the districts, the buildings and the supply of books, fuel, stationary, and appendages, created dissatisfaction with many, and the *novel* mode of taxation and levy, together with the want of sufficient *funds from the State*, on which the system was founded, rendered the execution of the law impracticable.

The law, at best, was always imperfectly understood in the county, was viewed with jealousy and aversion by many from the apprehension of its onerous levies and was never carried into full operation. It was a bold and dashing scheme, taken from the practice of other States, but with proper modifications might have been made suitable to the purpose, when the funds from the Treasury, which were assigned by the law as a part of its revenues should adequately accumulate and be distributed.

In 1832, Mr. Bruff, the respectable and intelligent candidate for the Senate of the State, being then a member of the House of Delegates, and aware of the imperfect execution of the subsisting school laws, with a laudable desire to improve at once the condition of the youth within his county and more especially to provide for the education of indigent children offered to the House a new scheme 'for the promotion of education in Talbot County.' His bill was passed by both houses and became a law. The whole annual income of the free school fund due to Talbot county was, by this act, distributed in equal portions between the common schools, which then were or might be in operation. The Commissioners of the county were to appoint *district* commissioners, who should lay off the election districts into *school* districts, and report the schools in operation, with the names of the Trustees; and where there was no school house, the inhabitants of the districts, should provide a suitable house or forfeit its fund to the schools which were in operation, in the same election district, *provided that it be required to pay for charity scholars that might be taught therein.* The Trustees of every school, complying with the act, were to select and admit under their teachers indigent children, not less than eight scholars, to be received as pupils; and the Trustees were to be the sole judges of the proper objects to be so received. Of the practical operation of this law, during its existence, I know nothing. It was not entitled as an amendment or supplement to the Act of 1825, ch. 162, but by legal construction it left in force all parts of Mr. Teackle's law which were not repugnant to it. So that, at the session of 1833-4, the machinery of Mr. Teackle's law remained for the most part unrepealed. On the 15th of March, 1834, an act proposed by Mr. Richard Spencer, entitled 'a supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout the State' (Mr. Teackle's law) was passed, and though submitted according to its provisions to the vote of the county and approved by a majority at the time, when its principles and operation became known and understood, it became a subject of great dissatisfaction and complaint on the part of many of the most intelligent and discreet citizens.

This act assumed the full existence of Mr. Teackle's system, and provides that if the taxable inhabitants of any school district do not levy a tax on the property of the district or otherwise raise a sufficient sum for buildings, fuel, books and stationary, the commissioners of the county shall levy it. It then introduces a system of taxation, which for its general character and particular operation ought to have been met with universal disapprobation, at the first blush of it. The 3d sec. provides, that on each individual, having one child or more between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor or from any other source, of one hundred dollars, they shall levy a tax of two dollars per annum; and if he or she have one child or more, of that age, and a like annual income of one hundred and fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of three dollars, per annum. Whatever amount shall then remain or be wanting to *pay off the teachers*, after having ascertained the amount which will be received from the Treasury, for the support of primary schools, was to be raised by a tax on the taxable property in the county. By sec. 7. the district school clerk is invested with authority to ascertain and judge who possess the income prescribed and to return to the commissioners of the county a *list* thereof, *giving the names and supposed amount of their respective incomes.*

Under the operation of this law the machinery of Mr. Teackle's system was put into motion, and the detestable feature of a *Poll-Tax* was fastened into it, by exacting of the poor man whose little income *from the product of his or her own personal labor* amounted to one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars, precisely the same amount of tax upon his head; that could only be demanded of a rich man, possessed of thousands, by the year. After being first compelled to pay this poll tax of two or three dollars, equally with the man of thousands and tens of thousands, his PROPERTY was subjected to a tax in equal proportion, unless indeed it were so small as not to be taxable. Besides, the poor man was subjected to the disagreeable scrutiny of a mere district clerk of a school and compelled to expose the proceeds of his honest labor during the year, whilst the CLERK WAS TO JUDGE him capable or not capable of earning the limited amount. From this offensive SEARCH the rich man was free; for the clerk merely glanced at his property and affirms his ability to pay. This disgusting scrutiny was also extended to the poor widowed FEMALE, who, through a life of various toil and anxiety, might or MIGHT NOT collect the pittance of one hundred dollars, in the year, for the sustenance of herself and little ones, and to justify a tax upon her head. The Bill of Rights, declared by our forefathers in 1776, which remains a paramount portion of the constitution, pronounces that THE LEVYING OF TAXES BY THE POLL IS GRIEVOUS AND OPPRESSIVE AND OUGHT TO BE ABOLISHED.'

It cannot be denied that, during the whole of the year 1837, when the operation of this law of Mr. Spencer was fully developed and its onerous burthens felt, a general dissatisfaction was expressed throughout the county. The system became odious at least to many honest tax payers, who were nevertheless warm friends to a system of public instruction and willing to sustain it by reasonable and fair taxation. Finally, petitions signed by numerous individuals, from different parts of the county, who will compare advantageously with any others, for sober, just and patriotic views, remonstrating in strong terms against the injustice and oppression of the existing law and praying its modification or repeal, were forwarded to the General Assembly and the Delegates of the county were particularly appealed to. *Party spirit* soon took up the theme, and it is believed that many a peaceful citizen was frightened from the free expression of his opinion and wishes although the Constitution declared his right 'to petition the legislature for the redress of grievances.' There were, however, men in Talbot, who are not to be bantered, cajoled or bullied out of the fair expression of their views and opinions or the assertion of their just rights, and they will demand of their representatives to listen to their complaints, whenever they feel oppression.

On Mr. Kerr, it seems, devolved the task of devising some modification of the existing school laws, which might diminish the burthens complained of, abolish all odious distinctions," and establish the system of Primary Schools, upon a footing of permanency in the satisfaction and approval of the whole community. It is believed now almost universally that he has performed that duty with judgment and discretion, and with a fidelity and independence which do him honor. By a further *supplement* to the act "to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools," he has restrained the Commissioners of the County from their unlimited power of taxation and confined them to the levy of a sum, which with the annual funds receivable from the State Treasury, is amply sufficient to support the prescribed system of public instruction, and to perpetuate it. He has wholly repealed that detestable feature of the Poll-Tax, *unconstitutionally* enacted by Mr. Spencer's law, and thereby greatly relieved every poor man and woman, who having a child, and only an income from his or her own labor of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars was before compelled to pay two or three dollars, whilst the wealthiest man paid no more; and he has caused all persons to support the schools by an annual tax upon their property, in proportion to their actual worth, as prescribed by the Declaration of Rights for the levying of *all* taxes.—If, in any school district, the Trustees and inhabitants choose to make any advance beyond their contract to their teacher, for any purpose or reason of higher instruction than is contemplated in Primary Schools, it is provided that he may be permitted to charge the parents or guardians of each scholar such sum as the Trustees may, in their discretion, allow; but the trustees are bound to take care that, in such case, he shall not charge any such additional price for the schooling of children of needy parents. And the *wealthy* parent is to be compelled hereafter to find his children "with books and stationary," with which the children of needy parents are to be supplied.

No part of the previous laws is repealed except what is inconsistent with these liberal and just provisions; and the Primary School system, now in full operation under Mr. Kerr's law, is firmly established. The teachers will all be paid, this year, according to the contracts; and for the next year it is ascertained that the share of Talbot County of the "Free School fund," of the interest on the Surplus Revenue and the dividend on its Bank Stock, together with a levy of $2,000, will amply sustain the system and give to the Teachers $300, each, without the addition of a cent from parents or guardians. A few years ago a teacher in the common Schools was content to receive from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars in *tuition money*, and three hundred dollars are fully equal to the income of many a laborious farmer, who works the whole year and finds no surplus profits at the end of it. Public sentiment has been awakened to this subject of *high salaries* and the unwarrantable demands of teachers, who have chosen to enter into the Primary Schools; and an opinion is becoming very prevalent that less than even $300 would be a reasonable compensation for their labors. Whilst great respect and consideration are due to the men, who devote themselves to the instruction of youth, they should not be allowed to derange our system by exhorbitant demands. If any of them have been instrumental in getting up the clamor, which will be soon silenced by the indignant voice of a sober community, they had better get more wisdom by the experience and avoid such errors in future.

As for the noise and bustle, which have prevailed amongst the leaders and partizans of Van Burenism, its single object is now plain and clear to every man in the community. It was a *gull-trap* laid by the cunning Vanites, in their last desperate struggle for Talbot County, to seduce the People from the true questions before them, to set up false and pretended issues about small local concerns, and thereby to divide and distract, and to *pick off* a few of their opponents. It is a plan systematically adopted by that Party, in every county and city of the State; wholly to withdraw the attention of Freemen from the contemptuous resistance of *Martin Van Buren* and his *satellites* and *spoilsmen* to the oft repeated *will* and *wishes* of the *People*, and from all recollection of the unconstitutional and tyrannical conduct of his predecessor, the first great *Juggernaut* of *Misrule*, in this free Republic. This is the sole sheet-anchor of their hopes, by this sort of division of the public attention and by their wily artifices to set the Whigs by the ears, and, amidst their own noise and uproar, to *slip slyly* into *place and power*. When by their senseless clamors about *School Laws* or *Oyster Laws*, the Whig Party throughout the State shall have been divided, baffled and defeated, *in detail*, how glorious will be the factious triumph, when these Van Buren men, laughing in your *faces*, as they are now *laughing in their sleeves*, shall come and say, "how came you to forget your great Whig cause.—that cause of the people, which despite of all your private griefs and collisions amongst yourselves, caused you to adhere to one another, for the sake of the Constitution, Liberty and happiness of the People,—how could you foolishly suffer us, your open and avowed enemies, *to tickle you with a straw*, and thus blow you up—sky-high! "We thought you would be dupes and DUPES ye are!"

A FREEMAN.

September, 22, 1838.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29.

WHIG NOMINATION,

For Governor of the State of Maryland.

JOHN N. STEELE,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Election to be held on Wednesday, the 3d day of October.

WHIG TICKET.

For Talbot County.

For Senator,

JOSEPH BRUFF, Esq.

For Delegates,

JOHN B. KERR,

JOHN H. HARRIS,

GEORGE DUDLEY, Esq'rs.

For County Commissioner,

THOMAS O. MARTIN, Esq.

WHIG TICKET.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

For Senator.

THOMAS BURCHENAL, Esq.

For Delegates.

WM. M. HARDCASTLE,

WM. ORRELL,

WILLIS CHARLES, Jr. Esq'rs.

WHIGS OF TALBOT, ATTEND!

On Wednesday next, the 3d day of October, you owe a solemn and momentous duty to your country and yourselves.—On that day the question will be determined, 'who shall rule over us?' Whether the high-minded and gallant state of Maryland, which has never yet been seduced from its duty to patriotism, shall be hereafter enrolled among the states who support the follower 'in the footsteps of his predecessor,'—or whether she shall still maintain her high and elevated stand against the corruptions of the reigning powers.—And on you Whigs of Talbot, who have never flinched, all eyes are cast to see you sustain undiminished your decided opposition to the wretched misrule of Van Burenism or shrink in the cause.

Come out then one and all—if the weather be a little cloudy, think of your country, and come one and all to the rescue of republicanism from the last grasp, it is hoped, of tyranny and corruption, mantled over with the seductive but greatly abused name of Democracy.

Several communications and advertisements have been unavoidably crowded out this week.

The Great Western Steam Ship arrived at New York on Monday night last, at 10 o'clock, having left Bristol on the 8th September at half past five, P. M.—The passage had been a very rough one.

The most important news brought by her is the continued uncertainty in the grain market. The Times says—

The Grain trade has continued to occupy a considerable share of public attention, as, under existing circumstances, might be expected. Although the weather has been fine generally speaking, the prices of wheat have not gone down anything like what might have been expected, which circumstance strengthens the belief previously entertained, that the harvest will be deficient. Those who are of the opposite opinion believe that prices will come down, and that shortly. This, of course, is all matter of opinion—only present. The duty on Foreign Wheat is now two shillings and eight pence per quarter. Whether it will come down to one shilling per quarter is at present a matter entirely of speculation. The speculations for low duties have been very extensive.

We perceive that the Transatlantic Steam Company advertise that they have rechartered the steam ship Royal William, and purchased the new steamship Liverpool for the navigation to this port. That the former will sail on the 20th of this month, and the latter on the 20th of October. We may therefore count on steam communication with Europe throughout the winter, of which there was before some doubt—indeed the navigation of the Atlantic by steam may now be considered permanently established.

DEATH OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Globe of Saturday night says:—"We regret to learn that WALTER S. FRANLIN, Esq., Clerk of the House of Representatives, died of bilious fever at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on Thursday last."

LOCO FOCOISM.—The Louisville Journal, after mentioning Mr. Van Buren's visit to the White, Blue, Red, and Salt Surphur Springs, concludes by expressing the opinion that the President must be preparing to do a large Loco Foco business the coming year.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. Graham:—In looking over your paper of the 15th inst. I find a piece over the signature of "John Boon," addressed to the "Independent Voters of Caroline County." Mr. Boon comes before the people of Caroline as a candidate for a seat in the next senate of Maryland. In his address he says, "In thus presenting myself before the people, it perhaps would seem more consistent that some fair ground should be assumed, so that I may stand justified before the people.—My former political course is well known to those with whom I have associated in other days; and it only becomes necessary that a few words should be said in relation to my course (if elected.)"—Will Mr. Boon be good enough to be a little more explicit, and say what his political course is now, instead of what it has been "in other days," and what it would be if (he should be elected by the Van Buren party.) He then touches upon the subject of the reform in the State Constitution, and as he has discovered nothing very wonderful or strange in that item, I shall make no comments on this part of his address. He goes on to say "As respects my opinions of the policy pursued by the state in her works of Internal Improvement, they are well known to those with whom I have conversed at all times freely on the subject, it is therefore not necessarry to say more on this subject."

This will not do Mr. Boon, you must come out, and avow yourself, either in favor of, or opposed to the system, or how can those who have not had an opportunity of hearing your opinions expressed, be able to judge from such a vague statement as you here give, whether you are for or against the system. But Mr. Boon has neglected altogether to tell the people, that he attended the district meeting of the Whigs on Saturday at Greensborough and was by, and with his own consent nominated, and voted for as one of the Committeemen, and that he on the following Tuesday attended in his own proper person at Denton, and was there during the session of the Convention which had met for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Senate, and three Delegates, and that as soon as he understood, that h. was not the nominee for the Senate, forthwith determined to be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Burchenal who had received the unanimous vote of the Convention: and yet he speaks of "consistency, fair ground, and standing justified before the People, &c." If this is consistency I must confess I never before have understood the true definition of the word. Or does Mr Boon expect by thus presenting himself, to obtain what he may consider the broken fragments of the Whig party, and also get the entire support of the Van Buren party, and thereby secure his election. If indeed this is his calculation, I do assure him that he is mistaken.—Did Mr. Boon act a consistent part towards the party to which he alludes as being identified with "in other days," at the September election in 1836, and from that time to the present? Did or did not Mr. Boon have an assurance from one of the leading Van Buren men (the same man that Mr. Boon "in other days" denounced and thought to be a vile man.) long before the nomination took place, that if things should not go exactly to suit his views, that he Mr. Boon should have the support of the Van Buren party, if he would consent to be a candidate in opposition to the candidate nominated by the Whigs? Now when Mr. Boon shall have come out fairly & explain all these questions, and charges preferred against him then the voters of Caroline will be able to judge of the purity of his motives, so that they will either be justified or condemned

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

MR. SILCK, OF SLICKVILLE.

Yes, I like your conversation, said the Clockmaker (who, the reader must have observed, has had all the talk to himself.) We are like the Chinese: they have two languages, the written language and the spoken language. Strangers only gettas far as the spoken one; but all secret affairs of religion and government are sealed up in the written one, they can't make nothin' of it. That's jist the case with us; we have two languages, one for strangers, and one for ourselves. A stranger must know this, or he's all adrift. We've got our own difficulties, our own doubts, our own troubles, as well as other folks, —it would be strange if we hadn't; but we don't choose to blart'em all out to the natin.

Look at our President's Message last year; he said we was the most prosperous nation on the face of the airth, peace and plenty spreadin' over the land, and more wealth than we know'd how to spend. At that very time we was on the point of national bankruptcy. He said the great fire at New York didn't cause one failure; good reason why, the goods were all owned at London and Lyons, and the failures took place there, and not here. Our President said on that occasion, our maxim is, 'do no wrong, and suffer no insult.'—Well, at that very time our gineral was marchin' into the Mexican territory, and our people off South boarded Texas and took it,—and our folks down North East were ready to do the same neighbourly act to Canada, only waitin' for Papineau to say, 'all ready.' We don't intertain strangers, as the English do, with the troubles of our household and the bother our servants give us; we think it ain't hospitable, nor polished, nor even good manners; we keep that for the written language among ourselves. If you don't believe my word, go and ask the Britisher that was at Mr. Madison's court when the last war broke out—he was the only man to Washington that know'd nothing about it—he didn't understand the language. I guess you may go and pack up your duds and go home, said Mr. Madison to him one day when he called to the levee. Go home! said he, and he wrinkled up his forehead, and drew up his eyelids, as much as to say, I estimate you are mad, ain't you? Go home! said he.—What for? Why, said Mr. Madison, I reckon we are at war. At war! said the Englishman; why you don't say so? there can't be a word of truth in the report; my despatches say nothin' of it. —Perhaps not, said the President, quite cool, (only a slight twitch of his mouth showed how he would like to haw, haw, right out, only it warn't decent,) perhaps not, but I presume I declared war yesterday when you was engaged a playin' of a game at chess with Mrs. Madison. Folks said they really pitied him, he looked so taken aback, so streaked, so completely dumfounded. No, when I say you can't make *us* out, you always laugh; but it's true you can't without an interpreter. We speak the English language and the American language; you must larn the American language, if you want to understand the American people.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE PATRIOT OFFICE, *Thursday, 1 o'clock, P. M.*

WHEAT, WHITE,	$1 85 a	$1 90
RED,	1 75 a	1 80
CORN, YELLOW,	0 97 a	0 00
WHITE,	0 93 a	0 00
RYE,	0 95 a	0 00
OATS,	0 40 a	0 00

MARRIED

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. B Price, Mr. Alexander H Seth, to Miss Martha Ann Haddaway, all of Talbot County.

Died,

In this county, on Wednesday 26th inst. at Otwell, the residence of his father Col. Nicholas Goldsborough, William Tench Goldsborough, in the 20th year of his age.

On Thursday morning the 13th inst. after a short, but severe illness, Clarissa Ann, daughter of Thomas and Clarissa Wyatt, of Caroline County, in the 16th year of her age

Go! beauty, mark your pallid cheek,
The rose of life once flourish'd there!
That lilly lip like thine could speak;
That face like thine was once as fair.

Go! beauty, mark thy pictured doom,
Mark how death's icy fingers feel!
Though mirrors show to thee thy bloom,
Yet o'er thy cheek the wound must steal.'

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. LOVEDAY,

Has just received and opened at his store house a fine assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

he thinks as good as he has ever been able to offer—Amongst which are a variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts Merinoes, &c. &c. &c.

He invites his friends and the public generelly to give him a call.

Easton, Sept. 22, 1838.—4t (W41)

NOTICE.

The undersigned having relinquised his Hatting business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and make payment to J. D Duncan as early as possible, he being duly authorized to close the business of the shop for me. ENNALS ROSZELL.

The subscriber having bought out the Hatting Establishment of Ennals Roszell, respectfully solicits a continuance of the support of its old customers and the public generally. He has just returned from Baltimore with a supply of good MATERIALS, and is ready to manufacture

HATS,

Bonnets, &c.

at the shortest notice. He has also on hand a handsome assortment of

FUR AND HAIR CAPS,

All of which he will sell at the lowest prices

JAS. D. DUNCAN.

Sept 29, 1838.

NOTICE.

All persons who purchased property at the sale of Thomas Esgate, late of Talbot County, deceased, are hereby notified that their notes will become due on the 4th day of October ensuing. Punctual payment is expected.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND,
Agent for Thomas Esgate.

Sept. 29

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th Sept. 1838, by Jas. Maguire, Esq a justice of the peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway named CHARLES, who says he was born in Anne Arundel county near West River, & says he belongs either to John Stewart or David Stewart, of that place.

He is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet, 6¼ inches in height, and dark complexion Had on when committed, white Kersey pantaloons, brown Kersey roundabout, cotton shirt, old fine shoes, and palm leaf hat.

The owner (if any,) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden,
Baltimore City and County Jail.

Sept. 29 3w

Branch Bank at Easton,

SEPTEMBER 25th, 1838.

The President and Directors of the Farmer's 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 stock holders in the Branch Bank aforesaid, or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in October.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Sept. 29, 3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, Orphans' Court.

14th day of September, *A. D.* 1838.

On application of Thomas Esgate, Executor of Thomas Esgate, late of Talbot county, deceased.—

It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Test, JAS. PRICE Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order

NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thomas Esgate, late of Talbot County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

THOMAS ESGATE, Ex'r.
of Thomas Esgate, dec'd.

September 29, 1838.—3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

28th September, A D 1838.

On application of Edward P. Gollorthun, Executor of Ruth Lowe, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is

ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes & proceedings of Talbot County, Orphans' Court I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 28th day of September, A.D eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg.
of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Ruth Lowe, late of Talbot County, dec'd, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of July next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 28th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

EDWARD P. GOLLORTHUN, Ex'r.
of Ruth Lowe, dec'd.

Sept 29 3w

A. T. BAXTER.

No. 67 Pratt, near South Street, Baltimore.

Has received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a large assortment of materials for DUCK GUNS, consisting of fine *Damascus and wire double and single barrels* of the most approved sizes; with their locks, mountings, &c. The work is from the celebrated factory of W. & S. Rooke, the superiority of which is so well known to Sportsmen. Of those he has completed the stocks are of good wood and executed in the best manner—great care has been taken as to form. He is now prepared to supply those who wish superior Duck Guns with an article equal if not superior, to any that has ever been offered in this market.—His arrangements will enable him to make up to order at short notice.

A. T. B. has for sale a superior AIR GUN, in cane form, and keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of single and double barrelled Bird and Duck Guns, Pistols, Percussion Caps; Bird Bags, Shot Belts; Powder Flasks, and every article for the sportsman's use. Shipping supplied with arms, cartridges, cannon balls; having on hand a large supply of muskets, cutlasses, boarding pistols, &c.

From the number of his hands and their ability as workmen, he can with confidence promise to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

☞ The Elkton Courier, Centreville Times, and Easton Gazette, will copy the above to the amount of $2 each, charge the Kent Bugle office, and forward a paper containing the advertisement, to the advertiser in Baltimore.

CHARLES O. HARA,

Respectfully informs his friends of Easton, and the Eastern Shore generally that he makes first rate strong

Lace Boots,

Made of the best Spanish leather not surpassed by any in Baltimore, and warranted to wear for twelve months; if not burnt, for $3.25 per pair. All attention will be paid to shoe measure, and orders filled at the shortest notice by applying to

CHARLES O. HARA,

Water St., 2 doors from Marsh-market Space.

Baltimore, Sept. 29, 1838.

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