have served for a life time. One year, one 'little year' of the Follower's term of office has expired, and where now is that reversionary popularity? A comparative view of the popular elections for a year or two past, affords the best answer to this question. Such a view we have, in a tabular statement given in a late number of the Boston Atlas. How striking is the proof thus afforded, that the Follower has been weighed in the people's balance and found wanting, and that the days of his administration are numbered!

We extract this comparative statement, and would direct to it the attention of our readers. To those who have comported themselves as true men, and went into the contest for principle, regardless of all odds, and 'without counting the charges' of such political warfare, it furnishes the most cheering augury of final triumph. To the 'waiters upon Providence,' commonly called fencemen, the statement is also interesting, and particularly important, as pointing with unerring certainty to the position where they ought to find themselves at or before the next general engagement of the ballot boxes.

Comparative statement of votes in those States which have held elections since the accession of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the Presidency:

	1836.		1837.	
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.
Maine,	15,239	22,900	34 513	33 971
Vermont,	20,990	14 039	22.260	17 730
Massachusetts	41,990	38,237	50 920	38,182
Rhode Island,	2,510	2,964	4 282	3,261
New Jersey.	26,387	25,844	27,368	24,856
Pennsylvania,	87,111	91,475	85,890	91,182
	1837.		1838.	
Connecticut,	21,598	23,805	26,500	22,000
N. Hampshire,	19 010	25.486	25.838	27,848
N. York City,	16,913	16,040	19.763	19.242
	252.767	255,790	$96,834	273,222

Increase of Loco votes, 17 432.
Increase of Whig votes, 44,067.

Assuming these changes as marking the progress of the people's cause against Loco Foco misrule, in the course of a single year, it does not require such scholarship to demonstrate where the 'Follower' will be, at the close of his term. Like the great dethroned, on another occasion he may say—'My political life is ended!'

CAUTION—Shin plasters of the denomination of *twenty five cents*, purporting to be deposites made in the "*Western Savings Institution*," without place or date, and somewhat resembling those of the *Westminster Savings Institution*, were offered this morning. The names of the Depositor and Treasurer are mere scrawls; and could only deceive the unwary. They have the imprint of a respectable firm, in this city. We may add, there is no such institution as that mentioned above.—[Balt. Pat.

The Louisville (Ky.) Evening Herald of the 17th inst, says:—'Thomas Wildey, Esq., Past Grand Sire of the Order of Odd Fellows, is now in this city. Mr. Wildey was the first person who attempted the formation of a lodge of O. F. in the United States, and is the founder of the Order in America.

The New York Gazette says:—"It is rumored that we are to have a Bank, with a capital of $20,000,000, under the General Bank Law organized in this city, at the head of which stands a prominent house in Wall street. Mr. Biddle, too, is to start a new Bank in this city, under the Banking Law, and to commence operations in about a fortnight."

Upper Canada.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Saturday says—"Our private advices from Toronto are to Wednesday last. At 9 o'clock on that day General Southerland was *banished for life* to New South Wales.

It was the prevailing opinion at Toronto, on Wednesday last, that there would be no farther executions except perhaps of General Theller and opinions were about equally divided, as to the fate of that individual, between death and banishment.

Mr. John G. Parker had pleaded guilty, and thrown himself upon the court for mercy; it is feared by his friends, that he will be among those who will be banished to New South Wales.

On the 12th the court was occupied with the trial of Dr. Hunter, who was finally acquitted.

Splendid services of plate have just been finished by Messrs. Fletcher & Co of Philadelphia, which have been prepared 'by order of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, as a testimony of the high regard they have for the eminent ability as a financier, the stainless character as a citizen, the attainments as a scholar, and the autributes, as a gentleman, of Nicholas Biddle, Esq. the president of that institution.'

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 24th inst.]

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GREAT WESTERN, FROM BRISTOL.

The great experiment of crossing the Atlantic by steam has been fairly tested, and may be declared completely successful. We announced yesterday morning the arrival of the *Sirius* in eighteen days from Cork, and we have now the pleasure of recording the arrival of the *Great Western*, under the command of Lieut. Hosken, of the Royal Navy, in fifteen days from Bristol. The excitement produced in our community by these novel events was general and intense.

POLITICAL COMPLIMENT TO MR. WEBSTER.—Woodcock and Harvey, Engravers, of Brooklyn, have published a fine engraving complimentary to this distinguished Statesman. The Brooklyn Star says the design is altogether happy and ingenious. It presents the features of Mr. Webster, most strikingly delineated in a tablet, over which Diogenes is holding his lamp, having rested from his long and difficult search. He has found the honest man. The following is the motto:—

Diogenes his lantern needs no more,
An honest man is found—the search is o'er.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,—

Being an advocate for a system of general education among us, I was somewhat startled by the intelligence conveyed to me through the Eastern Shore Whig of *a repeal* of the Primary School Law. This assertion brought me to an examination of the subject, and finding that no such thing, *as a repeal*, has been attempted, I was constrained to express my astonishment at the endeavour to palm off upon the subscribers to that paper so unfounded an idea. Now, Sir, I have some acquaintance with the acts of Assembly regulating the school system in the county, and I hazard nothing in denying the fact of any such repeal.

In common with many of my neighbors, I have had my attention called to the unjust and unequal operation of the tax levied upon the county. It has proved oppressive beyond measure. For two years the people have been loud in denunciations against it, and now when a scheme is struck out, that preserves in its integrity the free school system, while it relieves the county of excessive burdens, we hear doubts started and objections made, what means this? May it not come from those who are in heart desirous to see primary schools cut up root and branch? The man who watched closely the indications of public sentiment the past winter in our county, must have felt a real concern for the very existence of these schools. So violent was the opposition created by the oppressive tax that many, otherwise friendly to a system of public instruction, would no doubt have rejoiced at a total repeal. The more considerate, however, of all parties united in an expression of sentiment favorable to a modification of the system. Petitions to this effect were forwarded to the Legislature, and the attention of that body having been thus attracted to the subject at its recent session certain modifications were made, which when fairly understood, I have no doubt, will give general satisfaction. But I should like to enquire the grounds for complaint against a change in a law declared on all hands to have been in its practical operation unjust and oppressive. Nothing, save a thorough conviction of this could have been the cause of so universal an agreement of sentiment among individuals of each political party. The very high and inconvenient taxation to which our citizens have been subjected caused those writhing under it to complain and induced petitions for relief to the Legislature to be prepared and generally signed. There was nothing like this burdensome tax to be found in any other section of the United States and it was sincerely believed by many that with the outcry against the primary school system—the source mainly of the increased and increasing taxation, the entire scheme of primary schools would have failed and its advantages been lost to us—an issue which the writer of this would have sincerely regretted.

It is alleged that the chief burden is to be removed after this year by the completion of the school houses in each district, and any modification of the law is unnecessary. It is a mistake to suppose that the onerous taxation could cease under the late arrangement. It arose not from the expense necessarily incurred for building School houses, and providing fuel and stationary, all of which was at first met by an *extra assessment* upon each school district. The tax for this purpose upon the inhabitants of each school district, was a mere foretaste of the *general one* that followed, and threw quite into shade the tithe system of another country. The widow and orphan have there a *tenth* part of their means for subsistence, snatched from them by onerous taxation; but it remains for us, with our boasted free institutions, to exact in some instances almost a fifth! If our tax books be examined, this will not be found an overdrawn picture. For example, it is believed to be a fact, that the owner of property, from which some five or six hundred dollars was derived by way of income, actually paid a fifth of that income to Talbot County. If this be not oppressive, I know not what may be so termed. The same argument, that now exacts of the people of this County quite ten thousand dollars for school purposes, would be used with equal force for rearing up mighty structures in the shape of Academies and Colleges throughout the County. The people are disposed to bring in aid of education, all reasonable means and appliances. But must they impoverish themselves, and be forbid the privilege of laying up some portion of their honest earnings. Let this system be carried out, as it has commenced, and the incentive to industry is lost. Take two neighbors, and I know, Mr. Editor, just two such. One is an honest hard-working farmer, and the other an equally honest, hard-working mechanic. The farmer at the end of the year had his five hundred dollars to lay up, and the mechanic, it is believed, a like sum. They have prospered in their respective callings. The tax upon the farmer is sixty two dollars and the mechanic is called on to pay not much over a single dollar. The latter, is ready and willing to meet the expense of schooling his children, and though he does think it a grievous thing to have the hands of a less industrious man than himself, thrust into his pockets for a school tax, he would consent to pay over twice in aid of the children of helpless widows throughout the County, or for such as from misfortune are really unable to meet the expense necessary for them. He repudiates the idea that every farmer and mechanic is a poor man, and believes there are very few such in the county, where so many honest and industrious ones may be found.

The act of eighteen hundred and twenty-five with its supplements of 1833 and 1838 are now in operation, and we are told that the Primary School law is repealed! Lest any should be disposed to listen to *unfounded clamors* against the modifications just made, let it be *known* and *understood* that a sum not less, it is believed, than *five thousand five hundred dollars* will be at the disposal of the commissioners of the tax. It comes from the free school fund and the interest upon the surplus revenue distributed among the Counties for the promotion of education. To this is to be added two thousand dollars raised by the county. There can be no solid objection to this law as lately modified. It keeps up the system and gives the relief asked for by petition to the Legislature.

It is now well ascertained, that a school system, upon a basis of taxation in part, and private subscription in part, is that best adapted to the ends proposed. In an "act for the promotion of education in Somerset county" just passed I find this principle recognized in the following clause—"And said Trustees are required to procure Teachers and pay them what they are enabled to do from the County funds and private subscriptions."

I chance not to be a subscriber to your paper and can only request that you give insertion to my view of this subject with a promise to let you hear from me again.

CHAPEL.

[BY REQUEST OF A LADY.]

Tom Moore, the linen draper, of Fleet-street, standing at his door one day, a countryman came up to him with a nest of Jackdaws, and accosting him said *'measter, wol ye buoy a nest of daws?'*—*'No I don't want any'* answered Moore. *'Measter,* (replied the man) *I'll sell them all cheap, you shall have the nest for noinepence.'*—'I don't want 'em (answered Moore) *so go about your business.'* As the man was walking away, one of the daws popt out its head, and cried, *'mauk, mauk,'*—Damn it, (says Moore) *the bird knows my name. Halloo, countryman, what will you take for your bird?' Why, you shall have him for thrippence,'* says the clown. Tom Moore bought the bird, had a cage made, and hung it up in the shop.

The journeymen took much notice of the bird, and would frequently tap at the bottom of the cage, and say *'who are you?'* and immediately reply, *'Tom Moore, of Fleet-street.'* In a short time the Jackdaw learned these words, and if he wanted victuals or water, would strike his bill against the cage, turn up the white of his eye, cock his head, and cry, *'who are you? who are you? Tom Moore of Fleet-street.'* Tom Moore was fond of gaiming, and often lost large sums of money. Finding his business neglected in his absence, he had a small table set up in his dining room, and frequently invited his friends to play at it. The Jackdaw had by this time become familiar—his cage was left open, and he hopt into every part of the house—sometimes he got into the dining room where the gentlemen were at play. One of them being a constant winner, the others would say, 'damn it how he nicks 'em!' The bird learnt these words also, and adding them to the former, would call—*'Who are you? Tom Moore, of Fleet-street—damn it how he nicks 'em.'* Tom Moore, from repeated losses and neglect of trade, had become a prisoner in the Fleet prison; he took his bird with him, and lived on the master's side, supported by his friends in a decent manner. They would sometimes ask 'what brought you here?' when he used to lift up his hands and answer 'bad company.' The bird learnt these words likewise, & at the end of the former words would say, 'what brought you here?' and to imitate his manner, lift up his pinions and cry, 'bad company, bad company.'—Some of Tom Moore's friends died, others went abroad, and by degrees he was totally deserted and removed to the common side of the prison, where the jail distemper broke out; Tom caught it, and when he was in the last stage of life, lying on a straw bed, the poor bird, who had been two days without food or water, came to his feet, and striking his bill on the floor, called, *'who are you? who are you? Tom Moore, of Fleet-street—damn it how he nicks 'em*—What brought you here? *bad company.'* Tom, who attended to the bird, was struck at his words, and reflecting on himself, cried out, to what a wretched situation am I reduced! My father, when he died, left me a good fortune and an established trade. I have spent my fortune, ruined my business, and am now dying in a loathsome jail; and to complete all, keeping that poor thing confined without any support. I'll endeavour to do one piece of justice before I die, by setting him at liberty.—Moore make shift to crawl from his bed, opened the casement, and out the bird flew. A flock of Jackdaws from the temple were going over the jail, and Tom's mixed amongst them. The gardeners were then laying the plants of the temple gardens; and as often as they placed them in the day the Jackdaws pulled them up at night. The gardeners attempted to shoot them; but being cunning birds, they always placed one as a watch in the stump of a hollow tree, who, as soon as a gun was leveled, cried, 'mock, 'mock,' and away they flew, so that the men could never shoot one of them. The gardeners were advised to get a net, and the first night it was spread, they caught twenty-five.—Tom's bird was amongst them. One of the men took the net into the garret of an uninhabited house, fastened the doors and windows, and turned the birds loose.—*Now* (says he) *I'll be revenged on you, you black rascals.'* Taking hold of the first at hand, he twisted his neck, and throwing him down, cries, *'There goes one.'* Tom's bird, who had hopped on a beam in one corner of the room unobserved, as the man laid hold of the second, calls out, *'damn it, how he nicks 'em, damn it, how he nicks 'em.'* The man dropt the bird he had in his hand, and turning to where the voice came from, observed the other with his mouth open, and calls out, *'Who are you?'* The bird answered, *'Tom Moore of Fleet-street, Tom Moore of Fleet-street.' 'The devil you are,* (says the man) *and what brought you here?'* Tom Moore's bird, lifting up his pinions, answered, *'Bad company, bad company.'* The fellow, frightened almost out of his wits, opened the doors, ran down stairs, and out of the house, followed by the birds; who by this means saved their lives, and gained their liberty.

THE LOCOMOTIVE LOCO FOCOS.—The New York tide of Loco Foco *squatters* now sets for Albany,—but the great *squat* is to be in Baltimore, for the election of a member of Congress—the Registry not coming into action until August. In Rhode Island their services are useless, for there a man writes his name on the back of his vote,—and many of the Locomotives forget their names they have so many.—This railroad and steamboat age is a godsend to the Locomotive Loco Focos. They are *transported*,—not to Botany Bay,—but from city to city, with great rapidity, and the Government officers pay for the *transportation*.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Editor's absence from home the greater part of this week, will account for the non-appearance of several communications which should have been inserted in this day's Gazette.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE April 24, 1838.

WHEAT, WHITE, ...	$0 00 a	$0 00
RED, ...	1 50 a	1 60
CORN, YELLOW, ...	0 76 a	0 77
WHITE, ...	0 00 a	0 72
RYE, ...	0 95 a	0 96
OATS, ...	0 31 a	0 00

Died,

Suddenly, at Greenfield, near Baltimore on 22d inst., in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. Susanna Worthington, wife of William F. Worthington, Esq and daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Bond Martin.

On Monday the 23d inst MARY MARTIN, daughter of the Rev. M. Hazel, aged 6 years.

'I saw thee in thy beauty! with thy waving hair at rest,
And thy *busy* little fingers folded lightly on thy breast;
But thy merry *dance* is over, and thy little race is run,
And the mirror that reflected two, can now give back but one.'

Near the Trappe, on Wednesday the 25th inst. after an illness of 24 hours, William Samuel, only child of James P. and Susan Ann Lecompte, aged 14 months.

In Dorchester County, on Monday 16th inst. George, the eldest son of Mr. Edward Sears, of this county, in the 20th year of his age.

In this town, on Saturday the 21st Mrs. Mary, consort of Mr. A. J. Loveday.

MORE NEW GOODS, AT WYE LANDING.

The Subscriber has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore & is now opening at his store a large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

All of which he has selected from the latest importations and most fashionable style and will sell them on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites his friends generally, to call and examine for themselves

WM. POWELL,
Wye Landing, Talbot County, Md.
April 28 3t

A CARD.

In accordance with a Resolution of the late Medical Convention, advising County Medical Societies to be formed; it is proposed, that the Members of the Faculty in Talbot meet at Easton on TUESDAY 22nd day of May with a view to organize such Society.

MEDICUS.

April 28th

Collectors Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber for County Taxes due for the years 1836 and 1837 are requested to come forward and make payment on or before the tenth day of May next—my deputies have positive orders to proceed with execution after that date without respect to persons.

WM R. TRIPPE.
April 28—3w (W)

AMERICAN NANKEEN.

The GENUINE AMERICAN NANKEEN, made of Cotton, the color it grows, can be had in pieces of 5¼ and 11 yards, of a superior quality and finish, at a greatly reduced price by applying to

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,
No, 14 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.
April 28 4w

SPRING FASHIONS.

JOHN SATTERFIELD,

Returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same.

He has just received his

SPRING FASHIONS,

And is enabled to execute work in the latest fashionable style, with durability, neatness, and despatch.

He will insure his work to fit, and in case of failure, the money will be refunded, or the goods replaced.

N. B. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his card of Fashions, it being the most approved and correct published.

April 28, 1838.—sow3w (W)

NOTICE.

By virtue of an order of Caroline County Court, issued at March Term, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, the Commissioners named in a commission issued out of said Court, to view, value, or otherwise divide, &c., the real estate of Nimrod Barwick, late of Caroline County, dec'd., among his heirs and legal representatives, will sell at Public Sale, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Denton, on Tuesday the 15th day of May next, all the real estate of the said Nimrod Barwick, dec'd., lying and being in Caroline County, which said estate lies in three separate farms, viz.

No. 1.

Where Mr. White Barwick resides, is composed of part of a tract of land called Liford, and part of a tract called Duke's Enterprise, and part of a tract called Lewel's Range, containing two hundred and sixty nine and a half acres of land more or less.

No. 2.

Where Steven Green (negro) resides, composed of part of a tract called Arbory Manner, containing two hundred and twenty seven acres, be the same more or less.

No. 3.

Near the Delaware line, where Ann Smith now resides, being composed of a tract of land called Balchelder Fortune, containing two hundred acres of land, also one House and lot in Hillsborough, containing one half an acre, also one other lot in Denton, containing one acre, one other lot adjoining the village of Denton, containing two acres.

The Terms of Sale are as follows, the purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond or bonds, with security to be approved of, by the Commissioners, to the State of Maryland for the payment of the purchase money, in two equal annual instalments, to the said heirs (that is to say,) at the end of twelve months from the day of Sale, one half of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole sum, up to that date, and at the end of two years the balance with legal interest thereon for the said year, and when the purchase money shall have been fully paid and satisfied, and not before, the Commissioners will execute a good and sufficient deed of bargain and sale for the same, as by the said order they are authorised to do.

Wm. Orrell,
J. P. W. Richardson,
M. W. Hardcastle,
John Nicols,
Andrew Collison,
Commissioners.

April, 28 3t

NOTICE.

Bennett Tomlinson, vs. Enoch Morgan, Henry Morgan & others. } November Term, 1837

It is ordered by the Court that the Trustee in this cause give notice by advertisement inserted in one or more newspapers published in the Town of Easton, to creditors of Enoch Morgan, Henry Morgan, Reuben Perry and Wife, Sophia Jump, John H. Grace, John T. Kirby, Charles Kirby, Mason Shehan and Ann Matilda his wife, to file their claims duly authenticated with the Clerk of Talbot County Court on or before the third Monday of May Term next.

True copy, P. B. HOPPER.
Test, JAMES PARROTT, Cl'k. of T. C. Court.
April 28, 1838.

NOTICE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, for cash, at the Jail Door in the town of Denton, a negro man, about twenty two years of age, who was convict to the Penitentiary for two years, therefore the said negro will be sold as a slave for two years, he having been found in the State, contrary to the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

W'M BUSTEED, Const.
Denton, Caroline Co, April 28, 1838 —2w

JOHN BULL,



An Imported Stallion, will cover this season at UPPER MARLBORO', Prince George's county, Md. Terms for full bred mares $40 the season, payable by the first of August, when the season will expire, $60 insurance; and $15 for common mares for the season; $1 in each case to the groom.

To the agency of J. S. SKINNER, of Baltimore, and the liberality of Capt. Stockton, of the Navy, importer of John Bull, the public is indebted for the services of a Stallion whose blood, though he was never run himself, runs through the most distinguished ancestry to be found in the English Stud Book, going, as it may be clearly traced, not, only up to the *White Turk* the *ne plus ultra* of pedigrees, but to the Taffolet Barb, and the natural Barb mare. John Bull five years old this spring, is a dark bay, sixteen hands high, with no white except a very little on the coronet of his hind feet; in form he so nearly resembles the portraits we have seen of his great ancestor, *Highflyer*, (that was never beat and never paid forfeit) that he might be supposed to have stood for the likeness of that unrivalled racer and stallion, to be seen at Tulip Hill, the seat of the late Joseph Galloway, on West river. John Bull was selected and purchased in England expressly with reference to his perfectly pure blood, and the *racing qualities of his stock on both sides of the house.*

PEDIGREE.

JOHN BULL is by *Chateau Margaux*, (now covering in Alabama at $100 the season,) his dam, as was the dam of Rowton, by *Woful* full brother to *Whalebone*, sire of Chateau, both being by *Waxy*, out of *Penelope*. Waxy was by *Pot8os*, who was out of *Sportsmistress*, by *Eclipse*! Waxy's dam was *Maria*, (Lord Bolingbroke's,) by *King Herrod*, dam *Lisette*, by old *Snap*, he by *Snip*, and he by *Flying Childers*! Going back to Woful sire of John Bull's dam *his* dam the famous *Penelope*, was by *Trumpator*, and out of the no less famous *Prunella*, and she again by old *Snap*! Prunella, says Darville, (author of a recent treatise on the care, treatment and training of the English racehorse,) 'was the dam of *eleven first-rate horses*, and she is said to have realized to the Grafton Family little short of 100,000 pounds. In fact, all breeders of racehorses *try for a stain of the justly celebrated Prunella.*'

John Bull's grandam was out of sister to Brandon by *Benningbrough*, and he by *King Fergus*, his dam by *King Herrod*, he by *Tartar*, 'an excellent racer, and sire of O'Kelly's mare, dam of Mercury, Volunteer, &c.' John Bull's g. grandam, Miss Tenboy, was by *Highflyer*, of whom it is enough to say he *was* Highflyer! the great I AM of horses, that never was beat, and never paid forfeit. Go we back now to Penelope, John Bull's g. gran dam, on his sire's side, she was by *Trumpator*, who conducts us next to the famous *Matchem*, whose dam leads us again to old *Snap*! only one remove from the Matchless Childers! To come down to the dam of John Bull's sire, Chateau, she was *Wasp*, by *Gohanna*, the best four mile horse of his day, and equally celebrated as a stallion; the dam of Wasp carries us again to the invincible *Highflyer!* the best son of Herod, and *her* dam again leads us up to Eclipse, and then through Rosebud directly again to old *Snap*, from whom the *Sir Peter* stock in England, and the old *Medley* stock in this country, are supposed to derive much of their excellence.

Those who prefer to have recourse to *imported* blood, combining the very best in England, to cross on their native mares, have here an opportunity at a comparatively moderate expense, to avail of the use of a stallion who, though he has himself never been started, possesses the fine points of a racer, with ample size, and a pedigree equal in the performances and renown of his ancestors to *any horse in the world!*

If it be true, as it unquestionably *is*, that 'blood will tell' both in beast and man, then must the get of John Bull prove to be winners, for will they not unite the blood of the great luminaries of the English turf, Childers, Old Snap, Eclipse, King Fergus, King Herod, Highflyer, Pot8os, Benningbrough, Prunella, Penelope, Waxy, down to, though last not least, Chateau Margaux, his sire, *winner twenty-two times—fourteen of them 4 miles and upwards, 4 miles, or 4 mile heats.*

Arrangements have been made to have all mares sent from a distance *well grained and kept* for thirty cents per day. In good care of them there shall be *no mistake*, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

Address to
T. F. BOWIE, Upper Marlboro'.
April 21, 1838.—4w

P. S. Good pasterage for *bred* mares having colts.

NEWARK COLLEGE,
DELAWARE.

This institution was founded by the Legislature of Delaware in the year 1833, and was empowered to exercise all the rights and privileges of a College. It is now fully organized; has an efficient Faculty; a good Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, and a select and useful Library. Its situation in a small village, within less than a mile of the Rail Road between Baltimore and Philadelphia, combines the advantages of requirement and ready access.—It may be reached from either city in about 3½ hours. The climate is well known for its salubrity.

In this institution there are two departments, the Collegiate and the Academic. In the first of these the Student can obtain as full a course of instruction as is imparted at any other College. In the second he may either be prepared for entering the College, or he may pursue such studies as his parents or guardain may desire.

The winter term of this Institution will close on the third of April. The summer term will commence on Wednesday, the ninth of May, and continue twenty weeks.

Expenses.

For the summer session of 20 weeks	$54.75
For the winter do of 22 weeks	70.25
	$125.00

The charges include Tuition, Board, Room Rent, Fuel and incidental expenses, with the exception of washing and light.

Faculty of the College.

REV. RICHARD S. MASON, D. D. Pres't. and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
REV. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON, A. M. Prof. of Mathematics and Nat. Philosophy.
REV. GEORGE ALLEN, A. M. Prof. of Ancient Languages and Literature.
NELSON Z. GRAVES, A. B. Principal of the Academic Department, and Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.
MILO J. HICKOK, A. B Adjunct Prof. of Languages.
WILLIAM S. GRAHAM, A. B. Tutor.
April 14, 1838—6w

☞ U. S. Gazette, National Gazette, of Philadelphia—Richmond Enquirer and Richmond Whig, will publish twice a week for four weeks. Once a week for three weeks in the Saturday Courier. Once a week for six weeks in the Easton Gazette, Md. Once a week for six weeks in the Lancaster Union, Pa.; and send bills to the President.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland; at the instance and use of James Chaplain, Administrator of Jenkins Abbott, against William Bullen, John Bullen, Jesse Bullen, and Greenbury Turbutt: Will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 5 o'clock, P. M., of the same day, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, for cash to the highest bidder the following lands and tenements, viz. all the right, title, claim, interest or demand of them, the said William Bullen, John Bullen, Jesse Bullen, and Greenbury Turbutt, either at Law or Equity of, in, and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, lying and being, in Talbot County, in the Trappe District, to wit: all that tract of land called Bullen's Discovery near White Marsh Church, containing the quantity of one hundred acres of land more, or less, part of a tract of land called Lord's Gift, containing the quantity of one hundred acres of land, more or less, a tract of land called Knaps Lot, and part of a tract of land called Prospect, containing the quantity of one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, part of a tract of land called Minner's Lot, containing the quantity of nineteen and a half acres of land, more or less, part of a tract of land, called Flemon's Freshes, containing the quantity of one hundred and seventy one and a half acres of land, more or less, part of a tract of land, called Prospect and Knap's Lot, containing the quantity of fifty acres of land, more or less, with all and singular the appurtenances and improvements thereon belonging; and containing the quantity of five hundred and ninety one acres of land, more or less, the property of the above named William Bullen, John Bullen, Jesse Bullen, and Greenbury Turbutt, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of Venditioni Exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
JOHN HARRINGTON, Sh'ff.
April 14, 1838— tf.

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

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