# EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

**Saturday Morning, May 11.**


Our political opponents, finding it to their interest to lead off public attention from the expenditures and follies of the *general government*, are still raising their old cry of *retrenchment* and *reform*, but taking all the while especial pains to make it exclusively applicable to the respective State governments. Of mal-administration, as instanced in the former case, they would seem to have not the slightest suspicion, being troubled with a most untoward sort of blindness; while in all matters appertaining to the latter, they affect to be keenly alive to the wants and wishes of the people. For several years past, it has been their sole endeavor to excite prejudice against Whig administrations, and by broad assertions of extravagant salaries and useless offices to gain over some sincere friends of a judicious and economical expenditure.

It would be as well to disabuse the public mind of the idea that these idle railings are confined to the limits of our own State. They are mere catchwords and are used every where to effect a similar object. The Whigs from one extreme of the country to the other, we might be induced to suppose, were the saddest spendthrifts imaginable, and likely to remain penniless so long as any rail road, canal, *school house* or other matter of importance to the people at large stood in need of the wherewithal. Far and near, wherever our opponents are striving for political ascendency economy in the State administration has become the whispered watchword. Such over zeal in the cause sits with an ill grace upon these supporters of a *national* administration which has squandered more money in a single term than was required for the exigencies of the same government during fifty years of its previous existence. This rigid economy is among the thousand and one pledges still unredeemed: the mere shadow of its name being found available enough for their purposes. This they still cherish, and it is indeed the only productive capital left them to trade upon. The country may well ask to be fairly rid of such economists. They are the same men who not long since looked upon an outlay of *ten millions* as subversive of the liberties of the people, and are now found on the side of an administration having a machinery complicated enough for the expenditure of more than *fifty millions annually*. If they desire to retain the power and patronage out of which they have wheedled the people, they must practice what they preach.

That our principles and practice should find no favour with these men is the highest possible compliment, for there is not a single important member of our constitutional system, that has not, at one period or other, been exposed to virulent attacks. The *Judiciary* has just incurred their blighting indignation the Supreme Court having refused to endorse certain favorite doctrines, & its doom is decreed in terms not to be misunderstood, and who does not recollect the rage and roar of the Globe at the bare possibility of the large and small States exercising an equal vote in the election of a chief magistrate? It overlooked entirely the fact, that the appeal could not have been made to the States, *unless a majority of the people had opposed the President of its choice.* It, professes, however, to be the organ of a party that has all deference for the voice of the people and all veneration for State rights. The framers of the constitution have expressly declared, that one great distinction between our President and a King consisted in the former being forbidden to "*prescribe rules concerning the currency of the nation.*" And has not the President of this party assumed in right of his *prerogative* the regulation of commerce and currency? Did he not declare, that *He* would provide a *better* and *more solvent currency*, and inform Congress, that had his advice been asked and his concurrence supplicated, *He* "would cheerfully have submitted to them a plan for a bank?" But what might not be expected from a President and a party claiming power, as derived not from the constitution, but from the mere *name* of a department.

We might give other evidence of the spirit, with which the party is so thoroughly imbued, but we content ourselves by subjoining the remarks of the National Gazette upon a resolution passed in a Van Buren Convention on the 26th ult denouncing as a whig extravagance a proper regard for the interest of education and agriculture.

We cannot imagine, says that journal, any greater evidence of the meanness & cessation of party feeling, & of its practical contempt for the wants, rights & dignity of the people, than is shown in the passage of this Resolution. A body professing to represent the people peculiarly, claiming to be their exclusive friends and champions, is content to denounce among other things, acts of legislation made with a direct view to benefit the mass of the community, and neutralize, as far as possible, the undue distinctions which grow out of differences of individual wealth and the advantages its possession gives over poverty. The Education Commissioners complained of are a necessary part of a general school system. To attack them is to make war on general education itself. We want no better evidence of sound republicanism in a legislator than his paramount efforts in favor of elevating and enlightening the great body of the people. In that way he shows his incontestible regard for the poor and the ignorant. He shows too his magnanimity. The man in tolerable easy circumstances has, as far as selfish interests are concerned, a direct advantage in stifling universal education, for that is the grand social leveller. The beggar's brat by its means enters the lists of life along with the rich man's darling, and may, perhaps, distance his competitor in the long run. On the other hand, all efforts to suppress the proper spread of knowledge at the expense of the State are clear evidences on the part of their authors of an under-estimate of the popular mind, and contemptuous or ignorant neglect of constitutional guarantees. All such movements are barbarous; dishonoring the country and the age. The Convention, would, it seems, have 'the hard-handed industry' of the soil left to itself; cut off from the benefits of wise and philanthropic legislation, without a thought above its labors and their profits. Another resolution, more of a business nature, discloses the value in federal money of the patriotism of the Convention. It commends rotation in office as sound in principle, and also it is lauded as a quickening power to aid the party in its efforts to bring Massachusetts into a support of the principles and measures of the Administration. Doubtless such would be the effect.

The tenure of office depending on good behaviour has many potent commendations in its favor. It exonerates the holder of it from being a slavish partizan and hireling demagogue, and renders freedom of opinion compatible with his situation. It also has the no less decidedly democratic quality of restraining the dispenser of office within the bounds of a simple executive, not permitting him to play the irresponsible and venal politician, bent on his own advancement, and ready to turn the gifts temporarily at his disposal, to the advancement of personal or party objects. But the greatest advantage of this kind of official tenure is, that it takes from party strife its insane rancor, its blind devotion, its meanness and its villainy. The people are now goaded on to virulent and unfair partizanship by the expectants of office—by the *outs* claiming to be *ins*—and claiming to be so mainly by virtue of the system of rotation in office. Abrogate that, and the stormy sea of politics might in time be lulled into a calm. Legislators would cease to work for a party or an Executive, and would work for the people. They would look to the legitimate source of reward in the approbation and support of their constituents. The people too would learn to distinguish their true friends and disinterested representatives.

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The Spring Races over the Kendall Course commences on Monday next—fine sport is expected.

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From the Baltimore Patriot.

## RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

At the recent election, in consequence of three tickets being run, (two Whigs and one Loco Foco) there was no choice for Governor, and the same cause, it was feared, had prevented a choice of State Senators. We have the satisfaction, however, of announcing, that notwithstanding this division in our ranks the Whigs have elected seven of the ten Senators. The votes were counted at Newport on Thursday last, and it was then found that Samuel W. King was chosen by a majority of 528 over all others; Hezekiah Bosworth by 100; Jonathan Reynolds by 114; Ezekiel Fowler by 110; Wm. S. Browning by 116; Olney Whipple by 129; Henry Aldrich by 165.

There are three vacancies in the Senate, but as a majority of the Senators are elected, there will be no new election till next year--and in the mean time Mr. Samuel W. King, the first Senator, will officiate as Governor. The Providence Journal says of Mr King, that he 'enjoys the entire confidence of the Whig party, and has repeatedly refused, for reasons of a private nature, the nomination for Governor. He is in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of the office.' The Whig majority in grand committee of the two houses is seventeen.

The official vote for Governor was,

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|---|---|---|
| For Sprague, (Whig,) | 2,948 | |
| For Burges do | 457 | |
| Whig vote, | | 3,405 |
| For Bullock, (Loco Foco) | | 2,771 |
| Whig majority, | | 634 |

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A number of the young men of Boston have tendered a public dinner to Mr. Webster, previous to his departure for Europe, which he has accepted.

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The Boston Atlas denies the correctness of a report which had obtained some currency, that it is Mr. Websters' intention after his return from Europe, to remove to New York.

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THE FOURTH INSTALMENT.—The treasurer of the State of Indiana has *demanded* from the Government of the United States, payment of the proportion awarded to that state of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue, which was due and payable on the first of January 1839. But the United States, having squandered the money, on the Florida War, extravagant expenditures and Sub-treasurers, has been obliged to acknowledge its inability to pay, and Indiana must wait.

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The Steam Ship Liverpool arrived below at New York on Tuesday, but has been detained at the quarantine ground in consequence of one of the passengers having been attacked by the small pox. Her Liverpool dates are to the 20th ult. and London papers to the evening of the previous day.

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## DEATH OF A PIONEER, PATRIOT AND SOLDIER.

We regret to learn from the Chilicothe Gazette, of the 2nd inst. that Gen Duncan McArthur, formerly member of Congress from and Governor of Ohio, died at his residence, Fruit Hill, near that city on the 28th ulto. in the 68th year of his age.

He was one of the earliest settlers and most distinguished men of his State—a man of giant frame and powerful intellect—of enthusiastic and ardent courage and the most heroic resolution. Of late years he suffered with a complication of diseases, which rendered death a welcome relief.—*Chronicle.*

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Remarking upon the present high price of Provisions, the Boston Courier says—It seems to us that there is no mystery in the case. Production is not equal to consumption. There is not a suitable proportion of farmers among the population! The earth is the teeming source of food of all descriptions, and and there are not men enough found to till the ground. Provisions will be scarce and high, till more of us produce for ourselves.

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[COMMUNICATED]

## EASTON ACADEMY.

Mr. Graham, Sir:—On yesterday I threw aside blotter, day book and ledger, for the purpose of hearing professor Shanley's lecture upon the Globes, &c. and consider myself more than repaid by the rich, learned and rare, expositions of the lecturer. Those who were too mercenary to forego business upon that occasion lost an intellectual treat, and deserve to live and die without knowing any thing beyond the limits of their own household. Notwithstanding the very *industrious habits* of some of our citizens, there were a goodly number present to witness the examination of the scholars and hear the lecture. And none I believe left without being highly gratified.

The young gentlemen acquitted themselves handsomely, reflecting credit alike upon their own industry and the abilities of their teacher. It is unnecessary for me to say more in commendation of the most admirable lecture, for those who would take time to read this were personally present, and those who were not, do not appreciate the subject sufficiently, to endure the labour of reading this article.

SPECTATOR.

May 10, 1839.

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We were somewhat surprised to find the following well merited puff, under the editorial head of the Baltimore Republican.

THE 'OLD MARYLAND.'—In a walk along the wharf, we were pleased to see this 'sea-worthy' old steamer look so well; and could not help inwardly remarking—this, truly, is a 'good and faithful servant,' one that has braved the waves and the storm, and always conducted her freight to its destination with promptitude and safety. Indeed, we begin to think that Old Neptune has taken her under his especial protection, and she, like 'Old Ironsides,' floats buoyantly upon the bosom of the deep, in proud defiance of her enemies; whether they consist of men, winds, or waves. The 'Old Maryland,' under the command of her gentlemanly and able captain, Lemuel Taylor, has become so proverbial for safety and comfort, as to render it almost superfluous to append to her notice—'all baggage at the *risk* of the owners,' as there is no *risk* whatever, on the part of those who trust themselves or property upon her well tried and faithful deck; like our old State, she is true as steel, and sound as 'live oak'

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## THE TRIAL OF COM. ELLIOTT.

Our readers are probably aware that this inquiry progresses every day at the Navy Yard, Com. Stewart presiding Com. Pattison sits upon his left—Com. Biddle upon his right. These gallant officers of our Naval Service are noble looking men, presenting the appearance of being the average age of fifty five to sixty. They appear to be about as much at home in Court as they would upon the 'ocean deep,' sitting with great dignity, patience and coolness, anxious obviously, to do justice to the accused. And the accused himself may be seen constantly seated at the Board, apparently as unruffled as the ocean in repose.

About one hundred witnesses have been thus far brought forward; but a large proportion of them were discharged we learn, without examination, knowing nothing in point.

Josiah Randall sits beside Commodore Elliott as his Counsel, and Mr. Reed, the late District Attorney, conducting the prosecution, sits opposite Commodore Stewart.

Two of the charges are ill-treatment to Passed Midshipman Barton, after he had been wounded in a duel with Lieuteant Wood; and an attempt on behalf of Commodore Elliott to strike Lieut. Hunter with a cane, while upon a race course up the Mediterranean.

The trial will doubtless last many days.—[Herald.

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For the Easton Gazette.

## RANDOM SHOT, No. 7.

*O! what a world is this, when what is lovely,*
*Envenoms him that bears it.*

SHAKESPEARE.

The analysis of *envy*, could it be correctly given, would furnish my readers with but a disgusting chapter. A putrid carcase is itself loathsome enough to behold, without increasing the aversion of the spectator, by displaying the rottenness of its interior parts. The advantage of the anatomist's blade consists in its tracing the channels of life, and by finding the obstructions which clog them, thus far opening the way for their removal.

Envy is a certain uneasiness felt, on account of the real or fancied excellence of another; which uneasiness or dissatisfaction becomes gratified by witnessing pain or distress suffered by the possessor of this excellence.

Now to be unhappy at all, whatever may be the immediate circumstances, argues a consciousness of the want of something valuable. To permit our unhappiness to be increased, by contemplating the virtue, or wealth, or reputation of our fellow men who may be in these respects superior to ourselves, adds to a common element of unhappiness, the gross folly of voluntarily subjecting ourselves to pain. The indulgence of this invidious feeling, must grow out of either a great ignorance of the true state of things, or, a cherished disposition to be the first and most prominent of all the members of society. Indeed, it is more likely to derive its origin from both these sources. Although we doubt not, that envy has had a long residence in many hearts, which have seldom felt, and more seldom yielded to, the promptings of ambition. A generous spirit, sensible of its own powers, and disposed to exert them, is delighted, rather than annoyed by the consideration of another's superiority. The superiority acts as a pleasant incentive to greater effort. But how can we sufficiently loathe the moral as well as intellectual putridity of that mind, which without putting forth one solitary aim at its attainment; sickens at the sight of virtue! We are not inclined to controvert the idea, that moral qualities are necessarily incapable of picture representation. The painter would perhaps, give us the nearest *approach* to the true delineation of envy, who should describe a crippled, incarnate demon, thrown into a society, whose pleasures he has no wish to enjoy; and which, had he the desire, he is constitutionally unfit for enjoying. Too cowardly to assault the objects of his dislike, and too indolent to adopt the contrivances of cunning to injure them, he limps along the path, casting at intervals a side-glance of hatred, at any happy or reputable people he may chance to meet. His eye, when you are so lucky or unfortunate as to obtain a fair view of it, shoots out an unnatural fierceness, which seems all the more detestable, as it comes from an orb green with disease while the brow is shrunk and the cheek yellow and shrivelled. Such a view however is seldom to be obtained, for the demon is afraid to encounter the slightest glance of your eye.

My readers, I am sure, will excuse this substitution of the brush for the foreps, since they cannot but sympathise with those feelings of odium which arise to an unsufferable height, when we attempt to inspect so hated a subject, with sufficient closeness to give an accurate and intelligible account of its nature.

S.

April 29th 1839.

NOTE.—In No. 5, for the words "*to lose sight of*" read *to lose sight of &c.*,

In No. 6, in the citation of the text, for "*Malmouth's Pliny*" read *Melmoth's Pliny*. In the 2d paragraph for the word, "forask," read *forsake*: and in the last sentence of the same paragraph for '*heavens*' read, *heavers, &c.*

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## BALTIMORE MARKET.

SEMI WEEKLY REPORT.

*Office of the American,* May 7, 1, P. M.

FLOUR.—The market for Howard street Flour is extremely dull, and we have to note a decline both in store and wagon prices. Most of the holders are now asking $7 from stores, and sales have been made at that price, but the article is dull at that this morning, and we find that some are willing to sell at $6,87½.

Settlements for the receipts of the latter part of last week have been made at $6,87 1-2, but dealers now generally decline paying that price for what is coming in, although as yet we have heard of no settlements under $6,87 1-2.

Nothing doing in City Mills Flour—held at $7,37 a $7 50. Susquehanna is held at $7 37 1-2—no sales. We note sales of 1st Rye at $5,62 1-2.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is dull. We quote good to prime reds at about $1,60 a $1.65. A sale of 1200 bushels good white wheat to day at $1,68 on time.

Sales of white Corn, at 81 a 82 cents, and of yellow at 86 a 87 cents. Sales of Virginia mixed to day at 83 cents. We quote Oats at 45 a 46 cents. Rye, no change.

There is but little doing in Butter We continue to quote Glades No 1 from stores at 25 to 26 cents; No. 2 at 21 to 23 cents; Western No. 2 at 16 to 18 cents, and No. 3 at 14 to 15 cents.

PLASTER.—Further sales of Plaster at $3.15 per ton.

POTATOE.—We note a material advance in the price of Potatoes; Eastern Pink-eyes are now selling at 87 1-2, and Mercer at $1a1,25 per bushel. There is also a corresponding advance in the price of foreign descriptions.

PROVISIONS.—The prices of Beef and Pork continue at last week's rates, with a moderate demand, except in the instance of the sale of 100 bbls. Mess Pork at $22 per bbl. Bacon continues firm at 11 c. for Western assorted, with moderate transactions only; and there are no changes in the rates of any of the several parts. Lard shows an improvement, in that of 4 a 500 kegs having been taken at 12 1-2 c mostly for cash, for exportation. Butter continues as last noticed inactive.

TALLOW.—A sale of about 10,000 lbs. rendered Tallow has been made at 13 1-2 cents per lb. cash.

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## MARRIED

In Cambridge, on Wednesday morning, May 1st, by the Rev. James McKenney, N. B. Worthington, Esq. of Anne Arundel county, to Sophia Kerr, only daughter of Doct. Joseph E. Muse, of Cambridge.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. J. Bell, Mr. Thomas Ashcom, to Miss Susan Woodward, all of Centreville.

On Thursday the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Crane, George W. Finley, Esq. to Miss Rebecca Hackett, both of Queen Ann's county.

In Baltimore, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Henshaw, Samuel T. Earle Esq. of Queen Ann's county, to Miss Mary daughter of William Brundige, Esq. of Baltimore city.

In Denton, on Tuesday the 16th ult. by the Rev. Levi Storks, Dr. Louis H. Beatty of Queen Ann's county, to Miss Catharine Robinson of the former place.

In Denton, on Tuesday the 30th ult. by the Rev. John Bayne, Mr. Thomas Murphy, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Fountain, all of Caroline county.

In Denton, on the 18th ult. by the Rev Mr. Cary, Mr. Nicholas Fountain, to Miss Hester Councill, all of Caroline county.

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## Died

In this town suddenly, on Wednesday morning last, ANNA ELIZA, daughter of Jonathan and Lucy Ozment, in the 11th year of her age.

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## FOR SALE,

I will sell the one half of that well finished and well established

## MILL,

at Easton Point, on accommodating terms—Persons wishing to invest money in Mill Stock, would do well to call and see the property, where they can get every information, as to the value of her location and capacity of doing not only an extensive custom business—but Merchant work to any extent they may reasonably desire. Also a lot of first rate timber for building a Saw Mill, which is to be attached to the engine driving the grist mill

JOSEPH K NEALL.

Easton Point, May 11th, 1839—3t—(W)

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## For Sale.

A valuable farm situate on the head of Bolingbrooke Creek, containing two hundred and sixty five acres. A discription of this property is deemed unnecessary as no person will purchase without viewing the property. The terms will be accommadating.

Apply to

N. MARTIN.

April 27, 1839—3w—(W3w)

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## LOOK AT THIS.



The Subscriber having obtained the contract for the conveyance of the Mail from Church Hill to Easton would most respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to carry passengers on said routes.

Having procured good and substantial Carriages and safe Horses for that purpose, he therefore earnestly solicits the patronage of the public.

JONATHAN EVANS.

May 11, 1839.—3t

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## MARYLAND.

### Talbot County, Orphans' Court

19th day of April, A. D 1839.

On application of Samuel Stevens, Administrator of John M. G Emory, late of Talbot County deceased. It is ordered, by the Court that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

TALBOT COUNTY, SCT:—

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty nine.

Seal

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 John M. G Emory, 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 8th day of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of April, A. D eighteen hundred and thirty nine.

SAMUEL STEVENS, adm'r
of John M. G. Emory, dec'd.

May 11—3w

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## EASTERN SHORE AND LUMINARE.

Will stand the ensuing season, ending 4th July, at the subscriber's farm, known as SECALE HALL, opposite Chestertown, in Queen Ann's county.



EASTERN SHORE,

Will stand at $7 the season which may be discharged by $5 cash before the service is rendered.



## LUMINARE,

Will stand at $6 the season, which may be discharged by $4 before the service is rendered. Any gentleman having three or more mares, will be visited at his farm, if within 10 or 12 miles, upon the same terms; and where five mares are insured to either stallion, they will visit any part of either county provided the groom and stallion are accommodated.

## Eastern Shore,

Was got by imported Luzborough, whose blood is of the *best* in modern times, whose size and form, being low and pony built, render him a *better cross* for the mares of Virginia and Carolina than most of the recent importations with this additional recommendation that he was a long while on the turf.—With some of the *long legged* mares of the Archy stock, he may get good runners.—(See 5th vol. Turf Reg p 293. What has been the result? compare the prophecy with the fulfilment—look at his progeny, Picton, Tipton, &c. &c. Luzborough is now standing at $200 to insure, being $50 higher than any other horse in America. Eastern Shore's dam was Equa—Equa, (now dead) ch. m. foaled 1815, bred by the late Isaac Duckett; she was got by imported Chance; her dam a roan mare by Republican President, son of Craggs' Highflyer, out of a thorough bred Venetian mare, which was also the dam of the famous running horse Duckett's Financier, grandam by Dr. Hambleton's imp. Ranger, son of Regulus, who was by the Godolphin Arabian; g. grandam by Lindsay's Arabian; g. g grandam Dr. Hamilton's mare Thistle, (full sister to Primrose,) by Dr. Hamilton's imp. Dove; g. g. g. grandam Stella, by Othello, son of Crab; g. g. g. g. grandam Tasker's Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian.

The full pedigree of Equa, as above, is taken from and verified by the manuscript pedigrees left by the late Dr P. Thornton, of Isaac Duckett's mares. These papers are now in the possession of Thomas Peter, Esq. of Georgetown

Signed,

T. P. ANDREWS.
THOMAS PETER.

*Washington, October 10, 1838.*

Maj. Andrews upon enclosing the above certificate of Equa's pedigree to me, observed 'She is truly a *relique* as to blood of olden times, of the best sort. Equa was the dam of Lady Rosa, a winner; grandam of Lady Archiana, a winner; grandam of Mollnera, a winner. In fine, his owner may challenge contradiction when he asserts that there is not a higher bred stallion in the U. States—one whose blood is more *fashionable*, purer or better.

## LUMINARE,

Was got by Maryland Eclipse, out of Algerina, the dam of Molinera. He is a horse of *great speed* but being very large for a 3 year old last season, his maturity was not equal to sustaining his speed.

The performance of E Shore in three heats of three miles over Kendall Course, established the fact that he was a horse of *formidable* game in the opinion of Gen. Emory and other old Turfites, although a *little* too slow to win against the fleet of the Napoleon of the Turf.

The owner of E. Shore will enter into a Stallion sweepstakes of from 3 to $500, to run over some track on the E. Shore of Maryland, next fall, against the stallions now covering on the Peninsula, weight for age and inches, four or more to make a race, the forfeit to be half the amount of the sweepstakes.

The subscriber has incurred a great exexpense than any one in Maryland in procuring the 'gene-wine' from the best bush, domestic or foreign, and he now offers 'gold at the price per pennyweight of copper'—If he is patronized in the 'experiment,' he will continue to furnish the very best blood to the breeder, upon *cheaper* terms than it has ever been done in Maryland—yes, *every variety* of the best blood; therefore let the breeders make their *calculations* accordingly.

The patrons of E. Shore and Luminare sending from a distance will be supplied with food for their mares and board for their grooms upon the following cash terms, viz. Board per day for groom 25 cts, do. per meal 12½ cts., Corn per gallon 12½ cts., Fodder per bundle 6 1-4 cts.

Corn at 90 cents per bushel, Fodder at $1 per hundred, Oats at 50 cts. per bushel, and Bacon at 12 cts. per lb. will be received in payment for the services of Luminare and E Shore, if delivered at Secale Hall before the service is rendered. Persons in Kent wishing the services of either stallion will apply to my overseer, Mr. Kirby and they will attend in Chestertown or at Hackett's Fancy.

PHILIP WALLIS.

Baltimore, May 11, 1839.—4t

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## THE STEAM BOAT



## MARYLAND.

Will commence her accustomed rout to St Michaels and Wye Landing on Monday the 6th of May. She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, touch at Annapolis, arrive at St. Michaels about 1 o'clock, proceed to Wye Landing and return to Baltimore, direct, the same day. All baggage at the risk of its owner.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

April 27

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## BLANKS,

Of every description, for sale at this Office.


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