of this State, which excited a good deal of interest. The special committee to whom the subject had been referred, had, as you are aware, reported in favor of withdrawing the suit instituted by this State against the commonwealth of Virginia, and renewing the negotiation which has been so long and so fruitlessly carried on between the two states. The report of this committee was the ground of the debate. Mr. Devicmon, of Alleghany, first took the floor in opposition to it. He contended that the honor & dignity of Maryland forbade the course recommended by the committee.—He referred to the legislation of the state to shew that we had negotiated until further negotiation would not only have been useless, but unbecoming.—Mr. Brengle, of Frederick, next addressed the House. He was in favor of the course pointed out by the committee, of which he had been a member. He denied that the honor of the State would be in the least compromitted by such a course. He referred to the message of Governor Tazewell to shew that the proceedings of the last legislature, which authorized the institution of the suit against Virginia for the disputed territory, were founded up on a misapprehension of the legislation of that commonweath. He thought that the suit should be withdrawn, in order that the door of explanation might be thrown open again to Virginia. Mr. Brengle occupied the house about an halt hour. He was listened to with much attention. He is a young man of clever pretensions, ready in debate, and very attentive to business.—Mr. Hambleton, of Talbot, replied to Mr. Brengle. He was opposed to the resolution recommended in the report. He gave a clear and succinct history of the dispute. He thought with Mr. Deviemon, that the honor of the State forbade the retracting the step taken by the last legislature, more particularly since the message, of the Governor of Virginia.—That message, he contended, was belligerent and menacing in its tone, and that it did not become the state of Maryland to be intimidated by it into the adoption of any measure like the one recommended in the report. Mr. Hambleton spoke nearly an hour. He is a young man of fine promise.—His views were delivered with a clearness, force and precision which did him much credit. We bespeak for Mr. Hambleton a life of usefulness and distinction, if he continues to cultivate the gifts of nature with assiduity."

From the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Not being much inclined to sit out a prosy member who seems determined to—

Squeeze out the last dull droppings of his sense,

I snatch a few minutes to give you some account of the new member of the Senate for Maryland. By the by, he is not a new member entirely, inasmuch as he was elected to fill the place he now occupies, at the age of thirty-four, in the year 1813, serving until '19, when he was succeeded by Mr. Lloyd. During this former term of service, he was famed as one of the Chesterfields of the Senate, and has continued to be vividly remembered as such throughout his state and the union, generally. He was also recognised as a high toned federalist, and he advocated warmly, in the Senate, the measures of that party up to the last hour of its existence. In the Presidential contest which terminated in 1824, he espoused the cause of the successful candidate. Since this time he has been the unwavering opponent of the Jackson party, except in the affair of the Proclamation, to the popularity of which he added his influence. This course is somewhat singular, since he himself is an advocate of a low tariff, if not of a free duty altogether. His character is one of unflinching firmness, and he will stand up for his party when the last of them shall have fled, or have fallen around him. His integrity is unquestioned, and although political distinction is with him an object of honorable ambition, nay more, almost a substitute for

Honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,

yet he is incapable of seeking it by any other course, than the one of honesty and uprightness. He would not desert his party, though it would gratify his most ambitious longings.

His election to the Senate has pleased the Whigs on account of his stern adherence to their own cause, and the opposite party will be forced to do honor to an open, sincere and distinguished opponent; one who can condescend to no trickery; and who speaks out fearlessly the thing he feels. And this reminds me to tell you, that his oratory has been always estimated highly, and will do his state no discredit in the Senate, even in *such* a Senate.—His manner is polished and commanding, and will bestow a value and impressiveness upon the *material* of his speech, which otherwise would be tame and unmeaning. He will rather gain upon comparison with his predecessor, Mr. Chambers, possessed, as he is, of a better *manner*, higher social qualities, and being generally more acceptable to all parties.

His private character is of the highest order. Holding a distinguished place among the *elite* of Maryland aristocracy, which he can claim as a son of one of her oldest and most respectable families. He is not, however, sensibly tinged with the hauteur ascribed to this race, but is an affable, urbane and through-bred gentleman. He is the delight of the society in his own district, and is their customary model. His fireside at "Myrtle Grove" is famed for a liberal hospitality, made more agreeable by the manners of the host.—Every one there is placed upon a conforming level and the humble have as gracious a share of attention as the highest. That his moral character is unblemished, will be granted by his bitterest foes.—I say nothing of his intellect, for the place he now occupies, in the Senate of the United States, is a full warrant for its superiority.

He will find the elements of the Senate changed much, from what he knew it to be during and after the war. Place what it was *then*, aside—it is now so constituted, that the power to form a successful schedule of party operations is a cardinal virtue. Unless I much mistake the Hon. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, he will be the type of no such system, the file leader of no such parties.

The recent vote for Senator of the United States in the Legislature of KENTUCKY, showed a great Whig strength. The votes were as follows:

	Senate.	H. R.	Total.
Recapitulation.			
J. J. Crittenden,	23	71	94
J. Guthrie,	15	25	40
Majority,	8	46Maj.	54

On the 7th instant the legislature of Delaware, in joint ballot, re elected the Hon. Mr. CLAYTON, as U. S. Senator for six years from the 3d March next.

The venerable Judge Duvall has resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States & ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, is understood to have been nominated to the Senate by the President of the United States yesterday; to succeed him. [The nomination has not been acted upon.]—*Nat. Intel.*

CONGRESS.—WEDNESDAY Jan. 14th.

IN SENATE.

The Senate, *unanimously* adopted the report of Mr. Clay, with an amendment varying the resolution so as to make it even stronger than before—As adopted, the resolution is in these words:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at present, to pass *any law* concerning the treaty with France of 1831.

The bill from the House making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1835, was read twice and referred. The Senate then adjourned.

The House of Representatives refused to take up the Navy Bill, and occupied itself with the Appropriation bill for Fortifications, which was passed.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The *Raleigh Register* has the following statement in relation to Robert Potter, of whom much was heard a few years since:

"*Case of Robert Potter*—On Friday last the House of Commons by a vote of 62 to 52 EXPELLED Robert Potter, one of its members from his seat in the Legislature. The *Ayes* and *Noes* will be found in another place. It appears from the Report of the Committee, appointed to investigate the facts that Potter lost a considerable sum of money at Cards, and then snatched the same (lying at the time on the table between the parties) and made off with it, after drawing weapons to intimidate his adversary, and thereby make good his retreat.

RATHER A TOUGH STORY.—A correspondent in one of the Cincinnati papers states that a coloured woman aged 161 years, is now exhibiting at one of their museums. She is said to have belonged to the father of Washington; and appears to have all her faculties except sight, which she has been deprived of 60 years: before which time, however, she frequently had the pleasure of seeing *our* beloved Washington. Her memory seems to be acute. She recollects having joined the Church about 140 years since and says she has received great happiness from doing so. It seems that she has had several very interesting visions the relations of which are extremely interesting.

The venerable Moses Brown, of Providence now in his 99th year, states, in a note to the editor of the Providence Journal that the cold experienced on the 5th inst. was greater than had been felt for the last thirty years, during which period he has been a regular observer of the weather. On that day, his thermometer stood at 15 degrees below zero. The lowest point to which the mercury had sunk, during any winter since 1805, was 11 degrees below zero.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of Jan. 21.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday evening last. The Hon. HENRY CLAY, and the Hon. CHARLES F. MERCER presided. The attendance of Delegates from various parts of the Union was large, and the crowd of auditors, both male and female, was unusually great, filling not only the hall and lobbies but the galleries. Several eloquent addresses were delivered, of a most judicious, temperate, & encouraging character. The Society had not concluded its business at 10 o'clock, when an adjournment took place to the following evening.

It is understood that the Senate yesterday rejected the nomination of H. D. GILPIN (last year rejected as a Bank Director) to the office of Governor of the Territory of Michigan.—*ib.*

We have not yet received the newspaper account of the proceedings in the House of Representatives of the State of ALABAMA, by which H. L. WHITE was formally nominated as the candidate of that State for the Presidency. Private letters, however, fully confirm the News. We recur to the fact now, because, in attempting to state it in our last, we omitted the rather essential particular of the name of the State in which this second Legislative State Nomination for the Presidency has been made.—*Ibid.*

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT.—We learn from the New Orleans Courier that General ELEAZER RIPLEY recently elected a Representative in Congress from Louisiana, was beset in a store by three individuals on the 29th ult. and so cruelly beaten that his life was, at one time considered in danger. From the circumstance that the New Orleans papers are so chary of mentioning names and particulars, we infer that the offenders are persons of some standing in that society.—*Ib.*

Dr. JACKSON.—The "Spy in Washington" writing for the New York Courier, gives the following delectable example of criticism by the tenant of the White House, on the recent Oration of Mr. Adams, in honor of Lafayette. It is a little too good.

After Mr. Adams had delivered, on Wednesday last, his masterly eulogy on General Lafayette, a gentleman asked the President (Mr. Van Buren being present) how he was pleased with the address? The venerable chieftain pausing a few seconds, coldly replied—"There are some good things in it: but *Mr. Adams fails very much!*—don't you think he does Mr. Van Buren?" VERY MUCH!" repeated echo.

DELAWARE.—We have already mentioned that the Legislature of the State of Delaware is in session. CHARLES POLK was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and WILLIAM D. WAPLES Speaker of the House of Representatives. We have just seen a copy of the Message of the Governor to the Legislature, which is six newspaper columns in length. Of these one whole column is occupied with an elaborate review of the controversy between the United States and France, concerning the Indemnity Treaty; the dissertation bringing the worthy Governor to the following grave conclusion, at which, however, it is not possible to "repress a smile: "In *consideration of* "*the circumstances*, I earnestly recommend an immediate attention *to the military system*, together with the enactment "of such provisions as may be adequate "to place *the State in an attitude of preparation* for the probable emergency!" If the French Government does not back out after this, the deuce is in it—*Nat. Int*

The following correspondence says the Baltimore Chronicle, has been handed to us for publication, and it is gratifying to us to lay before our readers so handsome a tribute of respect to a worthy and deserving fellow citizen. It is alike honorable to Capt. Lemuel G. Taylor; and to the gentlemen who have thus manifested their sense of his services at a critical period.

TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

Baltimore, Jan. 6, 1835.

Capt. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,

Dear Sir:—On this day, last year, you conferred an important service to the undersigned and others, and we have not forgotten it; for on this anniversary we present you with a highly finished and capacious piece of plate, with an inscription, commemorative of the event to which we allude. Daring acts in favor of humanity are common with you, but to us, there was a generosity in the relief offered that particularly characterized it, in the fact that the steam boat Patuxent had been placed on the line between this city and Annapolis as your rival, to contend with the Maryland, (the regular passenger vessel,) between those places at a particular season, when it was expected that an increased intercourse would make up for the lessened one that exists during the long period of the year when the Legislature of the state is not in session. Humanity alone would have induced you to save the passengers and crew of the Patuxent—but it was generosity to tow that boat through the ice, at much risk of doing damage to your own and place her in safety at Baltimore, having yourself previously made a temporary repair of the injury which the former had sustained by being cut through by the ice, in consequence of which she leaked much, and was in imminent danger of sinking.

With this piece of plate we then beg leave to present out thanks for the "gallantry and skill, generosity and humanity" displayed by you on that occasion, and heartily to wish you that health, happiness and prosperity so well deserved,

Your friends,
WILLIAM R. STUART,
H. NILES,
JOSIAH BAILEY,
SAMUEL EMORY,
Passengers in the Patuxent.

BALTIMORE, 7th Jan. 1835.

To Col. Wm. R. Steuart,
H. Niles,
Josiah Bailey,
Samuel Emory, } Esq's.

Gentlemen.—I acknowledge with gratitude, the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. accompanied by a handsome piece of plate, which you are pleased to present to me as a mark of your friendly recollection of a service which it was my happiness to render to you and others about twelve months since. In that act I did nothing more than my duty, and it was performed without the slightest anticipation of reward of any kind; but I cannot decline the acceptance of the piece of plate tendered by Gentlemen whom I so highly esteem. It shall serve throughout life to recall the friendship which it is my pride to have experienced at your hands.

With sentiments of the greatest respect,
I remain your obedient servant,
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR

The Vase presented to Capt. Taylor was manufactured by Mr. Kirk, our townsman, and is executed in a style of superior excellence, highly creditable alike to him and to the arts. It bore the following inscription:

"*Presented*
to
Capt. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Of the stamch steamboat Maryland,
For his gallantry and skill, generosity and humanity,
In relieving the steam boat Patuxent
When cut through by the ice, and blocked up in it, off the mouth of the Patapsco
In the night of the 6th January, 1834.
by
William R. Stuart, H. Niles,
Josiah Bailey and Samuel Emory,
Passengers in the Patuxent."

[There were many other passengers on board the Patuxent, at the time.]

From the N. Y Courier and Enquirer. Jan. 14.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

Our news collector boarded yesterday the packet ship Poland, Captain Anthony, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 17th ultimo. She also brought despatches for Government from our Minister at Paris, which we shall cause to be left at the Post Office in time for the morning's mail.

The accounts from Paris are one day later than those received by the way of England, and we have consequently the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies one day latter than we had before: on that day, however little business was done. An election took place for a Vice President of the Chamber, which resulted in the choice of M. Passy, one of the Minister of the 3 days, and a decided opponent to the execution of the indemnity treaty.

We alluded some days since, to an account which we perceived in an English paper, of a claim set up by the Emperor of Russia against France, for indemnity for injuries inflicted on Poland, and at the time expressed our belief that it was a sarcasm on the indemnity promised by treaty to this country. We have now the original article before us in *Le Constitutional*, and are fully confirmed in our opinion of its character. It concludes with these words: "But the Doctrinary Cabinet which acknowledge the American debt, & continues to acknowlege it in spite of the Chamber, will submit to any conditions, however humiliating or burdensome, that may be imposed upon it."

We perceive a steam boat is building at Paris on Mr. Burden's plan, for the purpose of navigating the Seine between Rouen and Paris. Some ridiculously exagerated statements in relation to its introduction in this country, are contained in the Paris journals.

The Poland had a remarkably short run to Block Island, having been off that place in sixteen days from the time she left Havre.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. of Jan. 19.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

☞By the Boston papers of Saturday morning, we learn that the packet ship Liverpool, from Liverpool, anchored below the light on Friday evening, being unable to proceed to port on account of the ice. At 4 P. M. on Saturday, Mr. Topliff's messenger had returned from the ship.

The Liverpool left Liverpool on the 22d Dec. and passed the New York packet ship Orpheus going in, having on board the President's Message. No news had transpired except that the Cotton Market was flat.

Since the above was in type we have received the Boston Mercantile Journal, from which we extract the following:—

The dissolution of the present Parliament was to take place on the last day of the year.

The cold weather has sharpened our friend Major Noah's wit. It was always keen enough; but, now it cuts like a razor. Judge from the following strokes of it.—[Nat. Intel.

From the N. Y. Evening Star.

IN THE PRESS.—The doctrine of Reprisals; or hostilities without war, with commentaries on cannon law and naval tactics, and a description of the deserts of Arabia; by Dr. Andrew Jackson, LL. D. F. S.

Thoughts on Third Presidential Terms, and the utility of a safety fund in certain cases; by Martin Van Buren, Esq., Vice President of the United States.

The Law of Deposites, a treatise on public faith, charters, and currency; by R. B. Taney, Esq., late Secretary of the Treasury.

Gold vs. Gold: by a Senator from Missouri

The art of Repartee: in a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the U. S. Bank

A History of State prisons; by Isaac Hill.

A French War, the true interest and honor of America, with some reflections on factions and demagogues; by Amos Kendall.

An Essay on Greek Dialects, Poetry and Prosedy; by Alcus Blair O'Kelly, Esq.

Post Office Contracts; by the Rev. O. B. Brown.

The History of Humbug; by a M. C.

Ins and Outs, a vade mecum for rising statesmen of easy virtue; by a Secretary of State.

The Law of Contested Elections, with the case of Moore and Letcher; by a member of the committee.

Domestic Economy.—One of the principal sources of waste in private families, is the improvidence of servants. Where the mistress of the house does not personally look after the affairs of her kitchen, or employ a faithful housekeeper to perform that service, the destruction which takes place in many cases, is beyond what could easily be imagined.—Pieces of bread, meat and vegetables are thrown into the slop bucket, or into the street, or conveyed away clandestinely by the back door, to idlers, and other objects not worthy of charity, to a very great amount, whilst the most unlimited indulgence is given to excess in eating. In regard too to fires, servants never concern themselves about the propriety of saving fuel, but pile on wood in the kitchen where wood is used, without stint, whether, it be wanted or not, and especially at night, in order that they may not be obliged next day to make a fire with small coals, which is all that is required. The value of the back legs left to moulder away in kitchens, without producing a particle of heat but what goes up the chimney and is lost, would alone amount to a large sum in our community, and if to this be added the waste of candles, oil and soap, the breaking of china, glass and crockery, knives and forks, and other articles of furniture, from sheer carelessness and disregard of the interests of the master it will be seen that the tax imposed by the bad administration of a kitchen is a very heavy one.

Amongst the advantages which the European citizens enjoy over ours, in the economy of the kitchen, is one which arises from the custom established in some places, but which has not yet been introduced amongst us, of hiring servants upon what are called *board wages*. Under such a contract the servants stipulate to provide their own food, and in consideration of that, receive a higher rate of wages. In such case, no part of the provisions supplied for the parlour table goes into the kitchen, but if any is left, it is placed in the pantry or larder for future use. The servants being thus their own purveyors, have a direct and immediate motive for economy.—All that they can save, is their own, and they are thus placed on a footing in the community, with all other classes of labourers who get the benefit of their own abstemiousness from luxurious and extravagant food. As the matter stands with us, there is no discrimination made by the employers, in settling the wages of servants, whether they eat little or much, or are fond of plain or dainty fare, and consequently the one who would be willing to live simply and moderately, loses the advantage which it is as much the interest of his employer as of himself, that he should enjoy.

It is high time that a chance should be given to American servants of prudent economical habits, to accumulate a little property, and we know of no better mode than to allow them an opportunity of commuting their board, for a specific sum of money. By such a process, the employers as well as themselves will be gainers, and as somebody must make a beginning, we recommend the subject to the consideration of the Society established for the encouragement of faithful domestics.—*Philad. Gaz.*

MARRIED

On Thursday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Humphriss, Mr. Joseph Newnam to Miss Lydia Bruff, both of this county.

On Sunday evening last, by the same, Mr. Feddeman Rolle to Miss Mary Marshall, both of this county.

DIED

In this town, on Monday morning last 19th inst. Emma Eliza, daughter of Joseph Graham, Esq. aged 5 years and 8 months.

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. A. GIBBS

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity, that she has removed her

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by the late Rev Lott Warfield, situate on Washington Street, next door to the corner of Dover Street, where she constantly has the latest fashions from Baltimore and Philadelphia and solicits the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties to give her a call, view her assortment and judge for themselves: She returns her sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement she has received since she commenced the above business and solicits a continuation of the same.

Jan. 24 3w (W)

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has taken his Son, Richard Gibbs into partnership with him, in the

BUTCHERING BUSINESS.

The business will hereafter be carried on under the name of Edward B. Gibbs & Son—they solicit a share of the public patronage.

E. B. GIBBS.

N. B. Those persons indebted to E. B. Gibbs are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close his old accounts.

Jan 24 (W) 3w

Agricultural Notice.

The Trustees of the Maryland agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of E. N. Hambleton, Esq. on Thursday next the 29th inst. A Punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested

By order,
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.

Jan. 24

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS

MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

with a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

a large assortment of

GIGS, NEW AND SECOND HAND,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately; otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.

A. & H.

Jan 24 tf

PASSENGER'S LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA

HAS commenced her regular Route, and will run, during the session of the Legislature, for the accommodation of the Public, leaving Haddaway's Ferry on Monday's & Thursday's for Annapolis, and returning will leave Annapolis on Tuesday's and Saturday's: the subscriber has supplied himself with comfortable Carriages, for the conveyance of all who may patronize his line to Easton and to every other place on the Eastern Shore.

The public's ob't serv't.
W. H. DAWSON.

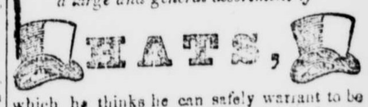
Jan 24 (W 3t)

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

a large and general assortment of



HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH prices.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 17 tf

NEW GROCERY
AND
VARIETY STORE.

THOMAS OLDSON & WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, beg leave to inform the public that they have associated themselves together under the firm of

OLDSON & HOPKINS

and have opened in the Store Room lately occupied by John T. Goldsmith, at the corner of Washington and court Streets a

Grocery and Variety Store.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of Articles in their line, such as GROCERIES, FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c. which they will sell low for cash. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. O. & H. will take in country produce to sell on commission.

Dec 20 4t

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