COLLECTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the residence of Edward Y. Davis, in the Chapel District, on *Wednesday, the 12th inst.*, between the hours of 10 A M, and 4 o'clock P M, of said, day the following property to wit:

3 head of Horses, 6 head of Cattle, and 6 head of Sheep;

Taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the County Tax due me for the years 1840 and 1841. Attendance given by

WM. ROSE, *Collector.*

March 1, 1851. ts

FOR SALE.

THE FARM formerly owned by H. P. Geoghegan. Said farm is within one mile of the Trappe, and one mile from a good county landing. It consists of

187 Acres, more or less,

in a good state of cultivation, with all the necessary Buildings, &c. To any one wishing to locate in the vicinity, this farm offers a good investment. For terms and particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

THOS. S. HADDAWAY.

Trappe, March 1, 1850 6w*

PUBLIC SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & part of the

Stock, Farming Utensils, &c.

of the late Wm. G. Tilghman, will be sold on *WEDNESDAY, March 19th*, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Groses, his late residence in Miles River Neck.

A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security; on all sums of five dollars or under, the cash will be required.

There is a handsome *ROSE-WOOD GERMAN PIANO*, among the furniture to be sold. Attendance given by

KENNEDY R. OWEN,
Acting for the heirs.

March 1, 1851. ts S

BORN TO GOOD LUCK!

THE extraordinary success of one of our customers the past week is an instance wherein good luck is indeed a Fortune! In Grand Consolidated Lottery, class 4, drawn Saturday, 18th January, there was

FIVE CAPITALS OF $20,000!

On Wednesday previous to the drawing, this customer, out of a full package, selected ticket Nos. 5 10 20, and at the time *insisted* that it would draw $20,000. He then gave us an order to get him all the tickets we could find having one of those Nos. on, which we did to the amount of $500. Nos. 5 10 20, whole ticket drew **$20,000,** cost $10 and netted 17,000 dollars! He had 6 other 3 No. prizes in the same drawing. On Monday following, he drew one of $1,000 and one of $300; on Tuesday a $1,000; on Wednesday morning, the capital of $3,000, Nos. 40 49 58, in Small Fry; and on Wednesday evening, a $500 and $250 prize. In the space of *six days* this most fortunate of adventurers drew 18 three Nos. prizes—among them Two Grand Capitals, 20,000 dollars, whole ticket, and 3,000 dollars. This is the glorious luck of Miller & Co's. office. Well may we boast of our extraordinary success in prize selling when such brilliant returns as is here recorded are made by Miller & Co. to one customer.

Glory enough for one week, $25,000!

In round numbers, is the profit actually pocketed above all expenditure by one customer, in the short space of 6 days from purchases made at Miller & Co's.

ENCOURAGING. The beautiful run of luck in the sale of Magnificent Prizes that attends Miller & Co. is enough to encourage every buyer to renewed exertion. Fortune though fickle to-day, to-morrow smiles upon you. Every man has his fortunate period in life, at the opportune moment all he touches turns to gold, in a word successful in everything.—This fact is exemplified in the case of the gentleman who drew 5 10 20, the $20,000 prize—it made no difference what ticket he bought, prizes he would draw!

Good Luck was Buckled on his Back!

To one person have Miller & Co. sold 18 three No. prizes in 6 days, and two of them capitals. This fortunate individual is Captain Strandberg, well known throughout the Eastern Shore, and will himself, tell of his great success. M. & Co. do not mention names of customers, but in this instance, the lucky Captain cares not who knows of his great luck with Miller & Co. Miller & Co. contend that they are THE Great Prize Sellers—the Captain says he is the lucky man! who will contest the fact with him, in the face of 18 prizes in 6 days, and 2 of them the capitals of 20,000 and 3,000 dollars.

It is MILLER & CO. who are making the people rich. One man clears 25,000 in 6 days on investment at their office.

Lead the City—Lead the Union!
Lead the World in Prize Selling!

There never was such Great Success known as has been seen at MILLER & CO'S. the past month. Not a day goes over but that many of our city and distant customers have had the good luck to pocket a fortune or a handsome prize.

For a Fortune, or at least a good Prize in the following grand Lotteries, address your order to Miller & Co., who will furnish adventurers the result of their investments, immediately after the drawing.

On the 18th day of March, 1851, draws Bel Air Lottery, Class 16. The Capitals are $20,000, 4 of $5000 each, 4 of $2,500 each, 20 of $600 each, &c. Tickets $5, Halves $2½, Quarters $1¼.

For Tuesday, 25th day of March. Patapsco, Class 97, Capitals, $5000, $1,355, $1,000, &c., Tickets $1.

Extraordinary Lottery for *28th March!* MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS, **15** PRIZES IN **26** TICKETS! Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class H., 78 Nos., 15 Ballots.

Rich and Magnificent Capitals!

$75,000, $50,000, $25,000, $12,500, $8,098, 40 of $1,800, 40 of $1,500, 40 of $1,000, 40 of $750, 40 of $500, &c. Tickets, $30.—Halves, $15, Quarters, $7½, Eighths, $3¾.

MILLER & CO.,

March 1, 1851. 3w *Baltimore.*

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a large quantity of Scores for sale at Cook's Hope and Oakland which she will sell at fifty cents per two horse load. Also a large quantity of lap wood at $1 per cord as it lays in the woods—if cut and corded $2,00 per cord.

MARIA ROGERS.

Feb. 22, 1851. tf

THE BEST REMEDIES now in use for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, &c., are
Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
Jayne's Expectorant,
Sellers' Imperial Syrup,
Wistar's Balsam,
Hammond's Cough Syrup,
All of which may be had *genuine* of

Feb. 22. DAWSON & BRO.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN a communication of the 3d February, I promised after the meeting of the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to notice the published statements of Nicholas Orem. This promise I shall now endeavor to redeem—and though the refusal on the part of the conference to allow me to overlook the evidence taken down at the church trial between Mr. O. and myself, may render the exposition not as clear as desirable, still I flatter myself it will be sufficient to convince the public of the injustice which has been done me. Being heretofore unchurched in a summary manner, I am not surprised at this unprecedented treatment. It is an additional fact, evincive of the determination hitherto concealed, but now open and undisguised, to sustain and encourage the course of Mr. O. however indefensible. I own he is in some degree to be commisserated, being a mere scape-goat in the hands of indiscreet friends, who seek in a continuance of this controversy, the gratification of their own malignant passions. Had he been permitted to follow the dictates of his own judgment, he would not have withheld the means necessary to remove the cruel and unfounded impressions created against me in the minds of the public.—Our quarrels would have ceased—I should have been relieved of a grave charge, and each of us might have rejoiced over the disappointment of false and officious friends. Well may he exclaim in the language of the Spanish proverb, "God save me from my friends," when he is prevailed on to do that which neither reason, justice or humanity will sanction. In this reply I shall be brief, knowing the public feel but little interest in personal controversies—I should, however, be deficient in the spirit becoming a man who values his reputation as a 'priceless jewel' were my assailants, clad in whatever habiliments they may be, (wolves, if you please, in sheep's clothing,) permitted any longer to triumph over me—the more so, as we live in a land where societies as well as individuals cannot assail with impunity an innocent person, however humble.

In my first publication the facts as they occurred at the settlement of the seed wheat are substantially stated. It was in the fall of 1847—Mr. Orem says that after taking our seats at the table, 'I (Orem) raised up to get writing paper, lifted the inside lid of the desk, and while reaching forward for the paper, I heard Mr. Covey move, looked down and saw him run his hand under my left arm and take the top note from my pile.' This statement is not correct—it cannot be so, as both parcels of money on the table were much nearer myself than Orem—the pile containing his money being opposite my right hand, and my own immediately in front of me. Upon the table, a small dining one, a portable writing desk had been placed. This writing desk being in front of Orem within a few inches of him, there was no occasion to arise from his seat to procure paper, which was convenient and accessible as he sat in his chair. I therefore positively assert that he did not at any time during the entire transaction, arise from his seat, or assume a position that would leave either parcel of money under his arm. The money was counted down in his presence—he did not touch or re-count it, but wrote a receipt for the sum due him—then arose, went into the adjoining room for change, returned, paying me ten cents in silver, leaving a dollar still due; I having paid him $90, and being due him for seed wheat $88,90. On his return an altercation arose respecting the payment of my bill for damages, when, provoked at the reason assigned for refusing to pay, under the excitement of the moment and through mistake, I did take from his parcel of money (still on the table) a five dollar note and tender it to him if he would keep his stock from further trespassing on me. With this note in my hand, while conversing about the damages, he remarked I had taken the money from his pile—I observed the mistake and immediately replaced the note, and thus terminated a transaction of about five minutes duration. Now this is a minute and circumstantial detail of facts, relied upon to establish the charge of theft. Do they warrant the belief that I was guilty of this crime? This is the true issue, which I cannot permit you, Mr. O. to evade—the more so as you have volunteered as my accuser in this matter. Tell us, then, whether you were not the maker and endorser of this charge, and whether when confronted and arraigned you did not repudiate the same. Was it charity and a compassionate regard for myself and family that induced you amid many doubts and misgivings, so to distort, embellish and magnify this transaction, that the community could draw but the sole inference that my object was to steal this sum? Look for a moment at the contradictions in which Mr. O. has involved himself. At one time he narrates this affair with great precision and exactness—when called before the committee he omits material parts thereof—at another time they are changed to suit the depraved taste of the envious and idle, while again he re-asserts in a peculiar tone and manner those parts alone which seemed to convey the impression of secrecy and criminal intent. What confidence is to be placed in statements so irreconcilable? What say the first committee—do they assert that he stated the transaction as contained in the above quotation when we appeared before them?—Messrs. Hopkins and Bruff both agree in the fact that he did not. Was one word said about the secreting of the money in my pantaloons pocket? Does the certificate of Mr. Hopkins prove that?

I understood Mr. Covey to say that he did take a $5 note from the money that was counted to Mr. Orem through mistake, having another pile of money lying on the table at the same time. In regard to Mr. Orem chrging Mr. Covey with running his hand under his arm and taking the money, on the day the committee met, or not, I do not recollect, but did hear Mr. Orem use those words expressly at some time. JAMES M. HOPKINS.

Mr. Bruff does not recollect of his stating that I run my hand under his arm to obtain this note, as will be seen by the following certificate:

At the first meeting which took place at the church, in reference to the case of Messrs. Orem and Covey, I understood Mr. Covey to admit that he did take from the table a $5 note from a parcel of money belonging to Mr. Orem, but that he did it through mistake; and I further state that I have no recollection of Mr. Orem stating at that time that Mr. Covey run his hand under his (Orem's) arm to obtain the $5 note alluded to. JOS. BRUFF.

Aug. 5th, 1850.

Mr. H. though not positive heretofore, now recollects such a fact was stated. But was the entire transaction detailed to them as it has since appeared in his publication. No. The mode in which the money was secreted—an important fact in the determination of my guilt or innocence—was not mentioned. Here then was a suppression of one of those alledged facts which Mr. O. has been pleased to declare were as black as midnight. Look again at what occurred at the store of J. Q. A. Haddaway—examine the certificate over the signatures of Messrs. Montague, Layfield, Harrison and Barwick—do they say that either of these two circumstances, the taking money from under his (Orem's) arm and the putting it in my pantaloon's pocket, were there stated by Mr. Orem when confronted with me? What prevented him then (when requested) from telling the whole affair, and did his narrative at that time coincide in these two important particulars, with the tale so elaborately paraded before the public? Does it tally with that made before the referees? These gentlemen declare nothing was said about the secret taking and concealment of the money, while their certificate sheds considerable light on the fact that they had at other times heard different statements, creating other and most unfounded impressions on their minds. To rescue Mr. O. from this equivocal position Mr. J. Q. A. Haddaway is summoned. Now I do not wish to place Mr. H. in a ridiculous light—I therefore dismiss him without comment, and with the hope that he will never again certify to facts, flatly contradicted by four respectable persons. Then comes one Thomas Dyott—a sort of tail or appendix to the foregoing certificate—who with a single dash of his pen would have us believe, that to affix his signature to any thing was to give it the impress of truth. The public will no doubt be somewhat surprised when I inform them that this same Thomas Dyott was not in the store at the time of our conversation, and was not so situated as to hear anything that was said.—This assertion can and will, when necessary, be sustained. As to that of Mr. Fairbanks I have not now one word to say, but shall hereafter shew in what an unpleasant attitude it places his friend Mr. O. Then comes the certificate of Mr. Montague—observe in what part of Mr. Orem's publication it is placed—just below that of Mr. Hopkins, that the public may believe it applies to the transaction as certified to by him. This certificate I am informed was manufactured by Mr. O., framed so as to practice a deception and though true in itself, made as Mr. M. declares, to convey an erroneous impression.

This is to certify that I did not intend to say in the certificate I gave to Mr. Orem, that Mr. Covey run his hand under Mr. Orem's arm to take his money, nor did I hear Mr. O. charge Mr. Covey with running his hand under his arm to take his money, &c., but Mr. Orem said that Mr. Covey took his money and offered him to keep his stock at home, which Mr. Covey admitted he done through mistake, he having money on the table at the same time. Mr. Covey then asked Mr. Orem if he impeached his honesty, to which Mr. Orem replied, no I do not. H. P. MONTAGUE.

What shall we say of Mr. Layfield—truly he has a wonderful memory. Pray tell us what the difference was between the certificate to be shewn the Preacher and the one published. If you recollect the fact of a difference, you can surely inform us in what that difference consisted. Take care, Mr. L. the certificate has a witness to it—was written by Montague and signed by you, who no doubt in your earnest desire to serve both sides have wisely concluded that tweedle-dum is not the same as tweedle-dee.

The public now see to what devices Nicholas Orem has been driven in the effort to maintain his consistency? Consistency thou art a jewel! But for the want of this, the public might have drawn a conclusion in this case, as prejudicial to my character as it would have done in another, but for the unforseen occurrence of a bank explosion. Had I contemplated the commission of this act, is it probable I would have selected a time so inopportune? Is it to be supposed I would have attempted it under the eye of a man who would have pursued me with the utmost vengeance of the law,—The money might have been taken when he was in the adjoining room, while the other supposition according to every received principle of human action, would refute the idea of criminality. It was not even a slippery trick, much less a feat of legerdemein, but a mere mistake, and will be so regarded by every intelligent and impartial man.

"Black crows have been thrown up, three, two and one,
And here I find at last *all* come to none."

But Mr. O. has disclaimed the imputation of a felonious intent, though his opinion is now somewhat changed. Have the facts themselves changed?—has Edward Covey ever before or since been charged with a crime of this nature? How then does he reconcile his present opinion with that heretofore entertained?—If he believed me innocent, why industriously circulate this charge? Why seek to create false impressions by presenting it in so many forms? By so doing, though the narration may have been true, he was as much guilty of lying as if every word spoken by him was false.—What is a lie? It is an action done or word spoken, delivered with the intention to deceive, though both the action and the word may be absolutely true and right in themselves. Take this definition of an eminent divine, and can any one say that Nicholas Orem has not been guilty of ying. From whom did these reports originate? Who circulated them? How otherwise did the community receive impressions of my guilt than from the manner in which they had been stated.

Observe, this transaction occurred in the fall of 1847. It was not publicly spoken of however, until the spring of 1849, when upon demanding of Mr. O. what was due me, it was mentioned, and his want of remembrance accounted for by the singular fact that he was very much aggravated on the occasion. This forgetfulness arose we opine not from this cause, but from the fact that it had made at the time but little impression on him, not being then viewed as now, when the state of his feelings towards me had entirely changed. It was now revived from malicious motives. That which had been almost forgotten—which was a mistake, in 1847—which had been done with no criminal intent, became suddenly in the spring of 1849 a crime of frightful magnitude. From this period various defamatory reports became current, until a matter which had slumbered from 1847 to 1849 was brought to the notice of the Grand Inquest of the county.—Why if Mr. O. and his friends deemed my guilt so clear, was I not presented in the fall of 1847. The matter was not then out of date.—It had been communicated as he informs us to one at least of that body a few minutes after its occurrence. William H. Fairbanks was a Grand-Juror in November, 1847. Was Mr. F. derelict in his duty? or did he regard the whole affair too trifling for the consideration of that body.

Aggrieved at the refusal of Mr. O. to furnish me with a certificate of my innocence, and provoked by his ceaseless endeavors to make the public, already excited, believe there was more in the matter than it was prudent for him to disclose, I felt it due to my character to demand a church trial. This trial was to have been had in September, 1849, but was dispensed with, by our agreement on a basis of reconciliation as contained in a former publication.

The public will, I hope, carefully examine this paper—see in what a contemptible light Mr. O. there appears. Does he not in the emphatic language of Mr. Tenant surrender a principle. Does he not disclaim ever having said or repeated that I feloniously took this five dollar note, and in the same sentence confess to the narration (under excitement) of the circumstances. Was it not an admitted fact that such a report prevailed. How did it originate. Did any one else than Mr. O. see the transaction. This being the case, why declare he had not so said or reported, when no one else could have been the author, and the whole community declared in trumpet tones, that he had so said, not in speech, but by his manner. Why too, disclaim the imputation of a guilty intent before the referees—disclaim it before the Church Committee—disclaim it on paper—disclaim it on his solemn oath—before the Grand Jury, disclaim it whenever arraigned or confronted with me, and still withhold a certificate to this effect? Does such conduct indicate an absence of malicious motive. Can it be reconciled with a want of the fear of detection in inconsistent and contradictory statements.

This compromise was effected in September, 1849. And lo, I behold this same Nicholas Orem is again at his dirty work—seeking slyly to ascertain whether I could not be again presented. Failing in this attempt, he arraigns me before the Church for slander. This charge was preferred in March 1850, and was for an alledged violation of a promise not to circulate the paper containing the terms of our compromise. When, and where I ask, was such a promise made? Who were authorized to extort it? Was it made to Mr. O? Were the Committee clothed with the authority to deprive me of an inalienable right—the right to defend my character (dearer than life itself) from a criminal charge and to repel it in whatever mode I might see fit to adopt. In addition to this the Rev. Mr. Lambdin had given me an assurance that I should have a copy of the paper for what purpose, other than the one then avowed of placing this matter in its proper light. I did contemplate at that time a publication of it in the papers. I admit I afterwards promised the committee not to do so, but never dreamed of surrendering the right to circulate it as extensively as Mr. O. had previously spread these injurious reports. And I will here correct an error in my first publication, in the use of the pronoun "them" instead of "him." I did not tell them, but him, the Rev. D. Lambdin, several days before the trial at the time I signed this paper, and in his own house, that I intended to publish it. Had not Mr. O. re-agitated the matter after this compromise? Does he not acknowledge that he sought in the following month to bring it before the same tribunal, that had already discountenanced the charge. Was I guilty of slander, because this paper placed Mr. O. in an unpleasant attitude—because it opened the eyes of the community, who upon reading it could but exclaim as Mr. Harrison did—see how Orem lies. It was no defamation to exhibit what both parties acquiesced in as a truthful statement—clear and unambiguous in itself, how could its exhibition without comment operate to the injury of Mr. O. but for the reasons already assigned. I would not submit to their attempt to impose silence, when it would have been equivalent to the confession of guilt, therefore this sapient Committee adjudged me guilty of slander. Why I ask again did this matter slumber from the fall of 1847 to the spring of 1849. Mr. O. had been a grand-juror in the intermediate time. There can be but the single explanation that neither he or his friends believed in 1847 the facts to be black as midnight. Will the public credit the lame excuse, that he did not present in 1848 because he thought the matter out of date. Who ever heard of such a reason being given by a conscientious man for neglect of duty. Did the mere supposition of its being out of date, absolve him from the obligations of his oath.—Too flimsy a pretext to palm off on the public, an afterthought as will be seen by Mr. Hale's certificate:

In a private conversation had with Mr. Nicholas Orem, some time in the month of May, 1849, he spoke to me of an occurrence which took place between himself and Mr. Edward Covey: Mr. Orem stated he did not *think*, or *believe*, that Mr. Covey intended to take a five dollar bill from money he had paid to him, with a felonious intent. *If he had so thought or believed*, his oath as a Grand Juryman would have compelled him to have given it in to the Grand Jury when he was acting as Grand Juryman. This is my recollection of a private conversation had with Mr. Orem.

Sept. 20, 1850. GEORGE HALE.

If he contemplated such a step in 1848 he must according to this certificate have believed me guilty, who in the Grand Jury room in 1849 he swore he did not believe to be so.—Reconcile if you can Mr. O. this contradiction before you ask us to believe a disclaimer refuted by every movement of yourself and friends since the spring of 1849.

The impression is sought to be made, that the matter was discharged by the Grand Jury for this reason: Though Mr O. a mere witness seems to be very familiar with the proceedings of that body, a few words will show this to be a mistake. The Court having informed them that it was not out of date, this body, as was their duty took the matter again into their consideration and dismissed it because the facts themselves did not warrant a criminal proceeding. Well knowing this, Mr. O. still could not abandon the cherished idea of having me arraigned as a culprit. And at the ensuing Court he *privately* consults the foreman of the Grand Jury to ascertain whether another attempt might not be successful. Guilty conscience is apt to make cowards of us. He had not the fortitude to bring this matter before that body in session, lest he might be subjected to the mortification of having his motives questioned for presenting an innocent man. This is the reason why a private appeal was made to Mr. Willis, who tells him that the matter was not worth notice. Thus compelled to relinquish this mode of attack, Mr. O. and his friends adopted the more successful scheme, a Church trial and expulsion. I have already referred to the rank injustice done me in this quarter, leaving the matter of the unanimity of the Committee to be explained by the following letter:

ST. MICHAELS, Jan. 27, 1851.

MR. COVEY, *Sir*—In answer to your inquiry, we have to say that the majority of the committee who sat upon your case at the last church trial, are certainly mistaken in declaring that the committee were *unanimous* that the charges of slander, &c., were sustained. Our views did not concur either directly after the trial, or subsequently at the adjourned meeting on Monday.

In regard to a minority report, we offered to give Bro. Lambdin our reasons for dissenting from the majority, but he thought it unnecessary, and furthermore said he had not time to await it, as he was about to start for conference.

Yours respectfully, L. DODSON,
W. FAIRBANKS.

The public sees by the above note that Orem has not only asserted that which is false himself, but his three friends have certified to that which is false to sustain him.

To substantiate, also, what I have heretofore published in reference to the evidence taken at this trial, I append the certificates of Messrs. Harrison and Weeden:

I hereby certify that when contrasting the compromise paper with the report I had heard in circulation, Mr. Covey said, see how Orem lies, and when I saw the paper I said I could not make much less of it.

JOS. H. HARRISON.

This is to certify that I was at the church trial of Orem and Covey, and to my best recollection the statement made by T. Tennant and Joseph Harrison, were in substance what Covey stated them to be. D. WEEDEN.

February 10, 1851.

As to Mr. Thos. K. Robson's certificate, I wish to say, that he is mistaken if he supposed I applied to him to have the basis of our reconciliation published at that time. I believed from what I had understood of the course of Mr. O. shortly after this supposed reconciliation that I should be compelled to denounce him in the public prints. He was willing to publish it in hand-bills—and it was not published, because I did not then intend so to do.—The application was solely in reference to the future, since I might or might not be forced as a dernier resort to appeal to the public. The question of damages to my corn crop, will, I hope, be definitely settled by the following certificate:

I hereby certify that I heard Mr. Fiddeman Rolle say, that he had been called on by Mr. Covey to value damages done to Mr. Covey's corn crop. I heard Mr. Rolle say that Mr. Orem's bull had let Covey's cattle in his (C.'s) corn two whole nights, and that there was great destruction in Mr. Covey's corn, that he had put the damages at $4,50, but that the damages sustained by Mr. Covey was a great deal more than that amount. JAMES DOBSON.

In my first publication I placed Mr. O. in rather an uncomfortable position, as to his evidence in a certain trial. Not one word has been said in justification of his conduct on that occasion. Pity, pity 'tis, that he had not learned a little earlier that "discretion is the better part of valor."

I appeal to the Public whether I have not had just cause to complain of Nicholas Orem. Janus-faced and hypocritical—his sympathy was assumed but to give point and effect to his reptile calumny—compassionate regard for my reputation and the happiness of my family!—Great God! such compassion as the wolf has for the Lamb.

"Oh thou dissembler! thou so skilled
To clothe with virtue's generous flesh,
The Hollow Check of cold Hypocrisy."

What could I do, to stay these secret and ceaseless assaults upon my character? What but drag the calumniator forth and hold him up to public scorn and detestation? Can one conceive of any thing more atrocious, than the attempt to rob your neighbor of his spotless character, and am I to be anathematized because I prefer an open vindication before a generous public, to tame submission to a church committee, who interpose to demand for my accuser protection against retaliation, and shelter from just exposure. I can trust no longer to these base dissemblers, well knowing

"That innocence may safely trust her shield
Against an open foe; but who's so mailed
That slander shall not reach him? Coward calumny
Stabs in the dark."

Orem's whole conduct in this matter is precisely in keeping with the natural appearance of the man, which is undermaning, hidden and sneaking in the extreme. I now leave him in the hands of his Maker, and the case with the public, knowing if he does not repent of his conduct towards me before he goes hence, he will certainly have to take up his abode with "Old Nick," his father.

EDWARD COVEY.

March 1, 1851. 1t

EASTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution, not having made an election under the former notice, will proceed on SATURDAY, the first day of March next, to elect a Teacher in the English Department.

The salary will consist of $250, part of the State's donation, and the tuition money of this department, which it is supposed will be at least $350 more.

Communications (post paid) may be addressed to Edward M. Dawson, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. By order,

THEOD. R. LOOCKERMAN,
Easton, Md., Feb. 15—3t Pres't.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that the gray JACK ZACHARIAH will travel the ensuing season in the St. Michaels, Easton, Trappe, and Chapel Districts of Talbot County, at the same rates as heretofore. Further notice will be given hereafter. WM. H. BOSTICK & Co.

Feb. 22, 1851. tf

FARMER'S FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and vicinity, that the Foundry in Easton is now open, and that he has on hand a large supply of **CASTINGS,** *of all kinds;* **PLOUGHS,** *(stocked and unstocked) &c.*, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. He hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN McFARLAND, Sr.

Feb. 22, 1851. tf

TAKE NOTICE.



NEGROES WANTED.

I shall remain in Cambridge until about the first of April, for the purpose of purchasing NEGROES that are slaves for life. Persons having such property for sale will do well to see me before they sell, as I am determined to pay the highest prices in CASH that the Southern market will justify. I can be found at the Hotel of Mr. Jno. Bradshaw. Communications promptly attended to. WM. HARKER,

Feb. 22, 1851—1m Cambridge, Md.

WANTED,

IN a Country Store, a YOUNG MAN of good moral character and industrious habits. To one well acquainted with the business a liberal salary will be given. Application either by letter or in person will be received by

MANSFIELD & HARRISON,
St. Michaels, Md.

Feb. 15, 1851. tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber having been a long time in the mercantile business wishes to sell out his Stock of Goods and the good will of his stand to some active business person, or one-half thereof, at the option of the purchaser, for cash, or on a reasonable credit.

A business of fifteen thousand dollars may be done. Address, through the Easton Post Office, A. B.

Feb. 15, 1851. tf

Easton Tonsorial Saloon,

One Door South of the Bank.

PHILEMON FLOYD again takes this method of informing his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business at the old stand one door south of the Bank. Having incurred some additional expense in refitting his saloon, he hopes the public will continue to favor him with the same liberal patronage as heretofore, as he intends to leave nothing on his part undone to please them. Gentlemen who desire to have their boots blacked, can have them done for 6¼ cents, and his *patrons* can call at the Saloon after the arrival of the Steamboats, and read the news by the latest number of the Baltimore Sun. Feb. 22, 1851—tf

Oznaburgs! Oznaburgs!—A large lot of Plain and Twill'd Oznaburgs, just received per Steamer Hugh Jenkins, and for sale by GOLDSBORO' & DAWSON.

Feb. 15. y

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOPKINS & FAIRCHILD,
(Successors to Orem & Hopkins,)
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 230 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

Always on hand, a large assortment of fine and medium CLOTHING, Wholesale and Retail.
☞ ONE PRICE ONLY. ☜
Feb. 22, 1850. 1y

JAMES B. STREETS,
General Commission Merchant,
No. 6 Bowly's Wharf,
Baltimore.

REFER TO
Henry Mankin, Esq.,
Josiah Lee, Esq.,
Messrs. Emory & Stevens,
Messrs. W. Woodward & Co.
Messrs. Jas. Corner & Sons, } Baltimore.
Feb. 22, 1851. 6m

Lamps and Fancy Articles.

EXTENSIVE Catalogue sale of ETHEREAL OIL LAMPS, on the 14th of March, comprising all sizes and for all uses, of Glass, Bronze and Brittania; a fine opportunity for dealers to lay in a complete assortment at low prices, as they will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Also handsome GIRANDOLES, *Mantle and Table decorations,* WAITERS, FRUIT, CAKE and CARD BASKETS, &c. All goods carefully packed, if desired, without charge but for packages.

Terms: All sums under $50 cash, and $50 to $100 ninety days; over $100 four months.

GIBSON & Co., Auctioneers,
No. 7 N. Charles St., Baltimore.

Feb. 22, 1851. 2w

OREM, HOPKINS & ROSE,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings and Goods Generally adapted to Men's Wear,

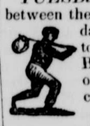
HAVE taken Warehouse **No. 238 Baltimore Street,** (Four doors west of Charles street,) **Baltimore,** for the purpose of conducting the above business in all its branches. They will be able to show as large and desirable a stock of goods, in their line, as can be found in the United States.

Feb. 8, 1851. 6t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, I will sell at public sale on

TUESDAY, the 4th day of March next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day at the Court House door in the town of Easton, a valuable Negro Boy named Bill, about sixteen years of age, slave for life. Terms of sale cash.



WM. P. LEAVERTON,
Adm'r. of Geo. W. Noble, dec'd.

Feb. 22, 1851. ts

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of officer's fees placed in my hands for collection, due for 1847 and '48, against Thomas M. Faulkner, I will sell on *TUESDAY, the 4th of March next,* between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, in front of the Court-house in the town of Easton, for cash only, the following property to wit: one four wheel Carriage and harness, one ox and one ox cart.

N. E. NICOLS, *late Shff.*

Feb. 22, 1851. ts

House & Lot in Easton for Sale.



THE subscriber is authorized to dispose of at private sale upon accommodating terms, the DWELLING HOUSE & Premises on Washington street, at present occupied by Wm. H. Tilghman, Esq.—Possession can be given on the first of January next. Any person disposed to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME, Agent.

Easton, Feb. 15, 1851. tf

Late Collector's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Board of Commissioners for Talbot County, I will offer at Public Sale in front of the Court House, in Easton, on *Tuesday, 18th March* ensuing, the Farm or Plantation assessed to Pere Wilmer on the tax books of the County, and situated in Chapel District, to satisfy the tax yet due and unpaid for the years 1840 and 1841, with interest and costs thereon.

WILLIAM ROSE, late Col.

Feb. 15, 1851. ts

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

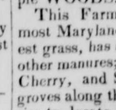
HAVING moved from Maryland, I will offer on *TUESDAY,* **13th of MAY,** 1851, my farm called "Boston," containing

320 ACRES, more or less,

lying and being in Talbot County, on the Choptank River, at the mouth of Dividing Creek. This farm has a LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with 11 rooms,—a Kitchen, Milk-House, Smoke-house, a Stone Ice house, Quarter, and Poultry House, all convenient to the dwelling; Barn, Stables, Corn house, Carriage house and a Cattle shed.



A small choice *Apple* and *Peach Orchard,* a Garden containing the usual herbs and shrubbery, with fine drinking water convenient to the dwelling. The farm can be advantageously divided in three parts, each having a good location for a dwelling, with water views and ample WOODS.



This Farm has produced as fine crops as most Maryland lands; will throw up the richest grass, has superabundance of calcareous and other manures; has the Locust, Sassafras, Wild Cherry, and Slippery Elm trees, growing in groves along the creek shores. Those who desire to locate themselves on the salt water, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, abounding in oysters, fish, terrapins, and crabs, with wild fowl and other game in their season, and accessible to Baltimore at least three times a week, per steamboat passing in sight, and landing passengers within 1 to 1½ miles of the door, may not again have as favorable an opportunity to fix themselves on the salt water.

THE TERMS OF SALE are, one-half cash, and the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months credit, with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

N. B.—For any particulars, address the subscriber, (post paid) or James Ll. Martin, Esq., Easton, Md. Thos. O. Martin, who resides on the farm, will show the premises.

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Tallahassee, Florida.

Feb. 11, 1851. ts

MAGISTRATE'S Blanks of every discription, for Sale at this Office.

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