partment, by which present action is deemed premature, and the powers conferred upon its agent not only unnecessary, but dangerous to the government and country.

It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes? Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth, cannot be produced by human institutions.—In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven, and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages, artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer, and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government.

There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. In the act before me, there seems to be a wide and unnecessary departure from these just principles. Nor is our government to be maintained, or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our general government strong, we make it weak.—Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves—in making itself felt, not in its power but in its beneficience, not in its control but in its protection, not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit.

Experience should teach us wisdom. Most of the difficulties our Government now encounters, and most of the dangers which impend over our Union, have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of Government by our national legislation, and the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this act. Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits; but have besought us to make them richer by act of Congress. By attempting to gratify their desires, we have in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man, in a fearful commotion which threatens to shake the foundations of our Union. It is time to pause in our career, to review our principles, and if possible, revive that devoted patriotism and spirit of compromise, which distinguish the sages of the revolution, and the fathers of our Union. If we cannot at once, in justice to interests vested under improvident legislation, make our government what it ought to be, we can at least take a stand against all new grants of monopolies, and exclusive privileges against any prostitution of our Government, to the advancement of the few, at the expense of the many, and in favor of compromise and gradual reform in our code of laws and system of political economy.

I have now done my duty to my country.—If sustained by my fellow-citizens, I shall be grateful and happy; if not I shall find in the motives which impel me, ample grounds for contentment and peace. In the difficulties which surround us, and the dangers which threaten our institutions, there is cause for neither dismay nor alarm. For relief and deliverence, let us firmly rely on that kind Providence, which I am sure, watches with peculiar care over the destinies of our republic, and on the intelligence and wisdom of our countrymen. Through *His* abundant goodness and *their* patriotic devotion, our liberty and Union will be preserved.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1832.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

At a meeting of the Jackson Republicans of Talbot county, convened agreeably to notice, at the Court House, on the 10th instant, Dr. Samuel S. Dickinson was called to the chair, and Dr. S. W. Spencer appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated from the chair, it was resolved that three delegates be appointed from each election district of the county, to meet delegates from the other counties of the Eastern Shore, and Harford, in convention at Easton, on Tuesday the 17th inst., when the following gentlemen were appointed:—A. C. Bullitt, L. W. Spencer and Henry Goldsborough, for the first district; James Harrison, Spedden Orem, Jr. and A. S. Colston, for the second; Samuel Stevens, Dr. S. S. Dickinson, and Nicholas Martin, for the third; and William Rose, Edward O. Martin and Henry Thomas, for the fourth district.

SAM'L. S. DICKINSON, Chair'n.
S. W. SPENCER, Sec'ry.

PRESIDENT'S VETO.—We give to-day, to the exclusion of several interesting articles, previously prepared, the message of the President to the Senate, assigning his reasons for refusing his assent to the Bill to re-charter the United States Bank. The importance of this document will, of course, insure for it a general perusal.

FROM ENGLAND.—The information is to the 3d of June from London, and 4th from Liverpool. The Reform Bill has passed unmutilated. The Irish Reform Bill has been read a second time, by a majority of 246 to 130. The Scotch Reform Bill has passed the Commons.

Spain has determined to assist Don Miguel; and the English fleet sent to the Tagus, is to prevent foreign interference. Lord Wm. Russell goes out with the fleet, consisting of the Brittannia 120, Talavera 74, Caledonia, Asia, Revenge, Donegal, Briton, Stag, Victor, and Romney. Ferdinand has collected an army on the frontier, of 22,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry, and the latter are said to have entered the Portuguese territory.

CONGRESS.—On Monday, the, 9th the Senate, on the fourth ballot, appointed Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, president *pro tempore* of that body.

The Senate and House of Representatives, disagreeing on several of the provisions of the tariff bill, have mutually agreed to a committee of conference, and Messrs. Wilkins, Dickerson and Hayne, are appointed on the part of the Senate—the committee of the House will consist of five members.

On Thursday, the House, after a warm debate, passed a vote of censure (92 to 44) on Mr. Stanberry, for observations made in debate, charging the Speaker with shaping his course in view of an appointment from the President.

Monday, the 16th, (yesterday) was appointed for the adjournment of Congress.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop STONE, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, has recommended to the Clergy of his diocese, the use of the prayers lately adopted by the bishop of New York, immediately before the Thanksgiving at morning and evening prayer.

THE CHOLERA.—We give the number of new cases and deaths in New York, from Friday the 6th, as reported by the Board of Health, viz:—

	New cases.	Deaths.	
6th July.	37	do	19
7 do	42	do	10
8 do	42	do	21
9 do	105	do	32
10 do	120	do	44
11 do	129	do	50

One death by Cholera is reported by the *Philadelphia* Board of Health, on the 8th.

The Corporation of the City of Washington has directed the publication of the following address from its Board of Health. It contains some hints and recommendations which may be turned to advantage here:

CHOLERA is caused by a general *epidemic constitution* of the atmosphere. Some weeks, or even months before the appearance of distinctly marked Cholera, diseases of an analogous nature, but of much less violence, are observed, and are evidences of the general alternation in the state of the air. This *epidemic* constitution of the atmosphere may be seriously aggravated by local causes, such as stagnant water exposed to the rays of the sun, foul gutters, or sewers, hog styes, foul cellars, foul kitchens, or yards, crowded, filthy, and ill-ventilated places, uncleanliness in dress, &c· &c.: hence the importance of the most vigilant attention on the part of the police, of correcting and removing all such causes of disease. The chloride of lime, or soda, should be freely used, as an important means of correcting such nuisances.

Means of Prevention.—Avoid cold and damp air, particularly during the evenings and night. Avoid damp or cold feet. The dress should be carefully regulated according to the changes of the temperature. Flannel or silk is recommended to be worn round the body next the skin, particularly in delicate persons. Pure country air is to be preferred in summer. The rooms of dwellings, especially bed rooms, should be well aired and ventilated, and further purified by putting equal parts of chloride of lime and sand in plates. Many persons should not sleep in the same room. Servants are to be forced to be rigidly attentive to cleanliness throughout the house and yard. Crowded parties or assemblies should be avoided, particularly at night. Fatigue, despondency, and all debiliating causes are injurious. Baths impregnated with common salt, or sea bathing (if convenient) should be frequently used.

That regimen which the individual has found best suited to his constitution should be adhered to. Whatever disorders the stomach and bowels predisposes to cholera; therefore, avoid all unripe fruit; avoid watery vegetables, such as cabbage, melons, cucumbers, or peas, beans, salads, radishes, onions, garlic, &c. &c. Fruits of all kinds had better be avoided during the prevalence of the cholera. Fresh beef, mutton, fowl, and occasionally a little *well cured ham* are recommended. Red pepper and fresh mustard may be used.—Pork, as commonly used, and shell fish, are particularly prohibited. Pearl barely, rice, sago, gruel well boiled, and potatoes, may be allowed. Black tea, and fresh sweet milk, are admissible. The use of beer, cider, and acid wines are particularly injurious. Madeira wine, good sherry, or brandy, may be used in moderation by persons who have been accustomed to those drinks. The system should neither be lowered by unwonted abstemiousness, nor excited by any violent stimulus.—Pastry, puddings, fritters, preserves, ice creams, &c. are prohibited.

The bowels should be kept free from costiveness.—The best aperient medicines are carbonate or super corbonate of soda and Rochelle salts, half a drachm of the former and two or three drachms of the latter; likewise, a combination of rhubarb and soda; active purging should be avoided. Twenty or thirty grains super carbonate of soda mixed in a little cold water; and taken a short time after each meal, will have a happy effect in correcting acidity and preventing indigestion.

The mind should be calm and tranquil; free from fear, or apprehension of the disease.

Means of cure.—Whenever the Cholera is preceded by looseness of the bowels and lassitude, the patient is advised to go to bed without delay, and take *hot* drinks freely, and a dose of castor oil and laudanum. When the Cholera makes its attack, the blood generally forsakes the superficial vessels, and the large internal vessels become engorged or congested, attended with cold skin, nausea and spasms: in such cases a *stimulant* emetic is recommended, such as an infusion of mustard seed—a desert spoon full of powdered mustard—one or two spoons full of common salt dissolved in warm water, or ten or fifteen grains of the sulphate of zinc, repeated until *full vomiting* is produce. Of all the means which nature or art can bring into operation, the act of *full vomiting* is the most powerful in driving the blood from the trunk into the superficial vessels; it is also the most universal excitant, of secretion. Nausea and retching are quite different in their effects, they depress the powers of the heart and nervous system. After *full vomiting* give *hot* sage, or balm tea and laudanum—infusion of red pepper and laudanum, or Warner's cordial and laudanum, in quantities suited to the force of the disease.—Use drinks as hot as can be swallowed; place the patient between blankets—use frictions of spirit of turpentine, or volatile liniment; apply bags of hot *hickory* ashes over the stomach, and if necessary dip the bags into hot water, and apply them; the effect is prompt and powerful; apply mustard plasters over the stomach and bowels, and tin vessels adapted to the body, (which may be easily procured,) filled with hot water over the plasters. Use the vapour bath, &c.

It is recommended that every person who may be threatened with the Cholera, will seek medical aid without delay.

H. HUNTT, President.
JNO. H. BAKER, Secretary.

SUMMARY.

A gentleman, at the corner of Arch and Broad streets, Philadelphia, walking with his wife and sister, was assailed by a gang of ruffians, one of whom seized him by the throat, and demanded his money, disregarding the entreaties of the ladies, who were exceedingly terrified. The ruffians were induced to retreat, only by the appearance of persons approaching the spot.

The U. S. schooner Boxer, Lieut. Com. Page, was at Para, 1st June, to sail for Pernambuco in six days.

Jacksonville, (Ill.) June 21.—By a letter received in town the first of this week, intelligence has been received that a party under Col. Henry, had a skirmish, in which 7 Indians, and 3 of our men were killed. If it be true that the hostile party have fortified themselves, a speedy termination of the war may be anticipated. We shall probably receive some intelligence before our next paper goes to press.

The Supreme Court of Alabama, has decided that promissory notes, *payable to bearer*, are not within the statute of assignment, and that consequently they are placed upon the same footing as bills of exchange by the law-merchant. In the hands of an innocent holder they are not subject to any equity the maker may have against the payee.

The trial of Col. William G. Taylor, at New Orleans, for counterfeiting notes of the United States Bank, after having occupied the District Court during the week, was concluded at a late hour on Saturday evening, the 23d ult. The jury almost immediately returned a verdict of not guilty.

The cholera had entirely subsided at St. Petersburg previous to the 13th May.

The British sloop of war Sparrowhawk, Capt. Currie, arrived at New York on Friday from Jamaica, having on board the Earl of Belmore, late Governor of Jamaica, family and suite, on their return to England. We understand it is their intention to remain some time in this county.

We understand that Mr. Adam Payne, a travelling preacher, who passed here on his way to the State of Illinois, was killed a week or two since, 60 or 70 miles on the other side of Chicago, by the Indians.—*St. Joseph Beacon.*

The Monmouth Inquirer, published at Freehold, N. J. states that on Monday last the pines, a few miles south and southeast of that place, took fire and did very considerable damage.

A *Temperance* Hotel has been established at Westchester.

Upwards of thirty thousand emigrants arrived at Quebec this season prior to June 23.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander McClelland has been elected by the Synod Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological College at New Brunswick, to supply the place of the late Dr. Dewitt. We understand that he was accepted.

Sheep and Dogs.—A census of the sheep and dogs in Washington county, Ohio, was taken this spring by the assessor, and the result shows a total of 18,949 sheep, and 1,448 dogs within that county.

The Boston Daily Advertiser remarks, "It is a singular fact, that in the first ten hours of the 4th of July, the amount of property destroyed by fire was greater than the whole preceding six months."

Seizure.—The schooner Water Witch from Halifax, has been seized at Boston by order of the Collector, for illegally bringing passengers. The law permits only 2 passengers to every 5 tons, whether in American or foreign vessels.

Gen. Eaton and Mr. Van Buren were present by invitation, at the Hickory Club, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last. Both were toasted, and made appropriate replies. Mr. Van Buren's health has improved during his mission abroad.

"In the case of M. A. Heard," says the National Intelligencer, "indicted for an assault on Mr. Arnold, it may be proper to say that we understond his trial has not taken place in consequence of alleged insanity."

Five hundred hands can obtain immediate employment upon the Danville and Pottsville Rail-Road, in the vicinity of Potisville, Pennsylvania.

The New York Mercantile of yesterday, says,—"The steamboat Boat Boston which left here on Tuesday, was not permitted to land her passengers at Newport. The boat had just arrived below Providence when the President left there on Wednesday afternoon. Captain Bunker informs us, that the Board of Health at that place had resolved to permit the passengers to land, in case no malignant disease should exist among them. The Board of Health at Newport, would be governed by the same regulations as existed at Providence. It is not probable therefore, that any further objection will be made to the landing of passengers at either place."

MEXICO.—Letters from Vera Cruz to the 11th ult. are received. St. Anna had overtaken the retreating government troops near Xalapa, and it was expected would immediately attack them. Gen. Montezuma had forced the gov't. troops under Gen. Teran to retire from before Tampico.

ISRAELITES IN CANADA.

For many years the Jews in Canada have been resisted in their efforts to obtain equal rights, and as often as elected members of the Provincial Parliament have been expelled their seats on account of their religion. The British Parliament have at length passed an act confirming them in their rights. The following address to the Rev. Mr. Stevens and his reply, are worthy an attentive perusal.

To the Rev. Brook Bridges Stevens, Chaplain to His Majesty's Forces at Montreal.

Dear Sir,—We have been deputed to present to you the accompanying address from the Israelites residing in this city. In so doing we cannot avoid expressing our pleasure at thus being chosen to convey to you the expression of esteem and regard which your truly pious conduct has excited in the minds of those professing the Jewish faith who reside in Montreal.

We are happy to add to the contents of the address now presented to you, that since it was signed, we have received the truly gratifying intelligence that our gracious and royal King has, by giving his sanction to the Bill passed by our Provincial Legislature at its last session, placed the Jew in Canada upon a level with his Christian brethren, as regards all civil privileges and rights, an occurrence which marks a new era in the annals of liberality and knowledge.

Permit us, reverend and dear sir, to express to you our individual sentiments of friendship, and to hope that you will soon again renew your residence amongst us. Wishing you and your family a speedy and safe voyage to England, all future prosperity, we are, sir, &c.

B. HART,
M. J. HAYS,
ISAAC VALENTINE.
A. P. HART,
E. D. DAVID.

To Benjamin Hart, Isaac Valentine, Moses J. Hayes, E. D. David, A. P. Hart, Esquires, and the other members of the Jewish Nation.

My justly valued neighbors and fellow citizens.

Tremblingly alive to the awful woe denounced on me if I be ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, I am nevertheless not ashamed to confess how deeply I am affected by the unexpected and unmerited compliment you have just now offered me, enhanced as it is two fold in value by the delicate secrecy with which it has been prepared. Uncompromising in Doctrine as a Minister of a peculiar persuasion, it has still been always my opinion that sincere Proselytes can never be made by any force save the power of argument, any vehemence save the fervor of prayer, any warmth save the glow of love. The scandalous persecutions which your once theocratic and always distinguished nation has received from the hand of men calling themselves the followers of the meek and merciful Jesus, have been a reproach to their character, an indellible disgrace to their profession; for to adopt your own judicious and liberal remark, persecution in any form is "a system which the true christain faith can never encourage."

Full well (from my own personal experience can I testify) full well have ye obeyed the injunction of your captive Prophet, "Seek the peace of the City wherein ye dwell," for in all the duties of Patriotism, Loyalty and Charity, few have equalled, none have surpassed you. When I think of your late venerable and benevolent Patriarch (D. David)—when I recollect the personal friendship I have invariably experienced at your hands;—when I reflect on your past history, and ponder over your future destiny;—when I consider that your great Progenitor enjoyed the illustrious title of "the Father of the Faithful and the Friend of God"--that on your triumhant march "the sea fled and Jordan was driven back,"—that the sun stood still in his meridian course to gaze on your victories; when I behold you daily before my eyes as a lasting witness of the immutable truth of Jehovah's promises and menaces;—when I remember how faithfully for ages ye preserved entire and uncorrupted "the lively oracles of God;" I feel an intensity of interest in all your concerns both temporal and eternal, which may be best expressed in the words of your own plaintive and patriotic Bard. "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem! let my right hand forget her cunning."

My prayers shall be offered that the Almighty may hasten the period when ye "shall no more say the Lord liveth which brought up the Children of Israel out of the Land of Egypt; but the Lord liveth which led the seed of the House of Israel out of the north country, and from all countries whither he had driven them, and they shall dwell in their own land;" that period when "all the ends of the world shall remember themselves and be turned unto the Lord, and all the kindred of the people shall worship before the desire of all nations, the Mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace."

I am gentlemen, your affectionate and deeply obedient servant,

B. B. STEVENS, M. A. Chaplain H. M. Forces.

Montreal, June 7, 1832.

We have been favored with the following interesting and satisfactory account of some experiments made on the 3d and 4th inst. with a locomotive engine on the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road, and congratulate the stockholders and the public upon the result.

RAIL-ROAD EXPERIMENTS.

Extract from the Report of *John Randel, Jr. Esq.* Engineer-in-chief of the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road Company to the Board of Directors, dated New Castle, July 4, 1832, relative to the performance of the Locomotive "DELAWARE." This engine is one of Stephenson's make with Booth's patent boiler, and the performance detailed is the first effort made with her.

EXTRACT.

"Yesterday and to-day I made trial of this engine between this place and Frenchtown, and have the satisfaction of being able to say that it works well. The large radii of our curves (the least being 10,000 ft.) will enable us to pass through them without abating its velocity. In going yesterday to Frenchtown we passed through the 5th curve (radius 20,000 ft.) with a velocity of upwards of 15 miles per hour, and in returning to New Castle we passed through it with a velocity of upwards of 20 miles per hour.

"Although every part of our road is in good repair, yet to insure safety the embankments were crossed with a reduced velocity, shutting off the steam a short distance before we arrived at each of them, notwithstanding which we averaged for the whole distance in going to Frenchtown a speed of about 12 miles per hour; and when returning to New Castle (12 miles of the distance being performed after dark) we averaged upwards of 10 miles per hour. The shortest period of time within which we passed from one mile post to another was *two minutes* (or at the rate of 30 miles per hour); this was performed between the 7th and 8th mile from New Castle, where the road is *straight* and *level*. A part of this mile was run over with a velocity of upwards of *Forty* miles per hour, and from the small portion of steam used to obtain that velocity, *I have no doubt that the whole distance of sixteen miles and a half from New Castle to Frenchtown, can be passed over with this Engine and tender, in the short space of twenty minutes, or at the extraordinary rate of Fifty miles per hour;* a speed far surpasssing, and perhaps trebling the velocity which for some time to come will be agreeable to the passengers crossing this peninsula.

"The fuel employed in making these experiments was pine wood."

"NAPOLEON" is crowded out by the Veto Message.

FOR SALE

A LARGE and beautiful Arabian mare, with a Richards' colt by her side. She was got by Commodore Jones' Arabian out of a Dey of Algiers mare, and she out of a Paddy Whack mare; six years old and is a superior brood mare. Also one thorough bred mare, thirteen years old, in fine health and condition and in foal by Maj. Seldon's horse Sussex—The property of a gentleman in Queen Ann's, who is overstocked. Inquire of

JAS. C. WHEELER.

july 17, 1832

The Arabian mare will be in Easton to-day, the 17th of July.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Levi Storks, Mr. James G. Elliott, to Miss Mary E. Driver, daughter of the late Matthew Driver, Esq. all of this county.

DIED

On Sunday morning the 8th instant, Mr. James N. Casson in the 25th year of his age, formerly Merchant of Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.

EASTON ACADEMY,

July 16, 1832.

The Trustees of the Easton Academy, are requested to meet at the Academy on Saturday next, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Per order,
JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.

july 17

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

22d June, 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter. By order

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

july 17

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber expects to be in Easton on the 14th of August, and remain a few days, for the purpose of making collections, and finally closing his business there.—He requests all persons indebted, to call on him at Mr. Lowe's, and as most of the claims are of long standing, he expects some exertion will be made to settle them without further delay.

LAMBERT REARDON.

july 17

NOTICE.

A Camp meeting for Talbot and Queen Ann's circuits will be held in George's Woods, to commence on the 30th of August. The appointed Managers will meet at the above place on the last Saturday in July.

july 17

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER EDGAR,

A new and commodious vessel having recently been built of the very best materials, Copper fastened and *Coppered*, with a fine Cabin for the accommodation of *Ladies* and *Gentlemen*, is intended to resume the occupation of the Schooner Leonard.

The EDGAR will commence her regular routes, from Easton Point to Baltimore, on *Sunday* the 15th inst. leaving Easton Point every *Sunday* morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore, returning will leave Baltimore every *Wednesday* morning at the same hour. *Passengers* will be accommodated in the best manner that advantages will afford, at *one dollar and fifty cents and found*, to or from Baltimore. Freights of all kinds will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

ROBINSON LEONARD.

☞The Subscriber, grateful for the past favors of his friends and customers, respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to afford a general satisfaction, in executing any business in his line, which they may choose to entrust him with.

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and son in Easton, or with my Brother *Robert Leonard*, who will attend at Easton Point for the transaction of all business connected with the Packet, will be promptly attended to.

july 17

THE UNITED STATES INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE, incorporated by the State of Maryland, with a capital of 200,000 dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to 500,000 dollars.

PETER NEFF, President.

DIRECTORS.

E. T. Ellicott	C. A. Heincken
Isaac Tyson	Joseph P. Grant
Wm. H. Freeman	Job Smith, Jr.
Henry Bird	Stewart Brown.

This Company will insure as follows:

1. On Buildings and Merchandize, or other property, either in or out of the City, against loss or damage by Fire or other casualty.

2. On Promissory notes, Bonds and other obligations, by charging a premium, receiving the obligation and issuing their Certificate for the payment of the same.

3. On Lives for any period of time. By this Insurance the Salaried officer, the Clergy, Clerks and every other person whose family depends upon his personal services for support, may, by laying aside a small part of his earnings, make a comfortable provision for his family at his death, and save them from pecuniary distress. The life of a debtor may also be insured by a creditor, whose hopes of payment depend upon that life.

4. Grant Annuities, which will be paid quarterly, half yearly or yearly. A person advanced in years, whose income is inadequate to his support, may purchase an annuity much greater than the simple interest, and thus secure an ample income for life.

5. Sell endowments, by which parents may provide for their children.

Office South street near Baltimore street, where any further information may be had.

J. I. ATKINSON, Secretary.

The Frederick Herald; Hagerstown Torch Light; Richmond Whig; Fredericksburg Herald; Norfolk Herald and Easton Whig, will copy the above to the amount of two dollars and charge American office.

july 17

Bank Stock at Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 24th day of the present month (July) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Ten Shares of Stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, belonging to the estate of Samuel Chamberlaine, deceased. Terms of sale, cash.

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.
of Samuel Chamberlaine, deceased.

july 10 3w

Farms to Rent.

To Rent for the year 1833, two Farms in Wye Neck, late the property of Philemon Thomas, deceased.

For terms apply to
WILLIAM H. GROOME.

Easton, 10th July, 1832.

Valuable property to Rent.

To be rented and possession given immediately, that large and convenient House and Premises in Easton, lately occupied by Thos. Perrin Smith, Esq. deceased. Also several other Houses and Lots in and near town, belonging to the estate of said deceased. For terms apply to the subscriber.

☞The Printing presses, standing press, Types, Furniture and fixtures belonging to said estate are for sale.

All persons indebted to the above mentioned estate are requested to make immediate payment—indulgence cannot be given, as it is absolutely necessary that I should make a close of my administration in as short a time as possible.

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.
of Thomas P. Smith, deceased.

july 10 3w

LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to remove from the county, I will sell at a fair price, and on accommodating terms, the FARM I purchased of William W. Moore. This farm containing one hundred and seventy-nine acres of land, is beautifully situated on Miles River, in a pleasant neighborhood, about four miles distant from Easton. The buildings are convenient and in good repair; a further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, can visit the premises and judge of the improvements. If desired by the purchaser, I will also sell the stock, farming utensils, (all which are new and of the most approved kind,) the growing crops and supply of provender for the present year, in which case possession will be immediately given.

HENRY HOLLYDAY, Jr.

may 15 tf

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court-house of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River, called *Marsh Land*, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale; that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid.—The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, Easton, may 1st, 1832. [G]

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called *Woolsey Manor* and part of another tract of land called *Lowe's Rambles* and contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
Branch Bank at Easton,

Easton, April 10th, 1832.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among others,

Blair's Antient History	Ruddiman's Latin Grammar
Tytler's History	Euclid's Elements
Goldsmith's Rome	Keith on the Globes
Goldsmith's Greece	McIntyre on the Globes
Grinshaw's England	Paradise Lost
Tooke's Pantheon	Blair's Lectures
Bonnycastle's Algebra	Worcester's Geography and Atlas
Griesbach's Greek Testament	Adams' do. do.
Wilson's do. do.	Academical Reader
Greek Exercises	Introduction to do.
Huthinson's Xenophon	English Reader
Horace Delphini	Introduction to do.
Vilgil	Sequel to do.
Sullust	English Grammars
Cæsar	Spelling Books
Græca Minora	Gough, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c.
Græca Majora	Also, Slates, Pencils, Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c.
Smart's Cicero	
Clarke's Homer	
Viri Romæ	
Historia Sacra	
Muir's Syntax	

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

July 10

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