our names in an album, where *I* observed the names of many other Americans; we entered what was indeed a fairy land. Such beauty my eyes never beheld. Here was a little mountain of laurel trimmed in the form of a pyramid. Now the river Skell branched out into a lake in whose waters were gliding the pike and trout, anon it murmured over an artificial watersfall. About me were the trees of many climes, and with others the American fir. Here was a hedge thickly grown, and skilfully trimmed. There was an opening in the little forest that opened to other forest still, or to another peep of the little river, or the little lake, with the green islets in its bosom. Here was lawn shaded by some lofty oaks, and there was a ticket too wild to penetrate. Here was a ledgy precipice of fearful steepness, and through this vista, some marble statue of some Roman god. Now *I* am on a little Hill, seated with some wide view before me, and anon, I am in a vale of luxuriant wealth. The birds are about me warbling their sweetest melody; the wind sighs plaintively through the thickly branching trees; the rippling of the rivulet over its bed of stones is heard; and I hear from this mound, the (Gothic) seat, it is called, and see through this vista sounds and things I never heard or saw before,—the note of the cuckoo—and the caw of the jackadaw, as it flutters about the ruins of an Abbey in the distance--the time worn sides of which I can already see embraced in ivy.

A ruin! all my fancy was aroused at the thought, and I hurried my guide from the seat here prepared to give the spectacle the first view in the distance, toward the lone walls of Fountain's Abbey. I had never seen a ruin of any magnitude before—and oh, how awful are such first impressions when first looking at the time-worn, & crumbling walls and arches of such religious institutions. *I* hurried rapidly down the paths winding under thickly shadowing branches.—*I* came to a bridge over the Skell already in ruins, in which were growing stout trees indicating its age and so thick with earth and vegetations as to be concealed but for the water that is heard gurgling by the stones that have fallen from the arch; and soon I came to the lone Abbey in the glen, so far from the road—all hidden by woods and crags, all silence and desolation, as if here the very genius of solitude sat brooding in moody sovereignty. What a scene was about and above me! Loud was the croak of the rook and jack-daw. This quivering arch hangs in threatening altitude. *I* am watching the little lad that is gathering pink seed to transplant to the pinacles of the tower. *I* look with surprise at the grass and the trees high in air on the battlements of the walls. Here is the stony figure of a Norman Baron on a coffin of stone, which his friends fain believed would give him immortality and peace,--but his bones are gone, and he is forgotten long ago. This covering has been wrenched from another coffin, and the very name of the once proud Nobleman is known no more. Over the pled, the grass is growing, as if it had never been disturbed but by the shears or the scythe. The swallow is twittering in the cloisters,—and the ivy twines amid fantastic device, and sculptured arch. Art too, and man have done their best to add romance to this scene. An inner court is full of flowers there cultivated within the walls and thus by the very contrast making even romance more romantic.

But *I* shall weary you, and cover sheets of paper, were *I* to attempt fully to describe this which I know must be the most beautiful spot on earth. *If I* were a Poet, *I* would beg of the owner, for a habitation; even a nook in the corner of the monstrous Kitchenfire place yet left standing, and if *I* had none of the poetic soul, the very inspiration of the scene about would give me one.

"I do love these ancient ruins;
We never tread upon them, but we set
Our foot upon some reverend history.'

But yet, thank God, we have no such monuments of priestly extortion in our own country; no such relics of a gloomy superstition.

True, we have not such thought-inspiring solitudes for fancy to draw its visions in. Our history does not stretch backwards as England's does upon a thickly clustered Past,--but the American, eye is on the Present and the Future. We have done and we are doing what will set us above the glory of Rome,--and when the time of a thousand years has consecrated it, the stupendous end of small beginnings, will leave a harvest for Poetry and Fame.

This Abbey now in ruins of which *I* have been speaking, once covered twelve acres of ground, including all its outworks. The very ruins now cover two acres. The Park and all stretch over an extent of 650 acres. *It* is now the property of a Miss Lawrence, or Mrs. Lawrence, as she is called who is now 76 years of age. The property after her decease, deseends to some Lord or other whose name *I* have forgotten. The grounds were laid out and embellished by Mr. Aislalie at an immense expense. Mr. A. was for many years a member of Parliament. He annexed Fountain's Abby to his estate by purchase. The expense of supporting them en venow in their present state would consume the income of almost any single rich man in America Of course such a property could not long be kept together where the law of Primogeniture did not prevail. *I* have said nothing here of numerous statues on the pleasure grounds; busts; nothing of the little edifices called Temples,---nothing of the gladiators, gods, and demigods, &c. because they are quite common affairs in the world, and *I* have not room to say half as much as might be said of this which I repeat, MUST be the most beautiful place on earth

With the eye amply gratified, and weary of reflection, I left the Park with my friend All our baggage was with us. We did not care where we went provided our course was West, toward the Lakes of England, and therefore, taking the points of the compass, we struck into a bye-road leading to the heart of Yorkshire--and I have already told you that I am at Paitley Bridge.

B.

It will be perceived by the following correspondence, that Judge McLean withdraws his name from the Presidential canvass.

JUDGE M'LEAN.

COLUMBUS, (Ohio,) Sept. 18, 1835.

To the Editor of the Journal & Sentinel

Dear Sir: Many citizens of Ohio wishing to sustain Judge *McLean* as a candidate for the next Presidential term, determined to effect a proper organization and to make suitable exertions to present his claims to the confidence and suffrages of his countrymen, fairly before them. This effort has drawn from the Judge the enclosed communication, which you are requested to publish for the information of his friends throughout the country.

My absence from home has prevented an earlier publication.

Respectfully,

M H KIRBY.

Columbus Sept. 16, 1835.

RICHLAND, (O) Aug. 31, 1836.

Dear Sir: Being informed that my friends from the different parts of Ohio, having consulted together, have come to a determination to organize and endeavor to produce aconcert of action throughout the State on the subject of the election of President; and as you are Chairman of one of the principal committees, which has been constituted with a view to this object, it is proper that I should make you the following communication.

On all occasions since my name has been spoken of in reference to the Presidency, I have given my friends to understand in conversations, and by communications that have been published, that I would not be a party to a contest that shall be likely to lead to an election of Chief Magistrate by the House of Representatives. As a matter of choice I would not take the office through the instrumentality of the House.

I was fully aware that this course on my part would discourage my friends and injure my prospects, but I was not desirous of the office, except on such terms as would enable me to carry out those principles, which would elevate and tranquilize the political action of the Country.

I was not aware that there were several gentlemen, who looked to the office as I believe, with more solicitude than myself, & who had much higher claims to the suffrages of their fellow citizens; and, as it was hardly to be expected that these claims would be postponed, my resolution was taken in reference to such have been realized. The ground on which the contest seems now to be placed by those who are opposed to the Baltimore nomination.—& from the number of candidates in the field, it is not probable that this ground can be changed necessarily, on the principles I have avowed, excludes me from the list of candidates. I adhere to my principles, and of course acquiesce most cheerfully in the decision. As a citizen I shall ever oppose that which I conscientiously believe to be wrong in policy or in principle.

This declaration is due to myself, to my friends generally, and especially to those of them who have sustained the Administration, and who were among the first to introduce my name into the contest. I wish to remove from all my friends any embarrassment with which they may feel in the ensuing election of Chief Magistrate on my account.

With great respect, I am,
Very truly and sincerely, yours,
JOHN McLEAN.

M. H. Kirby. Esq. Columbus, Ohio.

GENERAL HARRISON.

A most numerous and spirited meeting of the friends of this distinguished civilian and soldier, was held in Albany, on the 10th inst. This is the first general demonstration of the north, and coming from the seat of the Albany regency is calculated to cheer and encourage the Whigs in every part of the republic.—Pennsylvania nobly took the lead in support of the hero of Tippecanoe & the West joyfully rallied in support of her favorite son; and now that New York has espoused his claims, we may consider him fairly in the field and presenting a point around which all opposed to Martin Van Buren should rally. His private character and his public services are in every view infinitely superior to those claimed for that gentleman—but even if they were not the people have an assurance from his past conduct, that he will not, if placed in the presidental chair, surround himself by fawning parasites and intriguing politicians, who will consider the offices of the government the *'spoils of* victory,' and acknowledge no authority or act that is not endorsed by the creature party. Considerations, alone, which should promptly rally ever patriot to his support:—For, if the country is much longer swayed by the principles which now direct its administration, the spirit of toleration will be banished and party designations be paramount to the claims of patriotism. To such a crisis it has nearly arrived; but if the people elect Martin Van Buren, at the dictation of the president and his office holders, what is now regarded as the result of vanity and revenge, will be acted on as a settled principle and mark every act of the government.—*Frederick, Maryland, Herald.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Oct. 8.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Second Congressional District.
FOR CONGRESS.
JAMES A. PEARCE.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.
Samuel Hambleton, Jr.
Solomon Mullikin,
George Dudley,
Joseph Bruff.

For County Commissioner.
THOMAS O. MARTIN.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Dorchester County.
Jos K. Travers, | Josiah Bayly, Jr.
William I. Ford | John Brohawn.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Somerset county.
Isaac D Jones, | Daniel Ballard.
John Dennis, | Benj. I. Dashiell,

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland,
FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.
James Turner | Wm. M Hardcastle
Thos. Burchenal | Thos. S. Carter.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland,
FOR KENT COUNTY.
Edward Boyer | James S. Primrose
Joseph Rasin | Wm. S. Lassell.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.
FOR CECIL COUNTY.
George C. Veazey | William Maxwell
Col. Edward Wilson | Joseph Roman, Jr.

Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Queen Ann's County.
Wm. Hemsley | John McKenna
Wm. Kirby | John Palmer, Esqrs

FOR LEVY COURT.
JAMES MERRICK.

TO THE POLLS.

We hope every man opposed to Martin Van Büren and R. M. Johnson, will be at the POLLS on Monday next "rain or shine"—It is an important election and we trust Van Burenism will receive a Death Blow in this County. Our opponents are *secretly active* whilst *openly professing* to be doing nothing—they trust lulling us into an insidious calm—Let us be up and a doing and there can be no danger to our cause.

We notice in the last Easton Whig a letter from Mr. Grason, explanatory of his notions on the subject of the democracy of 183 , as recently gotten up here to gild over Van Burenism. Mr. G. begins by declaring himself a federalist of the old school in the most unequivocal manner—this every democrat says is the latter, himself a democrat of 1798 the charge of deceit against himself would be superadded to that of inconsistency against his party. That is he was a federalist and still *is* one, and cant style himself a democrat of '98. But says Mr. G. artfully "our party is called the democratic party, & originated in the old democratic states, &c." Now what does this amount to, except a mere finesse—suppose it did—that fact does not make "*our party*" i. e. the present Van Buren party, the exclusive democratic party and well Mr. G: knows that fact—well too does he know that it was the violent federal prejudices of himself and old associates, that drove them to advocacy of Gen. Jackson in opposition to Mr. Adams, whom they regarded as a deserter and apostate from their faith. That Mr. G. did act from his federal prejudices is evidenced by a portion of his celebrated letter to R.H.Goldsborough in 1827, where he asks R. H. G. how he a federalist can support Mr. Adams for the Presidency, we refer to that letter for evidence of this fact Mr. G, & many of the leading federalists were lured into the advocacy of Gen. Jackson by his celebrated letter to Mr. Munroe advising him to crush that monster party spirit &c. And now forsooth we are told that opposition to V. B. "continues longest in those states where *federal prejudices* are strongest,"&c. But Mr. Grason refuses positively to take the name of a democrat—he says "*in point of fact he is a Democrat,*" as he supports the same measures as the party styled the democratic party—yet a little further on in adjuring the self styled democrats of this county to support him he says their opposition to him now will prevent the election of "*any Jackson man*" hereafter to Congress—mark his words—he does not say any democrat—he disdains or refuses to use the name—he does not say will prevent the election of any Van Buren man, for he dreads the odium of that name also, but clings to the old magic name of "*Jackson man*"—we refer particularly to this portion of his letter as exposing the aim and tenor of the whole document.

We have risen from the perusal of this letter convinced of the fact that Mr. G. has made great progress in Van Burenism, as respects mystification and shrouding of his opinions—his letter means *every thing* and nothing in the end. It is an effort to advance his election, which every man must see through in a moment, and under this impression we dismiss the subject.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Star announces the following official changes:—Gov. CASS, Minister to England, and Mr. POLK to supply his place in the War Department. Mr. MASON of Virginia, is to take the Speaker's Chair in the House of Representatives.

EASTON RACES.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.

The interest of the first day's race was great in consequence of its being understood that there were five fine three year old colts to start, two of them by the renowned John Richards, and one by the no less renowned Henry, the competitor with Eclipse, in the great N. York race, and one by the high-bred horse John of Roanoke, and also because the sum to be run for had the addition of an inside stake of $100, put up by the owners of several of the colts. Mr. Emory's colt Mr. Martin's colt and Mr. Horsey's filley, all by John Richards, Mr. Hambleton's colt by Roanoke, and Mr. Leonard's filley by Henry, all appeared at the starting post ready for the conflict and went off at the word go in fine style—Mr. Emory's colt which had been placed by lot at the start as No. 4, shot immediately forward and took the track, and then setting himself to his tremendous stride at a hard pull, kept it to the out, distancing all but Mr. Martin's colt.—Time over a heavy track 8ft. over a mile 4m. 5 sec.

Mr. Emory's & Mr. Martin's colt again appeared at the call for a start in the second heat. They went off again in fine style, Mr. Martin's colt making for a short time a fruitless effort to gain the lead. The winner of the first heat again strode it along perfectly at his ease with the whole weight of his rider on the bit, with ever and anon a saw to shorten his pace and came in again ahead distancing his last adversary. Time 4m. 4 sec.

N. B. It seems but fair to state on account of the owner and trainer of the winning horse, that it was unforeseen circumstances that caused the distancing of the last horse, and no design to do so. The earth was exceedingly dry and deep in dust and a heavy wind blowing all the time which caused a cloud of dust to intervene constantly between the horses so that the boys could not see each other hardly from beginning to end, every effort was made to stop the rate of the winning colt by his rider, when he was directed to do so, but it was too late.

SECOND DAY'S RACE.

We are happy to have it in our power to say, the sport of the 2nd day fully atoned for the delinquency of the 1st. The very large and increased body of people, since yesterday that attended to-day, gave the course an animated and exhilirating appearance; it was known at an early hour the nags that were entered for the 4 mile heats, and the reputation of at least three of them, excited a good deal of expectation. One of them had lately won a purse, another had gained laurels on the Easton course and elsewhere, and a third by her gay appearance and high strain, bid fair to contend to the last inch of ground. Queen Anne was desperately out of fix from the distemper during her training and was not backed from this cause, either by her owners or others. The Maid of the Neck was supposed to have received an injury in her fore right leg, which however, turned out able to carry her through, under these circumstances, Archianna was the favorite against the field

At the long expected call of the Judge of, to horse the multitude began to move in different circuits, all eagerly by selecting the fittest station to view the contest. The word "go" was given, and away went the Maid of the Neck, gallantly leading the other four, pushing hard after her—the five kept well together for one round, and gradually two of them fell off; on the second round Mr. Hambleton's 3 year old gave in. Mr. Martin's John Henry took up in the third round. The Maid of the Neck never gave an inch of ground to her gay rival Lady Archianna, but pertinaciously kept ahead in spite of all the efforts of her opponent.—When they came to the stretch in the fourth round, Wallace's Archianna made a desperate behind him to take a peep at the approach of Wallace's mare and giving a looser rein to the Maid, she pushed on and won the heat in excellent time, considering the heavy track run over.

The time having elapsed between the heats, being forty minutes, the horses were again called to be ready, and three appeared at the stand. The Maid of the Neck, Lady Archianna and Queen Anne. They appeared to be little distressed and well prepared to renew the contest.

The Maid again took the lead exhibiting not the least disposition to yield her foremost rank, the three kept well together for nearly two rounds, and never have we seen horses contend closer or run better; we know not, if a push was made in the two first rounds, by Archianna or Queen Anne, to take the lead, but if there was, it proved ineffectual.

On the close of the second round Archianna bolted as was feared, but by the exertions of her rider was again brought to the track; nothing however could be done, for the Maid and Queen Anne, were far, far ahead enveloped in volumes of dust and "almost out of sight" Here commenced another desperate contest. At the turn of the commencement of the third round, Queen Anne hanging upon her haunches throughout the residue of the race, made repeated efforts to pass her powerful antagonist, but her bad condition now telling she proved unequal to the task.—The Maid was suffered to improve her speed, which she did with apparent ease—again & again she was hard pressed, but with no more success, and every effort on the part of Queen Anne and they shewed her to be a mare of great speed and bottom, to come up on the Maid of the Neck, proved to all the bystanders what a powerful rival she found her to be.

She won the Jockey Club purse of $300.

This is the order of the Race, as run.
R. Leonard's Maid of the Neck, by Maryland Eclipse, 1 1
Colonel Emory's Queen Anne by John Richards 3 2
Wallace's Lady Archianna, by Sir Archy 2 dist.
Ennells Martin's John Henry by Valentine dist.
E. N. Hambletod's Roanoke by John of Roanoke bolt.
Time—1st heat 8 m. 10 s.—2nd heat 8 m. 30s

THIRD DAY.

The nags entered were R. Leonard's 4th July, Mr. Lloyd's Polly Richards, and R. Craddock's Fire in the Mountains, purse $100, three best in five.

Craddock's mare took the lead at starting, but was passed on the first quarter by the 4th July, and maintained it throughout all the heats, with apparent ease, clearly proving herself a nag of good bottom.

She was hard pressed by Lloyd's mare, the first heat—and Craddock's mare never gave up the contest until they had come full up to the Judge's stand.

The end of the race is thus:
R. Leonard's Fourth of July by Shannandale—1. 1. 1,
Mr. Lloyd's Polly Richard's 2, drawn.
R Craddock's Fire in the Mountains, 3.2.2.
Time—1st heat 1 m. 58s.—2nd heat 2 m. 1s.—3rd heat, 2 m.

[COMMUNICATED]

Mr. Graham:—

It is but seldom I trouble Editors, and particularly upon political subjects, yet the tricks and stratagems of the minor party of this county for years past, has induced me this once, to give vent to my feelings, and expose to public view a few of the occult arts of these disciples of the Kinderhook Magician.

It is well known that the politics of this county were decidedly democratic prior to the Presidential contest between Adams & Jackson, when these two political chains were riven asunder and men became promiscuously the supporters of one or the other of these candidates without reference at all to former opinions, which division, while it placed the Jackson adherents in the minority, became, and yet remains the grand separating question between the two parties in this county.

To make up in ingenuity what they lacked in strength was the course laid down, and no people perhaps have been more assidious in acting out these principles. What was their first attempt. It was to forsake the direct name of Jacksonites and to assume the more (locally) popular one of Whigs or Democrats, hoping around its standard to assemble the former strength of the county, but years experience proves to the common sense of every observer, that the Jackson, Van Buren men of this couuty are not all the democrats of this county, else why in the minority.

There are a number of other instances which might be adduced to show the ingenuity of these malcontents one of which was the report of the glorious consummation of a negotiation with England, which secured to us the free trade of the W. Indies, as among the first born of the Jackson administration, it was sung in their prints at the very eve of the election, & posted at the Court-house door, where the voters might see this prodigy of diplomatic skill, when lo, and behold the certainty of that event did not take place till weeks after. Then came also the famous cut & carve letter, though contrived ingeniously to take effect when a remedy could not be applied, yet to the consternation & discomfiture of this adept in necromancy, it was published and the certainty of its misrepresentations, (to say the least of it) held up to his own and the public's inspection, before the closing of the polls.

About that time the bill introduced into our Legislature by Mr. Teackle of Somerset, for a system of public instruction was much agitated in the public prints on this shore, while a large majority of the voters approved of such a system, yet a bill was not or could not be drafted to suit the ideas of the people of this county, till several years after, when Mr. Jos. Bruff whose name will be dear to the poor, long after he ceases to legislate, stepped forward in the spirit of a true philanthropist and offered a bill for a system of free schools; this bill was believed to possess every necessary feature to ensure its success, and wanted but time to supply its unforeseen deficiencies if any there should be to secure its permanent establishment. What was now to be done? some familiar spirit must now be consulted in this overflow of popular feeling toward Mr. Bruff and his party, to wrest this same free school bill from its rightful owner and author while a probable chance remained, was a gilded temptation not to be resisted, and Richard Spencer, Esq. accordingly prepared himself to be the master spirit of this grand achievement, and by a desperate effort nearly to the exhaustion of his treasury of political scheming, he found himself a short time after in the councils of our state, laid violent hands, on Mr. Bruff school bill, and after adding a supplement, caused it to brought out as Richard Spencer's, Esq Bill, and what for Sir, why apparently to improve the condition of the poor dear working men of the county, but really, and veritually to be his Rozinante on which to combat, (like a Anti Jacksonism, as will be shown hereafter.

Now Sir, in proof of my suggestions, I would trace this subject to its source, & exhibit in contrast the comparitive incentives to action of Mr. Bruff and Richard Spencer, Esq. in reference to this bill, Mr. Bruff at the time of the introduction of his bill was attached to a party already in the majority and therefore could gain nothing but the good of his constituents. Richard Spencer, Esq. at the time he arrested the bill, was the insolated organ of a minority, and therefore had strong political inducements to render him and his party popular, by assuming the character of the free school's friend. I presume there are few men of reflection who will not doubt Richard Spencer's Esq. sincerity, when it is known, that he and Morris O. Colston both voted against Mr. Teackle's bill to the same effect, some years ago, and we challenge him to show by any act or word, privately or publicly, where he ever advocated, any measure to establish the free school system, till he prostituted the one in question to the purposes of his party.

I will now present you, sir, with a few specimens of Richard Spencer's Esq. friendship towards the working men of this, or any other county, he tells you he is the friend of free schools, and consequently of poor people. Will you believe it, can you believe it, when in another speech in the Legislature, he utters the most bitter invectives, and sweeping denunciations, against the unfortunate working men of Baltimore, and regards their representation, as a plebian privilege not to be tolerated. Read his speech. Look also in the Whig, a few weeks ago, at a meeting of the Anti-Jackson men, to make some preliminary arrangements, for the coming election, a few poor men in persuance of a previous call found their way there, they were known to be poor; they did not deny it, and yet R. Spencer, Esq. in the exuberant goodness of his heart, did not fail to parade these men contemptuously, before the public, (duly Esquired.)

We believe Richard Spencer, *Esq.* to be no more a friend to free schools or their consequent tendancy, than the above statements prove him to be, and notwithstanding his recent array of Anti-School men before the public, we venture to assert, they all are firmer friends of it, now, than he is or ever has been their votes to the contrary notwithstanding.

A PLAIN MAN.

Merchants' Bank of Baltimore—This new Banking Institution—with a capital of two millions—$600,000 already paid in, and $200,000 to be paid every 60 days until the whole is paid in—goes into operation tomorrow, in the building now occupied by the Branch Bank of the United States. As heretofore mentioned, the Merchants' Bank has made an arrangment with the Branch Bank, in virtue of which the whole business and Banking House of the latter, are transferred to the former: The Branch will therefore cease to exist for banking purposes, and the Merchants' Bank will "reign in its stead,' tomorrow. The latter certainly commences business under favorable auspices, both as touching its means of public usefulness, and of pecuniary advantage to those interested in its welfare. A liberal policy towards the public, and its brethren, so far as may comport with prudent management and sound discretion, is all that would seem to be necessary to ensure a prosperous and profitable course to this new institution.

Patriot Sept. 30.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.

Wheat, white,	$1 33 a 1 [illegible]
Red,	1 26 a 1 [illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Rye	88 a 90
Oats	73 a 75
	40 a 42

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 15th ult. by the Rev. Joshua *Humphries*, Mr. Richard C. Laine to Miss Martha *Ann* Blades, all of this county.

On Thursday the 24th inst. by the same, Mr. Hugh M. Berridge to Miss Eliza *Ann* Coleston, all of this county.

In this town on Thursday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Greenbank, Mr. James Bartel, to Miss Mary Comegys.

DENTISTRY.

W. D. JENKS,

Dental Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of Easton, and its vicinity. He will be at Mr. Lowe's Hotel on the 19th of the present month, where he will continue for a few weeks. All calls in his profession will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 3

DOVER BRIDGE REPAIRING.

DILLEHAY SPARKLIN

Informs the public, that if the weather is favorable, on Wednesday the 8th inst. it will be necessary to take up a part of the Bridge to make necessary repairs—which will prevent crossing for several days, October 3

FOR SALE.

A negro man about 21 years of age for a term of years—He is a fine stout well built fellow, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

Apply to
JO. GRAHAM.

Oct. 3 3tq

GALLOWAY
AND THE
APPENDAGES
FOR SALE.

W. Hughlett

Being desirous of changing his residence, offers for sale his present residence, the buildings are beautifully situated upon the rising ground within a convenient distance of the main road and is a very healthy situation, with an excellent well of water, within two miles of Easton, containing in his first purchase two hundred and five acres of cleared land and one hundred acres of timber land. Additional purchases has been since made of two hundred and seventy seven acres, adjoining of which about one hundred acres is wood and timber land. There is a good brick dwelling, new office, and necessary out-buildings. To a person desirous of living in the vicinity of Easton, I would recommend an early application. These lands will be sold at a fair price, and if one third part of the purchase money is paid down any reasonable credit will be given to persons desirous of purchasing—every satisfaction will be given, and further terms made known. The possession may be had on the first of January next or sooner if desirable to the purchaser.

Galloway, Oct. 3 tf

$50 REWARD.

Alexander Larrimore, a tenant of mine, left a new house which has not been built more than three months past, on account of the death of his wife, and by and with my consent, on the 19th inst. which was on Saturday On the next day, I visited the house late in the evening, and could not discover any fire left in said house. On Monday, late in the evening the house was discovered to be on fire, and soon consumed, with a large portion of the poor man, Larrimore's moveables in it.

I have made every inquiry of the people who left the house on Saturday morning, say five in number, and they all declare that previous to leaving the house, Mrs. Betsey Larrimore poured water on the fire in the hearth and extinguished every spark.

Now taking all the circumstances connected with the case into consideration, viz: the fact of there being scarcely any fire on the hearth, and no wood at the time of pouring water on it Also, the fact of its raining all that day, and night after leaving the house, with the fact of my visiting the house, and making an examination on the evening of the following day, and finding no fire in or about the house. I say taking all these circumstances connected together, it is manifest without the least shadow of doubt, that my house was set on fire by some incendiary or incendiaries.

I will give the above reward to any person or persons who will detect the villainous incendiary or incendiaries, with such proof as may lead to their conviction in any court of justice.

I will only add, that I suffered a severe loss in the month of *April* last on this same Cromwell farm, by having several of my best work oxen drowned, and killed otherwise by some villain or villains. It was then reported that my oxen jumped into a deep creek and drowned themselves It may now be reported with the same propriety that my house has jumped into the fire and consumed itself, and poor Larrimore's household goods.

ABSALOM THOMPSON.

Mary's Delight Hall, September 25, 1835. } oc3

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, against John Fisher at the instance and use of Samuel Hopkins, will be offered at public sale for Cash, on the Court house green, in Easton, on Tuesday the 27th of October inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day all his right, title, interest or claim, both at law or equity of, in and to a farm, or tract or parcels of tracts of land, whereon the said John Fisher now resides—known by the following names, to wit: part of a tract of land called Hampton, part of a tract of land called Parker's Range, and part of a tract called Advantage, alias the Adventage, all lying and being situated on Tuckahoe Creek, in Chapel District, adjoining the lands of Joshua Clark's heirs, and the heirs of Jacob Hooper, be the quantity of acres what they may. Also, all his right, title, interest or claim, of in and to a lot of woodland, called part of Peaker's Park, containing 20 acres more or less, in said district adjoining the lands of George Dudley, near the beaver dam branch, all taken with the present crop of Corn to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, with interest und cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
JAMES ARRINGDALE,
Constable.

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