...s, of our possessions. It cannot be the province of the Federal Government to regulate our property or our internal social relations, or at the bidding of one part of our great community of States, to break down the system of another part. The Government of this Union was designed to be universal and equal in all its influence and action; and it is our business here to direct all its operations to national purposes alone, to preserve the security of all, and to establish national happiness, prosperity, and power.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, April 2.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

In order to spread before our readers the able speech of the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough, on the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, entire in this day's paper, we have been forced to exclude many articles deemed important.

EASTON, March 29th, 1836.

Pursuant to public notice, a considerable number of the Voters of Talbot county, opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson to the presidency and Vice presidency of the United States; convened at the Court House; Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. was called to the chair and Thomas C. Nicols, was appointed Secretary

The object of the meeting having been made known. It was resolved, unanimously, That Theodore R Loockerman, John B. Kerr, Wm. R. Price, John Wright, Foster Maynard, John Harrington, Martin Goldsborough Thomas Coward, Ennalls Martin and Elias Hopkins, Esquires, be a committee, to meet at Centreville in Queen Anns County, on Tuesday next, the 5th April for the purpose of choosing a suitable Candidate for this Congressional District as an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, that this committee be at liberty to fill up any vacancy that may occur from the failure of any of the members to attend.

Resolved, that these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Easton Gazette

E. N. HAMBLETON, Ch'm.

THO'S. C. NICOLS, Sec'y.

WHIG PROCEEDINGS.

The Whig members of the Legislature of Maryland, assembled in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday the 23rd of March, 1836, for the purpose of nominating two candidates as Senatorial Electors for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, in conformity with the recommendation of the Whig convention, which met in Baltimore on the 22d day of December last.

On motion of Wm. D. Merrick, Joseph Bruff, Esq. of Talbot county, was called to the Chair, and *Joseph H. Nicholson*, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Wm. D. Merrick, Thomas G. Pratt, of Prince George's county, was nominated as a Candidate for Elector for the offices of President and Vice President of the U. S. The question was put upon said nomination, and determined unanimously in the affirmative.

On motion of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Thomas Burchenal, of Caroline county was nominated as a Candidate for Elector for officers of President and Vice President of the U. S. The question was put upon said nomination, and determined unanimously in the affirmative.

On motion of William A. Dulany, the following resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the Whig members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, That Thomas G. Pratt, of Prince George's county, and Thomas Burchenal, of Caroline county, be and they are hereby unanimously nominated and recommended to the Whig party of Maryland as Electoral Candidates, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Whig Convention, assembled in Baltimore in December last.

Resolved as the opinion and sense of this meeting, That the best interests of this State and the country, will be promoted by the election of WILLIAM H. HARRISON for the Presidency, and of JOHN TYLOR for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

On motion of Samuel Hambleton, Jr it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the Whig papers of this State.

On motion of Bene S. Pigman, the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH BRUFF, Cha'm.

Jos. H. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—A great meeting of the friends of Mr. Webster was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in the city of Boston, on Thursday the 24ht. ult. Edward Everett was recommended for Governor, and George Hull for Lieutenant Governor. But the most important and interesting part of the proceedings of the meeting was the reading of a letter from Mr. Webster, in which that gentleman expresses a willingness and even a wish that his name should be withdrawn from the list of candidates for the Presidency, but at the same time submits it to his friends to decide whether he shall be withdrawn.

His friends, however, did not consider it expedient to withdraw him, and adopted resolutions declaring that "their common principles and common cause" required of *them* and *him* to remain steadfast in their political relations to each *other*.

A disgraceful scene occurred in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Saturday and Sunday last—The principal actors, were Mr. Bynum, of N. C. and Mr. Wise, of Va. The words, "bully, scoundrel, d—d rascal and puppy," were, we understand, freely used by both the parties.

List of Magistrates

FOR THE YEAR 1836.

EASTON DISTRICT.

John Bennett	Joshua M. Faulkner
Samuel Roberts	Nicholas G. Singleton
Robert T. G. Thomas	James Bartlett
Edward B. Gibbs	William Benny
Wm. *H.* Hayward	

ST. MICHAELS DISTRICT.

Foster Maynard	Wm. P. Ridgaway
Thomas Bruff	Robert Smith
James M. Seth	William Townsend
Robert Banning	Stephen Denny
Robert Lambdin	Thomas Tenant
Stephen Harrison	Wm. *H.* Dawson
William Caulk	James M. *Hopkins*
Hugh S. Hambleton	Hugh Valiant
Skinner Grace	

TRAPPE DISTRICT.

N. Goldsborough	John Newnam
Woolman Leonard	Josiah Chaplain
James Chaplain	Jeremiah Mullikin
Solomon Mullikin	Daniel Berry
Philemon Willis	Jas. D. Bromwell
Peter Webb	John Bullin
Thomas Bowdle	Greenbury Turbutt

CHAPEL DISTRICT.

Wm *H.* Tilghman	Thomas Arringdale
Wm. Slaughter	Thomas O. Martin
Wm. Rose	Andrew Leverton
Joseph Turner	Ennalls Martin
Elias Hopkins	Azariah Benny.

☞ The first three named in each District compose the Magistrate's Court.

LIST OF CONSTABLES.

EASTON DISTRICT.

Wm. Barnett	J. B. Harrington
S. S. Satterfield	Sol'n. Barrott

ST. MICHAELS DISTRICT.

John Harrington	P. T. Hambleton

TRAPPE DISTRICT.

Sol'n. Troy	Jesse Bullen
Wm. McNeall	Barnett Parrott

CHAPEL DISTRICT.

James Arringdale	Chas. W. Hobbs &
James Harwood	Zebcial Pratt

LIST OF CORONERS

FOR THE YEAR 1836.

Wm. Grayless	John Bullin
Wm. Lowe	Wm Dalin (of Thos.)
Woolman Leonard	

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,—I have just seen, an article in the Whig, headed, "*Letter writers, Senator Goldsborough, Abolition.*" It is not difficult to determine the precise object of the author of the communication. It is two fold, first to direct public attention to certain statements, made by a correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, and then adopting the absurd inferences, of the writer to charge Senator G with luke warmness, in defending the inprescriptable, inalienable rights of the South, nay Sir, of his constituents. I will say, but a word respecting the authority, on which the Whig relies, and then refute, the charge so unwarrantably and preposterously alledged. The Whig, declares that the writer in the Chronicle, over the signature B. "hoists an able pen." I beg leave, or rather, Mr. Editor, take leave to dissent from this excathara decision. I do not admit the jurisdiction. I am not, one of the number who hold men, high in estimation, because their opinions coincide, generally, with my own, and I am free to confess, that in my judgment, the letters in the Chronicle signed B. are distinguished only, by their feebleness, their dry, and inaccurate details, their false, puerile and absurd metaphors, their sycophantic, ridiculous, adulation, their inconclusive illogical reasoning, and their extremely superficial knowledge of constitutional law. With this frank expression of the estimation in which the crudities of B ought be held, I leave him to the tender mercies, and kind embraces of those who have lately adopted him. Foundlings should be taken care of, at the *public* charge.

But Mr Editor, my business is principally with the Whig, and I regret that I have been diverted, a moment from it. The sapient journal admits that the satisfaction it derives from the communications of B. is "apart from politics and matters connected with them"—Now Sir, will the editors of the Whig inform us, what else they have quoted from B, except politics and matters connected with them? I will answer the question; nothing absolutely nothing. They have echoed only an opinion, a political opinion, and admitted at the same moment that they placed no reliance on the authority whence it emanated. They have erected their battery upon ground which they acknowledge to be false and treacherous, and their puny missiles cannot reach the object of their aim.

The charge brought by innuendo against Mr. Goldsborough, is of a grave and important character. It is "that he disagrees with the South, and the majority who represent the interests of those States," and that he is not for the "most active and efficient proceedings," in guarding the interests of the slave holding states against the unjustifiable course of the Abolitionists and fanatical innovation." If these allegations be true, then is he unfit for the seat he holds, and false to his constituents and his country. Such are the Whig's assertions and its postulates. I join issue with it, and will satisfy every reasonable man of its gross ignorance or wilful misrepresentations.

The question of Abolition, has not been, properly speaking, directly and distinctly, before the Senate, for discussion, this session.

Immediately, after the presenting of the first memorial upon the subject, Mr. Calhoun moved, that the petition be rejected, thereby changing the whole aspect of the subject and superadding a new and most important theme for the deliberations of the Senate. Now Sir, it is perfectly apparent, that there was no difference of opinion, in the minds of the Senators either from the South or the North, as to the ultimate disposition which should be made of the petition. Allusions were made, most eloquently and forcibly to the constitutional rights and privileges of the slave holding States, by all who spoke, and the mischievous, impertinent, and absurd projects of those who would interfere with or contravene them, were denounced, in terms and in tone alike decided & uncompromising. No member of the body, directly or indirectly, advocated the prayer of the petitioners, no one manifested the slightest willingness to join a crusade equally unholy, and quixotic; no one disregarded the dictates of his own honor, or the claims of individual right, and public peace and security.

The simple inquiry, then, must have been how will this spirit of fanaticism, be most effectually rebuked? How may the evil be most thoroughly, arrested, exterminated, extirpated? The proposition of Mr. Calhoun, was undoubtedly the most summary, but was it the most expedient, politic, constitutional, decisive. The discussion was had, upon these points; and with reference to them and them alone, were the votes given, on Mr. Calhoun's motion, and probably men never voted more conscientiously; all had the same end in view, and the only difference was how it should be most satisfactorily attained. Mr. Calhoun's motion was rejected by a very large majority 36 to 10, and among those in the affirmative was Mr. Goldsborough, who stated and enforced his opinions on the subject, by a speech which reflects honor on his understanding, & indicates a high minded patriotic attachment to his State and her policy, to his country and her Constitution. And now Sir, what becomes of the assertion that Mr. G. differed from the majority of those who represent the interests of the South? The minority as I have stated, consisted of 10, the majority of 36 and of these 36 at least 10, (I have not the vote before me) were from slave holding States, among them is the name of our other Senator, Mr. Kent, and at the head of the list, is that of Mr. Benton, the Ajax Telamon of the Whig, who is called in the very paper which vilifies Mr. Goldsborough, "an unswerving advocate of the people's interests & one who is firm and true to the principles of democracy."

It is said by the correspondent of the Chronicle that Mr. G. differed from his colleague, and "was not for the most active and efficient proceedings." The Whig quotes and repeats the latter part of the sentence being evidently indisposed that its readers should be induced to inquire into the matter, and detect as they most assuredly would that the difference, was to be found only in the imagination of *bouncing* B. Their votes corresponded exactly, excepting on Mr. Buchanan's motion, to reject after reception, when Mr. G. voted in the affirmative and Mr. Kent was not present to answer to his name. It may well be questioned however, if the most active are always the most efficient proceedings, much has been accomplished, but perhaps more might have been gained, had the subject been deferred, reported upon, fully discussed and disposed from the Senate, by an unanimous vote as pregnant with danger and absolutely intangible thenceforward. We should have overthrown abolition forever, by such procedure. Our northern Senators would have gone with us to a man and the question would henceforth have been regarded as a res adjudicata and treated accordingly.

It is unnecessary to say a word with regard to the slur upon Mr. G's motives.

Men are not influenced often by bad motives when they have much to lose and nothing to gain, and in the present case his only possible motive, is proved beyond evil to have been public good. He represented fully, fairly, duly and independently the interests and wishes, of his friends and constituents, and we wait with confidence the result at the election, which the article in the Whig was intended to effect for the confirmation of our assertion. I dismiss the subject, I have stated facts and proved them, I have convicted the Whig of erring ignorantly or through design. I have shown that Mr. G. acted fraught with the south in every particular, that he vindicated its institutions and observed its interests in the most effectual manner, Mr. G's. votes and speech are now published, let the Whig, if it seek truth, republish and circulate them far & wide. It has quoted Mr. G. opinions let it back them by his arguments. Let it tell the truth openly and boldly or bear in silence the condemnation and contempt of upright and honorable men of all parties.

PLAIN TRUTH.

From the Farmer and Gardner.

AMERICAN SEWING SILK.

We were shewn some days since *four* parcels of sewing silk made by a lady residing near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The worms were fed on four varieties of the mulberry as will be hereafter explained, and the cocoons reeled on a common reel. The several samples are bound round by different colored thread so as to point out the particular kinds of mulberry on the leaves of which the worms were respectively fed. The letter says: 'That bunch with the *white thread* was raised from the *white mulberry*; the bunch with the *black thread* was raised or fed on our common black mulberry; the bunch with *red thread* around it from the wild red mulberry, and that tied with the *green*, is of a kind found in our woods, with a much larger and thicker leaf, and the lady who fed the worms and made the silk, says the worms will consume the whole leaf, stems and all.'

All of those samples of silk are beautiful & highly creditable to the patriotism, industry and skill of the lady by whom they were manufactured. Each is as lustrous as the imported silk, and although the twisting is not as well done, yet the elaboration of the thread is unusually perfect and evenly drawn out. All of them would compare with the foreign article in glossiness, and in that delicately rich hue which silk made from healthy worms invariably has The last parcel made, however, was boiled beyond the proper point, and notwithstanding it still retains all the brilliancy peculiar to silk, it has lost that property of communicating to the nerves of the fingers the sensation which is imparted to them on the taking up of a pinch of the flower of sulphur, a thing which, if observed, will serve as an excellent criterion to test when the commodity has been long enough boiled.

From the tenor of the letter we have quoted, it would seem that the writer is of opinion that the whole of the respective varieties of the mulberry with which these worms were fed, are native, a mistake which he might very readily fall into from the circumstance of their all being found growing wild, but there are but one kind which has as yet been ascertained to be *native* with us, and that is the *Morus Rubra*, a tree of very considerable altitude, reaching sometimes the height of forty feet. Its fruit is of excellent flavor and of a deep red colour, hardy and competent to resist our frosts. As a fruit it is decidedly preferable to the *black*, being infinitely more imbued with that rich mellow, sub-acid taste which is at once so pleasant and greatful to the palate.

We have acclimated among us, and it is often found growing in our forests far from the homesteads of civilized man, the *Morus Nigra*, a native of Asia Minor, also a robust and hardy tree, bearing a fruit delightfully aromatic, and well charged with a sub-acid liquid, which when submitted to vinous fermentation, makes a very palatable wine.

The *Morus Alba*, or White Italian Mulberry, is often found in our densest forests, struggling against the legitimate lords of the land, but they are the offspring of accident, or perhaps the nurslings of some member of the feathered tribe, which, in gorging its appetite had taxed the stomach beyond its healthful action, so that, to the imperfect state of its digestive organs we are indebted often for the propagation, in places unexpected and unlooked for, of vegetable productions not, native here' To this cause we are, no doubt, also to ascribe the several varieties of mulberries spoken of in the present instance.—And indeed, there are varieties of the *Morus Alba* or White Mulberry, which, if we were to judge of the tree by its fruit would confound our understanding, and lead the mind to an erroneous result, for the berries, which are a very meagre apology for fruit, may indiscriminately be found white, red, and, indeed, sometimes present the anomaly of a party coloured fruit.

There is also the China or paper mulberry, known to Botanists as the Morus Papyrus or Broussonetia Papyrifera.—This tree takes its cognomen from the fact of paper being made from it in China. It too, bears a berry, round and angular in its appearance, and not very inviting to the human taste. Its foliage is as many shaped as Proteus himself But for all the proposes of food, the leaf is utterly worthless. As a shade tree it is valued by many in consequence of its leaves being wholly exempt from all insect-visitations. Those voracious little creatures that annually destroy the foliage of the lofty elm, would as soon undertake to demolish an Elephant as to rust themselves within the rough and shaggy coating of the leaf of this tree.

Again, we have the *Dandolo* or *Moretti Mulberry*, a new variety which has the reputation of affording excellent nourishment for silk worms. It bears a fruit, which, when perfectly ripe is black. The leaf is eight or ten inches long and nearly as wide.

And last, though not least,' comes the noblest of them all,' the *Morus Multicaulis*, or many stalked Mulberry. This is a shrub of some 8 feet high, with a leaf as large as a dinner plate, perfectly free from all coarse fibres, a circumstance which gives it an advantage over every other kind as food for the silk worm, as they consume the *whole leaf*.

Those who are desirious of engaging in the culture of the Mulberry, should not fail to sow the seed of the Morus Alba, (the Italian White Mulberry.) this spring, and they should recollect that the sooner they do so after the frost is out of the earth the better. We do not hesitate to recommend the culture of this variety of the Mulberry to all persons; for if there were no other reason, the single fact of its foliage vegetating fully two weeks before that of the Morus Multicaulis should be conclusive. The superior economy in the gathering and feeding of the leaf of the latter kind, must always place it far in advance of all the other sorts; but still the advantage of having its foliage available so much earlier, must render it very desirable to farmers to cultivate a portion of their lands in the white Italian Mulberry; for which it will thus be in readiness to meet such demand, it will serve also for any other contingency that may occur.

Wherever ground may be an object, the white Italian Mulberry may be planted in hedges, to serve as *division fences*; and it here may be proper to remark, that after a few years protection from cattle, their subsequent browsing upon its foliage will be rather a benefit than an injury. Of its making a good and impenetrable hedge one that will turn horses, cattle and hogs, there is not the least question, nor is it more questionable, that it will make one far more durable than either of the thorns now used If then the division fences on one's farm, can be turned to so profitable an account as the feeding of silk worms, in addition to its office of protecting the crops growing in the field, should any one owning a farm hesitate a moment in placing himself in a situation at once so eligible and lucrative?

In order to facilitate the operations of those who may have mislaid or forgotten the directions given last summer, we will repeat them now, and take this occasion to call attention to them:

DIRECTIONS

For sowing the seed and raising the plants of the White Italian Mulberry Tree.

1. To sow an ounce of seed, prepare a bed 50 feet long and 4 feet broad.—Manure it *well* with a compost composed of 1-3d stable manure, 1-3d ashes, and 1 3d decomposed leaves from the woods, or garden mould; dig *deep*, pulverise finely, and then lay the beds off in drills 12 inches apart, ¼ or ½ of an inch deep; sow the seed as thick as your onion or parsnips; cover with rich mould, press the mould down gently, but sufficiently to cause the seed to come into contact with the earth; and should the weather be dry, water the seed bed every other evening, it will assist in promoting the germination of the seed and vigorous growth of the plant.

2. Keep the beds clean of weeds; and give an occasional watering with suds or soot and water, say once a week after they are up.

3. The second year, if not removed before, the plants must be removed into the nursery rows, which must be prepared as for any other crop. The ragged roots being taken off and the tap root shortened, the plants must be planted out 12 inches apart in rows three feet apart, the earth to be well trodden around the plant. As before, the earth must be kept open and free from weeds.

4. At two years old, the plants may be planted out into hedges at 18 inches apart in rows six feet wide. The ground should be prepared as before directed and some good rich mould put into the holes, to be pressed around the plant.—If intended to be planted out as standard trees, 20 feet square apart would be a good distance; but in that case the plants should not be transplanted until they are about an inch in diameter. In either case they will require trimming and topping, and if kept as hedges should be treated as other hedges are

DIED.

Departed this life on Friday the 25th inst., Mr. JAMES B. JONES, aged eighty one years, eleven months and twenty one days.

Mr. Jones has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the last sixty years of his life, and proved by an upright walk and chaste conversation, that he lived the life of a true and sincere christian and gave evidence in his last moments, that he was going from labor unto reward and it will be gratifying to the relations and friends of the deceased, that he has exchanged a life of suffering, toil and affliction for a life of happiness, rest and never ending felicity beyond the grave.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society will be held on the second Monday in April, (11th) at 11 o'clock, in the Church at Easton. The Members are particularly requested to attend, and the managers will be gratified by the presence of any who may feel an interest in the great work to which this Society is an humble auxiliary.

april 2

A CARD.

There will be, it is probable, two or three vacancies in the Parsonage Seminary at the commencement of the next session, (1st of May). Persons wishing to enter boys under their charge, will do well to make immediate application. The semi-annual examination will take place on the 15th of April. Parents and Guardians of the students are invited to attend.

april 2

NOTICE.

The Medical and Chirurgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore, will meet at Easton, on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday (13th April inst.) to grant Licences to qualified applicants to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.

Per order of the Board.

THEODORE DENNY, Sec'ty.

april 2 4w

NOTICE.

The subscriber requests all persons indebted to the estate of the late Mrs. Ariana M. Chamberlaine, to make immediate payment to him, or to S. W. Satterfield, whom he has appointed collecting agent with orders, growing out of the necessity of the case to proceed forthwith, & indiscriminately to perform his duty All persons having claims against the estate are again requested to present them, properly authenticated, and without delay.

JOS. E. MUSE, Adm'r.

april 2, 1836.

Public Sale.

The Subscriber will sell at public sale, by an order of the Orphans Court, at his residence in Kings Creek, Talbot county, on Monday the 18th instant, April, a quantity of Household Furniture, one Still and a number of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums off and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M and attendance given by

HARRISON MACKEY, Adm'r

of Philip Mackey dec'd.

april 2

TEACHER WANTED.

The Trustees of the Primary School, District No. 2, Election District No. 3, of Talbot county wish to engage a Teacher for said School, to stimonials of character, and capacity, will be required.

Apply to

D. ROBINSON.

Trappe, Talbot co. Md., april 2 5w

NOTICE.

The taxable inhabitants of Primary School District No. 2, in Election District No. 1, are earnestly requested to meet at the Court House in Easton, on Saturday the 9th day of the present month, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon. The object of this request is, that they may determine in what manner and in what terms they will either rent or buy School Rooms. The Trustees have pleasure in saying, that they have made satisfactory agreements with two highly approved Teachers in the Male department, and expect to make equally satisfactory agreements with two Female teachers It is absolutely necessary that the object of this meeting should be punctually attended to, inasmuch as the contracts cannot be ratified by the Commissioners unless the above preliminary step is taken.

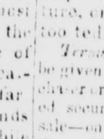
Theodore R. Loockerman,
William Hussey,
Samuel Roberts.

TRUSTEES.

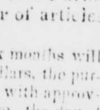
april 2

New Hatting Establishment.

The undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above business, and having bought out Mr. Ennalls Rozell, would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of



HATS,

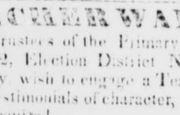


which they offer on very moderate terms.—Wholesale dealers, and others will please call and examine for themselves. Their shop is the one recently occupied by Mr. E. Roszell, and next door to the Bank.

THOS. BEASTON,
WM. ROSZELL.

Easton, april 2 3t

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND,

WILL leave Baltimore on Tuesdays and Fridays, for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle-haven) and Easton, and return on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock, A. M.

march 26

American Sharpshooters,

ATTENTION.

You will parade on Saturday next, 2d of April, on the Court House green, *in full uniform* at 2 o'clock P. M. with 6 rounds of blank cartridges.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Captain.

DOCT. G. McDONALD,

DENTAL SURGEON.

IS now in Easton, and will remain a few days. Rooms at the Easton Hotel.

march 26

Public Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the orphans' court, Talbot county, will be sold at the late residence of Jonathan Evitts, late of Talbot county deceased, on Thursday the 7th day of April next, all the personal estate (Negroes excepted) of said dec'd. consisting in part of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, one yoke of oxen, forty-five barrels of corn, blades and top fodder, together with a small quantity of course provender, one wind mill, one gig and harness, horse cart, ox cart, 36 bushels of wheat, seeded in the ground, Bacon and Lard; also a large quantity of household and kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention, a variety of farming utensils.

Terms of sale:—A credit of six months, will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required, before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

ANNA EVITTS &
JAMES BIGNUTT, Adm'r.
of Jonathan Evitts, dec'd.

March 26

THE FINE FULL-BLOODED HORSE



UNCLE SAM.

Will stand for mares, the ensuing season, to commence at Centreville, 25th of March, and will be at each of the places named, on the following days, viz:

Centreville, March 25, 26. April 8, 9, 22, 23. May 6, 7, 20 21. June 3 4, 17, 18.—July 1, 2. Denton, March 28, 29, 30 April 11, 12, 13, 25, 26, 27. May 9, 10, 11 23, 24, 25. June 6, 7, 8, 20, 21, 22.

Dover, March 31. April 1, 14, 15, 28 29. May 12, 13, 20, 27. June 9, 10, 23, 24.—Smyrna, April 2, 4, 5, 16, 18, 19, 30. May 2, 3, 14, 16, 17, 28, 30, 31. June 11, 13, 14, 25, 27, 28. Sudler's & Roads, April 6, 7, 20, 21. May 4, 5, 18, 19. June 1, 2, 15, 16, 20, 30.

At ten dollars the single leap, twenty dollars the season, and twenty five dollars for insuring a mare to be in foal by him. A mare sold, or otherwise disposed of, will be considered as with foal. In every case, fifty cents to be paid to the Groom.

Payment to be made on or before the tenth of October next. The season to close on the second of July. Insurance to be paid on or before the 1st of March, 1837; and to prevent mistakes, gentlemen are requested to make known when their mares are first offered, if they are to be served by the single leap, season or insurance.

UNCLE SAM

(known in New York as Honest Sam) is a beautiful bay, without any mark other than a small star. He measures fifteen hands three inches and a half, with great length of form and commanding figure. Notwithstanding his constant severe trainings and still harder running, his limbs are as clean as a young colt's; without a spavin, splint or windgall. If a fine temper, great powers and iron hardness, with fine size and pure blood, are recommendations, Uncle Sam will receive the breeder's patronage. For the owners.

ROBERT HICKS, Groom.

Uncle Sam was got by John Richard's out of Sally Baxter, who was got by Ogle's Oscar, son of imported Gabriel, out of a mare got by the imported old Medley. His grand dam (Bianora) by the imported horse Expediton; his great grandam (Betsey Bell) by M'Carly's old Cub; his great, great grandam (Temptation) by Heath's Childers, the sire of my celebrated chestnut horse Ranger, his great, great, great grand dam Maggy Lauder, by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, his great, great, great, great grand dam by the imported horse Othello, which was old Colonel Nicholson's celebrated race mare, his great, great, great, great great grand dam by Spark, a stallion imported by the first Governor Ogle.

THOS. M. FORMAN.
THOS. L. TEMPLE & CO

March 26.

BEY OF ALGIERS,



Will be at St. Michaels, on Saturday the 26th inst. and at the Trappe, on Saturday the 2d of April, and will attend each of the above places every other week, regularly throughout the season, he will be at Easton every Tuesday. Terms as last year, five dollars the Springs chance, and eight dollars to ensure a mare in foal, two dollars cash, single leap, 25 cents to the groom.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

March 26

Blacksmithing.

JOHN RINGROSE

Respectfully informs the public he has taken the shop on Washington street in Easton, heretofore occupied by Richard Spencer, Esq. where by the assistance of a well selected stock of the very best materials in his line, he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in the above business at a short notice and on accommodating terms. He deems it useless to say any thing in regard to his workmanship as the public have had a fair trial of it while he carried on for Mr. Spencer; he feels confident the trial of his cast steel axes as well as his other work will give general satisfaction; he also intends keeping a supply of edged tools on hand, such as Axes, Drawing Knives, Chisells, Grubbing Hoes, &c.

He also informs the public that he has in his shop a first rate horse shoer, and will execute that kind of work with all possible dispatch at a moment's warning. He is also prepared to repair all kinds of cast steel work.—Gentlemen who have old axes will do well to call and get them re steeled.

jan 9

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