...ed in wars and in peace. They have under the favor of Divine Providence maintained their rights and independence, and have advanced to high destinies in every species of improvement in wealth, & in general prosperity. We hold it to be one of our highest & most essential duties, when this Government is endangered or threatened with subvertion from any quarter, except when about to be altered or changed, deliberately and advisedly, by the will of the whole body of the people of the state, to express our opinions openly, collectively, and firmly against such a proceeding, and, if necessary, to resist it, by every justifiable means in our power.

Therefore, be it Resolved, That on the present occasion we do not act as the partizans of any party in this State or in the United States, but in a much higher sphere We assemble here to day to act as a constituent portion of the sovereign people of Maryland, who, feeling that the existence of the Government of the state is in imminent danger, now direct our sole efforts to its preservation, and we call upon all *men* of all parties, in the name of our common country to unite with us in the preservation of law, order and security in the State.

Resolved, That upon the elections of electors of a Senate of Maryland, being held conformably, to the constitution and established usage, in the several counties of this state and in the Cities of Annapolis and Baltimore—and after the Assembling of all the electors at the place appointed by Law and on the day prescribed—that nineteen electors (a minority of the whole body) should refuse to form the electoral body with twenty-one others (a majority of the whole) and thereby leave the electoral body without a constitutional quorum of twenty-four members, and consequently incapable of discharging the duty required of it by the constitution and the people who elected them, is an alarming act of insubordinate temerity, as little expected at the time of their election, as it is now justifiable upon any principle or pretence.

Resolved, That the reason said to be assigned by the nineteen electors who refuse to form the Electoral body, viz: "*That they represent a much greater number of constituents than the twenty one do, and therefore that they ought to prescribe to, and to control the twenty one*," has no ground or authority to stand on, either in the constitution or laws of the state, or in the unvaried and unquestionable usage in the state, from the commencement of the Government to the present time, but is in direct hostility and flagrant violation of all.

Resolved, That a perseverance on the part of the nineteen recusants to refuse to form a constitutional quorum of electors to elect a Senate, which must unavoidably produce the dismemberments and complete subvertion of the state Government, must and will call down upon them the most indignant distrust of a betrayed and injured people, as they will be regarded as wanton and willful subverters of all Government and Law, exposing the citizens of Maryland with their lives, their fortunes, their hitherto secured rights, and all the interests of the state, to revolution and anarchy.

Resolved, That for any set of men who desire a change in the form of Government, to avail themselves of an occasion to refuse to discharge a duty confided to them for the purpose of overthrowing the established Government before a substitute should be provided, or even before an arrangement should be entered into by the people to form a substitute—would be a proceeding unexampled in any enlightened age or state, and fraught with every danger.—The world would regard it as a measure conceived in madness, and the people of the State that fell the victim, would scarcely outlivethe wide spread calamity.

Resolved, If the people of the sate, of Maryland wish alterations, or a total change in their Government, they are competent to make them—but let the subject be taken by the people themselves orderly & discreetly in a manner calculated to obtain their object wisely, without a previous dissolution of all the social, civil, and political bonds that hold society together in safety—and without which there is *no* security to life from the assassin, no defence for female chastity against the libidinous ravisher, no protection to property from the spoiler, without which the temples of the most high, and the Treasury of the State, will be equally defenceless against sacrilegious aggression and desperate plunder—and the sacred security of the fire side and every social, every domestic comfort and endearment, which impart value to life, will be at the mercy of remorseless, unchecked, and a irresponsible violence.

Resolved, That neither the People of the state, nor the constitution ever contemplated, that reformations or changes in their Government should be conceived & commenced in the electoral body, appointed merely to select a Senate for the state, with no previous understanding upon the subject among the whole people anterior to the election of that body. Such an attempt, on their part, is an assumption of power not granted to them from any source. The duty of the electors is single, plain, and distinct which they are bound to perform as the constitution directs—to refuse so to perform it, is to violate the pledges given when they consented to be candidates, and such refusal is a willful destruction of the Government that they were sent expressly to preserve.

Resolved, That the existence of the State government in Maryland cannot be preserved without a Senate—the case is remediless unless a portion of the nineteen recusants, perform their duty as Electors—for if at least three of them do not unite with the twenty one, now in session, so as to form the constitutional quorum of twenty four Electors the government must be dismembered & the approaching demise of the present Executive.

Resolved, That we cannot contemplate the occurrence of so appalling an event, so unauthorizedly, so recklessly brought about without being filled with sentiments of the deepest and most indignant regret.

Resolved, That we earnestly & sincerely entreat our fellow citizens, the nineteen recusant Electors, to pause & to ponder on the course they are pursuing, and to compare the certain ills that must inevitably flow from it, with the beguiling views that seduce them. We conjure them; that they will weigh well the pure and solemn duties of patriotism against the impassioned sense of the obligations of party—and that they will give their heart and their duty to their country, at a crisis, when nothing less will save her from destruction.

Resolved, That the moderation and patient adherance to their duty of the Electors who are now in session at Annapolis, awaiting the pleasure of such portion of the absent Electors to unite with them as will constitute an electoral body, capable of discharging the duty confided to them, command our high respect and merit the strongest expression of the admiration and confidence of the people of the State of Maryland.

Resolved, That we hope the Electors now in session will agree to remain in session (if necessary) to the last moment to which the existence of the Government can be prolonged, and until every hope of the preservation of its existence shall be extinguished; in order that the amplest time may be afforded to the recusants to become calm—to contemplate consequences—and to reflect upon the imperious obligation by which they are bound to fulfil the duties of Electors of a State Senate—or, failing in that, that they may prove to their fellow countrymen and to the world, if the Good Old State of Maryland, is to be torn down amidst the ruins of her Constitution and Government, they are no participators in the awful guilt—but like the great body of their fellow-citizens, innocent and helpless sufferers in the general overwhelming wreck.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

A crisis has arrived in the affairs of our State, which would make it almost criminal in any man of the most humble pretensions to stand aloof, as a silent spectator of the course of events, and perhaps nothing but such a crisis could have drawn the author of this from that retirement into which he had been thrown by the force of circumstances.

It appears by no means improbable, to say the least my countrymen, (for so I may emphatically call you, born as I was in the heart of this Peninsula,) that from a combination of circumstances, one if not two branches of our government may cease to exist at the expiration of the current year, and it becomes our imperative duty to inquire what may be the proper course for us to pursue in such an event, without reference to the question, whether the members of the college of electors from Queen Ann's and Caroline counties have acted correctly or not, in following as they say, the dictates of their consciences, in refusing to go into the election of a Senate, unless on certain conditions and with certain reservation. In saying this, it is taken for granted, that the judiciary department of the government in all its ramifications will remain in full vigour till the formation of a new constitution, as in every free government, the three branches are to be considered distinct & independent, & this position is strengthened under our glorious system, by that provision in the constitution of the United States, which enjoins on the General Government, the duty of preventing the individual States from falling into anarchy and confusion. Every writer indeed on natural law, lays it down as a fundamental principle, that all contracts which are not necessarily annulled by a total or partial revolution in a government, remain in full force after such revolution has taken place, and as the same authors assert that life and property are paramount to all government, which is instituted wholly and solely for their preservation, it must follow as an irresistible conclusion, that the judiciary power remains inviolable till a new government arises on the ruins of the old. Away then with the disorganizing and Jacobinical doctrine, that law and justice are to be driven from the land, because by an accident, operating in like manner as the simultaneous death of all the members of the Legislative and Executive departments, these branches of the government may have ceased to exist, and from no provision being made to meet the contingency, it may have become necessary to form a new constitution, and let us consider at once, whether our advantage lies in a re-union with a district of country from which Nature and Natures God seemed to have separated us by barriers, which the ignorance of our British ancestors has entirely overleaped, or whether it does not point as with a sunbeam, to an escape from the galling yoke of the Western Shore, and an union with that small but glorious state, whose insular situation is the same with our own, and which has already invited us with the most sisterly affection, to a full participation in all her prospects, hopes and wishes.

Let us consider this matter, my countrymen, first, as relates to the disadvantages we now labor under from our connection with the Western Shore, secondly, in relation to the advantages or disadvantages likely to arise from a change & from a participation in the projected improvements of the Western Shore, and thirdly, in relation to the obvious advantages springing from an union with Delaware, and the feasibility of bringing it about.

The obstruction to easy intercourse with the Western Shore, during the season of Legislative action, interposed by the Chesapeake Bay, has been long considered by us a grievance of no common import. The frequent impossibility of communicating with our families and friends from Annapolis during the tedious months of winter, and the danger sometimes incurred in attempting to surmount the obstruction, have taught us that the decrees of nature are not to be despised. The difficulties formerly attendant on the prosecution of claims in the Chancery and Land Office Courts, the Treasury Office, &c, &c, at Annapolis, have been indeed partially done away but this has been effected by provisions of such a party colored character in the present constitution, that jealousy between the two shores seems to be the very ground-work out of which it has been framed, and the town of Easton, the quasi capital of the Eastern Shore, as the seat of the superior courts, &c &c, to be indicated as the focus to concentrate the rays of public opinion on all subjects of Peninsular grievance. Again, the blandishments, and allurements which a great City like Baltimore continually presents, draws from our Legislators and young men of wealth during three or four months of the year a considerable amount of that money, which would be expended at the seat of our insular government, if we had one, and feelings of disgust are sometimes acquired for our humble dwellings and plain furniture, after an inspection of the sumptuous palaces of the great metropolis, which by giving rise to competition and imitation too frequently result in poverty & ruin. An insular government would do away in a great measure with such constant intercourse, and we might then anticipate the day, when our swains like the Mantuan Bard, would have little other knowledge of the great city, then such as they gathered from the mouths of others and like him campare it in imagination with their own little villages. Let us not be supposed from this, that the author bears such hostility to the City of Baltimore, as may pervade the bosoms of those, who have been aggrieved in their dealings with a purse proud mercantile upstart or overreaching miller. I think too highly of the palmy days of our shore, when the *Halls* of our ancestors contained the wealth and the refinement of the State, I think too highly of what yet remains to us of chivalry and honorable purpose to be affected by the supercilliousness of a vulgar aristocracy seated on bags of dollars; and I have too many relations and friends in the Monumental City, not to feel my pulse vibrate with pleasure when I hear that her trade is increasing, and that she is likely to be second only to New York, on our Atlantic border. Far from me and from my friends, be yet cold philosophy which would cause me to wander without emotion among scenes calculated to remind me of the day, when she rolled back from her wails the mighty monster that had come up to devour her, to wash his wounds in the brine of the ocean, and cursed be the hour, should it ever arrive; that finds us arrayed against each other in civil broil. We hope and trust, that there is too much good sense among those who argue and contend most stoutly for the right of Baltimore, to attempt to prevent our exercising the same right to call a convention, when the time arrives which they may claim for themselves; that their editors more particularly will be cautious how they irritate us by remarks, such as have sometimes fallen from the pen of even one so remarkable for the suavity and amenity of his disposition as the Editor of the Baltimore Gazette, that it will be remembered with some degree of gratitude, that the great Queen, who now sits enthroned at the head of our waters, has been the nursling of a country, whose dregs are now drained almost to emptiness.

We come in the next place to consider what advantages, of any, we are likely to derive from those internal improvements that are now projected on the Western Shore, as well as those which may follow from a change of government.

We are told that when, by our assistance, Baltimore is connected with the Western waters, a stream of wealth will be poured into the State, that shall gladden the heart of the humblest cotter on the barren ridge, dividing us from Delaware. And how is this to be effected? Forsooth, by bringing to our very doors, all the surplus produce on the other side of the Allegany, which must inevitably tend in the first intance, to depreciate our great staples of wheat and corn. But admit for the sake of argument, the probability of Baltimore thereby becoming at some future day another London, with her million and a half of inhabitants, when the shores of the Chesapeake according to the Utopian theories of Baltimore, are to be a continued garden, to supply that great mouth with fruits and vegetables. Are we to live in the mean time on hope deferred, and see our lands gradually falling even below the price they now bear in the stale market, borne down by the onerous debt, which must necessarily be incurred, in addition to that we now labour under, in order to bring about this consummation? Are we to see the sons of this soil so favoured by divine providence, continue to emigrate to the Western wilderness, oppressed by still greater apprehension of poverty and want? The answer of the politicians on the other side of the water to this appeal may be readily conceived, from what has already taken place, and it is an insult to common sense and a libel on plain dealing. They would point you to the law for making a rail road through this Peninsula, that miserable sop of the million thrown out to our political Cerberus to stop his barking, the stone which we have received in place of the bread we asked for. Suppose the million expended and the road completed. How will the other expenses be borne and what will be the produce to transport on it? The idea of its utility is too preposterous to be entertained for more than a moment, and will suffice merely for the passing observation, that this political sop so cajolingly thrown out, has contributed to fasten on us a debt of from ten to fifteen millions, which nothing but separation from our unnatural sistet of the West can relieve us. Will a change in the government merely effect this objec? Not at all. It will only rivet our chains, for that which has been heretofore acquired in some measure by honeyed words and artful blandishments, will then be altogether in the power of those counties, for whose immediate advantage, all these internal improvements have been projected. Imagine for a moment, my countrymen, the proud county of Talbot and her side by side sister of Caroline, exclaiming at the rapacity of Baltimore and Frederick counties, under a constitution, where the vote of every man is to tell alike, whether he has been long enough in our country to speak our mother tongue or not. Would one Delegate and a half to which these counties would be entitled by a rule of proportion under such a system, be suffered to proceed at all in opposition to the known wishes of sixty or eigty, whose interests would be diametrically opposed to theirs, from the nature of the country they represented. No, my countrymen. In the language and by the custom of British Parliamentarians, they would be immediately coughed down, they would be crushed under the wheels of this numerical Juggernaut urged in its course by its infuriated priesthood, and our shore would be left to bewail in sackcloth and ashes, the fatuity which had prevented our throwing from us with scorn and indignation the wretch who first conceived the design of sending a representation to the convention of Despots in Baltimore or Frederick Town holding a Procrustian bed of Justice to cut and lop us according to their sovereign will

We come now to consider in the last place, what advantage might arise from our Union with Delaware, and how that union is to be effected.

Upon this branch of our subject it is to be observed, that we must not suffer state pride to predominate, nor indeed can we with any propriety, assume any thing like superiority over our sister state, unless in point of Numerical population. Has not Delaware been as elevated in the eye of the Nation as our own State. Is it necessary to remind you of the Delaware Blues, who fought side by side with us in the struggle for Independence, or of the distinguished men who have appeared at her bar and in our National Councils? Our insular situation is the same, our interests are one and indivisible. Irrigated in every direction by navigable streams, we have no creed of rail roads or canals from the hand of art, to aid the decrees of nature. Our country is naturally fertile, though worn down by hard cultivation, it is capable of renovation. Let us appeal to the patriotism of the young men who are about to emigrate from among us. Let us stay this tide of emigration, which is now sweeping over us as with the besom of desolation, and this land will yet flouris'h under an economical and patriarchal government, embracing a population of the same origin, the same habits and the same feelings.

But says one, it will never do to go to Delaware, and merge our name in hers. Miserable infatuation! Is then a name of so much importance; and should we not be proud to keep up the names of the old thirteen states, which can only be done by giving the name of one of the bays to the country lying between them? But says another Delaware is overwhelmed with debt, and therefore we cannot consent to an union with her. Reverse the picture, gentle reader, and you have the truth. Delaware is not only free from debt, but her finances are in the most flourishing condition, and she has a large surplus in her treasury for the purposes of education or any other object of public requirement. Another objection much urged is the difference of our laws on the subject of slavery. *Here* again is an entire misconception. The laws regulating that subject within the state of Delaware are much the same as those of Maryland, the difference lies in the *greater* difficulty of selling the slave to the southern trader, which is never done there, and rarely in this state, without some alleged fault. There are some other minor differences in our laws, but any aspirities which our files of legislative enactments may present to each other, will be soon rubbed off in the hands of a convention honestly and fairly elected to represent the true interests of a country, whose union has been a subject of hope and contemplation, before the war of independence. It may indeed be proper to observe here that it is not and ought not to be so easy to make and break constitutions or unions in these United States, as was formerly in a certain enlightened country of Europe, when the Abbi Seeges always carried a new one in his pocket, and to suit the various wishes of his countrymen. Nor need we on the other hand apprehend the difficulties opposed to the union of England with Scotland at a remote period, when the science of government was not so well understood as at present. We live in an age to know, that when a constitution is to be made for this state, without a point to start from, but such as nature indicates, we have as much right to call a convention at Easton, as the people of the Western Shore to call one in Baltimore or Frederick Town A state of small Territory, but great population, is indicated by nature, in the territory lying between the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac river. And surely it cannot be denied that one of perhaps equal dimensions, though less population is indicated still more strongly in the Peninsula or Island lying between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, throwing off such part of Newcastle and Cecil counties, as lie North of the great canal. The governments of all the countries upon earth have been influenced more or less in their formation and re-modelling, by natural boundaries and other physical causes Egypt and Arabia, Persia and Assyria, Greece and Italy have always settled down within their natural limits, after the artificial excitements of ambition and enthusiasm have ceased to operate; and a more difference of language alone, has sufficed to sever a nation, in modern times which assembled Europe had decided should remain under one government. We allude to the late kingdom of the Netherlands. And shall we, with such an example before us, doubt for a moment of our success in forming the new State of Delaware, under the sanction of Congress No. Let a government de facto be established by appointing committees of safety and vigilance in each county, to form rules for the election of members to a convention who shall be competent to the verification of their own powers, and our life on it! Congress will no more refuse to acquiesce in what ninety-nine out of a hundred of our people are ready and willing to do in this regard, than the Autocrat of the Russias to acquiesce in the arrangements of the people of the United Netherlands.

But it has been said, how are we to be released from the heavy debt, which the Western Shore has imposed on us for her own peculiar benefit? We answer, in the same manner that Belgium was released from the debts of Holland, which had been contracted altogether for the benefit of the latter kingdom It must be a matter of arrangement and compromise; and the entire union, like entire Europe, would cry shame on a city and district of country, that would endeavour to enforce a pecuniary claim of this kind when the other party had received no benefit and was comparatively poor. It would even be the duty of Congress to interfere in such a case, should there be any difficulty about this arrangement, after a government de facto had been established for the two shores.

Above all my countrymen let not the paltry consideration of the next President distract you from the consideration that you are probably about to legislate now, not for yourselves only, but for all posterity. Indeed the most interested partizan can have little to say against the union we have recommended, as the People of the Peninsula are very nearly divided on the subject of the ensuing election, so that he must be a political renegade of the blackest dye, who would endeavour to move us in regard to the great subject in contemplation by such considerations.

Brethren of the Peninsula we are called upon to adhere to each other on this occasion from the further consideration that we are the most ancient people of European origin on this side of the Mississippi, for we derive our lineage not from the colony planted at St. Mary's by his Lordship of Baltimore, but from the glorious little band led from James Town, by the gallant Smith to the shores of Accomack. The sound of the axe and hammer wielded by our fathers was familiar on the banks of the Nanticoke & Choptank, long before they passed from the sceptre of the ancient Dominion under the sway of the Calvert's. And shall we, a people sui generis, thus descended, without foreign admixture from that time to the present, submit to hewers of wood and drawers of water to a purse proud Aristocracy drawn from the hot-beds of the various states of Europe. Forbid it Heaven! Forbid it moral worth and honorable purpose.

It cannot be, that a son of this soil nourished by its productions till he has reached the condition of manhood and of strength should have the hardihood to propose a representation of this Peninsula in the convention which will probably assemble in Baltimore; but should such a man be found it would almost tempt one who has looked to the present state of things through the vista of years, to prevent any effect likely to arise from his efforts, by embruing his hand in a brothers blood. Though we could not have expected the present order of things to remain long in Maryland under the glaring inequality which existed in the state representation, still, when we can hold on no longer to the power, which we possessed, let us not have it to say, that we have lost our honor also, but retain all that with the pertinacity of a Bayard, unmoved by the menaces of numbers or of wealth. Let us swear on the alter to live free or die, and like the youthful Hannibal, on another occasion, let us swear eternal enmity to those renegade sons, if any should be found, who would have us despair of the establishment of the Island State, one and indivisible.

JUSTICE.

Communicated

THE OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE R. B TAUNEY & JUDGE U. S. HEATH.

The Editor of the Chronicle of Baltimore, has published, and it is has not been contradicted, that it is the opinion of Chief Justice R. B Tauney, (late Attorney General of the United States,) and of Judge U. S. Heath, as publicly expressed in the street, that the nineteen electors of such portion of them as have heretofore sworn to support the constitution, are liable to be presented for high treason, if there be any man in the counties they *misrepresent*—who will present them to their respective Grand Juries, and it is hoped there are honest men who will not neglect this important duty

A good Constitution commands it.

Sept. 30th, 1836.

HUSSEY'S GRAIN CUTTER.

Report of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Easton Shore, on the machine for harvesting small grain invented by Mr Obed Hussey of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The favorable accounts of the operation of this implement in several of the Western States induced the Board to invite Mr. Hussey to bring it to Maryland and submit it to their inspection it was accordingly exhibited in Oxford, Talbot Co on the first of July, in presence of the Board and a considerable number of other gentlemen. Its performance may justly be denominated perfect as it cuts every spear of grain, collects it in bunches of the proper size for sheaves, and lays its straight and even for the binders—On the 12th of July, a public exhibition was made at Easton, under the direction of the Board—several hundred persons principally farmers, assembled to witness it, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the result. At the Trapp where it was shown by the Inventor on the following Saturday, an equal degree of approbation was evinced. It was afterwards used on the farm of Mr. Tench Tilghman where 180 acres of wheat, oats and barley were cut with it. Three mules of medium size worked in it constantly with as much ease as in a drag harrow. They moved with equal facility in a walk or a trot. A concise discription of this simple implement will show that it is admirably adapted to the important purpose for which it was invented. Resting on two wheels which are permanently attached to the machine and impart the motion to the whole, the main body of the machine is drawn by the horses along the outer edge of the standing grain. As the horses travel outside of the grain it is neither knocked down or tangled in the slightest degree. Behind the wheels is a platform (supported by a roller or wheel) which projects beyond the side of the machine, 5 feet into the grain. On the front of the edge projecting part of the platform is the cutter. This is composed of 21 teeth resembling large lancet blades, which are placed side by side and firmly rivetted to a rod of iron. A lateral motion is imparted to it by a crank, causing it to vibrate between two rows of iron spikes, which point forward As the machine advances the grain is cut and falls backwards on the platform, where it collects in a pile. A man is placed on the part of the platform directly behind the machine, and with a rake of peculiar construction pushes off the grain, in separate bunches each bunch making a sheaf. It may appear to some that the grain will accumulate too rapidly for this man to perform his duty. But upon considering the difference between the space occupied by the grain when standing and when laying in a pile after it is cut, it will be evident that the raker has ample time to push off the bunches even in the thickest grain. In thin grain he has to wait until sufficient has collected to form a sheaf.

The machine driven around the grain which may be sown either on a smooth surface or on corn ridges. For the first round a way may be cleared with a cradle; but this is deemed unnecessary; for the grain, when driven over, is left in an inclined position, and by cutting it in the opposite direction as much of it is saved as with a cradle. Fourteen acres in corn lands were cut between 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The hands had never worked with the machine before, nor was it a trial days work. For owing to the shortness of the straw, the machine was not allowed to cut when passing over the ridges from one side of the ground to the other and this time was consequently lost—From the principle on which the cutting is performed a keen edge to the cutter, is by no means. The toughest weed, an occasional corn stalk or a stick of the thickness of a man's little finger, have been frequently cut, without at all affecting its operation, it can be sharpened, however, in a few minutes with a file. The width of the swath may be increased by having the cutter made longer and the same machine will cut a stubble of several different hights.

There is ample room to make the different parts of any size though the strength of every part has been fully tested. The machine has been often choked by oyster-shells getting into the cutter, in attempting to cut too low a stubble. The motion of the machinery being checked; the main wheels slide on the ground, the strain on every part being equal to the power exerted by the horses. It can be managed by any intelligent careful negro. We deem it a simple, strong, and effective machine and take great pleasure in awarding unanimously the meritorious inventor of it a handsome pair of silver cups.

Rob't. H. Goldsborough
Samuel Stevens
Samuel T. Kennard
Robert Banning
Sam'l. Hambleton, Sr.
Nich'l. Goldsborough
Ed N. Hambleton
James Ll Chamberlain
Martin Goldsborough
Horatio L. Edmondson
Tench Tilghman.

The Executive Council continued in session from Tuesday until Saturday last, and then adjourned to meet early the ensuing month.

MARRIED

On Sunday the 25th instant, by the Rev. James Nicols, Mr. Joseph C. Talbott, of Caroline county, to Miss Sarah Ann Keets, of Queen Ann's county, Maryland.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, Sept. 27

Wheat white,	$2 10 a $2 20
Red,	1 80 a 1 95
Corn, White,	92 a 94
yellow,	95 a 97
Rye,	1 02 a 1 10
Oats,	43 a 45

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The subscribers will offer at public sale, on Tuesday next, the 4th inst. at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. Ten Second hand Gigs, and two light four wheel carriages, all have harness, and are in good repair throughout—Terms of sale, will be a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser given notes with good security, bearing interest from the date.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

Oct. 1

Branch Bank at Easton.

September 30th, 1836.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the stockholders in the Branch Bank aforesaid, or their legal Representatives, on or after Monday next.

By order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash.

Oct. 1 3t

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 Purgess. 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

N. B. If the above property should not be sold at private sale before Tuesday the 18th October, it will on that day be offered at public sale, at 3 o'clock, at the Court House door in Easton, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, notes with approved security bearing interest from date. JAMES BENNY.

Oct 1

NOTICE.

☞ The Ladies of St. Johns' Parish, will hold a Fair in *Denton*, on Tuesday, October the 11th, for the benefit of St. Pauls Chapel near Hillsborough. The doors will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M.

Sept. 24

An association of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held in St. Johns' Parish, on Friday the 7th—At Greensborough on Saturday the 8th, & at Denton, on Sunday the 9th in the ruined Chapel of St. Pauls near Hillsborough.

All persons friendly to the cause of religion, are respectfully invited to attend.

Sept. 24

Talbot County, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid, by petition in writing of Caleb Brown, stating that he is under executions and pressed for debts that he is actually unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvant Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Caleb Brown having complied with the several requisites required by said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Caleb Brown be released from his confinement, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of November Term next and at such other day and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Caleb Brown to attend and shew cause if any they have, why the said Caleb Brown should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 29th day of July, 1836.

EW'D. N. HAMBLETON.

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