## TO THE PEOPLE OF TALBOT COUNTY.

In my Easton Gazette of the 8th of February, there came folded a handbill, published over the signature of Edward Covey, to which this is intended as a reply. I therefore without further remark commence a review of it. In a former publication, I said that I was the best friend Covey had; and had done more to sustain him in a series of difficulties with Mr. Orem than any other man. This, he has not denied, he need not, as it is true beyond controversy. I will give some evidence of it; but not by certificate. If it is doubted, let him who doubts, ask any one (and they are not a few) that has had anything to do with, or knowledge of the circumstances in the case. It was in August 1849, that the Rev. Daniel Lambdin consented to give Mr. Covey a regular church trial. The 14th September following was the day fixed for that trial. I was familiar with the $5,00 note transaction between him and Mr. Orem. I saw that the agitation of the subject would make it worse for the *parties*, the Church, and for society. Covey seemed to be going ahead with feverish impetuosity. I thought at this stage of the case the difficulty could, and ought to be settled without further troubling the Church, or without loss to either of the parties; hence the idea of that compromise paper. It is entirely an offspring of mine, and if there is merit in trying to settle such a difficulty in such a way, it belongs to me.—Read the paper, see the spirit and feelings that prompted it. I felt proud when it was signed, to think that I had accomplished so much.—But alas! alas! I knew not Mr. Covey. He is as devoid of feeling, as the nether millstone, and knows not how to appreciate an act, that was *intended* to save him from disgrace and ruin. I stepped in between these gentlemen as peace maker. I believe they both regarded me as their friend I was so regarded by all who knew anything about the matter. I took sides with neither, only so far as I thought each was right; what I thought wrong I condemned. This is the position I occupied from August, 1849, (at which time the compromise paper was written) to the 10th June, 1850, when he was expelled the Church. It was during this time that Covey says, "he could hear at every turn that I was garbling the report, about his taking Orem's money, through the neighborhood to his injury." Do not the facts above stated show that at the very time he says I was trying to injure him, *I was devising means* to save him from the infamy into which he has fallen. The next act of friendship was the *loan* of sum of a *money* to Covey, that I would not like to have *lost;* and would not have lent it to a man that I believed at the time to be dishonest. It was no accomodation to me to let him have it, as there were others equally good as himself that would gladly have borrowed it. This money was loaned (having been previously spoken for) on the 27th August, 1849, *just* at the *time* Covey says I was trying to injure him. I hope nothing will be thought of my introducing this evidence. I have done it under the advice of friends, to show how *little reliance* can be placed in *Covey's word*, when he says, "he could hear at every turn that I was trying to injure him." I could relate many acts of friendship to Covey from July 1849, to October, 1850, but will speak of only one or two more. These I shall also give without the aid of Certificates; let him who disbelieves call on any member of the Quarterly Conference that was present when Covey's appeal came up. When the final vote was put to expel him from the Church, or to confirm the decision of the committee below, every man was silent; no one said a word in his behalf. I *finally arose*, made the best speech in his favour I was capable of doing, under the circumstances. I asked the conference not to press the motion, but to give *five minutes* until Covey could be sent for, as I believed he would apologize for the *insult* he had just given them. I was *indulged* in my request, and a friend was *sent* after *him*, but he could not be found.—The motion was then put and prevailed. The next act of friendship I name was the certificate given by me on the 30th August, 1850, *(at his request.)* to place him *right* in the *Church* which he had recently joined. From the date of the compromise to the date of the certificate, there was a space of full 12 months. During all this time I was his friend; true I saw many things I thought wrong in him, and as an honest faithful friend I told him of it, as I had a right to do. Mr. Covey has some "honesty" after all, for, although it has been *clearly proven* by my former publication, that Mr. J. C. Hambleton's certificate, with mine, and others not necessary to name, were given under the *pretext* to go before the *Church and Preachers*, he now tells us in the honesty of his heart, that he wanted "Hambleton's and mine to counteract false impressions he says I had made against him, &c., &c." When at the very time he charges me with doing this, I was *preparing* that famous *compromise* paper, (upon which he sets such a value) and lending him money. This is one step to retrieve his lost character. But where? that is the question, where is his veracity? Mr. Covey says that a "day or two after the investigation in the church, Mr. Harper goes to his friend, Jas. C. Hambleton, and tells him that I did not deny taking Orem's money." This *day* or *two* is untrue. I have the dates. The Church instigation alluded to was in July.—Mr. Hambleton says the conversation between him and myself was in August. Yes, in the same month the compromise paper was concocted by me. It was on the 3d September, copied off, and sent to the Preacher. Up to this time, no man knew of its existence but himself. Now, if it be true, that the compromise paper *originated* with *me* at the *time it did*, and if it be true, that I *loaned* the *money* spoken of; *defended* him in the Q. Conference in his absence, (for he was not there at the time) and gave him the certificate to place him *right* in the *church*, can it be true, then, as he says; "that he could hear at every turn that I was trying to injure him." Again, if the above circumstances are true, as he knows them to be, I have done more to relieve him in his difficulties, than any other man. And I have done that which I believe no man in his defence is expected, or bound to do. I have not only disproved the charge, but I have fully proven the negative. I have no fears that the above statement can be controverted even by a "certificate," if it is *fairly obtained* and *honestly worded*. Mr. Hambleton's certificate is before the public, and I think they understand it. He denies the authorship of, or a knowledge of the latter portion of its contents. He will now explain the circumstances that gave rise to it."

I hereby certify that Mr. Covey *wanted* me to say when he got my *third* or *fourth* certificate, that I *distinctly recollected* that Mr. Harper said that he did not deny taking Mr. Orem's money. I told him that I could not *say so*—that it had been *long time*, 12 months or more—that I was *sick* at the *time*, and my recollection was, that Mr. Harper said, that Mr. Covey did not deny it. I did not *say then*, neither would *I now say*, that Mr. Harper did not "*remark*" that Mr. Covey "*said*" he took it through mistake."

JAMES C. HAMBLETON.

I had gone to see Mr. H. as a neighbor; he says he was *sick;* that it had been 12 *months* since the conversation, and that his recollection about it was not *distinct*. This is, no doubt true. I have no hesitation in saying, that I did remark that Mr. Covey "said" he took it through mistake. This I know was my general practice, therefore I do not believe a man can be produced that would *say upon oath*, (unless he misunderstood me, or a forced construction is put on my language) he ever heard me speak of it in any other way. If such a man can be found, I would like for him to *date* the *time, place* and circumstances. It will be remembered that it was at this *particular time*, (August, 1849) I was taxing my mind and energies to *settle Covey's* difficulties by compromise. If it be true, as he says he could hear I was trying to injure him, why did he follow me up for over 12 months, as if I had been his paid counsel? Why did he solicit my aid in getting a copy of the compromise paper? This, I believe he would never have gotten if it had not been for me. Why did he beg me, (knowing at the same time as he says I was injuring him) to go with him to Mr. Orem's house to try and make another compromise? I could not go at the time. He was earnest in his entreatics—quoted scripture, and urged the reward of the peace maker as an inducement.—To satisfy him and to keep up my consistency I wrote Mr. Orem a letter on the subject; gave it to Covey and he told me he intended to deliver it in person. This was pending his last trial in the church, in March, 1850. Again why did he at the Miles River Q. Conference held in ———, 1850, repeatedly urge me to use my influence to adjourn the conference to meet in St. Michaels, as his friends were not present. The conference was adjourned. If he wished to accomplish any thing, or needed a friend he invariably came to me. He has held me for hours, at different times in the streets of St. Michaels, while he spoke of his troubles and the distress of his family. My sympathies would become excited, and thus he led me along. Then I ask an impartial public if it is not an outrage, that he should publish me as he has? If he is *sane*, I caution the world against him, as he is a dangerous man. If he is not sane, his friends would do well to take charge of him. He may have forgotten these things, (having so much on his mind) but others have not. When it is necessary, I will make him publicly acknowledge my statements of friendship to be true, as he has already done in the presence of gentlemen of character.

Mr. Hambleton was at the time of giving the certificate to Covey, his friend; had so much *confidence* in him that he would *sign* a certificate of Covey's writing (as they say) without reading it. This is implicit confidence and makes the case much *worse* if true. What a "glorious triumph of man" not over "self" as Covey has it, but over his *fellow man*. But when Mr. Hambleton comes to read it, he finds it true as Covey says, "there were *words* in it that *Hambleton* did not know of," yes there were whole *sentences* in it that he did not *know* of. If he (Hambleton) had *put* them there himself, or if they had been in any previous one *read* by him, would he not have known it? Then if he, Hambleton, did not put them there, who did? Let every man answer for himself. These words were not put in that certificate by a "significant look," if they were taken "*out by one*," as Covey says. This insinuation is *false*, and it is only such men as *Edward Covey*, that are capable of making such an insinuation. I strongly suspect they were put in it by *an insignificant hand*. Mr. Covey says in a few days after I obtained Mr. J. C. Hambleton's certificate, Harper found it out." This is untrue. He got Mr. H.'s certificate on the 2nd September. I heard it on the 30th September, from *Covey* himself; but did not know the contents of it, until October 2d, on board Dodson's boat. Mr. Covey will remember the circumstances of that day. He "says Mr. Hambleton was sent for." He was sent for, wit *four* other gentlemen, by *Covey*, to prove falsehoods on me. He thought he had me in a close place, in the cabin of a small vessel, four *respectable* witnesses brought down to prove "falsehoods" on me. And would you believe it, that instead of witnessing for him, *every man* of them testified *contrary* to what he said they would do. If you can, imagine how he *looked* on that occasion. Mr. Covey was asked that day why he wished to injure me with Mr. Hambleton's certificate? whether he thought it would *relieve* him from the *suspicions* resting on *him* about taking Mr. Orem's money? He did not then say "it was because he could hear at every turn that I was garbling reports about him." He has had time for *reflection*, and knows this is the only way he can *palliate* his *conduct*.—Covey says "he has zealously endeavored to deprive me of the appelative Certificate Covey, and that he had tried to palm on me a goodly number." No, no—there will be no contest about this matter; for when that broad side comes from his battery, I shall not be heard of again. But seriously, he *said* in his first publication, after naming a "*goodly number*," there are "*other* false reports against me, *all* of which I am prepared to refute by *certificates* in *my possession*." This is what he said, and I suppose wished it believed. If he has but few, why publish in his handbill against me a certificate from H. P. Montague. It has no connection with our quarrel. But in looking over the "*pile*," whether they lay on a "*portable desk*," or a secretary desk, or a table, I care not; he could not find the *right one;* (another mistake I suppose.) It may have been in his hat, or "*pocket*," I know not; but for fear his document would not be strong enough without the usual *quantum*, he took this to fill up, not being so "*long*" as he would have us believe "Mr. J. C. H.'s was." However, I think it will be seen that it adds as much strength to his cause, as some he has published. Now for the note affair. Covey seems determined to prove falsehood on me. We will see how he gets along in the work of his great Prototype—, for "he *goeth* about seeking where he may *devour*." In a former publication I said that Mr. Covey would not hear me make a statement, necessary of course, as to why I believed I got the note of him. Mr. Covey says "this assertion is entirely unfounded," and then introduces the certificate of Mr. B. F. Blades to prove it. I will not copy the whole of Mr. Blades certificate; it can be seen in Covey's handbill. I will just take the portion intended to sustain the allegation that the "assertion is unfounded." "I hereby certify that I heard Mr. Harper make his statement about the $5,00 note between Mr. Covey and himself." The above is Mr. Blades' certificate to Covey, which he will now explain himself.

Mr. Harper, Sir:—In answer to your request I will say, that I did not intend to *say*, or to *convey* the idea in my certificate to Mr. Covey, that I heard you make a statement as to the reasons why you believed you got the counterfeit note of Mr. Covey. The conversation alluded to was between *Mr. Lane and yourself*, and in the course of it, I saw you hand the note to Covey, and say as I understood (being some distance off) that you got it from him, he refused to take it and the note fell to the ground. As to the word *positively* used in my certificate to Mr. Covey I *objected to it*, told Mr. C. to scratch it out, and supposed he had done so until I saw it in print.

Feb. 11, 1851. BENJ. F. BLADES.

Mr. Blades states that he did not intend to say, or convey the idea that he heard me make a statement &c., &c. Neither did he intend it, for I made no such statement, as I can by R. C. Lane, Esq., fully prove. But Covey had an *end* to accomplish, which he could not do without using the word *statement* in Mr. B's certificate. It was therefore, lugged into it, to accomplish his *diabolical* purposes. Mr. Blades says that he *objected* to the word "*positively*," and thought it was scratched out.—This will compare very well with some of his other tricks in the getting up of his certificates. I now repeat the assertion, Mr. Covey would not hear me make a statement, as a reference to Mr. Lane's, and Mr. Blades' explanation shows. Again, in in my first piece, I asserted that I always admitted the possibility of a mistake about the $5,00 note. But Covey "says this is also untrue as may be seen from Mr. Blade's certificate above, and Mr. Willey's below." I am glad he got the certificate of Mr. Willey. I have heard there is danger in proving too much in some cases, and this is just what Mr. W. has done. Covey makes Mr. Blades say that "Mr. Harper stated *positively* that Mr. Covey paid him this note," while Mr. Willey says that "Mr. Harper said to Mr. Lane (to whom he was talking) that he *believed* Mr. Covey paid him this note." This was the first, the last, and only conversation Mr. Blades heard from me about the note until recently. Then Mr. C. must make the best he can of this *contradiction* of his *witnesses*. But look at his design in the use of that word "positively." I venture to say however, that Covey did not make Mr. Willey's certificate, or the word "*believed*" would not have been in it. I regard Mr. Willey as a very clever man, therefore I will not complain of him, for doing what I supposed he was *teased* into. I may have been wrongly informed; if so, Mr. W. can correct the mistake.—Though he consented to give the certificate yet he would not do it without *keeping a copy*, (a lack of confidence, I suppose.) What a beautiful commentary this upon the *honesty* and *character* of Mr. Covey. The conversation alluded to in Messrs. Blades' and Willey's certificates, was with Mr. Lane, the magistrate. Covey and I had gone there to get him to administer the oath. I addressed Mr. Lane as Mr. B. states—I did it in a few words and we started for the office. Then I admitted the possibility of mistake in this case, as both of Covey's witnesses have proven; for one says I 'believed' it, and the other objected to the use of the word 'positively.' Again he says, "so soon as he found I could prove by Capt. Dodson he received a Virginia note, &c., it was then, and not till then, he admitted any mistake on his part." This is absolutely false, as will be seen by Mr. Benson's note below:

*Mr. Harper,* Dear Sir:—In reply to your request concerning the conversation in my shop *a few minutes* after Mr. Covey had sworn that he did not pay you the $5 counterfeit note; I heard you say that you might *possibly* be mistaken, but you believed that you got it from him; and that you were *satisfied* that Mr. Covey was as *sincere* as you were, and that *you* were not too *proud* to acknowledge a mistake if you *could be convinced*. Yours truly,

Feb. 17, 1851, JAS. BENSON.

It was not until after Capt. Dodson had been to Baltimore and returned (some 6 or 8 days after the conversation in Mr. Benson's shop) that I heard anything about him in connection with the note, and what I heard, I heard from Dodson himself. You will, therefore, place this with the rest of Covey's false statements, until we bring up a few others. In this connection I remark, that although I did admit the possibility of mistake, I have *never* admitted as Covey says, "admitting at the same time he was mistaken, and then resort to such falsehoods to extricate himself." Here is a *wilful* and *designed* attempt to mislead the public mind, and make it appear that I admitted a mistake without the *possibility of doubt*. Covey knows I never did it, but he will resort to any means to sustain himself. Again, in speaking of the note I had before I received any from him, he says, "I proved to the satisfaction of every disinterested person that it was a Virginia note, and that he had *no other* Virginia note." Here is another attempt to *mislead;* true it is based only on his word—he 'proved it' by his word, and in no other way. He is just now in a situation to think, or to try and make others think, that every body believes what he says. His *word*, with his *certificates*, proves everything to *his* satisfaction. He says again, "that it is a matter of the utmost indifference to me whether the note was on the Norfolk Bank or not." So it now seems, but it was not so in the beginning, as will be seen below. Again he says, "if the Bank had not broke, so as to afford me proof that he got the note for his calf, he would always have contended I paid it to him." This is another and third attempt to mislead the public mind. He has had no *proof* that I got the note for a calf, although he *tried*, three or four different times, to see if Capt. Dodson would not say the note was on the Norfolk Bank; and when he found that Dodson would not deviate from the truth, he said he did not care, that Mr. Joshua Harrison would say it was on the Norfolk Bank.—When he finds Mr. H. denying it, Covey very calmly says, "that Mr. P. T. Hambleton's, Capt. Dodson's and Mr. J. Harrison's certificates, (published in my first piece,) are scarcely worth notice." Fine argument this; but in what other way could he dispose of them, seeing they clearly proved *two* falsehoods on him. You can't head off this gentleman, for if he gets in a scrape and his *manufactured certificates* will not bring him out, he has *two* other ways to get out. He says again, "I told him if he would give me a line or two, &c.. I would be satisfied. He turned on his heel and whined out no." After I had found out his *design* on me with the certificate I had already given him (which was solicited at my house) to place him right before the church, I did refuse him. It was on the day of the interview in Dodson's boat, he asked me for a paper with which I saw he intended to do me a still greater injury. I indignantly told him no; he had once *betrayed my confidence*, and he should never have another paper with my name to it, or with which I had any thing to do.

Covey says, "he charged me with paying him a bad note, and induced other people to believe I had sworn falsely in the matter, as may be seen from Mr. Sparks' certificate here annexed." I shall leave Mr. Sparks to explain this matter himself, which he has very kindly consented to do.

*Mr. Harper, Sir:*—In answer to your note, I will simply say that the conversation alluded to in my certificate to Mr. Covey took place in Mr. James Benson's shop *a few minutes* after Mr. C. had *sworn* about the note. Myself, with others, went into Mr. Benson's shop to see what was the difficulty between Messrs. Harper and Covey, and in *answer* to several *questions* proposed by different persons, Mr. H. stated he *believed*, as much as he believed any thing he would not swear positively to, that he got the note spoken of from Mr. Covey. He further stated the circumstances, or some of them, that made him believe so; and the relation of those circumstances made me believe so too. Consequently I could infer nothing else but that Mr. C. had sworn falsely. The above statement is true to the best of my recollection.

Feb 11, 1851. O. P. SPARKS.

This explanation shows how I "induced other people to believe he swore falsely." In this connection read Mr. Benson's note again, that will also show how 'I tried to make people believe he swore falsely.' It has reference to the same conversation alluded to by Mr Sparks, when he says I stated the circumstances that made me believe it, &c. Was not Mr S's conclusion a natural one? Then a relation of the same circumstances, with others of a more recent date, would make hundreds believe the same thing. I shall, therefore not give these, as it has never been my wish to make any one believe he 'swore falsely.' How he chuckles to think he made me loose $5. 'Poor fellow, he says he lost it at last.' How sympathetic! Yes, it was my loss, and if *he gained* $5 by the operation, he is welcome to it. But had he not better pity *himself?* There are other false statements in Covey's handbill, as I could easily prove, but I must let them go for what they are worth. I shall now close, and in doing so I ask if it is not plain to be seen that my difficulty with Covey has grown out of my efforts to make *peace* between him and Mr. Orem.—He first made the counterfeit note a pretext to publish me; but this will not do, as I showed in my first piece; his plans were all arranged to do so before that occurrence took place. He says now that I was 'garbling reports about him,' but this I think I have fully disproved. What shall we have next? I now ask in the name of justice, why does he wish to injure me? I have been his friend, and know not to this hour why he pursues me as he does. I have been slandered and abused by him, at my *own house;* privately and publicly has he added insult to injury, and yet I know not what it is for. As to the counterfeit note, the noise about it has been made by himself. I never wished or tried to reflect on him about it, as may be seen by Mr Benson's note, and Mr B. only says what I believe I could prove by almost every man that ever heard me speak of it. If it had been any other man than Mr C. there would have been no difficulty about it; but he had it in his heart to do me an injury, as I have shown, and when I called on him his manner in an instant became very insulting, and in the excitement of the moment I *permitted* him to swear; but it was his *own offer, repeated time and again*. In my first publication I only made a plain statement of facts and intimated I was done with this controversy, as I really thought I was. Covey took the advantage of my intimation, and pounced upon me again with a tissue of slander and falsehood in a handbill. Some of my friends thought the certificate portion of it ought to be explained; and in doing so, I thought I would show the public how I have been connected with Covey thro' his difficulties, that they may see the ground for his conduct toward me. I hope this will be a sufficient apology for me; and if I have said any thing that seems harsh, it is because my pen is hard to guide in this business. It will not be expected that a plain and uneducated Farmer would write so much like the *lawyer*, or the *scholar*, as the gentleman has done in his last piece. I apprehend that if the public take any interest in this controversy they are seeking the truth, and not fine writing or abstract reasoning. Therefore I have tried to state it in a plain way, hoping that my enemy's 'broad side,' with which I am threatened, will not do as much harm to my 'crazy hulk' as he supposes. I shall now leave him in his glory. I know not, nor care not, how he took Orem's money, neither would he if his conscience were at ease in the matter. As to the counterfeit note, it was a clear loss to me, but if he is satisfied I am, and shall notice nothing he may say again about either of those notes, or any thing else based on his word.

JOHN HARPER.

March 8, 1851 1t


### 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

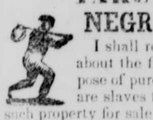
### A CARD.

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

### 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. Information left with Mr. P. Robinson, in Easton, or communications addressed to me at Cambridge, will be promptly attended to. WM. HARKER.

Feb. 22, 1851—1m

### NOTICE.



THE undersigned takes this method to notify the public that he has made arrangements by which he is compelled to close up his business here on or before the first day of May next, and would, therefore, *earnestly* request all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle their indebtedness, in order the more effectually that he may be on friendly terms with creditors and the *elbow gentry* of our community.

In the mean time, he will continue to carry on his business for cash, only, at the following prices, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine English Main-springs, | $125 |
| Virges, | 1,25 |
| Fine English Lunett Glasses, | 25 |
| Common, do | 12½ |
| First quality Patent, do | 25 |
| For cleaning common Watches, | 37½ |
| " " " Lever " | 1,00 |
| " " best do " | 1,25 |
| " " Lepine " | 75 |
| Best Gold Hands, | 75 |

Jewelry of all kinds repaired with superior neatness and skill without the use of Pewter, or any other than the best metals as used by faithful and honest workmen.

Spectacle Glasses of all descriptions on hand.

FRANCIS H. ROWINS.

Feb. 8, 1851. tf S

OIL OF TANNIN.—The *best* article in use for *restoring* and *preserving* harness, boots, shoes, and leather of all kinds, and rendering it water proof—for sale by

Nov. 16 DAWSON & BRO.

RAISINS, FIGS, CHESNUTS, &c.—50 Boxes Raisins, 25 Drums Figs, 2 barrels Chesnuts; Almonds, Currants, Citron, Malaga Grapes, Apples, &c. Raisins by the pound or box, by CHAS. ROBINSON.

### 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*

### 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

### 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

### 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.

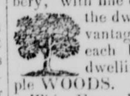
Feb. 15, 1851. ts

### 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; Barns, 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

### EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has taken the schooner E. S. BROWN, which will still continue to ply regularly between the above named places, leaving Easton Point on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., and every Wednesday thereafter, at 9 o'clock A. M. and returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at the same hour, unless when reasonably desired to wait till Saturday night.

The E. S. Brown is now in complete order, having been recently thoroughly overhauled, for the reception of freight. Passage & freight at the established rates.

Orders accompanied with the Cash, and left at the drug store of Dawson & Bro., in Easton, previous to 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, will be punctually executed.

R. H. Gannon will attend to the business at Easton Point, and the subscriber will be in Easton every Tuesday, and Wednesday morning, to receive orders, &c. He will also go regularly with the Packet and any business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention. Office and Granary, the same formerly occupied by Capt. S. H. Benny.

JAMES FAIRBANKS.

N. B.—The Packet when in Baltimore, lies and takes in her return cargo at Tobacco Warehouse No. 2, at the mouth of Frederick Street Dock, except when necessarily absent discharging her grain, &c, during which time her whereabouts may be known by application to Wm. S. Pawson, 77 Smith's Wharf, with whom goods intended for Easton can be left or consigned. J. F.

Feb. 15, 1851. 1y

### 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

**HOWELL & BROTHERS,**

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS,

207 *BALTIMORE St., Baltimore,*

INVITE THE ATTENTION of country Merchants and others to the extensive assortment of new style PAPER-HANGINGS, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., which they are now receiving from their manufactory, embracing *Fine Satin Parlor, Entry and Chamber Paper*, Oak Papers, Statues, GOLD AND VELVET PAPERS, with a large assortment of low priced Paper.

*Yard Wide Window Paper* in great variety.

☞ A call solicited.

March 1, 1850. 7w

**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

### 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 thoroughout 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.*

### 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


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