his laconic reply was, "I could'nt hear and where was the use of talking."—*Easton Centinel.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 8, 1833.

POSTAGE.—Persons having accounts for postage are reminded that the quarter expired on the first instant, and that their bills are due. No accounts will be continued with such as are not punctual. Newspaper postage is always payable in advance, and henceforth papers will not be delivered to persons who do not comply with this regulation of the department.

Democratic Triumph.

The Democratic party in this county, having determined a few weeks ago no longer to fight under the banner of an individual, however high and exalted his claims to their attachment and support, but again to unfurl that of the constitution in its original purity and strength, have won under it a glorious victory. We have elected our Sheriff and one Delegate certainly, and a second Delegate by a majority of 9 votes, if our loose returns of last night may be relied on, and have sent our Representative to Congress out of the county in a minority of only 66 votes, which we think places his election beyond doubt.

Our friends have laughed at us; they have attempted to turn the Talbot and Caroline resolutions into ridicule, and have gone so far as to move to expel our delegates from a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. All this has not moved us. We have pursued the even tenor of our way, guided by principle alone, without being induced by their ridicule or their anger, to turn either to the right or left. No party can be sustained except on principles, and without it, opposition is but the struggle of faction for power.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

	Easton	St. Michaels	Trappe	Chapel	Total.
CONGRESS.					
R. B. Carmichael	162	152	98	119	531
Daniel C. Hopper	167	166	163	101	597
ASSEMBLY.					
Democratic.					
Richard Spencer	192	152	96	117	557
Morris O. Colston	183	175	84	114	556
Geo. Stevens	152	130	109	94	485
Philip Horney	199	144	105	132	580
Federal.					
Sam'l. Hambleton	138	163	146	96	543
Joseph Bruff	158	174	163	100	595
Solomon Mullikin	128	155	167	98	548
George Dudley	141	163	158	111	573
COMMISSIONERS.					
Democratic.					
Theodore Denny	168	155	87	116	526
Rich. Arringdale	156	150	90	134	530
Federal.					
John Edmondson	171	168	171	96	606
William Benny	135	175	162	89	561
SHERIFF.					
Democratic.					
Joseph Graham	232	215	138	128	713
Federal.					
W. H. Tilghman	102	108	123	91	424

LATER FROM PORTUGAL.

The brig Cordelia, arrived at Boston, brings the Halifax Journal of the 25th September, containing extracts of a letter, received by a merchant at Halifax.

LISBON, Aug. 22, 1833.

During the last week the strong positions around the city have been preparing and fortifying against any attack the Miguelites may attempt. At present but little is known of their numbers, or where they are—possibly in a line from Santarem to Leira, Figueira and Coimbra.

The force of Donna Maria here, and a few leagues in advance, may be six to eight thousand regular troops, and twelve to fifteen thousand others, with four hundred cavalry, and two parks of artillery. We are therefore not in much apprehension of the enemy entering the city. Mercantile business is nearly at a stand without any intercourse with the provinces of Spain.

We have advices from Oporto of the destruction of some twelve thousand pipes of wine, by the Miguelite army at Villa Nova—also of the liberal army having attacked the Miguelite lines, forced them, and gained a complete victory, so as to leave the north side open, and reports say the south also, and a free navigation of the Douro.

Ferdinand, King of Spain, is dead. Don Carlos and followers are said to be on their way from this country to Spain.

Application of Steam on Canals.—It is said to be the intention of the Directors of the People's Steam Boat Navigation, to use Steam Barges on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, as soon as necessary arrangements can be made.

The brig Gleaner, at New York, from Maricaibo, reports that an American brig, said to belong to Calais, Me. has been lost on the South American coast, and all hands murdered except two, who remain in the hands of the Indians.

An account from Sidney, N. S. states that on American, named Johnson, who was 2nd mate of the ship Horizon, of N. York, wrecked, was to have been executed at that place on the 19th ult. for a murder committed on shore.

Taken by Surprise.—At the time when Mr Peale was exhibiting his beautiful picture of the Court of Death, in Boston, he sent the Rev. Dr. Osgood, a ticket, on which was inscribed, "Admit the bearer to the Court of Death;" the old gentleman, never having heard of the picture, was utterly confounded: "I expected to go before long," said he, "but I was not prepared for so abrupt a summons."

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND

The arrival at Boston of the ship Propontis, bringing Liverpool papers of the 27th August, furnishes accounts a little later than before received.

REPORTED BATTLE NEAR LISBON.

"LATEST NEWS FROM PORTUGAL.—Two express arrived in this city to day from the scene of war, by which we learn that Bourmont with the Miguelite forces had arrived within four leagues of Lisbon, where he was met by Villa Flor, the Pedroite General, with nearly the whole of his forces. A very severe battle took place, which terminated in favor of the liberal cause, but not without severe loss on each side, as the Miguelites are stated to have lost 6000 and the Pedroites 4000. There are two accounts, one claiming the victory for Pedro, and the other for Miguel."—*Western Exeter Times.*

The Liverpool Times of the 27th in commenting on this report, says:—

"Marshal Beaumont was at Coimbra, which is 156 miles from Lisbon, on the 12th of that month, so that nothing but a succession of desperate forced marches could have brought him within four leagues of Lisbon, where the battle is said by the Western (Exeter) Times to have been fought. The march, at the usual rate, would have occupied nine or ten days, but even supposing it to have been effected in six, that only leaves five or six days for the voyage to England. Besides, if one of the expresses bringing this intelligence had passed through Exeter on Friday, the news would have appeared in the London papers of Sunday, 25th. We therefore place little credit in the news, but give it, as there is a bare chance that it may be true."

The British House of Commons adjourned on the 25th to Wednesday, 28th, to afford the Lords an opportunity for passing the measures before them. On Thursday, if no accident intervened, the Parliament was to be prorogued by the King in person.

The Liverpool paper of Thursday (the 27th) received by this ship, says that "the Cotton Market on Saturday and Monday has been quiet—the sales for the two days are about 4000 bags at Friday's prices." [The prices of Friday were an advance of ¼ to ½d for American and Brazil, and ¼ for other descriptions.]

Mexico.—The schooner Bonita has arrived at New Orleans from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 4th September. We learn from the New Orleans papers that the yellow fever was subsiding at Tampico, and that the cholera was making great ravages in the interior, particularly in the city of Mexico, the deaths being estimated there at about fifteen hundred per day.

The internal commotions were at an end—the rebels having been repulsed in an attack against San Louis de Potosi.

Business was in a state of stagnation, but it was anticipated that the *conducta* of Zacatecas would be able shortly to proceed to Tampico.

A letter from Guadalaha of the 9th August, published in the Gaceta de Tampico of the 28th ult. states that the cholera had made its appearance in the capital of the state of Jalisco, since the 24th July, as well as at Zacatecas, and that it prevailed at the latter place more mildly. The following extracted from the above mentioned letter deserves particular attention.

"At Zepatilan every case of cholera that occurred was cured by the use only of the root of a plant called by the natives coquelicot sauvage ("*amapola Sylvestre,*" known by the name of wild poppy,) with which the country abounds. The juice is extracted and the patient takes it internally. It has invariably been found efficacious, and none have yet taken it but with the most decided success. The bulb of this plant cannot be confounded with that of any other, because it is phosphoric; this can be tested by putting it into a transparent vase of clear water, to be placed in a dark room—if it be genuine, in a quarter of an hour a brilliant light will be emitted out of the vase—This simple remedy has worked miracles."

It is no longer a question of war with the rebels: General Victoria in a sortie made out of Puebla with a force of 1,100 men and three pieces of artillery chastised 200 men commanded by Montano and Les Perrez, about the environs of Talancingo.

Colonel Gomez has left Pecote with 600 men for Zacapoatla where some Indians had hoisted the flag of the revolters.

The rebels Perez, Palacios and Escalada were at the *hacienda* de San Gabriel with their soldiers, who had been put to the route, and some men whom Moreno had himself brought from Chilapa. As they will not have the audacity to advance upon the division of Valencia, he will no doubt cut their forces off in the rear.

The *Democrata*, from which the above details are derived, adds that the hero of Talancingo, Nicholas Bravo, had manifested a disposition to engage in the cause of the rebels.

The report of the entree of Arista into San Louis de Potosi which has been spread even as far as this place, is formally contradicted by the Gaceta of the 31st, upon the testimony of a person arriving from Guanahualo by way of San Louis.

The cholera, it is stated, has made more ravages among the constitutional army than among those of the insurgents. The latter had lost only one thousand men—while St. Anna, in his report to the ministry, to which we before alluded, places his loss at more than two thousand men.

Piracy and Murder.—Captain Howard, of the brig Texas, arrived at New York, from the Coast of Africa, furnishes the following account of a bloody transaction which occurred on board on the 25th March.

"The brig left New York, under the command of Capt. Ellery, and John Walpole of Philadelphia, mate. On the 17th March, Walpole was superseded for misconduct, shortly after which the captain died, and W. continued a passenger, doing no duty. On the 25th of May, Mr. Babcock, supercargo, was taken with the coast fever, and died on board, at Elmira, after a month's illness. At this time, Walpole began to assume importance, telling the men he had charge of the vessel, and succeeded in getting the gold dust (200 oz.) on shore, where he intended to dispose of it.—Capt. Howard having come on board, and learning the transaction, went on shore, and succeeded in recovering the gold, and returned in company with Walpole, who then informed the crew that he was to return home as passenger, and advised them all to turn in and take a nap, as they must be tired, which they complied with. About two hours after, W. finding them all asleep, entered the cabin and shot Mr. Smith, second mate, of New Bedford, through the heart; he then turned to Captain Howard, and fired a ball through his leg and another in his groin, and left him as he supposed, dead. He then went on deck, with three pistols, and shot John Gowing, carpenter, through the ribs, when the crew took him below, expecting that he would not recover.

After this Walpole went to James Berry, and showing him a piece of manuscript, and telling him he had shot three of the crew, and that he was captain now, he put a pistol to his ear, and told him he had but five minutes to live, so to prepare himself—but as Berry could not read, he expressed a wish for W. to read it to him; in order to do which, he laid down his pistols, which B got hold of and pitched them forward, and W. made for the cabin, followed by B Capt. H. laid on the transom, and showed signs of life, when W. began jumping on his breast, but seeing Berry advancing, seized another pistol, and fired at B., which fortunately missed him and the ball struck the ceiling of the cabin, whereupon B. jumped across the captain, seized W. by the throat, threw him down, he catching up another pistol at the time, and firing at B's head, who luckily escaped this shot also, it going through the deck. One of the crew perceiving that Berry had the advantage, passed a pistol down the sky light to him, on which the blood thirsty villian begged for mercy, but Berry gave him the contents into his head, and left him to his fate, lingering several hours in excrutiating pain. The negro laborers on board even refused to take hold of him to get him out of the cabin, but made a rope fast to his leg, and hauled him on deck, where he died.

Capt. H remains in a very weak state, experiencing severe pains from the wounds, which are still unhealed. He thinks that Walpole must have meditated the attack some time, as he had from forty to fifty pistols, all double shotted, and that his intentions were to kill the crew while asleep and turn slave dealer, as he frequently expressed such a wish.

An opinion given by Mr. Taney, late Attorney General, on the validity of the law of New Jersey under which the Camden and Amboy Rail Road and the Delaware and Raritan Company claim a monopoly against all subsequent incorporations, has been published in the New York papers. By an act of the legislature, passed in March, 1832, the legislature made an agreement with these two companies, that no subsequent charter should be granted, authorising the construction of a rail road within the limits mentioned in the act. The question is, whether the agreement is binding on subsequent legislatures; whether a legislature now or hereafter in being may, notwithstanding, grant such a charter, and that grant be valid against these companies.

Mr. Taney decides affirmatively upon the ground that the Legislature of New Jersey had no power under the Constitution to enter into such a contract with the Canal and Road Companies, and thereby restrain succeeding legislatures from exercising their powers; and that generally, the Legislature of a State acting by delegated powers, cannot bind the State by contract, or otherwise, beyond the scope of the authority granted by the sovereign power, their constituents. The following seems to us to contain the substance of Mr Taney's rule and its limitations.

"There are cases no doubt in which the acts of the legislature irrevocably bind the state. This happens in all cases of delegated power, where the agent is acting within the scope of his authority: Thus for example, if the Legislature of a state borrow money, or grants the public lands in fee simple, or establishes a Corporatton to accomplish some public object, and endows it for that purpose, with certain particular faculties, capacities, and privileges, in all these instances the people of the state are bound by the acts of their representatives, because such acts are within the admitted scope of legislative authority; and being contracts made by the authorized agents of the people, they are necessarily binding on their constituents; and cannot be altered without the consent of the other party to the contract. But it does not follow, because the legislature has the power to establish a Corporation, and clothe it with such privileges and franchises as it may deem proper, that it may also deprive future legislatures of the right to exercise similar power. For it is not at all essential to the exercise of the power to create corporations, that an agreement should be made not to charter other corporations, which may rival it in trade—and if a legislative body of the United States or of any of the states, were in consideration of a loan of money, to stipulate that whatever might be the exigencies of the public, no future legislature should borrow money without the consent of the first lender, it would hardly I think be supposed that such an engagement was within the scope of legislative authority, or bound their successors, and rendered them incapable, of contracting for an additional loan, if it was found to be necessary for the public interest or safety. The power of surrendering attributes of sovereignty, which are so essential to the well being of a state, cannot be presumed to reside in the representatives, unless expressly granted by the constituent."

In reply to the question, what are the rights of the companies who relied on such a pledge, Mr. Taney takes two views; in strict law, they have no right to rely upon a pledge given by an incompetent authority, and must abide the consequences; but, on principles of moral justice, he says, it would undoubtedly be required that the state should indemnify parties who had confidence in the pledge of public agents who had mistaken their powers.

Destructive Fire.—About eleven o'clock, the extensive building at the corner of Lombard and Greene streets, occupied as a Steam Planing establishment by Mrs. Howland & Woolen, was discovered to be on fire, and the great quantity of very combustible materials with which the whole building and surrounding lots were filled, caused the flames to spread with almost inconceivable rapidity Indeed, such was the progress of the destructive element, that a wagon just loaded, and two horses, were consumed before they could be removed. The heat of the flames were intense;—the lumber being very dry, (the greater part seasoned for use,) the sparks were driven by the wind which happened at the time to be unusually fresh, upon the roofs of the neighboring houses, several of which caught, but by the timely exertions of our active firemen, were saved with but little damage. We understand that there were as many as fifteen houses on fire at the same time, all of which were saved with the exception of two or three small frames located on the lot. The African Meeting House in Sharp street, several squares from the scence of destruction, caught in the roof, and was only saved by the exertions of a fire company from Fell's Point, which fortunately happened to be passing at the moment.

The Medical College which is in the immediate neighborhood, although several times on fire, sustained very little injury.

The whole of the Planing establishment was consumed, together with all the valuable machinery, steam engine, and a large quantity of prepared lumber. The fire originated in the steam engine house, and was entirely accidental. The loss, we understand, may be estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, a portion of which is covered by insurance.—*Balt. Amer.*

A MISTAKE.—A gentleman in Philadelphia was lately knocked down in the streets, and beaten in a shocking manner, by a gang of desperadoes—who after they had drubbed him to his heart's content, discovered that *he was not the man they wanted.*

This reminds us of a case which occurred a few years since in Havana. An American gentleman was walking through a public street early in the evening, when a Spaniard came behind him, reached his hand over his shoulder, and plunged his knife into his bosom!—As the poor victim lay on the ground writhing in agony, the assassin caught a glimpse of his countenance by the gleam of a distant lamp and apologized for the deed—declaring upon his honor, that he *mistook him for another individual*—and humbly begged his pardon!—The poor fellow died the next day.—Lowell Journal.

GREASE.—Hamilton, in his 'Men and Manners' makes a remark, the truth of which will strike every man who has seen any portion of this country. "The national propensity for grease," he says, "is inordinate. It enters largely into the compositions of every dish, and constitutes the sole ingredient of many.—The very bread is, generally, not only impregnated with some unctuous substance, but when sent up to the breakfast table, is seen to float in a menstruum of oleaginous matter." This is floating toast, we suppose, which some people fish for with a fork or a spoon in an Atlantic Ocean of butter. Luckily he has said nothing of the "short bread" and "puddings" stuffed with grease;—and of the Yankee "dough nuts" fried in grease, the very eating of which makes one dream of hogs. In Alabama they grease every thing with pork fat.—Even bacon wallows in pork grease. The negroes actually drip with a greasy perspiration.

A hint for Brides.—A few days since a couple went to Thame church to be married.—The ceremony went on very well until the words "with this ring I thee wed," when the bride essayed for the last time, to take her glove off her maiden hand. Whether it was agitation, heat, or nervousness, the leather clung to her hand and would not part company. The bride blushed and pulled, but in vain. The bridegroom (bold man) laughed outright, so did father, so did mother, so did the bride's maids, so did all the spectators except the Clergyman, and he (the Rev. Lee,) exclaimed, I do not come here to be laughed at, and, shutting his book, left the ceremony half finished, the bride half married, and the glove—half off. We add, for the satisfaction of sympathisers, that the bride went to church the next day with her hand uncovered, and the nuptial knot was then tied 'as tight as a glove.'

CHOLERA.—We regret to perceive by the following paragraph from the Hagerstown Press of Wednesday, that the Cholera still lingers in that town:—

"There have been three deaths from Cholera since our last publication. On Wednesday morning last, Master David Petry, of this place was taken and in the course of the day expired. On the day following, Mrs. Wells, sister of young Petry, and Mr. Wells' brother were both taken and have since died. No cases remain."

We learn from the Washington Globe that a special agent appointed, by the Post Office Department a few weeks since, to discover the cause of certain losses upon a mail route in the State of Maine, has succeeded in detecting the depredator, who, upon being taken before a magistrate, pleaded guilty.

We also perceive by the following paragraph from the Washington (Pa.) Examiner, that the agent of the Post office has succeeded in detecting another person in the habit of purloining from the mail:

'On Tuesday last, Green Van Sickle, Postmaster at Claysville, in this county was taken up for purloining from the Western Mail the day previous, a letter containing a sum of money, amounting to about $60, and committed to jail in this place. We decline at present giving more minute particulars of this robbery, as Van Sickle will be shortly arraigned before the proper tribunal for trial, and where justice, will be done him. But we take occasion now to state, that his detection was effected by the vigilance and well devised plans of George Pitt, Esq. of Washington City, Agent of the Post Office Department, who has evinced on this and other recent occasions, a vigilance and zeal in the discharge of duty, and an anxiety for the public security and safety of mail conveyance, highly honorable and praiseworthy. The Department we think, has a most efficient and capable officer in Mr. Pitt. Van Sickle has a family, consisting of a wife and 5 or 6 children.

From Para.—Capt. Green, of the brig Rebecca, at New York, in 29 days passage from Para, informs the editors of the Courier, that every thing was in a state of confusion when she sailed. A new Governor was hourly expected to arrive in a frigate from Rio Janeiro, and his arrival, it was thought, would be the signal for an explosion between the contending parties. The fortifications of Para were receiving considerable additions. The U. S. schooner Enterprise was lying there refitting, her officers and crew all well. It gives us pleasure to notice the courteous conduct of Captain Cotton, of the British sloop of war Race Horse, who finding on his arrival at Para that appearances indicated a violent commotion, assured the American residents of his desire in case of necessity, to afford them and their property all the protection in his power.

A report has been made in the Bitish House of Commons in regard to the conduct of the Police in the riot at Cold Bath fields, wherein the Policeman Cully lost his life. It came out, on inquiry, immediately after the riot, that a Policeman was at the meeting in disguise, and had been active in stimulating the people. The matter was inquired into, and it was found that he was acting under orders from Lord Melbourne, *the Secretary of State,* and in consequence, great indignation was expressed at this employment of spies by the Ministry. A select committee of the House of Commons has reported that "the conduct of the Policeman Popay, has been highly reprehensible, inasmuch as he appeared to have taken an *active personal* part in proceedings which *his duty only required him to observe;* to have carried concealment and deceit into the intercourse of private life.'; They add that "sufficient caution" had not always been observed by those "to whom he submitted his reports," to correct the "occasional diffuseness of his accounts" &c. all of which admits distinctly the employment of *spies,* and only blames the want of care in the government to select their agents.

No debate took place, by consent, on the offering of this singular report, it being postponed until the papers were printed; but the newspapers are indignant at the whole proceedings.

We learn from the Alexandria Gazette that the steamboat Ousatonic, which plied between Alexandria and the different landings on the Potomac River, was burnt to the water's edge, on Friday night last, whilst she was lying at Leonardtown, Md. The fire was entirely accidental, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that the captain and crew, asleep on board at the time, with difficulty escaped with their lives.

From the National Intelligencer.

MORE EMIGRANTS OFFERED.—A letter from a very respectable colored man in Savanah, states there are upwards of eighty free people in that city ready and anxious to embark for Liberia; nearly all of them members of the Temperance Society, twenty three of them professors of religion, and several of them excellent mechanics. Such a company would be most valuable accession to the colony, and we are glad that an effort is likely to be made in Boston to provide the funds necessary for their removal to Africa.

We understand, also, that the Rev. John Stockdelle, of Madison county, Virginia, lately deceased, bequeathed freedom to more than thirty slaves, and made provision, by his will, for defraying the entire expense of their removal to Liberia.

DIED

On Saturday evening last, Capt. *Thomas Parrott,* of this county.

On Friday, 4th inst. in Baltimore, of a lingering disease, Miss *Sarah Ann,* eldest daughter of Wrightson Lowe, Esq. of this county.

In Georgetown, D. C., on the 22d inst., the Rev. STEPHEN BLOOMER BALCH, D. D. aged 87.

This venerable Preacher of the Gospel of Christ, during a ministry of near sixty years, in Georgetown, had wound round him associations, in almost every family, of an endearing character. To his immediate flock, he will long be remembered with a deep feeling of sorrow, which is only ameliorated by the certainty of his having received the reward of the faithful steward.

BALTIMORE PRICES,

Oct. 4.

GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, bush.	$1 25	a	1 28
do. best red,	1 16	a	1 17
do. ordinary to good (Md.)	90	a	1 12
Corn, white	63	a	64
Do. yellow	66	a	67
Rye	65	a	66
Oats	35	a	—

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say;—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupid by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

Eastern Shore of Maryland JOCKEY CLUB.

In consequence of the unfavorable weather, on Tuesday last, few members of the Club attended. The meeting was therefore adjourned to Friday the 4th inst. when the officers for the next year were appointed. The late Treasurer, Samuel T. Kennard, Esq. having removed to the country, resigned his station as Treasurer, when, on motion, Robert W. Kennard, Esq. was unanimously appointed to fill the vacancy—all members, therefore, are particularly requested to pay over to Mr. Kennard their yearly subscription before the day of racing.

A full meeting of the Club is expected and requested at the Easton Hotel on Tuesday at 4 o'clock, P. M. the 8th inst. being the evening previous to the first day's race—when all horses intended to run on the next day, will be entered.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'ry.

oct 8

P. S. Five or six horses can be accommodated in Mr. Rose's stables on the ground.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 23d day of September, 1833, by Isaac Shoemaker, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls herself LYDIA JOHNSON, or Wallace; says she was born free, and raised by her father, John Wallace, living in Anne Arundel county, near Mr. Cromwell's. Said colored girl is about sixteen years of age, five feet three inches high, has a large scar on the back of her left hand caused by a burn, a small scar above the left wrist, and a small scar on her right cheek near the nose. Had on when committed, a red calico frock, blue cotton handkerchief on her neck, and white handkerchief on her head.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored girl, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore City and County Jail.

oct 2—8 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 24th day of September, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a coloured lad who calls himself JOHN PEACH, says he is free, and lived with Mordecai Peach, near Vansville, Prince George's county, Maryland. Said coloured lad is about seventeen years of age, five feet two and three quarter inches high; had on when committed, a beverteen roundabout and pantaloons, white cotton shirt, seal skin cap, pair of fine yarn stockings and lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described coloured lad, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore City and County Jail.

oct 2—8 3w

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

Extra Class, No. 20, Draws on Saturday, Oct. 16th, 1833.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	15,000	10 prizes of	1,000
1	4,000	10	500
1	2,500	20	300
1	2,000	20	250
1	1,415	50	150

Tickets $5.—Shares in proportion;—also the New York Lottery, Extra Class, No. 30, draws on October 16th, Grand Scheme. capital prize $40,000, one of $15,000, one of $5,000, one of $3,000, one of $1,300, 10 prizes of $1,000.

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 8

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 21st day of September, 1833, by David B. Ferguson, Esq a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore; as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself LEWIS RICKS; says he is free, but did belong to Robert Ricks, near Sommerton, Southampton county in Virginia. Said colored man is about forty years of age, four feet eleven inches high, has a large scar on his right foot, by being run over by a cart wheel, a small spot of grey hair on the forepart of his head. Had on when committed a cotton striped roundabout, yellow cotton vest, grey pantaloons, white cotton shirt, black wool hat and coarse lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore City and County Jail.

oct 2—8 3w

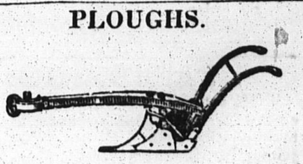
Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed, at the suit of William Hayward, Jr. use of John Crandall, use of William Bromwell, (of Baltimore) and two writs of vendi. expo. issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, one at the suit of William K. Lambdin, and the other at the suit of Solomon ofowe, against Bennett Bracco, and one writ of venditioni exponas, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Samuel Roberts, Henry Catrup and Bennet Bracco, surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and Wm A. Leonard, also, a fi fa. against said Bracco at the suit of Edward Martin, and a fieri facias against said Bracco and Lambert W. Spencer issued by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. at the suit of Lambert Clayland, use of Wm. Dickinson, also for officers' fees, due for 1831, 1832 and 1833—Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash on TUESDAY the 15th day of October next, the following negroes, viz 1 negro man called Sam, 1 do. Gabriel, 1 do. Jack, and 1 negro woman called Maria. Also, on WEDNESDAY the 16th October, on the premises of said Bracco, in Miles River Neck, the following property, viz 6 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 2 carts, 1 gig and harness, 3 ploughs and 2 harrows, and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture. All taken as the goods and chattels of Bennet Bracco, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid execution and officers fees and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Sale to commence on each day between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, and attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

sept 24 4w

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

UNION HOTEL,

Denton, Maryland.

THE subscriber having taken the house opposite the Court House in Denton, and having opened it as a public house, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to entertain travellers and others in a manner which he hopes will be satisfactory to any who may be so good as to give him a call.

His table will at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford. His bar is stored with the best of Liquors. His stables are in good order—his ostlers good. He hopes his friends will call and see him.

JOSHUA CLARKE.

Denton, Md. Sept. 3, 1833.

N. B. Private parties can at all times have private rooms.

Travellers can at all times be accommodated with horses and carriages to carry them to any part of the peninsula. J. C.

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

DENTON, Maryland:—

Will repair at the shortest notice, *Chronometers, Levers, Lepines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating* and Vertical Watches.—Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.

N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. W. can furnish to order any kind of *time piece* on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice.

march 23 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

Easton, July 23, 1833. tf

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0703.jpg