isters in all churches, under the penalties of forfeiture, deprivation and death:" and prescribed penalties against all who should use a different mode of worship or absent themselves from the church and sacrament-4. Elizabeth being thus clothed with absolute power both civil and spiritual, commenced rebuilding the fabric of the Protestant Church.

Her first step was to require the bishops to conform to the new statutes, and take the oath of supremacy which all of them with the exception of Ritchen of Landaff refused to do, and upon their refusal were deprived of their respective sees. The majority of the deans and dignataries followed the example of the bishops and were deprived of their preferments. Of those thus deprived, their were fourteen bishops, six abbots and abbesses twelve deans, twelve archdeans, fifteen presidents and heads of colleges, fifty prebendaries, and eighty rectors-5, making an aggregate of one hundred and eighty nine persons, that were deprived of their livings, for refusing to perjure themselves, and to conform to the new liturgy. Some of them died in dungeons, others in torture, and the jesuits were put to death by horrible torments-6—The non-juring and non-conforming clergy being thus deprived of their benefices, liberty, and lives, their places were supplied with illiterate mechanics, cobblers, weavers, tinkers, tanners, cardmakers, tapsters, fidlers, tailors, bagpipers, &c.-7.

Elizabeth abolished the mass-4—removed out of the Churches, broke and burnt the images of Christ and all other images. She made a prey of the land, which Mary had restored to the Church or had escaped the rapacity of Henry and Edward.—In the 13th year of her reign among other bloody enactments. Parliament passed a law; that whosoever by bulls should publish absolutions or other receipts of the pope, or should by means thereof, reconcile any man, to the Church of Rome, such offenders, as well as those who were so reconciled, should, be guilty of high Treason-8.—"And in the 20th year of her reign," Parliament passed, very severe laws, against the Catholics, wherein all those are fined in two hundred marks, and imprisonment for a year, who shall say mass, and those who shall be knowingly present at mass are fined in a hundred marks with imprisonment also for a year-9. Moreover they who absented themselves from their Parish Churches on days appointed for divine service were fined in twenty pounds a month-10. And in the 24th year of her reign, it was further enacted by Parliament that all popish priests should depart the realm, within forty days: That those who should afterwards return, should be guilty of Treason: That to receive or harbour them should be felony-1.—Subsequently there were other bloody acts passed by Parliament as well against the dessenters as against the Catholics-2. But these bloody enactments, although ostensibly the acts of Parliament were in fact the acts of Elizabeth herself: For according to Hume she forbid Parliament to treat of any ecclesiastical matters-3, and *graciously* informed the members that their privilege of speach extended no farther than the liberty of aye and no-4.—None of the nobility could marry without her consent, nor could any man travel without her license-5.—In fact her fiat was law. She had possessed herself of the absolute power of life and death, and she did not fail to use it in the reconstruction of the edifice of the Protestant church. She had already robbed, the Catholic clergy and religious of all their property, but she took special care to give them the most substantial proofs, that property of any sort was or would be utterly useless to them, by putting them to every species of cruel death her fiendish invention could devise. For example—John Nelson for denying the queen's supremacy, was hanged, embowelled and quartered—John Fenn, George Haydock, John Numden, John Nuttle, Thomas Henford and many others, for high treason, in being made priests, beyond sea were hanged, embowelled and quartered-6—and many both clergy and laity, male and female, were executed for reconciling others, or being reconciled to the Catholic Church and faith, or for relieving or assisting Catholics.

Doct. Millner in his fourth letter to a Prebendary p. 106 says and refers to the authorities—'I have collected the names 'of two hundred and four persons, that 'were put to death chiefly in the last 'twenty years of Elizabeth's reign on the 'sole account of professing the Catholic 'faith. Of this number one hundred and 'forty two were priests, three were gentlewomen, and the remainder esquire's, 'gentlemen and yeomen. Amongst them 'fifteen were condemned for *denying the 'Queens spiritual supremacy*, one hundred and twenty six for the exercise of 'their priestly functions, and the rest for 'being reconciled to the Catholic faith, 'or for being, aiding and abetting to 'priests.—Besides these I find a particular account, together with most of their 'names, of ninety priests or Catholic lay 'persons, who died in prison in the same 'reign, and one hundred and five others 'who were sent into perpetual banishment. I say nothing of many more who 'were whipt, fined, or stripped of their 'property to the utter ruin of their families.' &c. &c.—But the execution of Mary Queen of Scotts, after an imprisonment of eighteen years or more, is perhaps the foulest blot in the escutcheon of the remorseless, blood thirsty Elizabeth. In the first place the imprisonment of Mary was a violation of every principal of honour, honesty, and good faith; and every act of hypocricy, perfidy, meanness and barbarity were practiced against the unfortunate Mary, as well during her incarceration, as in her execution, at which awful moment she was in humanly denied the assistance of a Catholic priest, and consequently the last sacraments of her Church.

In 1562 the thirty nine articles of faith were ushered into the world by authority of the Queen. It was death to impugn or deny them, because it was death to impugn or deny her spiritual supremacy as we have seen exemplified above, and in the plenitude of her spiritual supremacy, she had approved and published them as articles of faith.

From the preceeding imperfect sketch it is evident that Henry VIII. the murderer of his wives; laid the foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, that Somerset the murderer of his brother and other murderers, completed the first fabric, which Mary subverted: and that Elizabeth, the murderer of her Sister Queen, and of hundreds of others, reconstructed and finished the edifice—Elizabeth is then in fact, *the rock* on which the Protestant Episcopal Church is founded: nor can it be traced to any other foundation: Elizabeth's supremacy was created by an act of parliament, her supremacy made the use of the book of common prayer and the belief of the thirty nine articles obligatory, under the penalties of forfeiture, deprivation and death. The Protestant Episcopal Church, has adopted the book of common prayer and the thirty nine articles with some unimportant modifications, and as it is impossible to trace them further back than to Elizabeth, it follows that the Protestant Episcopal Church is founded on a *female rock* (on Queen Elizabeth) and is therefore evidently the Church of this world, and not the Church of Christ. Let Justin look to this; and I should be gratified also to hear from him, some correct account of the consecration, orders and mission of the first Protestant Episcopal Bishops.

Yours respectfully, 4'Cs.

6. Feller Hist. Dict. 5 p 45.—7 Heylen quoting Rastal, cited by Challoner (p 96) and Ling VII p 210.
—8 Hume 3 p 486—Ling. VIII p 58—Ling VIII p 108.—9 Rap. 2 p 115—Hume 3 p 382—Ling VIII p 108.—10 Rap. 2 p 115—Ling. VIII p 108.

1. Rapin 2 p 120—Hume 4. p 23.—Ling VIII p 134.—2 Rap. 2. p 141. 155 Ling VIII p 100 to 115 inclusive.—3 Hume 4 p 86.—4 ibid p 100—5 ibid p 174—6 Challoner p 100 from Stows Chronicle.

THE MARIA MONK IMPOSTURE.

We stated, more than a year ago, that we had been requested to prepare her manuscripts for the press, exposing her own imposture and the conduct of her *clique* in this city. Subsequently, and since we have made any publication upon the subject, Maria Monk has voluntarily made a full confession, to a Protestant clergyman a friend of ours, under circumstances of manifest sincerity, of the whole imposture, and all the particulars, before the inception of the plot, during its progress, and to the end. The details of the story, she says, were chiefly arranged from the *leading* character of the questions put to her by the precious concern who had her in keeping in this city. These questions, endless in number, and of every form and character, constituted the web upon which, from time to time, she wove her tissue of lies.

But even this is not all: Since Maria made these confessions, she covered her friends and abettors with shame and confusion by giving birth to another child!—The circumstances rendered it impossible for her to charge this second result of illicit love upon Father Phelen, and so she choose to cast the paternity upon one of her special friends in this city—a gentleman, by the way, whose eyes had been previously opened, and who is just as innocent in the matter as Father Phelen himself.

Nor yet is this all. The celebrated Miss Partridge the other pure vestal introduced to the writer of this article by the head of the famous committee, with Maria Monk, has also since become an unmarried mother! With these facts we take leave of the subject, as we trust, forever.—[N. Y. Com.

BEAUTIFUL AND GRAND.

Our old friend, E. S. Thomas, editor of the Cincinatti Post. (Whose memory has justly been termed "a complete store house of old-time occurrences,") was reminded by the late eclipse of one which he witnessed a "long time ago." In his usual happy and natural style, he relates the event as follows:

"It was our happiness to be at Providence, R. Island, when the total eclipse of June, 1806, took place—the day was perfectly bright—the phenomenon commenced between eleven and twelve o'clock, and after the sun became totally obscured, it remained so for more than half an hour. Its operation upon animated nature was truly and awfully sublime. The birds flew about in every direction, in evident distress and terror, the domestic fowls ran about in all directions, cackling as in a fright. Horses galloped round their pastures neighing; while the horned cattle, which seemed more affrighted than the rest tore up the earth with their horns and feet in madness—all this uproar was followed by the silence of midnight, when the eclipse was complete—the birds retired to their resting places—the fowls to their roosts, the horses to their stalls, and the cattle to their mangers, while the stars shone forth in their beauty, and all was still.

When the sun began to re-appear a large number of musicians, students of Brown University, assembled upon the terrace of the College, and struck up Milton's Hymn to Light. The effect was altogether sublime & beautiful. Nothing that ever met our eye, or ear, before or since, was ever equal to it.

An Almanac always at hand.—The subjoined directions for manual figuration, now going the rounds of the papers are curious at least.

'Bend the first and third fingers of the left hand, and commencing with March at the thumb, count on—the bent finger will indicate the months which contain only thirty days.'

It is wonderful that neither Sir Isaac Newton, La Place, nor Bowditch, ever made this stupendous discovery.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27.

THE KING'S OWN.

Standing Army in New York.—1880 Post Masters—217 Mail Contrators—59 clerks in the New York Post Office—25 lighthouse keepers—500 Custom House Officers—A pretty good guard for one State.

We understand by a passenger from the Steam Boat, last night, that the trial of William Stewart for the murder of his father is still pending in Baltimore City Court, but will, in all probability, be concluded in a few days.—A large portion of the witnesses on the part of Stewart, have been discharged—Mr. Richardson, the State's Attorney, occupied the attention of the Court on Thursday.—Mr. Preston, the prisoner's counsel, commenced his argument yesterday and will be followed by his colleague Z. C. Lee, after which Mr. Richardson will conclude.

[From the Baltimore American, of Wednesday last.]

BALTIMORE CITY COURT.

The Court met yesterday morning at half past nine o'clock, and were about to proceed with the trial of WILLIAM STEWART, when as reported in the Patriot, Mr. PRESTON announced that his colleagues had been compelled to leave Baltimore on account of professional engagements on the Eastern Shore, and that he was therefore left alone in the management of the case; that he regretted their absence, as the undivided responsibility would, therefore, devolve upon himself. The Court remarked, that if he desired, they would assign assistant counsel. Mr. P. said that he would be happy, if such counsel were associated with him.

The Court then assigned Z. C. Lee, Esq. as counsel for the prisoner, who, after consultation with Mr. Preston, rose and said that he desired to move for a removal of the case, on the ground that the prisoner could not have a fair and impartial trial of his case in this Court. Mr. Preston signified his concurrence in the motion, made by his colleague.

The Counsel for the State then remarked that the case was a novel one, and contrary to the usual practice of the Court, but that he could not say that the prisoner was not strictly, by the Constitution and Laws of the State, entitled to his motion, even at this late period of the case.

The Court remarked that as this was a novel one and would be a precedent for such motions hereafter, they would prefer taking some time for deliberation before they decided the motion, and therefore adjourned the Court until 4, P. M.

On re-assembling at the hour specified, the Court stated that the Act of Assembly which authorised the removal of the trial of a person charged with a criminal offence, did not apply in the present case, and the Court's decision therefore was that the trial should proceed. The trial was accordingly resumed, and at six, P. M. the Deputy Attorney General announced that the examination of the witness on the part of the prosecution was finished,

The Court then directed the case on the part of the defence to proceed, when it was asked by the Counsel for the prisoner, that, in consideration of the exhausted state of Mr. Preston by reason of incessant application to the case, and the unpreparedness of Mr. Lee, who had only been called to take part in it that morning, who had had no opportunity to examine the notes of the testimony, nor to consult with his colleague as to the plan of defence proper to be pursued, and who had not even as yet been furnished with a list of the witnesses,—that the Court should adjourn until morning.

After consultation, the Court, referring to the already protracted period which the trial had occupied, and the great inconvenience and privation to which the Jury had been subject, decided that the trial should proceed. A witness for the defence was accordingly called to the stand, and at the conclusion of his examination the motion to adjourn until morning was renewed. The Deputy Attorney General, having expressed his willingness that the adjournment, under the circumstances, should take place, the Court accordingly acquiesced and the adjournment was ordered. The Jury, as heretofore, were sent to their rooms at Hays's, in charge of bailiffs.

THE "DEMOCRATIC" GOVERNOR.—At the late election for Governor in Maryland, as Whigs, we are defeated; but, as old Federalists, we triumphed in the election of Mr. Grason, who used to battle side by side with us in times gone by. We could have wished the result to have been different; but, as it is, it is some little consolation to see our old friends getting up in the world.

[Hagerstown Torch Light.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—The returns have been received at Trenton, at the Secretary of of State's Office, from the election districts embracing Millville, Deerfield and Southampton, the vote given in each of which places has been disallowed on account of the illegality in the proceedings, the consequence of which is, that the whole of the whig ticket is elected by from 300 to 400 majority.—[N. Y. Courier.

OHIO ELECTION.

The Congressional election has resulted in the choice of the following members. The names of the Whigs are in *italics*:

CONGRESS.

Names of Whig members in *italics*.

1st	District—	Alexander Duncan.
2d	"	John B. Weller.
3d	"	*P. G. Goode.*
4th	"	*Thomas Corwin.*
5th	"	Wm. Doan.
6th	"	*Calvary Morris.*
7th	"	*William K. Bond,*
8th	"	*Joseph Ridgaway.*
9th	"	Wm. Medill.
10th	"	*Samson Mason.*
11th	"	Isaac Parrish.
12th	"	Jonathan Taylor.
13th	"	D. P. Leadbetter.
14th	"	George Sweney.
15th	"	*J. W. Allen.*
16th	"	*J. R. Giddings.*
17th	"	John Hastings.
18th	"	D. A. Starkweather.
19th	"	Henry Swearingen.

The Columbus (Whig) Journal states that on joint ballot the Van Buren majority in the Legislature will range from 6 to 10.

The Steubenville Herald thus announces the Whig defeat in Ohio:

Well, here we are—the election over—and the Whigs rowed up salt river—yes, to its extremest head waters. We have been routed, "horse, foot and draggoons," our camp laid waste, baggage taken, and the right and left wings, main body, general and all, tetotally used up. We have met the enemy, and we are theirs—every mother's son of us. The result in this county, and, indeed, the result throughout the whole state, has astonished and amazed our side and theirs too: We got into a wrong snap, we must confess, in getting into the hands of the loco focos, this heat. But whether we were driven into them, kicked into them, or just went into them, is our own business. Suffice it to say, that we did get into them, were handled rough enough & capsized in all quarters. Before the "great battle" was fought, our cry was —'all to the rescue'—egad had it not been for *all* the day *might* have been ours.—We made it our business to urge every voter to turn out—but alas! we were most wretchedly misunderstood—the Whigs, only, were turned out. The only licking the locos have yet received, is the county of Licking, and that they have, by about a cool thousand. We have lost Governor, Congressmen, Assemblymen—and had nothing else to lose—but our honor, and honor wont achieve victories in a hurry. This is the end of the chapter. The loco focos are hurrahing, shouting, and carousing all around; and thinking all the time, about an equal division of property, and crying "down with the banks." But let all this pass. The old Herald will pursue the even tenor of its way, supporting democratic Whig principles, and opposing loco focoism, Fanny Wrightism, and all kinds of imposture and delusion, as heretofore.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.—Fifty-four members of the next Congress are to be elected next month. Of these, forty will be chosen in New York, on the first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in November—twelve in Massachusetts on the second Monday—one in Delaware on the second Tuesday—and one in Michigan on the first Monday and Tuesday of November.

Ninety-two members have already been elected, and the remaining members will be chosen in the course of the spring and summer of next year.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.—Ninety-two members have already been elected to the next Congress, leaving fifty four to be chosen next month, as follows:

New York 1st Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, in November,	40
Massachusetts, 2d Monday in Nov.	12
Delaware, 2d Tuesday do.	1
Michigan, 1st Monday & Tuesday do.	1
	54

The remaining ninety-six members are to be elected in course of the Spring and Summer of Next year.

[N. York Express.

[From the Balt. Chronicle, of Tuesday.]

CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The amendments proposed to the Constitution of Pennsylvania have been adopted by the vote of the people. We have returns from all the counties but three, and the vote now stands, including the Northern Liberties.

For the amendments,	117,315
Against,	115,778
	1,537

There are three small counties to be heard from, which will increase this majority. It will be seen that the vote cast at this election is very large, and on the Governor's election will be found to amount to nearly 250,000—fifty thousand more than were even taken in the State before. It is not strange that Gov. Ritner should have lost his election under such circumstances, but it will be a matter of wonder for some time among the inhabitants of the State where the votes all came from. There are those that believe that they could not now all be found.

GOV. RITNER.—When the official votes taken for Governor in Pennsylvania shall be published, it will be found that Gov. Ritner received a greater number of votes than were ever given to any candidate at any previous election. With this fact in view, it is not wonderful that his friends calculated confidently on his re-election. The incredible increase of votes they could make no calculation about.—*Ib.*

We understand that 'Oakland,' the splendid estate of Thos. Oliver, Esq., containing about 587 acres, was sold yesterday on change by Messrs. Grundy & Co., to Geo. R. Gaither, Esq., merchant of this city, at $84 per. acre.—The bidding we learn was very animated. This princely property is situated on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county about 15 miles from the City.—*Ib.*

The Tuscaloosa Intelligencer, in an article on the state of parties, very justly remarks—"The old Republican party regarded the Federal Executive with the most suspicious jealousy, under the apprehension that it would absorb all power, to the destruction of the reserved rights of the States and of the People. Dreading the monarchical tendencies of our system, they were continually haunted by thrones and sceptres and tyrants, conjured up by their excited imaginations. *But the Democrats of this day differ from our sturdy fathers.* They regard the Executive with the most implicit confidence. They entertain no fears from the extension of his patronage and power, and actually sustain him in usurpations and abuses which the most ultra federalists are compelled to denounce! Modern Democrats fear nothing so much as the immediate representatives of the People and of the States.'

The Southern Sun of the 29th ult. published at Jackson, Mississippi, has the following:

MR. PRENTISS.—Hon. S. S. Prentiss arrived in this place on Monday evening last. He is in excellent health, and retains that cheerfulness and ardour which renders him so agreeable as a member of society. We regret, very much, to announce to our Whig friends of the State that Mr. PRENTISS is resolved upon retiring from public life, so soon as the period for which he was elected to Congress shall have expired. He will retire, because his private affairs require his attention. One who serves the public, must necessarily, neglect his own affairs; and although we are sorry to lose so able and zealous a Whig from our ranks; yet surely, one who has fought so bravely for the constitution and liberty as Mr. PRENTISS, has the right of resting for a season upon his arms.

DINNER TO COL. BENTON!—The Louisville Journal of the 12th inst. has the following graphic and interesting account of a public dinner lately given to Col. Benton, the great Rail-Roller. It being alledged to be the only public dinner ever given to Col. Benton, during his public life, it seems but reasonable, not to say liberal, that the press should duly record it. The Journal says:

Col. Benton arrived here from Washington city two or three days ago and departed shortly afterwards for St. Louis. We learn that the steamboat, on which he came down the river, got aground opposite a small town in Kentucky, and some of the loco focos of the place conceived the idea of recommending themselves to the administration by giving him a public dinner. Accordingly they invited him, and he very pompously accepted the invitation. There were about forty cabin passengers on the boat, and the Colonel had no doubt that each and all would go to his dinner as a compliment to a fellow passenger. Out of the whole number, however only *four* could be prevailed on to go, & they professed to do so, not from the slightest respect for Col. Benton, but merely to get a good dinner after long abstinence. A few eaters assembled at length at the public house, but at the very moment they were about sitting down to the table, the bell of the steamboat sounded, and the Colonel, to avoid being left behind, was obliged to sieze his hat and run at the top of his speed, leaving his meal untasted.

This, we believe, was the only public dinner ever given to the great Humbugger during his whole public life.

SOMERSET HERALD.—This excellent paper has passed from the editorial charge of Charles C. Carroll, Esq., and is to be conducted in future by Mr. George L. McNeir. The change of editorship will produce no change in the political views and principles sustained by the Herald. As it was, so it will be, an able and faithful laborer in the cause of good government.

A Mr. Gordon D. Boyd, Receiver at one of the Mississippi Land Office, became a defaulter shortly after his appointment in the sum of $50,000. He boldly excuses himself from the stump: —"I did appropriate the money to my own use," exclaimed he, and I expected to be able to pay it, but my speculations turned out unfavorably. 'Tis my misfortune and not my fault. I hope, gentlemen, you are satisfied!" His hearers were perfectly satisfied!

[Richmond Courier.

THE CASE OF TOM HUGHES.—The Grand Jurors have presented true bills against Barney Corse, Isaac T. Hopper, David Ruggles, James S. Gibbons, Thomas Hughes and Henry Clarke, for the abduction of Mr. Darg's slave, & abetting him in committing the robbery upon his master. Clarke has absconded, & has not yet been caught:—and Mr. Gibbons and Isaac T. Hopper were arrested and held to bail in $3000 each the other parties being under bonds of $5000 each.

[Cour. & Enq.

THE ROYAL WILLIAM.

This steam ship sailed from New York, on Saturday afternoon for Liverpool. The Express says:—

The number of letters by her is immense, greater, we believe, than by any former packet. Five clerks have been occupied all the morning in taking them in.

The United States Bank have sold all their bills on London, drawn by the Philadelphia U. S. Bank, at an early hour, and having no more to sell, private bill drawers put up the rate to 110 per. cent, at which large sales were made.—It is said the Bank will have an abundant supply from Mr. Biddle on Monday.—On Paris, the Bank put down the rate to 5 22½, at which large operations were made. The whole bill trade, with the exception of about three houses, that has gone forward by this packet, has been by the U. S. Bank.

COUNTERFEIT NOTE.—A counterfeit ten dollar note purporting to be of the Bank of Baltimore, was yesterday received by a dealer, in the course of business, and subsequently detected at the Franklin Bank. It is of the letter I, No. 1120, dated Oct. 1st, 1838, and made payable to G. Kerl. The signatures are said to be but tolerable imitations, and in the body of the note it reads, 'the Bank of Baltimore promises to pay,' &c., while in the genuine issue of that Bank, the style is—'The President, Directors, and Co. of the Bank of Baltimore promise to pay,' &c. This is a discrepancy which may at once lead to detection of the spurious issue.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

WHEAT, WHITE,	$1 68 a	$1 70
RED,	1 65 a	1 68
CORN, YELLOW,	0 90 a	0 92
WHITE,	0 87 a	0 88
RYE,	0 90 a	0 95
OATS,	0 40 a	0 42

MARRIED

In Denton, Caroline county, on the 16th inst by the Rev. Mr. Carey, Mr. William H. Willson, to Miss Susan A. Smith, both of that county.

On Sunday last by the Rev'd. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Henry Warner, to Eliza Ann Whitby, all of this county.

On the same day by the Rev'd. Mr. Dorgan, Mr. Perry Plummer, to Jane Dewlin, all of this county.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev'd. Mr. Allen, Mr. Joseph D. Despaux, to Elizabeth Gore, all of this county.

On the same by the Rev'd. Mr. Allen, Mr. John Harrington, Esq. Sheriff of Talbot county, to Henrietta M. Adams, all of this county.

On the same by the Rev'd. Mr. Potts, Mr. Robert E. Ozmon, to Elizabeth Y. Gannon, all of this county.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of H. L. Edmonson, Esq. on Thursday the 1st of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'ry.

Oct. 27, 1838.

UNION DORCAS SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Union Dorcas Society will be held on Saturday the 3d of November next, at the Methodist Female Sunday School Room on Harrison Street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All the members, and the friends of the poor generally are respectfully urged to attend.

By order of the Board.

Oct. 27, 1838

House Keeper Wanted.

To a suitable person, liberal wages will be given.—Apply to
WM. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Myrtle Grove, Oct. 27.

$20 REWARD.

Lost on the 20th instant, at Oxford, a pocket book containing about $160 more or less,—one hundred and fifty of which, is in fifty dollar notes on the Merchant's Bank of Baltimore. The above reward will be given to any one who will return said pocket book with the contents as aforesaid, to the subscriber.

JNO. HARRISS.

Easton, Oct 27 1838 - 3t

The Baltimore American will copy the above to the amount of one dollar, and forward the account to this office.

A STRAY.



Came to the farm, of the subscriber in April last, two Red Calves, one a hiefer unmarked, the other a steer with a slip from under each ear. The owner or owners of the above property are requested to come forward, pay charges and take them away.

WM. HAYWARD.

Oct. 27 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at my Farm, two miles below St. Michael's, on Thursday the 15th day of November next, on a credit of nine months,

50 HEAD OF GOOD SHEEP,

Mostly Ewes and about

20 Head of Cattle,

Including

TWO YOKE OF OXEN

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M

JOHN TILGHMAN.

Oct 27 ts

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