erate reconsideration of the question, with a hope that, animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to the task of devising and maturing a plan, which, applied to the subject, may promise something better than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, the exciting of vain hopes, and the disappointment of cherished expectations.

In expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works of improvement of harbors which involve questions as to the right of soil and jurisdiction, and have threatened conflict between the authority of the State, and general governments. The right to construct a breakwater, jetty, or dam, would seem, necessarily, to carry with it the power to protect and preserve such constructions. This can only be effectually done by having jurisdiction over the soil.—But no clause of the constitution is found, on which to rest the claim of the United States to exercise jurisdiction over the soil of a State, except that conferred by the eighth section of the first article of the constitution. It is, then, submitted, whether, in all cases, where constructions are to be erected by the general government, the right of soil should not first be obtained, and legislative provision be made to cover all such cases.

For the progress made in the construction of roads within the territories, as provided for in the appropriations of the last Congress, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

There is one subject of a domestic nature, which, from its intrinsic importance, and the many interesting questions of future policy which it involves, cannot fail to receive your early attention. I allude to the means of communication, by which different parts of the wide expanse of our country are to be placed in closer connexion for purposes both of defence and commercial intercourse, and more especially such as appertain to the communication of those great divisions of the Union, which lie on the opposite sides of the Rocky mountains.

That the government has not been unmindful of this heretofore, is apparent from the aid it has afforded, through appropriations for mail facilities and other purposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely national, by reason of the surveys ordered by Congress, and now in process of completion, for communication by railway across the continent, and wholly within the limits of the U. States.

The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was conferred upon Congress, as means to provide for the common defence, and to protect a territory and a population now widespread and vastly multiplied. As incidental to and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads and protect harbors of refuge. To appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peaceful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave but few trackless deserts between assailable points and a patriotic people, ever ready and generally able to protect them. These necessary links, the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and vigorously engaging to supply. All experience affirms that, wherever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the general government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication.

The surveys before alluded to were designed to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the river Mississipi to the Pacific ocean. Parties are now in the field making explorations, where previous examinations had not supplied sufficient data, & where there was the best reasons to hope the object sought might be found. The means and time being both limited, it is not to be expected that all the accurate knowledge desired will be obtained, but it is hoped that much and important information will be added to the stock previously possessed, and that partial, if not full report of the surveys ordered will be received, in time for transmission to the two houses of Congress, on or before the first Monday in February next, as required by the act of appropriation. The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to excite, a very generaf interest throughout the country. In its political, its commercial, and its military bearings, it has varied, great, and increasing claims to consideration.

The heavy expense, the great delay, and, at times, fatality attending travel by either of the isthmus routes, have demonstrated the advantage, which would result from international communication by such safe and rapid means as a railroad would supply.

These difficulties, which have been encountered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still further increased in time of war. But whilst the embarrassments already encountered, and others under new contingencies to be anticipated, may serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, neither these, nor all considerations combined, can have an appreciable value, when weighed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers.—Within this limit and to the extent of the interest of the government involved, it would seem both expedient and proper, if an economical and practicable route should be found, to aid, by all constitutional means, in the construction of a road, which will unite, by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States.

To guard against misconception, it should be remarked that, although the power to construct, or aid in the construction of, a road within the limits of a territory is not embarrassed by that question of jurisdiction which would arise within the limits of a State, it is nevertheless held to be of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, even within the limits of a territory for the general government to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or similar construction, and therefore that its connection with a work of this character should be incidental rather than primary. I will only add, at present, that, fully appreciating the magnitude of the subject and solicitous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the republic may be bound together by inseparable ties of common interest, as well as of common fealty and attachment to the Union, I shall be disposed, so far as my own action is concerned, to follow the lights of the constitution, as expounded and illustrated by those whose opinions and expositions constitute the standard of my political faith in regard to the powers of the federal government.

It is, I trust, not necessary to say, that no grandeur of enterprise, and no present urgent inducement promising popular favor, will lead me to disregard those rights, or to depart from that path, which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radient with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress. We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of security.

It is no part of my purpose to give prominence to any subject, which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is bright with promise, and the future full of demand and inducement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can never be without useful lessons of admonition and instruction. If its dangers serve not as beacons, they will evidently fail to fulfil the object of a wise design. When the grave shall have closed over all who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty, the year 1850 will be recurred to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States.—But notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment, which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured. The wisdom of men, who knew what independence cost,—who had put all at stake upon the issue of the revolutionary struggle,—disposed of the subject to which I refer, in the only way consistent with the union of those States, and with the march of power and prosperity which has made us what we are. It is a significant fact, that from the adoption of the constitution until the officers and soldiers of the revolution had passed to their graves, or, through the infirmities of age and wounds, had ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acquiescence in, but a prompt vindication of the constitutional rights of the States.

The reserved powers were scrupulously respected. No statesman put forth the narrow views of casuists to justify interference and agitation, but the spirit of the compact was regarded as sacred in the eye of honor, and indispensable for the great experiment of civil liberty, which, environed by inherent difficulties, was yet borne forward in apparent weakness by a power superior to all obstacles. There is no condemnation, which the voice of freedom will not pronounce upon us, should we prove faithless to this great trust. While men inhabiting different parts of this vast continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions, or entertain the same sentiments, than every variety of climate or soil can be expected to furnish the same agricultural products, they can unite in a common object and sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object.

The gallant men of the South and the North could stand together during the struggle of the Revolution; they could stand together in the more trying period which succeeded the clangor of arms. As their united valor was adequate to all the trials of the camp and dangers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the greater task of founding, upon a deep and broad basis, institutions, which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but the feeble expression of a faith strong and universal, to say that their sons, whose blood mingled so often upon the same field, during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of our country upon a foreign soil, will never permit alienation of feeling to weaken the power of their united efforts, nor internal dissensions to catalyze the great arm of freedom, upheld for the vindication of self government.

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me especially worthy of your consideration. In providing for the present you can hardly fail to avail yourselves of the light, which the experience of the past casts upon the future.

The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of the national history, to a point at which it well behooves us to expand our vision over the vast prospective.

The successive decennial returns of the census since the adoption of the constitution, have revealed a law of steady progressive development, which may be stated, in general terms, as a duplication every quarter-century. Carried forward, from the point already reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if unchecked, will bring us to almost incredible results. A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate, while the increased average duration of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygienic improvements of the past fifty years, will tend to keep up through the next fifty, or perhaps hundred, the same ratio of growth, which has been thus revealed in our past progress, and to the influence of these causes may be added the influx of laboring masses from eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our possessions, together with the probable accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which within the period in question, will feel, with yearly increasing force, the natural attraction of so vast, powerful, and prosperous a confederation of self-governing republics, and will seek the privilege of being admitted within its safe and happy bosom, transferring with themselves, by a peaceful and healthy process of incorporation, spacious regions of virgin and exhuberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast-growing and fast-spreading millions of our race.

These considerations seem fully to justify the presumption, that the law of population above stated will continue to act with undiminished effect, through at least the next half century; and that thousands of persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than one hundred millions of population embraced within the majestic proportions of the American Union. It is not merely as an interesting topic of speculation that I present these views for your consideration. They have important practical bearings upon all the political duties we are called upon to perform. Heretofore our system of government has worked on what may be termed a miniature scale, in comparison with the development which it must thus assume, within a future so near at hand, as scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing generation.

It is evident that a confederation so vast and so varied, both in numbers and in territorial extent, in habits and in interests, could only be kept in national cohesion by the strictest fidelity to the principles of the constitution, as understood by those who have adhered to the most restricted construction of the powers granted by the people and the States. Interpreted and applied according to those principles, the great compact adapts itself with healthy ease and freedom to an unlimited extension of that benign system of federative self government, of which it is our glorious, and I trust immortal charter. Let us, then, with redoubled vigilance, be on our guard against yielding to the temptation of the exercise of doubtful powers, even under the pressure of the motives of conceded temporary advantage and apparent expediency.

The minimum of federal government, compatible with the maintenance of national unity and efficient action in our relations with the rest of the world, should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the general clauses of the constitution. A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign rights and dignity of every State, rather than a disposition to subordinate the States into a provincial relation to the central authority, should characterise all our exercise of the respective powers temporarily vested in us as a sacred trust from the generous confidence of our constituents.

In like manner, as a manifestly indispensible condition of the perpetuation of the Union, and of the realization of that magnificent national future adverted to, does the duty become yearly stronger and clearer upon us, as citizens of the several States, to cultivate a fraternal [illegible] Dobbs, Hoarseness, [illegible] language and conduct, in regard to other States, and in relation to the varied interests, institutions, and habits of sentiments and opinion, which may respectively characterize them. Mutual forbearance, respect, and non interference in our personal action as citizens, and an enlarged exercise of the most liberal principles of comity in the public dealings of State with State, whether in legislation or in the execution of laws, are the means to perpetuate that confidence and fraternity, the decay of which a mere political union, on so vast a scale, could not long survive.

In still another point of view, is an important practical duty suggested by this consideration of the magnitude of dimensions, to which our political system, with its corresponding machinery of government, is so rapidly expanding. With increased vigilance does it require us to cultivate the cardinal virtues of public frugality and official integrity and purity. Public affairs ought to be so conducted that a settled conviction shall pervade the entire Union, that nothing short of the highest tone and standard of public morality marks every part of the administration and legislation of the general government. Thus will the federal system, whatever expansion time and progress may give it, continue more and more deeply rooted in the love and confidence of the people.

That wise economy which is as far removed from parsimony as from corrupt and corrupting extravagance—that single regard for the public good which will frown upon all attempts to approach the treasury with insiduous projects of private interest cloaked under public pretexts—that sound fiscal administration, which in the legislative department guards against the dangerous temptations incident to overflowing revenue, and in the executive maintains an unsleeping watchfulness against the tendency of all national expenditure to extravagance—while they are admitted elementary political duties, may, I trust, be deemed as properly adverted to and urged, in view of the more impressive sense of that necessity, which is directly suggested by the considerations now presented.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the Vice President of the United States has passed from the scenes of earth, without having entered upon the duties of the station, to which he had been called by the voice of his countrymen. Having occupied almost continuously, for more than thirty years, a seat in one or the other of the two Houses of Congress, and having, by his singular purity and wisdom, secured unbounded confidence and universal respect, his failing health was watched by the nation with painful solicitude. His loss to the country, under all the circumstances, has been justly regarded as irreparable.

In compliance with the act of Congress of March 2, 1853, the oath of office was administered to him on the 24th of that month, at Ariadne estate, near Matanzas, in the island of Cuba; but his strength gradually declined, and was hardly sufficient to enable him to return to his home in Alabama, where on the 1th day of April, in the most calm and peaceful way, his long and eminently useful career was terminated.

Entertaining unlimited confidence in your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are not inseparable from the honor and advancement of my country, I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial co-operation in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard, which it is always desirable to cultivate between members of co-ordinate branches of the government.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, December 5, 1853.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1853.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The first annual message of President Pierce will be found in full in our issue of to day, to the exclusion of almost all other matter from our inside form. We have no room for comment, but this is the less necessary as the message is comparatively brief, and will be generally read.

THE new Board of Commissioners organized on Tuesday last, by electing Capt. Thomas Auld President. They took the oath of office the previous week.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Steamer Europa with three, and the Humboldt, with five, days later intelligence from Europe, have arrived during the week. No decisive battle has taken place between the Turks and Russians since the battle of Oltenitza. The Turks have re crossed the Danube, but still hold Kalafat. France has given notice to Austria that if she harbors armed Russians, it will be considered a declaration of war. The Queen of Portugal is dead.

The Humboldt went ashore near Halifax, and will be almost a total loss. She is insured for $40,000.

CONGRESS.—The thirty-third Congress commenced its first session on Monday last. The Senate met at 12 o'clock, but as it had organized in March last, it adjourned after the new members had qualified.

At 12 o'clock the House was called to order, and proceeded to the election of speaker, with the following result: For Linn Boyd 143; Joseph R. Chandler 35, L. D. Campbell 11, Solomon G. Haven 6, J. L. Ott 4, Thomas M. Howe 2, John G. Miller 3, Presley Ewing 7, John S. Millson 1, John C. Breckenridge 1. Mr. Boyd having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly elected, and conducted to the chair. Mr. Forney was then elected clerk; Glosbrenner, sergeant-at-arms; McKnew, door-keeper; and Johnson, Postmaster—all officers of the last House.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The New York Tribune of this afternoon has received private advices from the City of Mexico to the 17th ult., to the effect that letters received there from Tepic, dated Nov. 12, state that two hundred armed men from San Francisco had just landed from the brig Caroline, at the port of La Paz, Lower California, and had taken possession of the town, put the Commanding General in prison, and declared Lower California independent.

They have a flag with two stars, which is supposed by my Mexican informant to mean Lower California and Sonora.

Great excitement prevailed at Mexico on the 17th ult., when the news was received.

It is likely that Santa Anna may take advantage of this circumstance and of the agitation it causes among the Mexican people, to proclaim himself Emperor.

CONSUMPTION.

The advertisement of NUTTALL'S SYRIACUM in another column of our paper, is peculiarly interesting to pulmonary invalids. Read it, afflicted friends, and try it.

ONE of the most experienced Physicians of Baltimore, says of *Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant*, that it is the best remedy for Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, "It will effect more good than any of the numerous preparations with which the country is inundated"

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.

GRAIN.—There was quite a large supply of Grain on 'change this morning. About 36,000 bushels Wheat offered and mostly sold at 1 48a$1 53 for red to 1 56a$1 61 for good to prime white. A very choice lot brought $1 62 per bushel. Corn, Receipts are large. About 50,000 bushels offered (part of which was on sale yesterday,) and mostly sold to-day at 60a62 cents for new white; new yellow 62a65 cents per bushel. No old white or yellow sold. Almost the entire receipts now are of new Corn. Rye—Sales of Pennsylvania at 92a93 cents; Maryland and Virginia do. 75a80 cents per bushel. Oats—sales of Pennsylvania at 45a46 cents; Maryland at 40a43 cents, and Virginia at 38a42 cents per bushel.

MARRIED,

At Chesapeake City, on the 30th ult., by Rev. Mr. Karsner, CHAS. H. DUNNING, of this county, to ELLA J. KARSNER, of the former place.

MRS. DR. MASON wishes for the ensuing year, the services of a *SERVANT* who can Cook, Wash and Iron. dec 10—tf

KRUPP'S *genuine Essence of Coffee*—another lot just received and for sale by
dec 10 THOMPSON & KERSEY.

SAUSAGE CUTTERS.—Two of Ludlam's Cast Iron Sausage Cutters, for sale at manufacturer's price, $5,50, by
dec 10 DAWSON & BRO.

RIGULETTS! RIGULETTS!!—We have just received by steamer a lot of those beautiful Rigulletts. THOMPSON & KERSEY.
dec 10

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Vinson & Hardin has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All bills or liabilities due by the firm connected with the Foundry business, will be presented to Wm. K. Rathell for payment, and all debts due the firm will be paid to him, who is alone authorized to settle the business, on or before the 1st day of January, 1855.

James Vinson,
Nov. 19, 1853. *James C. Hardin.*

N. B.—James Vinson having taken the entire interest of James C. Hardin, the business in future will be conducted in his own name, at the old stand, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and the public generally.
dec 10—3t JAMES VINSON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of Valuable Negroes.

THE subscriber, by virtue of authority, from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will offer at public sale, on

TUESDAY, the 20th INSTANT,

in front of the Court House in the town of Easton, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 2 Negro Women, one 32, the other 39 years of age; 1 Man 21 years old, 1 Boy 11 years old, and two children, all slaves for life.—Also, 1 Man about thirty years of age, to serve 3 years. The Women are good COOKS, and the Men are excellent Farm Hands.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given, the purchase money to be secured by note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. E. M. DAWSON, Adm'r
dec 10—ts of John Leaverton, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at the late residence of Dr. John A. Clough, Dec'd., in Bayley's Neck, on

WEDNESDAY the 21st day of the present month, (December) if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the Personal Estate of said dec'd., (negroes excepted,) consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

FARMING UTENSILS,



Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs,

A Quantity of Salted Pork, Irish Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables, Wheat Thresher & Horse Power, Corn Blades, Hay & other Provender; Hay Press and Scales.

A FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE,

and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

THE TERMS prescribed by the Court are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. For all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. The terms of sale to be complied with before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Attendance given by
JOHN STEVENS, Agent for
Mrs. N. T. CLOUGH, Adm'tx.
Dr. John A. Clough, dec'd.
Dec. 10, 1853—ts (S)

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.
October Term, A. D. 1853.

ON application of Thomas Tarbutton, Administrator of Edward Tarbutton, late of Talbot county, deceased,—

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-three. JNO. DONOVAN,
L.S. Reg. of Wills for Talbot Co.

In compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Tarbutton, late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 22d of November, 1854; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

N B.—All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

THOMAS TARBUTTON, Adm'r
of Edward Tarbutton, dec'd.
Dec. 10, 1853 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned, that F. W. SAVIN, late merchant of Baltimore city, having some time since made an assignment to the subscriber, no person is authorized to collect any accounts or claims due to Mr. Savin, except the subscriber or those authorized by him.

G. R. VEAZEY, Attorney at Law,
Calvert St., opposite Barnum's Hotel.
nov 26—3t Baltimore.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on *THURSDAY, the 15th inst.,* if fair, (if not the next fair day) his

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

consisting in part of Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Matting, &c. Chamber Stoves, Cooking Stove and fixtures, dinner and tea China, Glass, &c.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS;

Wagon, with a close body and frame for hauling wood, &c. Horse Cart, Ploughs, Harrows, new Roller, &c. &c.

Two Cows and a Heifer;

Provender, nicely cured; Salted Clover Hay; Blades, Top Fodder, and several Stacks Wheat Straw.

Several hundred volumes of useful and instructive *BOOKS*—catalogues on the day of sale.

TERMS.—Cash for all sums under ten dollars—for all over ten dollars, a note payable in six months will be required, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; no property to be removed before the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. H. TILGHMAN.
Easton, dec 3 ts

EASTON HOTEL FOR RENT.



THAT desirable property known as "the Easton Hotel," situate on Washington Street, is for rent for 1854. The property is now in good repair. The House large and commodious. To an accommodating and enterprising man this Hotel offers great inducements at the present time. As it is supposed any person proposing to rent will inspect the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Possession given on 1st January, 1854. FOR TERMS apply to
WM. S. THOMPSON, Kent Island, or
SAM: HAMBLETON, at Easton.
sep 3—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.



THE subscriber, about to remove to Baltimore, offers for sale her Dwelling House, Outhouses and all her property, in and adjoining Easton. It will be sold either separately or as whole, and on reasonable terms. Possession given 1st of January next. E. G. KERR.
Apply to CHAS. G. KERR, or
JOSEPH GRAHAM,
oct 8—tf Easton.

For Rent for the Year 1854.



The HOUSE & LOT on the corner of Goldsborough and Harrison streets, now occupied by William T. Rowlenson, Esq.
For terms apply to
nov 12—tf JOSEPH GRAHAM.



FOR RENT.—The dwelling attached to the store of the subscribers will be rented for the ensuing year.
Apply to
sep 10 DAWSON & BRO.

FOR SALE.



TWO healthy and well disposed Farm *HANDS*, one about 19 and the other about 28 years of age. As they are not offered for any misconduct, they will not be sold to go out of the county. For further particulars apply to the editor.
oct 22—tf

Teacher Wanted.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned Trustees of Primary schools in district No. 2, Election district No. 1, Easton, Talbot county, for one male and two female Teachers to take charge of said schools on the first day of January, 1854. Applicants will be expected to come well recommended, and to send in their applications by the 24th day of December next, at which time a choice will be made.

Salary for male department $450.
" Female do. and assistant, $250 each.
R. THARP.
WM. K. RATHELL,
S. K. WHITTINGTON,
dec 3—3t *Trustees.*

A Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of the School at Hillsborough, Caroline Co., Md. Applications will be received until the 15th December, when an appointment will be made. Address, post paid, any one of the undersigned.

David Knotts, *Philip Morgan,*
Jas: H. Barwick, *Jas. P. Greenley,*
Wm. Wilkinson, *Thomas Hackett.*
John Williams, nov 26—3t

WATCHES and JEWELRY.

THE subscriber has just received from the city a well selected stock of Watches and Jewelry, which will be disposed of low for cash. He would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally to an examination of his assortment before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident of pleasing with respect to his goods, but more particularly in the prices.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and guaranteed.
nov 26—tf CHAS H. STEWART.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from trespassing with dog or gun, or in any manner on the farm called "Mauldins," now occupied by me, or hauling seines in the waters belonging to said farm, as the law will be strictly enforced against all so offending.
nov 26—3t HENRY PRICE.

Miller Wanted.

A MAN capable of taking charge of a Mill, and wanting a situation for the ensuing year, can obtain a good one by applying to CHEEZUM & EMORY, Easton, or
JAMES BARTLETT, Jr.,
nov 26—3t Cottage Mills, Talbot County.

For the Legislature in 1855.

WE are requested to announce JAMES W. L. LOWE, of Bay Hundred Disrict, as an independent Maine Liquor Law candidate for the next House of Delegates, from Talbot County.
nov 26—4t*

SHELL LIME.

100.000 bushels Shell Lime, for sale on accommodating terms, by
Skipton, Apr. 30—tf T. HOPKINS, Jr.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, a beautiful stock of Fancy Articles, to wit:—*Perfumes for the Handkerchief, in great variety—Toilet Waters, Superficial Toilet Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Dentifices and Odontalgic Preparations, Cosmetics, &c.*, for sale by
dec 3 ANDERSON & CAMPBELL.

JAYNE'S AMERICAN HAIR DYE—warranted, if strictly applied according to the directions, to change the hair from any other color to a beautiful *Auburn*, or perfectly *Jet Black*, without staining the skin, for sale by
dec 3 ANDERSON & CAMPBELL.

A NEW SUPPLY of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps; Handkerchiefs, Stocks, and Collars; Muslin, Linen, Calico and Hickory Shirts, &c., always on hand and for sale at the lowest *Cash* price by
nov 26 JOS. NUSBAUM & Co.

Late Arrival of Dress Goods.

GOLDSBOROUGH & DAWSON have just received from the city another very handsome stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, which will be sold at very small profits. [nov 26

PORK.—Persons in want of *Saltpetre, Black Pepper*, in grain or ground; *Cayenne Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs*, and all other spices, can get them fresh and pure at
nov 26 DAWSON & BRO'S.

COUNTRY FLANNEL.—100 yards of superior Country Flannel, for sale by
nov 19 THOMPSON & KERSEY.

AXES, AXES!—Just received a supply of cutting Axes of the very best quality, and warranted. (nov 12) J. H. GRACE.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscribers will receive per to-day's steamer, their stock of new FALL & WINTER GOODS, to which the attention of their customers and the public is respectfully solicited.
oct 15 SAM'L MACKEY & SON.

1853. NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

CHEEZUM & EMORY have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening a handsome and well selected stock. The varieties being too numerous to name, they most respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to call and look through their stock before purchasing, as they flatter themselves they can make it to their advantage to do so. [oct 15

WILLIAM R. MARTIN,

HAS just returned from the city with a large and handsome selection of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

Also,

Hard-Ware, Queens-Ware, Groceries, &c.,

together with a large and superior assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every variety, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH, or on short time to punctual dealers. He solicits a call from his old customers and the public generally before purchasing elsewhere. [oct 22

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS,

CALL AT

NUSBAUM'S,

WHO have now on hand, and are receiving weekly from the city, every variety of Clothing to suit the season and the times. They have just received per Steamer an additional supply of

DRESS and OVER COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c.,

Which they offer cheaper than has ever been sold in this market. They invite the public generally and all who want ready-made Clothing at fair prices, to give them a call. Their motto is, 'quick sales and small profits.'

Travelling Trunks & Carpet Bags always on hand. Easton, Nov 12

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

C. H. HAMMOND

PRESENTS his best thanks to his patrons for the very liberal encouragement during the past Season, and begs to inform them that he has just returned from the City and is now opening a large and carefully selected assortment of GOODS suited to the present and approaching seasons, such as

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
Queensware, Glass, &c. &c.

He solicits an examination of his stock, believing no article will be found higher than the Baltimore retail prices and many things much lower.
oct 22

Fall and Winter Goods.

Sam'l Patchett & Co.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which they are selling at their usual terms. Their friends will please give them a call before purchasing, as they are confident that they can be accommodated in the way of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings, Ladies' Plain & Fancy DRESS GOODS:

and all other Goods belonging to a *Dry Goods* and Grocery Store. They are anxious to dispose of their present stock to make room for another; they will, therefore, sell at a small advance.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. nov 19

NEW GOODS, FOR 1853 & 1854.

Goldsborough & Dawson

HAVE just opened at their store room in Easton, the largest and best selected stock of

English, French, and American DRY GOODS,

ever offered by them at any previous time, embracing all the *new and most fashionable styles*, to which they most respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock has been purchased upon the very best terms, and the utmost care given to the selection of it, therefore persons wanting goods will do well to call and examine, as they will be sold at small profits, for quick returns.

☞ Particular care given to the filling of orders. [oct 22

NEW FALL GOODS--1853.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their store room in the town of St Michaels, a large stock of seasonable Goods, among which may be found all the latest and most desirable patterns of

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Also, *Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,* Satinetts, Kerseys, Flannels;
Brown and Bleach'd Muslins;
Table Linens, Domestic Goods,
of every description, together with
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, *STONE-WARE, &c.,*
all of which will be sold at small advances.

An early call is solicited by our friends and the public generally.
oct 8 MANSFIELD & HARRISON.

ANOTHER SUPPLY.

JAMES H. GRACE has just returned from the cities with another very large and beautiful assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS—embracing almost every article usually called for. A large and beautiful assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Silks, DeLaines, Persian Cloths, Alpacas, &c.—Shawls, Embroideries, Laces, worked Handkerchiefs, Collars, Skirts, &c. &c.

Also, Heavy Kerseys, Cassinets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels (*all wool and Canton*) heavy brown Muslins; bleached Muslins, striped Domestics, &c. &c., to an examination of which the public are most respectfully invited. nov 5

Extracts for the Handkerchief.

WE have just opened the greatest variety of Extracts ever offered in Easton, among which are the following *fashionable odeurs:*

Bouquet de Caroline,	Rose,	West End,
do Jenny Lind,	Verbena,	Jockey Club,
New mown Hay,	Jasmin,	Mille Fleurs,
Spring Flowers,	Violette,	White Lilly,
Meadow do.	Patchouly,	Moussel ne,
Sweet Clover,	Magnolia,	Citronelle,
Orange Flowers,	Warachale,	Amarillys,
Sweet Lavender,	Heliotrope,	Geranium,

In plain, fancy and cut-glass bottles.
nov 26 DAWSON & BRO.

CLOTHING.

SAMUEL PATCHETT & CO. still continue to manufacture *Clothing* to order. They also keep on hand an assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which will be sold low for CASH.
nov 19

SAUSAGE STUFFERS.—A lot of these labor and trouble-saving machines, just received and for sale at city prices, by
dec 3 W. JONES, St. Michaels.

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