world. As far as his own fame is concerned, it is his undoubted interest to do so; and whatever arts may be employed by designing men, or whatever efforts may be made by rash counsellors, to induce him to a different course, we are not without a rather confident hope that the subject will be so presented in the President's Message to Congress, as, if not to lay the train at once for an immediate amicable adjustment of it, at least not to close the avenue by which such an adjustment of it may still be made without the interposition of the Legislative authority in any manner whatever. All this is within the power of the President, and the true glory as well as the interest of the Nation recommend that course.

Of other questions concerning the general welfare which may arise during the approaching Session, there is a variety greater than we shall pretend to enumerate. The admission of two States into the Union is among the probable business of the Session; and, when we recollect the excitement occasioned by the question of the admission of Missouri, we know not what contest may arise as to the conditions upon which Michigan and Arkansas are to be allowed to take rank among the States. We do not refer to any special obstacle in the way of admission of either, but, as such thing have happened before we can imagine that they may happen again, and may engender controversy and long debate.

We anticipate, upon the whole, more of a business session than we have had for some years past, though we will not affect to conceal our impression that the pendency of the Presidential question will have the effect to embarrass somewhat the action of Congress, as its influence will be liable to be more or less felt on every leading question. However that may be, there can be no doubt that the deliberations of the two Houses will afford full employment for Reporters and Journalists. We are ready for the task which the Session will impose on us, and shall not, we hope, be behind our contemporaries either in the fidelity or promptitude with which we shall discharge our professional duties.

TEXAS EXPEDITION.

On Saturday evening, about 2 o'clock, the brig Mattawamkeag, Capt. Higgins, hauled out from the foot of Carmine street, North river, with a view of going to sea yesterday, as soon as it was practicable.

This is the vessel which takes out the Texas expedition. The brig is cleared out for New Orleans, but does not intend to enter that port at all. Her destination is the Williamston settlement a place between Brazos and New Orleans, about a day's sail from the latter city.

About two hundred and fifty men shipped the other day, probably one hundred of whom backed out in disgust, and returned to the city. Some of the several of them are without a change of raiment, and others, poor dissipated creatures, with a shirt and a half to a dozen. Capt. Staley, the young Englishman with *moustaches* who addresses the meeting at Soneall's, takes the title of Colonel. A Capt Post, of this city, who was formerly connected with a military *corps* takes the title of Lieutenant Colonel.

Their provisions consist of several barrels of flour, a cheese of potatoes, and some dry codfish.

Yesterday, we learn that an officer attempted to go on board to serve a civil process upon one of the volunteers,—he was beat back, and was glad to get away with a whole skin. Many of the volunteers have run away in debt, and if we are not much mistaken, some have stolen the proper of their employer, and decamped as patriots to Texas. We were among the first to shed a torrent of enthusiasm over Texas, and we feel still a sympathy for the struggle of the people in that quarter, but from a number of facts, some of which we know personally, and others of which we have heard from good authority, we are constrained to think that the expedition, *as now got up* will be a disgrace to all those engaged in it. If, under the color of these expeditions, thieves, robbers, plunders, and all such persons are encouraged to prey upon those they leave behind, it it full time that a stop should be put to them. The brig lay all day yesterday opposite Powls Hook, the weather being very unsettled, sheets and unfit for going to sea. It is highly probable that she will go to day, if a mutiny do not break up their ill arranged expedition.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The New York Journal of Commerce states that various Rail Road and Steamboat Companies between that city and Washington are said to have proposed to carry the mail through in twenty one hours, to start at any time the Post Office Department may require. In this way news leaving Washington in the evening after the adjournment of congress would reach New York the following day in time for the evening papers. The Journal complains that between Philadelphia and New York, and Boston and Providence advantage is not to be taken of the railroads for the transportation of the mail. Contracts, it is said are about to be made for carrying the mail between New York and Philadelphia by coaches to occupy thirteen hours. The cost by coaches is ten thousand dollars less than the sum asked by the Camden and Amboy railroad company.—*Amer.*

Cabbages.—A sloop arrived in our river on Wednesday last, from Princes' Bay, with 2000 cabbages a few hundred of which weighed from eighteen to twenty six pounds each and measured from four to four and a half feet round, closely girted.—*Rahway Advocate.*

A HORRIBLE SPECIES OF BUSINESS.

Not many months ago a very respectable man, aged about 45 years, who had been for several years a sexton of one of our principal churches fell sick at his residence at No — in ——— street. His sickness at first was not considered dangerous. His family physician attended him as usual —but in a short time it was ascertained that some poten remedy must be adopted or all would soon be over.

'Do you think I am in danger, Doctor?' asked the sick man.

The physician was loth to say so—as physicians generally are in such cases.

The sick man lingered and grew worse. 'Oh! doctor, doctor,' said he, 'there is something that preys on my mind—something even worse than this fatal disorder.'

The patient tossed and tumbled about —was restless, thoughtful and entirely absorbed in some mental calamity. His wife attempted to soothe him—talked of Heaven and mercy—but all would not do. The physician was equally unsuccessful in all his endeavours to soothe the distorted mind of the dying man.

'Take away your physic, Doctor—it is useless—it cannot administer to a mind diseased.'

The physician and the sick man's family talked over the matter with great seriousness. They could not conjecture what was the cause of the disturbed fancies of the poor dying man. The wife had lived a long and respectable life with her husband. He was a sexton of one of our most respectable churches and had always enjoyed the esteem of the clergy and congregation by whom he was employed.

In this dilemma it was therefore determined to ascertain what lay so deeply upon his conscience. The Doctor one afternoon turned the attention of his patient to the subject that troubled him

'Can you not tell, me Mr. ——, what troubles you so deeply?

'Oh! doctor, doctor, don't speak of it —Oh! it gnaws me to the quick. Look I see, their very faces glaring upon me —horror! horror! horror!'

The physician soothed him as he would have soothed a child. 'It will relieve your mind' said he to the sick man

'Oh! God! I wish I could get relief—see doctor, see them all there pointing their skinny fingers. There's Mrs. ——, whom I sold for 20 dollars.—She asks me for the money—here she stands! my God! my God! I have not got the money—I did not get but half, the other sexton got part—go to him. Oh! horror, horror, horror, horror!'

'My dear sir,' said the physician mildly 'you are raving—you are talking of shadows.'

'Heavens! Doctor! do you call those persons shadows? See one of them coming into the room. Shut that window, and bar the shutters—I see old Mrs ——just trying to get in. There's her winding sheet. She says I sold her got thirty.'

The physician then to humor his poor distracted patient went to the window and closed the shutter.

'Look there doctor—there's a young woman that I took away after being a couple of days in the grave. She cries out against me—she cries and tears her hair—Oh! Oh! Oh!'

The physician found that all his efforts were fruitless; after calling in the wife and family of the dying man, they partly succeeded in quieting the tumult which agitated his bosom. He would however listen to no effectual consolation until they would promise to call in a highly respectable clergyman whom he named, to minister some pious comfort to his last hours, which were now rapidly drawing to a close.

Accordingly a message was immediately despatched, the venerable clergyman came, and the sick man on perceiving him, desired all to withdraw, except the man of God. When left entirely together, after some struggles, the sick man unfolded to the astonished clergyman, one of the most extraordinary practices which could be dreamed of in a christian community.

It appeared that the dying man, who was a sexton for several years, had been in the habit, secretly and at night, of abstracting the corpses of such persons as were buried in the grave yard he had charge of, and of selling them for subjects of dissection to the physicians around town, and even sending them into the country. In conjunction, it is supposed, with a person now alive, who was then also a sexton, it is believed that a most extensive business of this kind was carried on for several years—and that it was found so lucrative, that both individuals, originally quite poor when they became sextons, became rich and respectable in a very few years. By the rules and regulations applicable to church yards and sextons, those officers had full and free access at all hours, to all the public and private vaults under their charge. The remains of the dead deposited in the private vaults were generally untouched—but those burried in the church yard, or those deposited in the public vaults, were considered the property of the sextons, and they disposed of their horrible merchandize accordingly, to the highest bidder, among the medical faculty.

The remembrance of being thus engaged in such a business, caused the agonized terrors of the dying man, and made him restless, until a clergyman was called to minister comfort to a mind diseased on his death bed. And in order to show that we do not state these fearful details without some good foundation, we now openly call upon Bishop Onderdonk of this city, to say whether he ever heard of such a case as we have detailed, or any one, similar to it—or whether he was the clergyman who attended the last moments of the repentant man. His associate is still alive, and doing a good business in this city, but not as a sexton.—*N. Y. Herald*

From the Downi. Gazette.

(From my Washington Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON CITY, (East Room,) Monday, Nov. 16, 1835.

To Cousin Major Jack Downing, Editor of the Downing Gazette, Downingville, east, in the State of Maine.

Dear Jack—Congress has got here, & we are all as busy as bees a gettin ready for em. The members now in about two or three days, and some of em have got here already. I met Mr. Quincy Adams to day in Pennsylvania Avenue, and I felt almost as glad to see him as I should be to see Uncle Joshua himself. I stept right up to him and shook hands, says I, Mr. Adams, how are ye? I am glad to see you, how does the folks all down east?

They are all so as to stirrin about, says he, how's the Gineral?

The Gineral's nicely, says I, and he wants to see you more than a little. He was in hopes you would get along before the rest of Congress did, because he wants to have a long talk with you. It's about that letter of yourn to Mr Dutee J. Pearce. He says the Gineral's read that letter over more than twenty times. It's been a real puzzler to him, and he wants to talk with you and see if you meant just what you said. He says if you did, and have actually come over on fair & square, he'll send you out this winter, Minister to England.

Well says he, you may give my respects to the Gineral, and tell him I meant just as I said, and I shall have occasion to call and see him soon.

Says I, Mr. Adams, how could you talk so hard as you did in that letter against your old Whig friends in Massachusetts and round there?

Why, says he, they deserved it all, & more too, for treating me as they did last winter, when they nominated me Senator to Congress, and then deserted and didn't elect me. No party that would do that could have any principle of honor about em.

So I bid him good morning, and asked him to call and see us at the Gineral's as soon as he could, and he made a very polite bow, and went along.

They've been fixing the Congress house this sometime, and have got it about ready.—We've concluded it is best to have women in the Senate chamber, for they are so much more; it makes such crowding work, and prevents the Senators from hearing the speeches that are made, for they look at the women three times as much as they look at the speakers, so they've had a gallery fixed up for the women, and a door for them to go into.

The General grows more uneasy for fear Mr. Van Buren will get worked out of the *Presidency*. And he is as restless about it as fish out of water. He staid here a few days and talked the matter over with us, but couldn't set still, out a little while to time, and so he started off to Virginny to see Mr. Van Buren himself, and find out what they are likely to do with old Virginny. He says if he can get that State to come out for him this winter, he thinks that he shall be able to go it, notwithstanding he has to carry Col. Johnson on his back. He has'nt got back yet, but we shall look for him in a few days.

We have a pretty [illegible] of it to fix up Message this year, [illegible] it ready by the time [illegible] Congress begins. The [illegible] France to [illegible] getting [illegible] and again a [illegible] about that money, for if we should have to fight, if it was'nt more than three months, it would take ten times as much as all we are quarrelling about to pay the bills.

Mr. Van Buren talks as cool as a cow cumber about it. Tells the Gineral he would'nt by any means advise him to say any thing hash about it in the message, and then he'll set down, tell over the whole story, about the French keeping us out of the money, in sich a kind of provoking kind of a way, that the Gineral will get in a rage, and he'll jump up and almost swear he'll recommend to Congress in his message to declare war against France. Then Mr. Van Buren will say, well Gineral you must of course do as you think best, but really I cant advise you to take any hash measures!

That Mr. Van Buren is a curious critter, aint he?

I remain your loving Cousin,

SARGENT JOEL DOWNING.

The following Recipe for a paste to render Boots and shoes water proof is highly recommended by those who have tried it.

The discoverer Mr. Gideon B. Smith of Baltimore, says the following preparation is sufficient for fifty pair of shoes.

Take 3 oz. gum elastic cut it up into fine shreds, put it into a gallon jug, add to it 3 quarts of Seneca oil, let it stand three or four days when the gum will have been dissolved, and the paste fit for use. Stir before using; then rub the uppers and soles of the boots or shoes well with it three or four different times before the fire, so long as the leather will absorb it. The degree of comfort which this mixture will ensure the wearer of heavy boots and shoes can only be realized on trial. It might be used with an equally good effect on harness & gearing of work horses, & we have no doubt would make one pair last as long as two.

Great Rise of property.—We have within the last few weeks recorded several sales showing the rapid advance of property in the town of *Cumberland*, at the present termination of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. We have now to add from a letter before us, another sale by David Shriver, Esq. of that place, of the property at present occupied by him, comprehending about 400 acres for the round sum of $180,000!—The purchase is understood to have been made by a company of gentlemen, who are already engaged in laying out streets, through the property.

Balt. Pat.

A pedlar with his cart, overtaking another of his clan on the road, was thus addressed —'Hallo, friend what do you carry?' 'Drugs and medicines,' was the reply. 'Good!' returned the other, 'you may go *ahead*—I carry *grave stones*!'

PRESENTMENT.—The Grand Jury for the body of Washington County, (Md.) make a formal presentment to the Court now in session, of Jacob Hoover, the keeper of the jail of that county, for dereliction of duty as an officer, and for perverting the prison of which he had charge, to the use of a 'combination' engaged in the traffic in slaves. They also present him for extortion, in exacting double rewards for advertising runaway slaves, and negotiating for their capture, and for the alleged risk and trouble attending it, at the moment when the runaway slave was safely immured in some secret loft or private dungeon, awaiting in chains for many days, the result of the base and fradulent treaty.'—*Balt. Pat.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning Dec. 5.

The Voters of Talbot county

Opposed to the Election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Easton, on TUESDAY 8th day of December for the purpose of appointing five delegates to represent Talbot county in the State Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 22d day of December next.

MANY VOTERS.

Nov. 14, 1835.

TUESDAY'S MEETING.

It is so much a matter of importance that the Freemen of Talbot should turn out on TUESDAY next, the 8th inst. to form a convention to appoint Delegates to the General Anti Van Buren Convention, in Baltimore on the 22d next, that we cannot omit this last opportunity of making an appeal to the citizens of Talbot to make an effort and to attend.

Every thing invites a general co operation—Pennsylvania, Ohio Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, are all getting roused up in the cause of Civil Liberty and the Constitution—the Van Burenites are alarmed and making the most desperate efforts to disunite us, by every stratagem, to divide us up among those that we have talked of as our Presidential Candidates.

Fellow Citizens be firm and vigilant—exercise your own sound discretion and good sense—Don't heed the manœuvering of your opponents or the murmurings of the discontented. If you have preferences, as is very likely, for any individual, be ready like Patriots to make a sacrifice of your predilections upon the Altar of your country—your aim is to preserve your Constitution and your Country from the destructive designs of interested men—you wish to elect by the People a steadfast friend of the Constitution, rather than see any President nominate a successor—you want a man as President of the U. States who will serve the People, rather than an office holders President, who will distribute offices as the "Spoils of Victory" among his adherents—you desire a President chosen as the Constitution directs, not one who is to come in by official influence to serve the purposes of official men. Take then the trouble to exert yourselves—Freedom can never be maintained without a full and hearty co-operation; harmony and union are essential to your cause. To listen to the pretences of your opponents would be folly and madness; distrust that man who, at such a time, would attempt, under any pretext, to throw difficulties in your way—you have too much at stake to be trifled with—your cause is too good to bear with impediments or doubts. Take the man you can best succeed with; who is most fitted for the station and give no ear to the fancied influence of names; the notions of prejudice or passion, or the insidious delusions of artful opponents.

Attend the meeting on TUESDAY NEXT, Fellow Citizens, and give your whole heart and exertions to the cause of your country and her glorious Institutions

Next Governor.—Many gentlemen are talked of as next Governor of Maryland by the People of the State—Doctor Spence of Worcester; Mr. Cotman of Somerset; Mr. John C. Henry of Dorchester; Gen. Potter of Caroline and Col. Veazy of Cecil. All these have been spoken of—nothing prevents Gen. Emory of Queen Ann's and Col. Hughlett of this county being added to the list, but their being members of the Senate, and therefore ineligible at this time. The Governor is to be from the Eastern Shore.

Both houses of Congress meet in Washington on Monday next the 7th inst.

We call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement, which we publish to-day, for an improved edition of "*The Gentleman's Vade Mecum.*" To the lovers of the Drama, Turf, Sporting Fashions, &c. we have no hesitation in recommending "The Vade Mecum," as equal not superior to any publication of the kind we have seen.

LITTLE-ROCK, (ARK.) Nov. 13.

We shall die contented. We have seen the Hon. David Crockett, who arrived in this place last evening, on his way to Texas, where he contemplates ending his days. A supper was given him at Jeffries' Hotel, of which many citizens partook No room for further remarks

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham—

The Van Buren men are a good deal alarmed of late at the bad prospects of Mr. Van Buren—he has not got on as well as they expected, and they are now afraid that the opposition will certainly unite upon a candidate, which, if they do, will unquestionably destroy their hopes. These Van Burenites have therefore no other chance than to try to divide us among the several candidates that are offered, for the purpose of making a split. They accuse one set of men, in one place, of sticking for Harrison—another set of men, in another place, they accuse of being all for Webster, and so they ring all the changes to try to distract and mislead—What nonsense is it for the opponents of Van Buren to listen to any such stuff. Do you expect any thing from your opponents that is intended to aid your cause? certainly not—divide and conquer is their maxim—to affect which, they endeavor to mislead and deceive—to misrepresent and abuse—and to play any and every sort of game that will answer their ends. A more complete death blow could not be given to the Van Burenites than to see full and active meetings in all the counties, to elect Delegates to the Baltimore Anti Van Buren Convention on the 22d of December, and to find that convention a full, harmonious and decided body, intent upon their duty, and determined to unite upon that man who has the best chance of success by the co operation of the other Anti Van Buren States. That Talbot may do her duty on Tuesday next, and that such may be the result in Baltimore on the 22d is the hearty wish of

A COUNTRYMAN.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Saturday.

14 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Roscoe, Capt. Delano, from Liverpool, packet of the 24th, was telegraphed at half past 10 o'clock this morning.

P. S. Half past 2 o'clock.—We have delayed our Evening Editorial, and have just received our papers by the Roscoe, which sailed Oct. 25.

By a moments glance we see nothing of great political importance. Nothing decisive had transpired about our relations with France, but there were many rumors. French funds had been advancing, but retrograded.

Cotton selling fairly but at declining prices. A letter of the 24th, says, the decline of the week was 1-8 a 1 4d.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.

Wreck of the Everton.—We regret to announce, that the Everton, from New Brunswick to this port, lies a complete wreck off the North Spit. Signals of distress were reported by the Telegraph at ten o'clock this morning, by which it has been ascertained that the vessel went to pieces. The crew were saved by the life-boat.

London, Oct. 23.—We have received by express the whole of the Paris papers of Thursday. The news they bring from Spain adds very little to what we have already published. The *Moniteur* states that the review of the National Guard, which took place in Madrid, on the 11th inst. had produced an excellent effect, and that the whole of the posts which were formerly kept by the Urban Militia, had been resumed by the civic force under its new organization.

London, Friday Evening, Oct. 23.—Private letters from Madrid of the 18th inst. received this morning, state that every exertion was making to assist the endeavors of the government for the speedy expulsion of Don Carlos, and to consolidate the Administration of M. Mendizabal. Several of the noblesse and principal persons in Madrid and its vicinity had determined upon raising eight battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, to be placed at the disposal of the government. Brigadier General Sancho had been appointed Secretary of the Council of Ministers. This nomination had given great satisfaction, as he was known to be a man of great talent and character. He was the leading member of the provincial junta of Madrid in 1820, at the period when Ferdinand swore to maintain the Constitution.

From the U. S. Gazette of Tuesday December 1st.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.—A piece of an English newspaper was received in this city yesterday in a letter *via Boston*, containing the following articles which are probably of later date than any thing before received.

It is ascertained that of the seven French Carlists shot at Santander, M. de la Houssaye was one.

The medical gentlemen who had been appointed to attend Fieschi, and have continued to visit him during the whole time that his severe wounds inspired anxiety have declared him to be wholly cured. The woman Petit, implicated in Fieschi's crime has been restored to liberty. She fainted on hearing the decree read by which she is released from custody.

Fieschi has been confronted with Mademoiselle Nina Lassane. After the first day's interogatory Fieschi gave her ten francs to buy herself a new gown.—Fieschi however strange the fact may seem, is, we are assured, persuaded that he has killed nobody. He fancies that he is only liable to be transported; and yesterday, as he was expressing himself to that effect in his confrontation, Nina Lassane was about to undeceive him, when she was interrupted by the magistrate intrusted with the investigation. It appears that his error has been chiefly kept up by an edition of the *Journal de Paris*, published expressly for him every day. Fieschi, in his leisure moments, had, we are assured, dictated about 30 pages of his "Memoires" to a Sergent de Ville, appointed to guard him. He had even written a few of them which the policeman intended to make a good profit of by getting them autographed; but M. Guisquet has pounced upon the whole. Whatever may have been alledged to the contrary, Morey had really intended to die of inanition; but his sufferings overcame his resolution, and yesterday he made up his mind to eat an egg and drink a little wine.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a long letter relative to Spain, from Lieutenant-General Solignac. He extols the turn which events have assumed—declares a French intervention impossible—and expresses the most confidence in the policy of M. Isabel, whose last words to the G[illegible] his way through Paris, were—"[illegible]ed my friends be willing to hurry nothing, I may venture to affirm that, before long, Spain shall have obtained a distinguished station among the best representative governments.'

After copying our paragraph relative to the preparation of the defences of Fort M'Henry, the New York Times adds that preparations of a similar character are rapidly advancing in that harbor.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Already a considerable number of heavy guns are mounted, and ready in the new and extensive fortification on Governor's Island, and more are in preparation. The traverses are complete and the carriages on the spot. The water battery of Fort Lafayette, and two tiers of guns at Fort Hamilton, will soon be in readiness. It is ordered, too, that Fort Richmond on the opposite shore, shall be put in a state of efficiency, and means are to be provided for arming the extensive fortifications on the adjacent heights. So that our port will soon be nearly in the best condition for defence that is practicable.

More Ships of War.—We understand that Navy Commissioners have made an application to the Grand Island Company through their agents Samuel Allen, &c. &c. of this city for the keel pieces of four ships of the line and five frigates, in addition to those contracted to be finished by them in August last. They will be brought down the canal early next Spring. —*N. Y. paper.*

From the New Orleans Courier, Nov. 16

We learn that the Honorable Charles Gayarre, our Senator to Congress, who has lately gone to Europe for the benefit of his health, has written a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of our State Legislature, desiring him to tender his resignation of the important office to which he had been elected.—The reasons adduced by Mr. Gayarre are unfortunately too true—he is a prey to a complicated disease, which will not permit him to apply himself to any kind of business; and the most distinguished physicians whom he has consulted, have advised him, if he wishes to preserve his life, to remain for a length of time in Europe.

[This will probably secure another Whig vote in the United States Senate, as the Whigs are a majority in the Legislature.]

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.

Wheat (white,)	$1 53 a 1 55
Red,	1 43 a 1 48
Corn, (new)	50 a 70
Rye	85
Oats	44 a 45

DIED

On Saturday the 28th inst. at his residence near Easton, William Mackey, Esq. in the 53rd year of his age.

NOTICE.

Divine Service may be expected at White Marsh Church, on Sunday next the 6th of December, by the Rev. Doct. Spencer.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at the residence of Edw'd N. Hambleton, Esq. on Thursday next the 17th inst. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order of the Board

T. TILGHMAN, Sec'ry.

Dec. 5

The Academy at Easton.

Notice is hereby given, That the Trustees of this Academy have appointed James Shanley, Esq. to succeed John Neely, Esq. as principal teacher in the Classical Department of the Seminary, and that the school will be opened on Monday next, for the reception of pupils. Mr. Shanley is highly recommended, as an accomplished teacher, by respectable gentlemen, who have been his pupils and instructed by him. He has great experience as a teacher of youth, having taught many years in the city of Baltimore, and in Cambridge, at the head of the Academy there; with reputation. The Trustees flatter themselves that Mr. Shanley will give full satisfaction to those, who think proper to place pupils under his charge.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.

dec 5 1w3w

To Rent for the ensuing year,

The farm on Dover road, about two and a half miles from Easton, the late residence of William Mackey, Esq. deceased.—This farm will be rented on accommodating terms if immediate application is made to

ELIZA MACKEY.

dec 5

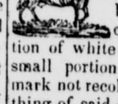
NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to purchase two negro men and one woman, between sixteen and twenty five years of age, of good character for his own use, for which a liberal price in cash will be given.

SPRY DENNY.

Talbot county, Bay Side, dec 5

NOTICE.



Strayed or Stolen from the Subscriber, on or about the 5th of July last, a small pale red Cow with crumpled horns, with a small portion of white under her belly, also a very small portion on the end of her tail, the ear mark not recollected, any person knowing any thing of said Cow and will give information to the subscriber, living in Easton, so that he gets her again, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

SAM. S. SATTERFIELD.

Easton Dec. 5.

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