justly obnoxious to an indignant criticism.—We content ourselves, for the present, with submitting the following strictures from the Globe, and will reserve such further remarks as we may have to offer upon the subject, until we see the Quarterly itself:

"*Slavery in the District of Columbia.*—The last number of the American Quarterly contains an incendiary article on this subject.

"It would be very extraordinary, that Congress, in relation to this District, composed of part of two slave-holding States, and situated in the midst of that population, should take away from its people their old rights and privileges, and render them an exception in their liberty to hold such property to all the country around them.

"It is not what power Congress has over the subject but what justice and expediency there is in the proposed measure.

"The people of this District cannot vote in Congress, either in person or by their delegates. Would it not then be tyrannical and oppressive to strip them of any portion of their property without their consent?

"And ought Congress ever to attempt the measure, without first taking the sense of the people of the District, in relation to it?

Any fanatical movement to rob the District of the privileges it has enjoyed in this respect, in common with the States around it, and to which it originally belonged, should be met by the strictures and the spirit of resistance in every constitutional mode, which its injustice and atrocity requires.

"This opposition journal—the same Quarterly, is understood to be entirely under the Bank influence; backed by the narrow minded and bitter Federalism of the Walsh school of politicians."

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 1, 1833.

We have heard with much pleasure, the reports of our friends who attended the public meeting at the Chapel on Saturday last, in relation to the principles and opinions avowed by Richard B. Carmichael, Esq. our candidate for Congress. Mr. C. is a young man of very prepossessing manner and strong mind. In a speech of about half an hour, he gave such a view of his political creed, as satisfied every Democratic hearer, that we could with perfect justice to ourselves place him at the head of our ticket. He disclaimed all connection with either of the old parties. His knowledge of their principles, he said, was the knowledge of the history of the times only. That his political action had been confined to the recent parties. In giving his reasons, however, for supporting Andrew Jackson, he said, that he looked to the *school in which he was raised.* That, in the principles of that school, he thought he saw the best security for the preservation of the rights of the States, and the permanency of the Union. That in the administration of Mr. Monroe, the latitudinous construction of the Federal constitution, which had been practised upon during the administration of the elder Adams, began again to prevail, and was carried to still greater extent in the administration of John Q. Adams. He considered the principles of the son as identical with those of the father, which had deservedly driven the Federal party from power in 1800.

He then adverted to particular measures, and expressed his decided objections to a tariff for protection, and for the construction of works of internal improvement, as also to rechartering the Bank of the U. S. with its present powers.

These principles are not, with Mr. Carmichael, the principles of a day. He avowed them before the people of Queen Ann's in 1831, when a candidate for the legislature, and on them based his claims to the support of the people.

After this, we think that Alexander Graham, with several other leading Federalists who were present, and heard his speech, will hardly claim Mr. C. as a federalist.

On a preceding page of this morning's paper, our readers will find the reasons at large, which have governed the President, in removing the government deposites from the Bank of the U. States. The facts disclosed, are given on the authority of the official report of the Government Directors.

The President displays in this act, his unbending purpose to grapple with this political monster, as (unnatural) unconstitutional in its formation, as dangerous in its powers. He takes on himself an unenviable responsibility, one which few men have the moral courage to encounter. At present, however, we decline entering into a discussion of the merits of this measure.

If the individual who signs himself "A Jackson man," in the last Gazette, really wishes an answer to his interrogatories, we would suggest to him the propriety either of writing over his proper name, or using such terms as it would become a gentleman to notice.

Balloon Ascension.—On Thursday afternoon last, Mr. Durant, the American aeronant, made his grand ascension, from Baltimore, in fine style. The Baltimore American of Saturday contains the journal of Mr. D's. aerial voyage, from which it appears, he took his departure from Federal Hill at 27 minutes past 5, and stepped from his car in the town of Belle-Air, at 53 minutes past 6 P. M. Mr. D's. flight was so near the earth, most of the way, as to enable him to converse with persons he passed in his route.

It is supposed at least 30,000 persons witnessed this splendid display of science and courage. Some misapprehensions in regard to the number of persons within the enclosures at Federal Hill, having prevented many from taking tickets, who had intended to do so, it is discovered that a sufficiency was not received to defray the expenses and remunerate the interesting adventurer. To remedy this, it is proposed that Mr. D. should repeat his exhibition on Saturday next. He consents, we understand, on condition of $5000 being secured to him.

For the Whig.

Mr. Editor: I have before me the hypocritical cant of "Age and Experience," of the last Easton Gazette. A more pusillanimous attempt has never perhaps been made by any one to injure the election of another, than is here made to injure that of Mr. Carmichael A person who acknowledges himself opposed to Mr. Carmichael, perfectly unsolicited by either Mr. C. or his friends, comes forward to give his political creed. For this kindness, Mr. C. would doubtless be under the most lasting obligation, were he unable to give his own opinions, or were he in the habit of requesting that kindness from others. Indeed I am quite at a loss to conjecture why "Age and Experience" with that preference which he avows, and with a profusion of kindness seldom to be found in the breast of a political opponent, did not tender his services and extend the same fostering care to the political creed of Mr. Hopper. Perhaps he may not be aware that it is on the eve of the election, and that as yet, from Mr. Hopper himself, the citizens of this Congressional district have not had an expose of his sentiments on the most important questions which have heretofore, and which are yet likely to engage the attention of that honorable body among whom "Age and Experience" wishes to place him. On these questions we know that the party from whom he received his nomination are divided; and if "Age and Experience" would so far descend from his official character, we propose to know through him, Mr. Hopper's views on the Tariff as it recently stood, and on the subject of Internal Improvement; how he looks on the total abandonment of American Industry; what are his views with respect to the Enforcing bill and Bank? Let him give us information on these subjects, and we should feel perhaps more indebted than we do at present for his unexampled attention to the gentleman whom we prefer.

Youth, they tell us, is often vain and presumptuous, and on that account ever liable to err, but yet we find that even the wisest are sometimes mistaken; and such indeed has been the case with "Age and Experience" in this instance. For his sake we hope that he was present at the Chapel on Saturday last and heard Mr. Carmichael declare his political principles, which he did with all his candid characteristic warmth. Every one present was convinced that the interests of his country were very near to his heart, whilst to his constitutional doctrines there were very few who did not assent; that he possesses talents and *steadiness* sufficient to support his honest convictions and that he was a fearless defender of the Constitution.

YORICK.

Communication.

Mr. Mullikin,—I have attended two or three of the meetings where our candidates for the Legislature have set forth the principles on which they respectively solicit the support of the people, and beg leave to call your attention and that of the public, to the emphatic manner in which young Mr. Hambleton avows the principles of the National Republican party. He declares the true principles of the party to consist in the support of *a protective tariff, internal improvement* and *the Bank of the United States;* and at Mr. Skinner Grace's on Thursday last, declared that *no man was true to his party, who did not support these measures.*

This, Mr. Mullikin, is fair play. We know what we are about when we support men who thus fearlessly and openly avow their principles. I would, however, in the way of a hint, suggest to Mr. Hambleton, that, when he again tells us of the greatness and glory which Great Britain has attained by means of the protection of her domestic industry, he would not forget to tell us of the high duties imposed on the importation of foreign breadstuffs.—There, the *farmer* needs the least protection of all classes of the community, because the home market is abundantly ample for all the products of their land, yet, in the almost total exclusion of foreign grain, he receives the greatest; while here, the farmer is the most depressed of all the labouring community, but still receives no protection whatever. In Great Britain, the operative manufacturer is the poorest and most wretched of all her population, receiving but about 9 pence a day for his labor, while the landholder is the most independent; in our country, the reverse is the case. While the manufacturer is the most independent of our labouring classes, and yet has the protection of the government, the farmer is the most oppressed, and still has to pay out of his little something to support the manufacturer. It may be well for the advocates of the protective system to notice these facts in their harrangues to the people.

A LOOKER ON.

St. Michaels District, Sept. 30th, 1833.

From the Baltimore American.

MEXICO.

Tampico papers to the 24th ult. have been received at New Orleans. From the following summary of intelligence, published in the Bee, it will be seen that civil war and pestilence were both raging in that unhappy country.—One account mentions that out of a force of four thousand men under Santa Anna, *two thousand* had been swept off in a few days by the cholera!

Tranquility has not yet been established.—The cholera has been making the most dreadful havoc among the armies of the rebels as well as those of the President. Duran, the worthy associate of Arista has succombed to the scourge. General Mejia had likewise been attacked, but the last accounts state that he was recovering.

Letters from the capital to the 6th ult. state that on the entrance of the Duran into Celaya, nine men of a piquet of cavalry fell dead of cholera in descending from their horses.

Galanizo commits all kinds of robbery, and assassinations in the state of Ojaca.

Arista has taken and pillaged Guanajoato. The ravages of the cholera has daily thinned the ranks of his army; and the dread which that disease has produced occasions the desertion of great numbers who seek for security in all quartars. It may hence be inferred that Santa Anna will soon be entirely victorious over those hordes of brigands.

The state of San Luis, has passed a decree, awarding death to any individual, who holds any intercourse with a rebel, or who seeks to disturb the tranquility of the general government, either by words, actions or writings.

According to an official document from General Victoria, dated Puebla, 30th July, it appears that a corps of 100 horsemen under the command of the rebels Serans and Soto were completely routed near the village of St. Salvador and St. Martin.

The Vice President, in pursuance of the extraordinary powers by which he has been vested by Congress, has just closed up to foreign commerce, for six months, the ports of Pueblo, Viejo de Tampico and Soto de la Marina. The decree which ordains this measure bears date the 31st July.

The head quarters of the Commander-in-chief was on the 10th ult. at Queretaro. By a proclamation of that date one may judge of the ravages which the cholera has made in the constitutional army. The President learning that the rebels, Arista and Duran, with their army, were marching towards San Miguel de Allende on the Guanajuato, had given orders to the Commandant General of that city to fortify it, and to try and detain the enemy for one or two days when he would come to his assistance. Accordingly he immediately put himself and his forces in motion: the first day having arrived at the village of Apaseo, the epidemic made its appearance, and to such a degree did it rage that the next morning when the troops were about to continue their march it was discovered that 200 men had fallen victims. The second day the disease considerably increased, and continued augmenting in its fatality until the fifth day, when it was found that 2000 men out of the force of upwards of 4000 were sick, dying, or dead. The bulletin addressed to the ministers of war, from whence the above information is gathered, is calculated to strike terror. Santa Anna, despising all obstacles however, pursued his marches with rapidity to arrive in time at Guanajuato. Having learnt when within a few miles of the place that Valentin Gomez, the commandant, from a want of forces, perhaps, to resist the rebels, had made his escape towards the coast of the city of Leon where Duran seemed disposed to follow him; he would have attacked the forces of Arista from the entrance of the city, had not various obstacles prevented it. Moreover, Arista's forces were well situated behind a strong fortification while the President's troops were fatigued with forced marches and dispirited by sickness, and dying almost of hunger.

The day following, the camp of St. Anna was horrible to be seen, the dead and the dying were strewn all around. Officers and soldiers had fallen indiscriminately victims. Nothing was sought after but remedies, aliments and ligaments, things very difficult to be found.

Notwithstanding, however, the adventitious circumstances in which St. Anna found himself placed, he resolved, upon hearing that Duran was on his return to Silao, to go and attack him. He accordingly formed a column of 800 infantry, and put them in motion at 8 o'clock in the evening. But a heavy rain having fallen, the roads were so bad that he was delayed for a considerable time from pursuing his journey and finally gave it up, when within two leagues of Silao, despairing of surprising the enemy. During this one march 150 men died.

On the return of Santa Anna to his camp, and after having consulted with his *state*-major he determined to take up his head quarters at Querratora, and to suspend all kind of warlike operations until the epidemic ceased. His total loss is estimated at above 2000 men.

The cholera had been on the 6th ult. twenty three days in Zacatecas, prevailing with its usual violence.

The *Quaccto de Tampico*, which has been increased in size, contains in its three last numbers the constitution of Texas. A remarkable circumstance, and one that shows that the anglo American population much exceeds that of Hispano American, is the fact that that document is drawn in English and that *William H. Wharton* and *Thomas Hastings*, the first President and the latter Secretary of the convention that adopted it, are natives of the United States.

FROM LIBERIA.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

The misrepresentations and slanders which the Northern emancipators and the Southern agitators are in the habit of inventing and circulating among the people, relative to the operations of the Colonization Society, are effectually contradicted, though not silenced, by the letters which reach this country from the settlers at the Colony of Liberia. It is somewhat strange that these opposing fanatics should have consolidated their energies against a Society, the benevolence and splendor of whose design is only equalled by the simplicity and unexceptionable character of the means which it employs to consummate it. One party, for immediate and complete emancipation, affirm that the effect of the operations of the Colonization scheme is to bind faster the chains of slavery; the other, opposed altogether to emancipation, asserts that its design is to burst these chains altogether. Thus they operate on public sentiment in different sections of the country, by arguments, one of which cuts the throat of the other—literally confirming the seeming paradox, that "extremes sometimes meet." Both arguments, however, are erroneous, at least in the extent which their authors design they should be understood. And not less so are the representations which both parties industriously circulate, touching the condition of the Colony; representing it as already a splendid failure—its inhabitants sickly, immoral and destitute, discontented with their condition, and regretting their emigration to the land of their fathers.

We have now before us a letter recently received by the Rev. William S. Reid, of this place, from Plymouth Reid, one of the Colonists, liberated by that gentleman a few years since, from which we make the following extracts, for the gratification of those who feel an interest in the success of this great enterprize:

"*Monrovia, Liberia, 29th March*, 1833.

"My kind Sir; Your truly interesting and friendly letter came to hand by the ship Jupiter, Capt. Peters, somewhere about the 1st of this month. * * * *

Myself and wife enjoy very good health in this country and feel satisfied. We live at Caldwell, where I have built myself a tolerably decent frame house. I follow my trade as a carpenter, but do not get that encouragement that I might, if the place was more settled—but, notwithstanding, I make a pretty good living. We raise, on our farm lands, cassada, plaintain, rice, &c. The people on the Cape Mesurado, however, live chiefly by trade. A great deal of ivory and Camwood are exported every year, by merchants of the Colony, in American and English vessels, in exchange for Americain and English produce and manufactures; our Colony is daily increasing in numbers. We have had three expeditions from America with emigrants in the short space of three months and a half. It seems to me that the Almighty intends to make the Colony to prosper, and to make of us a people; and oh! shall I hope, to the honor of his great name? Ethiopia is to stretch out her hands unto God. And what Christian but must pray for the fulfilment of this gracious prophesy?—And who knows but this may be the commencement of its accomplishment? Every citizen of the Colony ought to consider himself a missionary—a beacon in this dark land.

"Your humble and obedient servant,
PLYMOUTH REID.

"Rev. Wm. S. Reid, Lynchburg."

We understand that the following Banks have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the deposite of the money of the United States, in the places where they are respectively situated.—The change to be made on the first of October next:

Baltimore—The Union Bank of Maryland.
Philadelphia—The Girard Bank.
New York—The Mechanics Bank.
do. The Manhattan Company.
do The Bank of America.
Boston—The Commonwealth Bank.
do The Merchants' Bank.

We understand that another Bank will be added in Philadelphia, as soon as the proper inquiries and arrangements can be made, and probably, also, another in New York—and that the necessary preparations are in progress for carrying the measures into full effect in other places, as speedily as practicable.—*Globe.*

TRAGICAL.—Positive intelligence has reached Hagerstown of the death of Doctor Chales Swearingen, of Cumberland, in this State, by his own hand, on Tuesday last.—Armed with a loaded rifle, he entered the room of a public house where several persons were seated, and fired upon Mr. Thistle, a young gentleman and member of the bar, who was one of the company, the ball taking effect, which ere this may have proved fatal.—Swearingen immediately retired to an adjoining room, reloaded the rifle, and shot himself dead upon the spot. The wound that Thistle received was considered dangerous. We state the circumstances as they have been detailed in private letters. No cause has been assigned for these tragical acts.—*Williamsport (Md.) Banner.*

We understand that *McClintock Young*, Esq. of this city is appointed chief clerk in the treasury department—and that Col. *John Thomas* has received the appointment of navy agent for the port of Baltimore.—*Balt Chron*

JACKSON CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS,
SECOND DISTRICT,
RICHARD B CARMICHAEL.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.
For the General Assembly.
RICHARD SPENCER, of the 1st district.
MORRIS O COLSTON, of the 2d district.
GEORGE STEVENS, of the 3d district.
PHILIP HORNEY, of the 4th district.
For County Commissioners —1st district.
Doct. THEODORE DENNY
RICHARD ARRINGDALE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION IN CAROLINE.

The committee met according to arrangements on Tuesday the 17th inst. and nominated the following ticket.

For Sheriff,
Tilghman Johnson.
For the Legislature,
John Thawley,
James Smith,
Marcey Fountain, and
Col. Peter Willis.

The committee then adjourned.

LEVIN CHARLES, Ch'n.
PETER W. WILLIS, Sec'ry.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN TICKET
For Queen Ann's county.
For the General Assembly of Maryland.
Lemuel Roberts
Samuel R. Oldson
Thomas Wright, 3d.
Robert Larrimore, Esquires.

FOR THE LEVY COURT.
William Colgan
Valentine Wareham
Samael S. Robinson
James H. Wilson.

FOR THE SHERIFFALTY.
Thomas Sudler, Esq.

DIED

At Easton Point, on Saturday last, after long illness, *Ann Maria*, infant daughter of Capt. Robinson Leonard.

On Sunday last, in Baltimore, *Helen*, daughter of the Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, aged 5 years and 2 months.

BALTIMORE PRICES,

Sept. 27.

GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, bush.	$1 18	a	1 28
do. best red,	1 14	a	1 16
do. ordinary to good (Md.)	90	a	1 12
Corn, white	64	a	65
Do. yellow	65	a	68
Rye	65	a	67
Oats	38	a	50

☞By divine permission, service will be performed by the Reverend Joseph McKee, of the Methodist Protestant Church, in the Friend's Meeting House at the Trappe, on next Sabbath, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Service may also be expected at the same place, every second Sabbath afternoon, at the same hour until further notice.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has located himself in the town of Easton, in the shop adjoining Mr. Blake's Saddlery Shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Sackett as a Lottery Office, where he may be found ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say any thing about what he can or will do; he only requests those who may want work done in his line to give him a call, as he feels assured from his experience in the business hat he can give satisfaction. His work will be done chiefly by himself and journeymen. He has just returned from the city with the fall and winter fashions for 1833 4.

JOHN HARPER.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to get 1 or 2 boys from 12 to 14 years of age, apprentices to the above business—boys who have their education would be preferred.

oct 1

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Class No. 20, Draws Oct. 5th, 1833.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	30,000	10 prizes of	1,000
1	20,000	10	200
1	10,000	20	420
1	3,000	25	300
1	1,320	50	250

No two number tickets draws less than a $40 prize.

Tickets $10, share in proportion at the Lucky Lottery office of

P. SACKET,
Easton, Md.

oct 1

THOMAS H. JENKINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has received and is now opening, at his Store a fresh supply of

NEW FALL GOODS.

They comprise an assortment chosen out of the latest importations, at Philadelphia and Baltimore, with all possible care and attention; selected as well for their style and fashion, as quality.

☞The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine a most beautiful collection of Calicoes, Fancy Shawls and Ribbons.

Easton, oct 1 3w

Branch Bank at Easton,

September 27th, 1833.

THE President and Directors of the Branch Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Easton, have declared a dividend of three per cent., for the last six months, to the stockholders of the stock of the said Bank, payable on or after the first Monday of October next.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, cash.

oct 1 3w

A Teacher Wanted.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL are desirous of employing a Gentleman in their Seminary at Easton, who can come well recommended as a Teacher; they wish him to teach the higher branches of Female education, in which they wish to embrace the Latin and French languages, but more particularly the latter. To such a gentleman a liberal salary will be given if immediate application be made (post paid) to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

☞Also, a Lady to teach Music, Drawing and Painting, to whom a liberal salary will be given if immediate application be made as above. oct 1

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm R Price, Esq. This house is situate in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Easton Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

oct 1

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md., on the 1st of October 1833.

A	Sam'l Meloney
Nancy Adams	Elizabeth McNeal
Thos. Atkinson	Mary McQuay
B	Wm. McNeal
Rachel Bruff	P. R. McNeille—2
Mr. Binnay.	Isaac Murray
Rachel Benson	Miller & Allen
A. C. Bullitt	Dr Ennalls Martin
Wm. Beckley	Miller Lodge I.O.F.
Jane Bowdle	N
Fanny Barnet	Joseph Neal
C	P
Thos. S. Cook—4	Dr. Ninian Pinkney
Henry Clift—3	Benjamin Pritchard
John Camper.	Howell Powell
Coats Lodge	Wm. R. Price
Wm. H. Curtis	Wm. Pratt, Sen.
Wm. Caulk	Thomas Parrott
Commissioners Talbot county.	R
	Mrs. Ray—2
D	Philip Rigby
Spry Denny—2	Millay Roberts
Saml. Dawson	T. Rogers
Luies Daffin	S
H. L. Douglass	John Granby Smith
E	T. K. Slaughter
James H. Esgate	RichardH Stockton—2
John Edmondson	Mrs. Royston Skinner
F	John Stevens
Sarah Fountain	Margaret Smirley
Mary Frampton	Henrietta Stewart
Sarah Freeland—2	William Shehon
Susan Faulkner—2	Misses Skinner
G	Wm. W. Smith
Greenbury Gossage	Sackett & Doyle, 12
Ann Louisa Gibson	T
H	Wm. H. Tilghman
Mr. Hoxter	William Troth
Wm. Hardcastle	Wm. G. Tilghman
Mary Hubbard	R. T. G. Thomas, 2
Edw'd. S. Hale	Henry Townsend
J	Jeremiah Todd
Thos. M. Jones—4	William R. Trippe
Elizabeth Jones	
J. B. Jefferson	V
K	William Vanderford
John L. Kerr 2	Peter Venlemans
R. W. Kennard	W
Mary Ann Kemp	Robert Warwick
Isaac B. Kepner	Thomas B. White
Chas. Kinnamont	Rachel Wilson
L	Sarah Ann Wilson
T. R. Loockerman	James M. Wing
John T. Lloyd—3	Ann White
W. W. Lowe	Martin Willis
Sam'l. C. Laine	Jesse C. Wallis
M	John P. White
Thos. Martin	

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
Easton, Md. Oct 1 3w

PLOUGHS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is appointed agent for the sale of Richard B. Chenowith's celebrated Ploughs, which are more generally admired by competent judges, than any now in use. Reference may be had to John Catrup, Jesse Scott, and Wm. Rose, Esq's. and several other gentlemen, who are now using them.

A constant supply at *manufacturer's prices.*

SAM'L. H BENNY,
Easton Point.

oct 1 3w

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Cedar Point, the seat of Horatio L. Edmondson, Esq. on THURSDAY the 3d of October, at eleven o'clock, at which a punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order,
M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.

oct 1

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF
TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

I offer myself as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty. Should you see fit to elect me, I pledge myself to execute the duties of said office to the best of my abilities.

JOSEPH GRAHAM.

Easton, July 9th, 1833.

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot county, that an election will be held in the several election districts of the county, on the first MONDAY of October next, being the seventh day of the month, for one member of Congress, four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, a Sheriff, and two county Commissioners for district No 1.

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.

Easton, aug 27, 1833.

Real Estate at Public Sale.

THE subscriber being about to leave the State of Maryland, will sell to the highest bidder at Mr. A. Griffith's Tavern in the Town of Denton, on the 17th day of October next, on a liberal credit for two thirds of the purchase money, the other third will be required in cash, all his real estate in the said town of Denton and its vicinity, to wit:—

No. 1. The lot adjoining the property of E. B. Hardcastle, Esq., on the main street whereon is erected a new Brick Dwelling, 25 feet front, 27 back, and a Frame Kitchen, and on the corner a Store House nearly new, and hatter's back and front Shop and Bow Room,—also a Tailor's shop; this property is in a central part of the town, and would at all times command good tenants.

No. 2. The House and Lot on Commerce street, now in the tenure of Thomas Dyott;—this is a handsome small property in a healthy part of the town, with a Well of good water, Smoke house and Kitchen, which has not lain idle for want of a tenant since it was erected, it being so desirable a place for a small family.

No. 3. A 3¼ acre Lot adjoining, and partly in the limits of said town; it would make a fine Clover Lot; it brought me a fine crop of early wheat this season.

No. 4. A 10¼ acre Lot within 1-3 of a mile from town, in a state to bring good rye and corn.

The title to all the above property is good and indisputable, and clear of all incumbrance, except about $250 dollars, which will be cleared on the day of sale.

On the same day or the day after, I will also sell all my personal property, which can be seen on the day of sale. There are too many items to enumerate in an advertisement.

Attendance given by
GEO T. MILLINGTON.

Denton, 17th Sept. 1833 [G]

N. B The Centreville Times will publish the above until the day of sale, and send his account to the Postmaster, Denton.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM in Queen Ann's county, containing about 400 acres, now occupied by Mr John C. Wootters. The land is kind, and susceptible of considerable improvement, by judicious cultivation; the improvements are in tolerable good order. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. For terms apply to Mr. William Stevens, merchant, Centreville, or to the subscriber.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Talbot county, may 28th tf

CARTWRIGHT WANTED.

A PERSON fully competent to conduct the Cartwright businesss, is wanted for the ensuing yaar, to whom liberal wages, or an interest in the business, will be given. The stand to be occupied is not surpassed by any in town. Apply to

WM. VANDERFORD.

sept 17

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the *sale* of *wool.* Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

L. R. & Co, have leave to refer to
Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co } Baltimore.
Daniel Cobb & Co. }
Samuel Wyman & Co. }

May 14 eow6m

WANTED,

AS an overseer for the remainder of the present year, a man who has been accustomed to agriculture, and can come recommended. A man without a family would be preferred. Apply to the EDITOR.

sept 10

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

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