ranks. They mean to seduce your friends when they can,—detain them by force and vote them by force,—robbing a man because he is poor, or helpless, or frail of his right of sentiment.

Will you suffer this? Will you not stand forth as the friends of the rights of the poor & the weak to enable them to maintain their own rights and own opinions against force and corruption? The support of sound principles and defence of personal rights, gave birth to Whigs, and have illustrated their course, time out of mind. Be ye, therefore, true to your cause & your principles—Give yourselves up to your country from the moment to the setting Sun on Monday, and you may then rest from your labors with the conviction of having done your duty and done your country service.

Do your duty--watch your opponents--rescue the captive—maintain the rights of the Poor and helpless.

THE VOICE OF WHIGS.

We learn that the Van Buren candidate for elector of Senate, Gov. Stevens has been informing the people, how much their Treasur might have been saved in borrowing the money contemplated to be procured in Europe, for works of Internal Improvement, we hear, he says, 'the state is to pay three commissioners, twenty thousand dollars a piece for going to Europe, when he could have procured the money, by merely writing to Somebody & Sons, in Philadelphia, (giving the very name of the house)--and paying 12½ cents postage on the letter. The Gov. previously told these citizens that there was not a cent in the Treasury, and then patriotically we presume, promised to lend her the sum to pay this postage. People of Talbot, ye have a greater financier than even Necker was, within your limits--we never heard the highest calculation allot more than twenty thousand dollars, for the whole three commissioners to be employed, but who can doubt that the Governor, must be right.

Z.

For the Easton Gazette.

It is with reluctance, I am thus compelled in justice to myself, to appear before the public, in vindication of my conduct as the incumbent of the petty office of Standard Keeper, I did hope that the humble station in life, which I held, would not invite the venom of party spleen, an I political rancour, but circumstances too truly, demonstrate, that from the slanderous tongues of some disturbers of society, innocense is no protection, and while they assume, the hypocritical garb of friendship, they essay to stab to the vitals, but I wish the public to understand, that for the gratification of such Joabs, this communication was never intended, but to set the matter at rest with every man who may have embraced an unfavorable opinion I have offered this brief history of facts upon the subject with a proper voucher to attest thereunto.

Some time in May or June last, I purchased of A. J. Loveday, the tools, patterns, &c. of the Tinning business, and at the same time apprised him that I should apply for the office of Standard Keeper, as that and the Tinning business had been inseparable for eight or ten years at least, I was accordingly appointed and proceeded to the discharge of my duty, but was much surprised to find at least one half the weights were too light, and a few too heavy, and a part of the measures below the Standard.

For four or more years, a merchant tells me, so many of his weights have not been altered; now to every man of reflection who will for a moment revolve the subject, the reasons for this can be made out in another way, than that, of my unnecessarily altering and adjusting Weights and Measures from sinister motives (as has been basely insinuated,) was there not a stronger inducement on the part of the late Standard Keeper, not to alter or adjust a weight at all, when he was receiving 6¼ cents for barely laying it in and taking it out of the scales. I submit it to an impartial public to decide, and from every circumstance the whole secret of the matter (as will appear by the testimony of Mr. Pratt,) is this, that the Weights and Measures have not been altered, and adjusted at all, for years last, or else they have lost their proper weight in the last year, to an extent altogether unprecedented.

I have not called upon any man for pay, nor do I intend to receive pay from any *gentleman* who may feel himself aggrieved; what I have done, I shall also do throughout the county, with a rigid adherence to the requirements of law, and I doubt not, but that the statements herein made will be duly appreciated, by a discerning public, and these base slanders, will recoil upon the heads of their authors.

J. H. McNEAL.

State of Maryland, Talbot County, to wit.

On this first day of September, 1836, before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm. Pratt, and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that he was employed by James H. McNeal Standard Keeper, to assist in inspecting Weights and Measures in the town of Easton, to the best of his knowledge and belief, one half of the weights were too light, and a part of the measures, (yard sticks included) were beneath the Standard, they having been adjusted in his immediate presence.

Sworn before,
WM. H. HAYWARD.

For the Easton Gazette.

A Question to be Answered.

Will the late Standard Keeper give to the public an exposition of the law by which he has been governed in his charges against the merchants of Talbot, if it be the same as that quoted by 'Sufferer,' in the last Whig, to threaten the present incumbent; the writer of this article will most assuredly, take good care to give to the public a transcript of his bills, and show that corruption and fraud can exist, even in the last Jackson office holder in the county.

G.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Having seen a letter bearing the signature of George Mackubin, Esq. Treasurer of the Western Shore, under date, 10th of August 1836, in answer to certain enquiries made to him by Marcy Fountain, Esq. and to which was annexed a statement, professing to give a true account of our State's financial situation—seeing that the statement is but a partial one and is calculated to deceive and mislead those who were not experienced in matters of this kind, and who have not the means of information, I feel it my duty, (having received your sanction and support for many years,) to take some notice and give to such as confide in me, such statements and explanation as I may be capable of. The first thing then I shall notice is Mr. Mackubin's answer to the enquiries left with him: he says he has paid on account of the Legislation of December session, the sum of $66,228 75 cents, and has yet to pay $137 75, and on account of adjourned session, the sum of $13,791 19 and has yet to pay twelve dollars—total amount $80,169 67, including both Printer's Bill. This then is Mr. Mackubin's statement so far: annexed is a statement in answer to enquiries made relating to the surplus and deficits from the year 1829 to 1835. By the statement of the Treasurer, it will be seen, that there was a deficiency for the first time in the year 1833 of $11,137 03; now this was the first year that Mr. Fountain was in the Legislature, but which deficiency I will not pretend to charge his party with, only so far as the party had seen that the preceeding Legislature had been extravagant, the Jackson party had the majority and might have proposed some reform had they deemed any necessary. Then it is shown by the same statement that the deficit in 1834, was $15,169 57 cents, will not this excess lay at the door of the Jackson party—for it is a fact well known, that the expenses of each succeeding session is properly chargeable to the preceeding or former Legislature, then by reference to the statement which has been circulating through the county to frighten her citizens, was increased more in 1834, which is chargeable to the Jackson party, as they had the majority in the lower house, in 1833, and all must know who know any thing about legislation, that all moneyed bills must originate with the *House* of Delegates, and that by the Constitution the Senate cannot move one step toward involving the State; the Lower House first moves in the matter. But, the statement to which I have referred charges, the Whig party with the deficit brought to first December 1835, amounting to $16,924 38 cents. (and the remarks appended to said statement and which Fountain, when called on in public, refused to acknowledge himself as being the author,) goes on to say, that this is the state of the Treasury at this time. Now I ask, in the name of common sense, can this be the state of the Treasury the 10th August, 1836, which is the only date of the communication, when Mr Mackubin has already told you, that since he made his report in December last, he had paid the cost of the two sessions, except the small balances there mentioned; say amount paid, $80,000, and no money has been borrowed. How, my fellow citizens, can you conceive an insolvent debtor, insolvent as he says the state is, can possibly pay $80,000, and not borrow money to do it with—this is really an insult to your common sense.

If any gentleman has really made the great discovery of paying such large debts, out of nothing. I do not think that such men should ever owe any thing themselves, or suffer their friends to be harrassed for debts.—I will now proceed to prove that the Whig legislature is not chargeable with the increase of State expenses, but shall not attempt to charge one party more than another, as it relates to General Legislation, but am candid to State and always have said, that all parties are apt to be too liberal in some things—for the purpose of shewing a part, (for I cannot put all on paper) of the burdens thrown on the Treasury, I will recite, or rather refer the public to Resolutions No. 45. & No. 55, acts for 1835, those were to authorise the Governor to call out the Militia, to quell and suppress mobs on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and also on the Baltimore & Washington Rail Road, in both of which many lives were lost, and 390 were imprisoned—several tried, some sentenced to the penitentiary, and one or two sentenced to be hung; these cases cost the State, for Military services and prosecutions about or upwards of 6,000 Dollars—to the Jail Warden, for the City of Baltimore, for keeping the prisoners just mentioned $765 30

See Resolution No. 52. acts 1834—See Resolution No. 67 for 1833 to repair government property - - - - - $2,000

See Resolution of 1833. No 73, to carry out the Resolution at December Session 1829 No 72, appropriating $1,000 to the removing of obstructions in Chester River—See Resolution No. 80 of December session 1833, authorising the employment of two additional Counsel to assist the Attorney General in the prosecution of a suit to establish the Southern and Western boundaries between the State of Maryland and Virginia.—This last named Resolution has cost the State upwards of $1000—See Resolution No. 85. of 1833 authorising the building of a Gun House at the seat of Government; this cost, & for it has been paid the sum of $750 00, next I will call the public attention to Laws passed December Session 1833, Chapt. 138, which act, authorises the Governor and Council to appoint a Topographical Engineer and a person as Geologist, *each* at a fixed sallary of two thousand dollars, and one thousand for contingent expenses, making six thousand dollars, passed the same year Mr. Fountain, was a member; it will be recollected that he, Mr. F. stated in his address to the people on Thursday 17th inst. at Mr. Keen's that this sallary was raised by the Whigs the year after, say the year 1834; for the proof of this erroneous statement.—I have referred the reader to the above acts—this then was an increase on the Treasury of $2,400 above what had been authorised previous to the year 1833,—the next heavy burden, laid on the Treasury, and which has since been paid, you will find in acts of 1833, chapter 147, a law authorising the building of a new Library; this cost about $7 000.

At the same session an appropriation of upwards of eight thousand dollars was made for repairs of the states property over and above what has already been stated. The Librarians sallary was also raised two hundred dollars; all these and many more appropriations were made during the years as stated, and yet this Guardian of the People's rights would make you believe that the Whig party is chargeable with waste of moneys.—Now add all the above expenses or appropriations together and see what would have been the state of the Treasury had they not have been made; the whole amounts to $29,115 30—much more could be added, but I cannot put the whole Journals on a few sheets of paper—the writer of the list of expenses to which I am at tempting to reply, reminds me of a fox that went into a certain neighborhood, and killed the Farmer's Lambs; then made his escape into a distant neighborhood and made great to do about the mischief that he heard had been done—But to proceed with the statement it must be recollected that, the Treasuary had a deposit in the Bank of Maryland, at the time it failed, of 50,000 dollars for which I understand she only received $13,000, then here was a loss of $37,000 which I do not pretend to charge any party with, but is nevertheless a loss to the Treasury; now add this to the above sum which was laid on the Treasury in 1833, when the Jackson party had the majority in the lower house, from which body as before stated, all moneyed Bills must originate, and the total amount is $66,115 30; from this amount deduct the last deficit of 1835, and it will be seen that the balance remaining in the Treasury would have been $50,290 92 cts.; thus I have shown you, my fellow citizens, a statement of facts to which I defy successfull contradiction. These plain Extracts, which I give without comment can be seen by any and every body that will take the trouble to examine for themselves.

In conclusion I will now ask the people how they can fear a direct tax, when the state has, in all cases, been so guarded as to require the individual companies to indemnify her before the Treasurer is authorised to issue the states scrip—As a further proof, your county Tax is ten cents less this year than it was two years past and is six cents in the hundred dollars less than last year—there are many other important subjects I should like to explain, but time will not now permit, the above must suffice for the present.

The Public's obedient servant, &c.
THOMAS BURCHENAL.
Greensborough, August 26th 1836.

For the Easton Gazette.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

On the very eve of one of the most important of your elections, that of the selection of a Senate, I find a hand-bill signed, "One of the People," circulating through this county, charging me with hostility to the rights of the people—The ground of this charge consists in my having voted against a bill in the year 1830 to elect the Senate by the People—and at the same session against *electing*, (not "*appointing*") the Clerks and Registers, by the people also. Now, I might safely say, granting, I had no other vindication, that during a term of seven years service, to have committed but two acts on which *party malignity* could fasten, speaks tolerably well for my official career. But, Fellow Citizens, I have a ready and ample vindication against this false and unfair attack upon me. The bill to elect the Senate by the people against which, I, in 1830 voted, contained features to which I was hostile--but if the writer of the hand bill against me will but examine the subsequent journals of the house, he will find me voting in favor of the measure, when afterwards brought forward. I refer the voters of this county, to the Journal of December session 1833, page 544, where my name will be found recorded in favour of a bill to elect the Senate by the people. In the Journal of December session 1834, page 425, the people of this county will also, again find my name recorded in favour of electing the Senate by the people.

As to the charge of voting against electing Clerks and Registers by the people, I frankly admit that the charge is correct. I am in favour and always have been, of having these officers appointed by the Executive for a term of years—but I am oppose to their election by the people, believing that the people, do not desire it, and that none but busy demagogues have ever wished to have such a law enacted.

As to 'Reform,' mentioned also in the hand-bill, I am opposed to what is generally called by that name—I am opposed to giving the city of Baltimore supreme control of the state, and breaking down the representations of the counties. If this is what the Van Buren reformers of this county desire. I beg the people of the county, to pause and reflect, ere they vote in favor of men pledged to break down their present constitution and to annihilate their rights.

The public's ob't. servant,
GEORGE DUDLEY.

For the Easton Gazette.

The Voters of Talbot county are cautioned against the *garbled & onesided statement*, from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, now in circulation, in a hand-bill, through the county; it is got up entirely for electioneering purposes, just before the election, by the notorious Marcy Fountain, of Caroline, and is entirely in character with all his other conduct; on a single glance, it will be discovered to be *false and untrue*. The Treasurer's statement has been *mutilated* and perverted to the basest purposes.

A VOTER.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Advertiser admits that Judge Clark's majority will probably be 20,000, although it contends that he has outrun the strength of his party, and that Van Buren will get the vote of the State. We never attempt to account for the reasoning of the Van Buren papers.

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 13th. 1836.

GEORGE WELLS, Esq. of this place, has been elected President of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, in the place of *H. H. Harwood*, Esq. who, in consequence of severe indisposition, has resigned.

MARRIED

On Tuesday 23d by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Capt. Edward Trippe, of Dorchester County, to Sarah E. eldest daughter of Richard Trippe, Esq. of Talbot.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Baltimore, August 29	
Wheat white,	$2 05 a	$2 15
Red,	1 80 a	1 95
Corn, yellow,	95 a	97
White,	93 a	00
Rye,	1 00 a	1 02
Oats,	42 a	00

SEED WHEAT.

Talavera Wheat, of good quality, grown on the farm of S. Hambleton, Eastern Shore, Md. may be had of the subscribers, in bags.

ALEX. FALLS, & Co.

Baltimore, September 3d, 1836.

Dried Peaches Wanted.

Oldson & Hopkins

Wishes to purchase two hundred bushels of pared peaches for which the highest cash prices will be given.

September 3 3w

For Sale.

I will offer at Denton on Tuesday 20th day of September next, at public sale, my blooded mare Lady Lightfoot, & a fine mare colt by her side, sired by Maryland Eclipse. Also, a three years old filly out of the same mare, by old John Richards. They will be sold altogether, or separate to suit purchasers, on a liberal credit with note and approved security, or for good paper. Gentlemen who want good blooded mares had better attend this sale, a bargain can be had. Sale to take place between the hours of 1 & 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. SANGSTON.

Near Denton, Md., September 3, 1836.

Notice.

The President and Directors of the Choptank Bridge Company, have ordered the payment to the stockholders, in the Choptank Bridge Company—the distribution of the Assets of said company of three dollars per share, upon each and every share of said stock, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, who may be lawfully authorized to receive the same, on or after the third Tuesday in September, instant.

The stockholders are further informed, that by the authority of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, the Choptank Bridge, at Dover Ferry, with the franchises thereto belonging, has been sold at public auction, for the sum of "six hundred dollars" upon a credit of one and two years; when the money is collected, the President and Directors, will proceed to divide the same among the stockholders and make a final close of the concern.

By order of the President and Directors of the Choptank Bridge Company.

W. HUGHLETT, Treasurer.

sept 3

VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS

In and near the town of Easton for Sale,

The subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, the following property, viz: The two story dwelling, garden and lot attached thereto, situate on Dover street, at present occupied by Mr. William H. Hopkins. The house and garden, situate on Goldsborough street at present occupied by Mr. John Burgess. The house and garden situate on Harrison street at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Henrix, jr. Also a lot of land, about one mile from the town of Easton, opposite the farm of Doctor Theodore Denny, containing 15 acres. The above valuable property offers a fair inducement to persons who wish to invest their money in real estate, and who wish a handsome per cent on the purchase money. The above, property will be sold on a credit, by the purchaser, or purchasers, giving notes with approved security bearing interest from the date. For terms apply to

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, Sept. 3

Country Kersey, Wanted:

Cash for 150 yards of country Kersey, full a yard wide, to be delivered in Easton at any time before the first of November. Enquire at this office.

Sept. 3.

$10 REWARD.

Runaway about 7th of August last, an apprentice by the name of John Tolson. I will give the above reward, to any person who will return him to me in Easton.

T. J. EARICKSON.

Sept. 3. 3w

1000 Cords of Pine Wood FOR SALE.

The greater portion near the navigable water on Miles River—the most distant no more than half a mile from navigable water—all in a body—to be sold as it stands.

Breaders of cattle and sheep, may be accommodated with a fine young half bred Devan Bull, of good size, and beautiful form, nearly 5 years old; and some full-blood, grown, Merino and Saxney Bucks—I have also full-blood Saxon Buck Lambs for Sale. They who wish to purchase are invited to see these animals and their progeny.

R. H GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sep. 3. 4w

Wool Carding.

The subscribers having the milling establishment at Upper Hunting Creek, in Caroline county, formerally carried on by Mr. Gibson W. Wright, and we feel confident has rendered satisfaction, and we have in our employ a first rate Carder; so confident we are that we can do good work, that all persons bringing their wool well picked and greased, shall have the carding warranted, good and well carded on the following terms, viz: once through, six cents; twice through eight cents.

The citizens of Talbot county who wish to have their wool carded at the Hunting Creek Machine, will leave it at the Leather and Shoe Store of Henry E. Bateman & Co. in Easton, where it will be taken, carded and returned in a few days, free of extra charge.

The public's obedient servants,

HENRY & JAMES TURNER.

june 25

N. B. All persons leaving wool, will please to leave a label on their bundles with their name and directions how to card it.

H. & J. T.

20,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near *Twenty Six Thousand Subscribers*. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading.—The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal improvement; Agriculture, in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—'The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;' the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, 'it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States.' The New York Star says—'we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes.

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, 'the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week.' Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to re publish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value.'

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c. whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved *Family Newspaper* is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intended furnishing their patrons with a series of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is at present continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum payable in advance. (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE.
Philadelphia

May 28.

EVERY BODY'S ALBUM:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF

Humorous Tales, Essays, Anecdote and Facetiæ.

EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS

Grotesque & Amusing Engravings.

Each number comprising seventy two large octavo pages, neatly covered and stitched—making at the end of the year *two* volumes of *eight hundred and sixty four pages* and at least *six hundred Engravings*, with Titles and Index complete—at Three Dollars per annum.

The cheerful & pleasing feature with which it is proposed to diversify and distinguish the work has never yet been adopted by any one of the numerous literary caterers that have hitherto abounded in this country—and its extensive novelty and the vast fund of humour & variety which will be interspersed throughout its pages, is calculated to render it a desirable and popular companion for the amusement of all classes who desire to possess an epitome of the works of celebrated Modern Humorists, Etchers, and Engravers. The encouragement generally given to new undertakings, having a salutary object in view, has proved a decided public advantage, and it is questionable whether any other age has ever brought into active use so large a proportion of the really deserving offsprings of genius and talent as the present. Assured that this periodical, affording, as it will, an elaborate and comprehensive collection of fanciful Illustrations, Satirical Essays in prose and verse, witty Tales, with Quips, Quirks, Anecdote, and Facetiæ, must have a partial tendency (among its patrons at least) to divert into another and more exhilirating channel much of the oppressive action of the mind, consequent upon the cares and vexations of business, the publisher anticipates for it a most flattering and extensive subscription list. The work, at all events, will be commenced on the first of July, and continued for one year, therefore every subscriber will be certain of receiving all the numbers for which he has paid. When the twelve numbers are completed and made up into two volumes, they will form one of the most desirable and amusing records of Wit & Humour which can be found in print. Let the public assist the publisher with their patronage, and he assures them he will leave nothing undone that will give celebrity and popularity to his work.

☞ The "*Every Body's Album*" will be published monthly, in numbers of 72 pages, with a variety of embellishments—neatly stitched in colored covers—printed with new type, and on fine white paper, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two copies will be supplied to order, for one year for *five* dollars. ☞ When sent to a distance from the city, the work will be packed in strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubbing by the mails. ☞ Notes of solvent banks of every description taken in payment of subscriptions. Address the publisher (post paid)

CHARLES ALEXANDER.
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

June 4

☞ A specimen number has been received at this office, and we request our friends to call and see it.

CHEAP LITERATURE.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

That it may be within the means of every person who wishes to subscribe to *an amusing and useful journal of news*, and have it carefully and regularly forwarded to them by mail, or otherwise, we shall from the present time until the first of next January, receive orders for ten copies of the Salmagundi, and News of the Day, at the rate of one dollar per annum for each subscription—that is, any person forwarding us a Ten Dollar Note, free of postage, will be furnished with ten of our papers for a whole year, to be forwarded to any direction designated. The subscription price for a single name is Two Dollars. We make this offer, believing, as the pecuniary expense will be trifling, that all who have the inclination to become acquainted with the character of a journal which has made such rapid progress in public estimation as this has, will take advantage of the proposition at once, and enrol their names on the lists of its numerous patrons. It cannot be doubted that those who subscribe will receive the worth of their dollar, when we assure the public that each number contains, independent of its various amusing Engravings, as much reading matter as many of the popular volumes which are sold in our bookstores at double the rates that we ask for a whole year's subscription.

The Salmagundi already circulates through every post office in this country, and continues to multiply. It furnishes its patrons with the leading features of the News, and a humorous compilation of lively and pungent sallies which are floating along the tide of Literature. The Salmagundi is printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is used by the largest and best journals of the day. It is calculated that more than

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished in this journal in one year—these, in addition to a choice selection of Satire, Criticism and Wit, contained in its columns, will form a literary banquet of a superior and attractive order. ☞ Clubs of Four will be supplied with the paper for one year, from the commencement, by forwarding a five dollar note, *postage paid*.

PREMIUMS—The publisher, prompted by the unexampled and unexpected patronage which this paper has received, offers the following premiums:—

For the best Original Comic Tale, Fifty Dollars—for the best Original Comic Song, Twenty Five Dollars—for the best collection of Original Anecdotes, Jests, &c. not less than Fifty in number, Twenty Five Dollars—for the best Original Comic Design, Sketch, or Drawing, Twenty Five Dollars; for the *second* best, Fifteen Dollars; and for the *third* best, Ten Dollars.

Persons entering as competitors, may or may not forward their names, agreeably to their own wishes. The premiums will be awarded by competent judges. All communications on the subject must be addressed to the publisher, prior to the first of September, 1836, postage paid.

A post master's certificate will be a satisfactory guarantee of a remittance. Negotiable notes of every kind taken in payment of subscriptions.

Address
CHARLES ALEXANDER.
No. 3. Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place
Philadelphia.

CASH

FOR 250 NEGROES,

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants for sale, will do well to give me a call, as I will give the highest price in cash. I can at all times be found at D. Bryarly's hotel in Baltimore, on Pratt street, formerly the hotel of Peacock. All persons from the Eastern Shore will please to give me a call. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS M. JONES

May 13, 1836, 3m

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