REPUBLICAN STAR,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 28.

National Republican Tickets,

FOR THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

Eastern Shore.

FOR CŒCIL COUNTY.

Col. Tho. W. Veazy, Robt. Cameron,
Capt. Edw. Wilson, Elias Pennington.

KENT COUNTY

Joseph Moffitt, Bartus Piner,
Hugh Wallis, Wm. W. Brown.

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

Col. John Tilghman, Benj. Seegar,
Dr. Robt. Wright, John Brown.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Wm. M. Hardcastle, William Jones,
Jacob Charles, Tho. Burchenal.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Col. Wm. Hughlett, George Dudley,
Gen. Solo. Dickinson, Spry Denny.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

John N. Steele, Benj. G. Keene,
Thomas H. Hicks, Martin L. Wright.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Wm. Done, L. D. Teackle.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Dr. Jo. S. Spence, John Williams,
Wm. W. Purnell, John Mitchell,

Western Shore.

HARFORD COUNTY.

Dr. T. Montgomery, Fred. T. Amos,
James Moores, Stephen Waters.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Dr. Horace Wilson, Archibald Lee,
Henry Harding, Thomas Gettings.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

David Kemp, Evan McKinsey,
J. H. McElfresh, Davis Richardson.

CHARLES COUNTY.

John G. Chapman, Daniel Jenifer,
Thomas Rogerson, Henry Brawner.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Daniel Brewer, Andrew Kershner,
Joseph I. Merrick, Jonathan Shafer.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Col. Wm. Stuart, Eben. L. Finley.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Dr. Dennis Claud, Nicholas Brewer.

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Rob. W. Kent, Charles Stewart,
Richd. G. Stockett, Thomas Hood.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

William Reid, Wm. Ridgely,
Bene. S. Pigman, William Shaw.

MR. WIRT.—In the Baltimore Republican of Wednesday morning last, we find the following article in relation to this gentleman:

The following article we find in the Philadelphia Sentinel, in relation to some alleged discordant engagements entered into by Mr. Wirt in relation to the Indian Question. It consists of a letter addressed to the editor of that paper, from a source, for the respectability of which he vouches, and the remarks of the editor thereon.

'Some years before the cession of Florida to the U. States, the Indians claiming a similar right in regard to the land which the Cherokees and Creeks are now urged for political purposes, to set up, sold and ceded to the great commercial house of Panton, Leisle, & Co. or as subsequently called, John Forbes & Co. then in Florida, an extensive tract of land, consisting of several hundred square miles, (of more extent we believe, than at least two states of the Union) and estimated by many to be worth two millions of dollars! This cession of the Indians, although not confirmed by the crown of Spain, was, it is said, by some means procured to be approved of by the person then acting as the Governor of West Florida, or of Pensacola. Since the treaty with Spain, the assignees of Forbes & Co. have instituted legal proceedings for the recovery of the land against the U. S. in the court of Florida. The suit was commenced before Gen. Jackson's election. Mr. Wirt's duty as Attorney General under Mr. Adams, called upon him to assist in the defence of the United States, in that suit: especially was it his duty to argue it in behalf of the U. States, when it came before the Supreme Court, where it will ultimately be decided. Mr. Berrien the new Attorney General, being counsel for the claimants, could not of course change sides, and shortly after the election of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Wirt was employed, and has, or is to have a large fee for the continuance of his services in behalf of the government. The case was argued in the Florida Court, in July last, and as the decision of the Judge is expected in October, it will probably come up before the Supreme Court at the next term. One of the principal and important questions in the case is the right of the Indians to sell the land, and it is Mr. Wirt's duty as counsel for the government, to argue the very opposite of the doctrine which he has advocated in behalf of the Cherokees. It can scarcely be possible that he could have been ignorant that this question arose in this case, and that his duty to the U. States required him to contend for this ground, as it is believed his assistance was rendered in the preparation of the case below.'

The facts stated in the foregoing extract from a letter, we have recently received from a gentleman acquainted with the circumstances, and to whose authority we give full credence, place Mr. Wirt in an unenviable position. The people, and especially the settlers upon this land, entitled, if the title of the U States is confirmed, to pre-emption, and therefore particularly interested in the establishment of the defence, will not be satisfied with his conduct. They will inquire whether he has acted in good faith to the U. States. Should he not return his fee to the government? His political crusade in behalf of the Cherokees, whatever ever else it may be a violation of, should not be permitted to sacrifice his obligation as counsel for another party.

On this article we have to remark, that there never was an accusation more perfectly groundless and futile, as it respects Mr. Wirt, nor more disingenuous, (to give it no harsher name,) as it respects the correspondent of the Philadelphia Sentinel. The absurdity is apparent on the face of the article, to those who will take the trouble to understand it, and to compare it with Mr. Wirt's opinion to the Cherokee Indians.

It appears by this article, that Forbes and Company, claim a large body of lands in Florida, under a grant by the Indians, (the Seminoles,) to Panton, Leshe and Company. That the suit of Forbes and Company, is a suit against the United States, for these lands:—that the question which arises in the case, is whether the Seminole Indians, could make a valid sale of their lands, to the Individuals, composing the firm of Panton, Leslie and Company, and that Mr. Wirt as the Counsel of the United States, will have to contend that those Indians could not make a valid sale of their lands, to those individuals. Now if he has any where maintained in his opinion to the Cherokees, that they could make a valid sale of their lands to individuals, he is involved in an inconsistency, because the right of the Cherokees and Seminoles, is admitted to be the same. The question then is simply, whether, in his opinion to the Cherokees, he has any where maintained that they have a right to sell their lands to individuals? If he has not, there is no inconsistency between his opinion, and his engagement to the United States. We have read his opinion carefully, with a view to this queston, and we find that so far from maintaining the right of the Cherokees to sell their lands to individuals, he affirms the exact reverse, to wit, that they have no such right; and he cites the cases in the Supreme Court, which prove that they have no such right. So that the proposition which he will have to maintain in favour of the U. States against the claim of Forbes & Co., is the very proposition which he admits and proves, in his opinion to the Cherokee Nation. Where then is the inconsistency?

The question submitted to Mr. Wirt by the Cherokee Nation, was not, whether they had a right to sell their lands to individuals? This Nation has set up no such right. This question submitted to him was, whether the State of Georgia had a right to extend her laws into the Cherokee territory? which it is manifest is a totally different question. In considering this question, Mr. Wirt inquires among other things, how far the rights of the Indians over their territory, have been narrowed by the decisions of the Supreme Court: and he shews that these decisions have settled these propositions.

That the Indians have a right to retain the possession of their lands, and to use them as they please.

But that if they wish to alienate their lands, they can alienate only to the European Nation which made the first discovery, or to the American Nation, to wit, the United States, claiming under the first discoveries; 'but that they cannot alienate to individuals, without the sanction of the Nation which holds the paramount and ultimate right by virtue of such first discovery.—which is called the right of pre-emption.' This principle he expressly admits throughout his opinion; 'and this is the very principle which he will have to maintain in behalf of the U. S. against the claim of Forbes & Co.' For that, as the article in the Sentinel admits, was a sale by the Indians to individuals, without the sanction of the Spanish sovereign, Spain being the first discoverer of that part of the continent. The title of Spain, therefore, remained unaffected by that pretended sale, and was ceded with the rest of Florida to the United States.

So that Mr. Wirt's opinion to the Cherokees is in perfect consistency with his engagement to the United States, by the shewing of this writer himself, when compared with the opinion. Nor is there a single principle maintained in that opinion, which this gentleman will have occasion to retract, or which can even come in view in the discussion of the case of Forbes & Co. so far as that case is stated in the article before us.

If the various rumours are to be believed which are found among the European news inserted yesterday, not only the existence of these principles of free government is pretty wide in Europe, but their explosion may be apprehended in various quarters. Every thing in France seems to tend to tranquility; it is in less fortunate countries of the Continent, if the spirit of Constitutional Government should break out again, that the most thrilling events would take place.—France, we may hope, is 'one and indivisible;' the efforts of foreign power would, we believe, be ineffectual against her united thirty-two millions. In the words of Chateaubriand, should foreigners 'rush once more to the succour of tyranny, the gates of the capital of the civilized world would not open so easily before them. France has grown great since their departure, under the government of constitutional laws.' But less successful and more fearful struggles would attend the birth of liberty in other countries.—in Spain, where commotion is said already to exist; in Italy, to which the Austrian is rumoured to have marched additional troops on the spur of the late events; in Germany, where arbitrary sovereignties and inquisitive, reasoning communities are mixed up together. We sincerely believe with Chateaubriand, that 'a representative republic is likely to be the future state of the world;' moreover, the date of its existence is perhaps not so distant as he conceives; nevertheless, it is impossible to look forward to the struggle without deep anxiety, and even some doubt.

One could hardly adduce a stronger proof of that revulsion of opinion in the old world in favour of freedom which we have asserted, than the speech already several times quoted. Chateaubriand is a friend of the Bourbons, of the monarchy, and of the continuance of it in the regular succession. Yet, in pleading the cause of the Duke of Bordeaux, he uses this emphatic language: 'The idolatry of a name is abolished; *monarchy* is no longer *a religion;* it is but a form of policy, preferable at this moment to any other because the most likely to reconcile order with liberty.'

The remark of Lafayette to the new king, 'this is the best of republics,' was doubtless elicited by a similar reference to existing circumstances. In continuing royalty, and in devolving the throne even on one of the Bourbons, he and his party were led, or rather constrained, by numberless circumstances of prudence, whether they looked at home or abroad. But in the monarchy they have established, every thing breathes, at the same time, a republican simplicity and spirit. [Bal. Amer.

NORFOLK, Sept. 17.

Midshipman Alexander L. Dade, attached to the U. S. ship North Carolina, in ordinary at the Navy Yard Gosport, was accidentally drowned from that ship on Wednesday night last, by stepping from the bow port, as he supposed upon the gratings in the head, but which unhappily, having been removed, without his knowledge during the day, he was precipitated into the river, and disappeared before assistance could be rendered.

Every effort was made during yesterday, by dragging, firing of cannon &c. to recover the body, but all exertion proved unsuccessful, until this afternoon, when it was effected, and received every attention from Com. Barron.

NAVAL.—We have seen a letter dated Pensacola, Aug. 27, which says 'the squadron is all here except the Shark, and she appeared off this day. The Natchez arrived from Vera Cruz, to-day, all well. The Grampus, will, it is expected, sail shortly—the remainder of the squadron is to keep the port some weeks.'

The Charleston Courier states that a detachment of the U. S. troops left that city on the previous day, on their way to the Cherokee Nation, in Georgia. Their express object is said to be, the removal, not of the Indians, but the *gold-diggers*. The editor adds that the rage for this precious metal, so far from being qualified or abated by the *belligerous* state of affairs, is rather on the increase; and the whole Southern country seems diseased with the itch for making money, and becoming rich in a summary manner. Every face seems cadaverously gilded. Every newspaper, and every day, brings to light some new and invaluable mine; and he is a most sceptical fellow indeed, who does not believe it highly probable that his account will lie in some new discoveries. All ages and conditions are running after the El Dorado metal.

The Paris Journal des Debats publishes the following extract of a letter from Algiers under date of July 31.

'A corvette and frigate of the United States of America have anchored near our Admiral's ship. It is reported that they came to be informed if it is true that the French wish to attack Tripoli, where their Consul has been insulted well as ours. We are assured that if such should be the intention, their squadron, which is at Mahon, will combine their efforts with the vessels under M. de Rossnel. Nevertheless, the French have been displeased with the conduct of the Commanders of these American ships. They gave no salute, and, without communicating with the Admiral they despatched their boat on shore. The Admiral was obliged to send very quickly after them a boat, to prevent them from disembarking, and to refuse an entry to the port

'What more increases the unpleasant feelings of our Etat Major is the circumstance of the American frigate being the Java, the crew of which had last year, at Mahon, a quarrel in which M. Meynard, an officer of the French brig Faune, was killed.'

The President of the United States has recognized *Edward J. Wilson*, as Vice Consul of Portugal, for the State of Marlyland, to reside at Baltimore. He has also recognized *Antoine Michond*, as Vice Consul of Sardinia, for the State of Louisiana.

☞GOVERNOR REYNOLDS.

A letter from a gentleman in Illinois to the Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce, says, 'Judge Reynolds, our Governor elect, is now lying at the point of death.'

The steam boat Victory, Captain Smith arrived at New York on Saturday from Hartford, with four hundred and twenty packages merchandize, and three hundred and sixty passengers.

The Courier and Enquirer proposes a public meeting to celebrate the French Revolution, in imitation of the example of Richmond—This is well enough. The Courier adds—'If all the friends of the French Revolution were to meet, the Park would be too small to contain them.' We say, if there are any in the city who are not friends of the French Revolution, the United States ought to be too small to contain them. [N. Y. Sent.

We have received with pleasure, the first No. of the Kenawha Banner, published at Charleston, Kenawha, which gives promise of being an active, decided and useful Journal. It supports Mr. CLAY.

The Banner contains an invitation to a public dinner from the citizens of Charleston to Gov. Floyd, and his letter declining the civility, on the ground of the pressure of time and circumstances.

Gov. Floyd is on a visit of observation, to the works of Internal Improvement on the Kenawha, and the Banner augurs favorably to the cause, from the spirit which the visit of the Chief Magistrate implies, and from the knowledge of the wants and the resources of the State, which it will furnish him. We are happy to be informed, that the awakening zeal for pushing improvements, is warmly seconded by the Chief Magistrate, and that in all probability his message will press the subject home, upon the attention of the Legislature.—Rich. Whig.

WHO IS MRS. LANE?

The above question has been very often asked us, and we presume the curiosity to know something of this singularly *unobtrusive* lady must be general, we annex the following highly satisfactory account of her. Those who may have read Mrs. L's letter to Mrs. Barney will marvel that the former, and her family, did not take the advice which she so gratuitously gives, and that, instead of seeking office, her son and son-in-law had not seized the plough-handle as a more independent mode of living than receiving pap from the National Treasury as the reward of their apostacy. [Balt. Chron.

Mrs. Lane especially reprehends Mrs. Barney for her complaints of her husband's loss of office which she deems alike undignified and unpatriotic. I could not but smile, when I read Mrs. Lane's lecture upon offices. Her eldest son was educated at the public charge, at West Point, and the husband of her eldest daughter was rewarded, by President Jackson with a good fat office, for deserting Mr. Clay, and joining the adversary a short time before the late election. Ladies, like men, feel very differently, when their friends enjoy office, and when they are deprived of it. [Cincinnati Amer.

Maine Election.—The Hallowell Advocate expresses a doubt whether Judge Smith is elected Governor of Maine: but assures its friends in that and other states that the Jackson strength is by no means as large as the vote for Judge Smith would indicate. 'Our friends in other States, (it says,) may rely on it, that Maine is not for Jackson, and never will be.'

The Portland Advertiser of the 31st September has returns of the Maine Election which leaves Mr. Smith 831 a head.

☞MAINE ELECTION.

Further returns will be found in to-day's paper; and, notwithstanding the Jackson papers have triumphantly hailed Maine for Jackson, it is yet very uncertain to which side victory belongs. We shall content ourselves with publishing the returns as received, without anticipating the result. Were the Jackson editors to do the same, it might save their readers disappointment and mortification.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR BAGGAGE.

A passenger in the Philadelphia steam boat on Thursday evening after taking a carriage and driving to one of our Hotels, discovered that two of his trunks were missing. His agitation may be imagined, when he found that the trunk in which he had deposited about $10,000 was gone.—The driver and the passenger immediately hastened back and were fortunate enough to find that both had fallen into honest hands—one was in the possession of a carman who was anxiously looking for the owner, and the other had been picked up by a servant in one of the boarding houses in the lower part of Broadway and carried home until he should ascertain to whom it belonged. We have no doubt that the reflections of these honest finders are now quite as delightful, as they would be, had they yielded to temptation and appropriated the contents to their own use. [N. Y. Jour. Com.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

Yesterday an Englishman of genteel appearance aged about 50 years was arrested by a sheriff's deputy and one of the Police officers, at the Barclay Street Hotel, and committed to the Debtor's Prison for detention. It appears that the prisoner absconded from Mr. Shaw, a Merchant in Quebec, with notes &c. to the amount of about $9000. Mr. Shaw discovered the flight of the prisoner within a little more than 24 hours after it commenced, and conjectured that he would proceeded towards this city to take passage for Europe after negotiating the money. The prisoner arrived here on Thursday evening, Mr. Shaw arrived yesterday morning, and instantly proceeded to the Police Office where he gave an exact description, of the manner and appearance which characterized the fugitive, and such was the activity of the persons engaged that in a few hours the arrest was made. [Ibid.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 15.

GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.

On Tuesday the 7th inst. Capt. Ames, in the fishing smack Glide, of this port, passing Crane-Neck Bay, in the Sound, discovered at a short distance, a large Tortoise on the surface of the water, evidently asleep. He went in his small boat near it—and harpooned it on the back of the neck; immediately a large volume of blood spouted from the wound a considerable height. He soon after with great effort hoisted it on board his Smack, and brought it into this port.

It came into the possession of Mr. Robert Bowser on Wednesday, the 8th. On that day, after drying considerably, it weighed eight hundred and ninety pounds—the immense quantity of blood, with other excrementitious matter which came from it before it was opened, was estimated at one hundred and sixty pounds, at least, making the whole weight ten hundred and fifty pounds. Mr. Bowser being acquainted with the best mode of preserving, has secured this wonderful work of the Creator, stuffed, and in a good state of preservation.

DESCRIPTION.—This Tortoise precisely answers the following description given by Naturalists.—'The *Ceriaceous* Turtle has an oblong body, covered immediately with a bony substance; but the shell is invested with a tough membranous coat resembling leather plaited longitudinally.—This shield terminates behind in an acute point, extending over the root of the tail. The tail is longer than that of the *Testudo Ferox*, and very thick at the root. The head is comparatively small, round and terminates in a beak resembling that of a bird. This species often measures seven feet in length.

The above description is a fac simile of the Turtle now before us. This measured eight feet from the bill to the end of the tail—and from the ends of the two forward Flippers, seven feet six inches in breadth. Its mouth was lined with a tough membranous substance, filled in its whole extent with sharp points an inch in length, resembling the quills of a porcupine.

Our readers have been told that we had a knight of the thimble in our borough jail, whose name he said was *Charles B. Helmbold*, held in custody upon a charge of *boring* his way through a window of Mr. John D. Gordan's Grocery Store, on the morning of the 20th of June last, with the intention of robbing the same. He was remanded by the examining Court, and his trial came on before the Superior Court last Monday. After his counsel had closed a very clever defence, the prisoner asked permission of the Court to defend himself, which was granted. He accordingly proceeded for an hour to comment upon the testimony, which he maintained was at best but doubtful; and 'where there is a doubt,' said he, 'the Jury are bound to acquit.' The Jury were doubtful, however, whether there was any doubt in the case, and satisfied their own consciences by sentencing him to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Mr. Helmbold was utterly confounded at their decision, and wondered how they could be so deaf to conviction as to convict him! [Nor. Her.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the U. States Gazette, dated

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 14, 1830.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Yesterday as two men and a boy, brick masons engaged in building F. B. Nichols, Esqr's. three story brick house in Market street, were taking down the scaffolding from the gable end, which was nearly or quite completed, in loosening the last girder, by some means they sprung the wall so much out of place, that the whole gable end fell with a tremendous crash, carrying away the joist, &c. and precipitated the two men from the great height entirely down into the celler. They were mangled in a most shocking manner, the boy, a son of Mr. Snyder, the principal builder, saved himself by leaping from the point where he was standing, to the roof of the back buildings.

LEGAL MURDER.

The Hampshire Sentinel, gives, on the authority of a gentleman from Green Bay, an account of a 'murder out-right,' at the latter place, in the execution of the law:—A soldier was condemned to be hung for the murder of an officer in whose charge he was. About the time the execution was to take place a change of sheriffs was made; the old sheriff said he would not hang a man to go out of office upon, and the new one said he would not hang a man to go into office upon. The judge appointed a half-breed for executioner, who knew nothing of the duty, which the event showed. The culprit, after he was swung off, was heard to breathe at the distance of several rods, for half an hour, and life was not extinct for three-fourths of an hour.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) Sep. 1.

STEALING FRUIT.

A man named Beckwith Baker, a stone mason, was lately shot dead in a water-melon patch near Frankfort. The stealing of fruit is a most provoking sort of a petite larceny. But the punishment may be too severe. It is lawful to protect one's property; and there are but few persons who would not for that purpose use fire arms, if absolutely necessary, against a midnight thief. But there is a degree of cruelty in deliberately loading a gun with a deadly charge, and lying in wait, as in this case, to take the life of an erring fellow being. Humanity revolts at the deed.

A young man belonging to Virginia, went a few days since into the belfry of the Church in Lancaster, Mass. with a party of young ladies, and in reaching over to look at the clock from above, his foot slipped and he was precipitated to the ground. Fortunately, he escaped with a few broken bones.

Delicacy.—A young lady, who is known to be rather fastidious in her expressions, being lately at a dinner party, a gentleman who was carving a couple of ducks requested to be informed what part she preferred. His gravity was completely overset when she replied, 'I'll trouble you, Sir, for a little of the *bosom*.'

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith,

I have heard much said on the subject of the Jackson candidates and their followers attending the fish parties given by the Anti-Jackson party. The friends of the Jackson party have always insisted they meant to tender payment for their entertainment—this was not expected, nor would have been received by their opponents. I now find the Jackson men were correct, as bills are now issuing from the Office of Discount and Deposit of Spencer, Mullikin, Green & Company to considerable amount—but I fear they will not go as far in procuring good cheer, as the bills of the United States Bank signed by N. Biddle, President Jackson's hostility to said Bank notwithstanding.

A Lover of Rock Fish and Butter.

Sept. 27th, 1830.

FOR THE STAR.

A CARD.

Will Mr. Henrix be kind enough to inform the people of Talbot county, how many Anti-Jackson votes he obtained at the last Election, by declaring himself friendly to Governor Martin as Chief Magistrate of the State; and giving (if not direct) indirect assurances, that if elected to the Legislature, he would not vote for turning him out of office? A VOTER.

☞The Methodist Episcopal Church in this town being nearly complete, public worship will be renewed on next Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M.; at which time a collection will be taken to assist in defraying the expences of plaistering, &c.—A Sermon appropriate to the occasion may be expected.

N. B. The Members of Society are informed that there will be a Love-feast in the morning before public service—the doors to be closed at 9 o'clock.

MARRIED

On Thursday the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Warfield, Mr. THOMAS GANNON to Miss ANN STICHBERRY, all of this county.

Another Revolutionary Hero Gone.

Died on Monday week, in this county at the Cottage, the residence of Wm. H. Tilghman, Esq. Gen. *James Lloyd*, in the 74th year of his age.

In this county on Monday week, Mr. *John Jefferson*.

In this county on Tuesday last, Mrs. *Todd*, consort of Mr. Jeremiah Todd.

In this county on Tuesday last, Mrs. *Elizabeth Robinson*, in the 70th year of age.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

[From the American Farmer]

September 24, 1830.

GRAIN—bt. wh. wheat new,	$ 95	*a*	1 00
best red do. do.	90	*a*	93
Common red	—	*a*	—
Corn, white	55	*a*	56
Do. yellow	56	*a*	57
Rye,	50		52
Oats,	30	*a*	—
Beans,	90	*a*	1 00
Peas,	50	*a*	60
WOOL—Common unwashed, lb.	15	*a*	16
" Washed,	18	*a*	20
" Crossed,	20	*a*	22
" Three-quarter,	28	*a*	30
" Full do.	30	*a*	35

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. CLARK

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned home with an extensive assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Selected with much care in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, embracing almost every article in the

Staple and Fancy Line,

WHICH IS NOW OPENING,

And will be offered at a small advance for CASH, or on time to old *punctual* customers.

sep 28 w

Umbrella & Whip Manufactory,

No. 96, BALTIMORE STREET.

JOHN H. FRENCH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has on hand an excellent assortment of articles in his line of business, which he warrants to be equal in workmanship to any in the market, and offers wholesale and retail on the lowest terms for cash. He also manufactures fancy GIG & SWITH WHIPS, Ivory handles, carved in a superior style to any made in this city.

Country merchants and others would do well to call and examine his assortment.

P. S. WALKING CANES mounted—UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS repaired with despatch.

sep 28 w

Branch Bank at Easton,

SEPTEMBER 22, 1830.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of THREE per cent., on the Stock of the Company for the last six months which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in October next.

By order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

sept 28 3w

SALE.

IN addition to the property advertised to be sold at Belle Ville, on THURSDAY next, the 30th inst., there will be also sold, on the same credit of six months from the delivery, the entire crop of corn, by parcels or lots of ten barrels, to be delivered at the Farm yard, and a good gig and harness.

JOHN LEEDS KEBR.

Easton, Sept. 28

Collector's Notice.

IN pursuance of an order of the Commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, dated July 13, 1830, will be sold at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all those tracts and parcels of land (or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums due thereon,) which was advertised in the Gazette, Star and Whig of Easton, and the Baltimore Patriot, in August last, on which the tax has not been, or shall not be paid before the day of Sale; for the years 1828 and 1829 to be sold for Cash, the purchaser to pay the expenses of locating and conveying.

SOL. MULLIKIN, Collector,
of Talbot county Taxes for
the year 1828 & 1829.

sept 28 4w

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of October, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. a lot of ground being part of the tract of land called Londonderry situate on the North side of Cabinet Street extended, contiguous to the town of Easton, and containing the quantity of 4 acres and 7-8 of an acre of land. There is an excellent stable, carriage house and granary on the premises—The soil is of excellent quality and the whole well enclosed—Terms made known on the day of sale.

WM. TOWNSEND, Agent.

sept 26 2w

HOUSES TO RENT.

TO RENT FOR THE YEAR 1831,

The Dwelling House and Premises, on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin, at present occupied by Wm. Barnett.

A small two Story brick Dwelling House and Kitchen on Harrison Street, adjoining the above.

Also, the Store Room and Celler, on Washington Street, adjoining the Easton Hotel, at present occupied by James Benny.

And a small House fronting the public Square, now used by Geo. W. Nabb as an Office.

For terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Sept. 28 w

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The White House and Premises at the corner of Court and West streets, opposite the new Methodist Church.

sept 28 w CLARK.

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