tenements belong to the estate of Nathaniel Boush, Sr.; Messrs. Mayer & Hodges, Saddlers. Mr. Thomas Fitnam, do., occupying tenements (in a two story building) belonging Mrs. Amy Blanchard.

THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.—I am sorry to say that my apprehensions with regard to fires have been verified to an alarming extent. One of the most fearful ever known in this so often devoted city occurred here on Friday last.—It is not yet ascertained whether it came from accident or design, but it is remarkable that it broke out in the full day in the Government musket factory, on the Turkisk Sabbath, the only day on which the workmen were not in their places. On proceeding to the place I saw that the musket factory had caught fire, and that the flames were spreading with rapidity in consequence of a strong westerly wind, which blew directly up the hill side with a velocity that was inconceivable. As no means can be taken to stop the progress of such a calamity prior to the arrival of the Grand Vizier, the two hours which elapsed before that dignitary made his appearance was sufficient to involve one of the finest quarters of Constantinople in destruction, and before 4 o'clock the flames had complete mastery of an immense circuit commencing at the water's edge, extending on the right towards the superb mosque of Sultan Mahomed, on the left to the mosque of sultan Soleyman, and in the rear to the great aqueduct, in the direction where the fire of last month had stopped.

The houses being all wood, dry as tinder from the summer heat, afforded a ready prey, and it was the most fearful sight I ever witnessed to behold the fire rushing as if in streams over hundreds of roofs, or darting in tongues of flame at every separate building within its reach. The wind coming from the harbor directly into the city spread the blaze with the same violence at every side; and I could trace it driving up the hill, or spreading on either wing in so equal a manner that I suppose that no less than 2000 houses were consumed—and then the flames became so great that all the ordinary attempts to stop them were of no avail. The firemen assembled in large numbers, each four bearing a hand pump, the streets being too narrow to permit the movement of engines; but their efforts were thrown away, except in three cases where some rich proprietor offered a sum equal to £200 or £300 to save his mansion. This was effected by their throwing numerous carpets on the houses which they thought proper to save, and keeping the carpets constantly wet by the action of their pumps; and in so many instances, was this plan successful, that now, amid the general desolation of an extensive quarter, are to be seen single mansions which have not been injured.

The alarm occasioned by this calamity was, as you may conceive, general at Constantinople. It also spread round the whole neighborhood, and the inhabitants of the surrounding villages were seen rushing to the side of the Bosphorus to watch the progress of the destruction, each one calculating that his own particular district would be next exposed.—The people of Pera were in the greatest affright, and hundreds assembled in the "Fields of Death," or grave yards, the only open places to contemplate a scene from which they were only saved from being parties to by the interposition of the harbor.

From one of these heights it was fearfully beautiful to witness the progress of the fire as it spread on every side with unprecedented fury, and when the sun went down, and the flames were more distinctly seen, I believe so sublime and awful a picture was never before exhibited. It is only at Constantinople where such a terrible display can be beheld, the position of the ground and the nature of the buildings alike affording facilities for destruction. How often I wished for our great artist Martin to be present, and immortalize the scene, as his imagination, gifted as it is, can never conceive so magnificent a subject for his pencil.

About seven o'clock the whole of the houses in the valley were consumed, and the fire then mounted the hills which rise at either side, and spread to the rear, in the direction of the sea of Marmora, making a circuit of nearly two miles. There it was most curious to behold it varying its form every half hour, lying on the whole expanse at one time like a sea of flame, or separating into burning steeples at another, which at the distance from which I beheld them, appeared like so many volcanoes. About 9 o'clock the full moon rose, and at the same period a heavy storm began to gather in the southward, and then a scence was presented to us, to which nothing can do any thing like justice. At one view we saw the Seraglio, with its beautiful white towers and lofty trees, shining tranquilly in the moon light, the centre of the city blazing with numberless fires, and at the other extremity of Constantinople the atmosphere hung with massive clouds, or the heavens opened with repeated flashes of lightning. We saw the sea of Marmora like a placid lake in the distance, the towers of the Seraglio reflected in the Bosphorus, and the burning piles glowing in the waters of the harbour.

About 10 o'clock the wind fell a little, and and as the smoke was not blown against the hill side, the progress of the flames became more distinct from the position which I occupied at Pera. It was then we observed the curious effects of the flames on the mosques and minarets which lay in their course—It was beautiful to behold an immense dome similar to that of the Collosseum in the Regent's Park, standing in dark relief in the middle of flame, and the slender white minarets shining like pillars of silver in a field of fire. Each dome appeared like a fountain of white flame, as the lead with which it was covered melted, strangely contrasting with the ruddy blaze of the burning timber, and the tops of the minarets from the same cause, burned like one of those wax lights which are borne in procession in the ceromones of the Roman Catholic Church. About 30 of the smaller mosques were destroyed, but none of those of Royal foundation, which are the pride of Constantinople. The progress of the flame towards the two superb buildings which I have before mentioned, was watched with intense interest, and I observed an exultation in the crowd when that of the Sultan Mahommed, which was a long time obscured with smoke, was saved by a sudden shifting of the wind.

The sight was so irresistibly attractive that the inhabitants of Pera remained watching it till after midnight, and then the greater part retired, giving up Constantinople as totally lost, and not expecting to see a trace of it in the morning. Happily, however, at one in the morning the wind considerably lessened, and the fury of the fire was by degrees abated. It ceased towards the Southward about 3 o'clock, and on the hill to the rear it was stopped at the same hour, for want of wood, as it reached exactly the ground where the late fire in the beginning of August was arrested; thus cutting the city in two, and making a blank from the harbor to the sea of Marmora. On the north, where it still lingered, it was more resolutely dealt with by the fireman, as it climed the hill where the palace of the late Janizzari, now the residence of the Comer Mufti, stands, in consequence of the Sultan's declaring, some say in person, others through the Grand Visier,—that he would order every one of these gentry to be strangled if that palace was not saved.

Alarmed by the threat, the firemen set to work with energy, and, covering the mansion of the Mufti with carpets, did not allow it to be even discolored, and at the same time they overcame the flames on every side of it so rapidly that, by the break of day, the fury of the fire was stopped as if by miracle—It is curious to see that mansion untouched on the hill side overlooking the valley, which is a mass of ruins, and to behold in the rest of it the immense aqueduct which supplies the city with water, and which before was scarcely noticed, in consequence of the houses which blocked it up at all sides now standing in high relief; every arch being counted at some miles distance. Some persons say that one fifth of Constantinople has been destroyed; but if I do not go that length, I am certain that a circuit of 3 miles, comprising 12,000 buildings, and making houseless 50,000 persons, has been devastated. It is now three days since the fire occurred, but the ruins are still smoking, and if a wind arise, which happily has not been the case, the safety of the rest of Constantinople cannot be depended on.

The damage has altogether fallen upon the Turks, and it is wonderful to see the patience with which they brave it. A person who was at Constantinople during the fury of the fire, assures me that he saw several owners of the burned houses smoking their pipes in the neighbouring coffee houses with the most perfect indifference. This conduct is strangely contrasted with about 300 Jews, apprehensive that a quarter in which they had property should be attacked, who screamed and tore their garments.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 12, 1833.

The Gazette of Saturday comes out in a long article on the subject of the next Presidency, in which the writer says, "we do not "like the plan of putting Mr. Clay aside for-"mally and publicly—we would prefer to let "him rest upon the level with those distin-"guished men from whom we would desire a "choice, and let that choice be directed by the "popular national sentiment. *We will not say "that we prefer Mr. Clay to all others*, but, un-"til the people make their selection, we will "steadfastly resist the occultation of Mr. "Clay."

In regard to the last sentence of this quotation, we presume no one will attempt to suspect the honesty of the writer. Mr. Clay is not the choice of the federal party, nor has he ever been. He was taken up before, by them, because they dare not bring forward an uniform federalist; and the Gazette only wishes him now retained upon the *level* of candidates, with the view of taking him, should it be found that Mr. Webster will not do. Mr. Webster is emphatically the federal candidate, and they would not give him up for any man that could be named, if they thought he would have any chance of success.—The time has been when Mr. Clay was looked upon by the federal party as one of their sternest foes, and although he has since gone almost as far with them as they could ask, in the establishment of federal principles in the administration of the government, yet they have recollections of his former course, which can never be forgiven by them. They recollect when Mr Clay hesitated not to assert that he considered the legislative halls of our country polluted by the presence of certain federalists, then and now regarded by that party almost as demi gods. No, Mr. Clay is not the choice of the federal party—the organ of the federal party here, says he is not; and no one will dispute but that the author of the article in the Gazette speaks the sentiments of the federal party.

We have, however, another object in noticing the article in the Gazette, than calling attention to the confession of the writer, that Mr. Clay is not the choice of the federal party. We wish to say a word to our Democratic friends. We wish to caution them against suffering the federal presses to gull them into a committal of themselves *to any candidate*, until it is known what *democratic* candidate will be brought forward. If we are true to ourselves as a party, we have nothing to fear. A candidate will doubtless be found, who is in favor of a strict construction of the constitution—who is opposed to a protective tariff, and to a system of internal improvements by the general government—who is opposed to oppressing one portion of the people for the benefit of another—one who will regard the States as possessing rights, and will resist all encroachments on them, by the general government. Who this individual is to be, we know not. Mr. Webster does not profess to be a man with these principles—and Mr. Clay has too lon g advocated the right of the general government to these extensive powers, to be thought of, for a moment, by those who, twelve or fifteen years ago, looked upon him, as he really then was, one of the most powerful champions of the constitution and the States.

The object of the federal press in endeavouring to get up an united excitement against Mr. Van Buren, we suspect is not so much a real opposition to Mr. V. B. as to democratic principles.—If they can succeed in inducing certain of the democratic party to carry their opposition to him so far as, not only to pledge themselves against him, but in favour of some individual sustaining their principles, they will have gained all they desire. They are exceedingly free in recommending Mr. McLean as a suitable successor to the present incumbent, and on this account we would admonish our friends to act with caution and deliberation—his being in such good odour with the federalists, is enough to cause democrats to hesitate before they take him; on the score of his principles, we say again, we are not satisfied—he may be a good and consistent democrat, and we know not that we should have ever doubted him, but for the federal presses.

We repeat again, let the democratic party not act with precipitancy. Congress will shortly meet; when we hope our friends will be able to come to some conclusion as to the best course to be pursued.

We assure our friend of the United States Telegraph that democratic principles are gaining, once more, a respectable standing in this community—the little jealousies that have obtained among us, growing out of the recent divisions of party, are yielding gradually to a determination to rally upon principles well known, clearly defined, and fully tested, by the experience of nearly forty years. We have, it is true, subtle foes to contend with, who are desirous of concealing their real principles under the more specious, but still not less definite, name, of National Republican; but we have little to fear.

From the Cambridge Chronicle.

Thousand Dollar Prize.—It will be seen by the annexed, that it is proposed to raise a sweepstake of one thousand dollars, by fifty gentlemen subscribing twenty dollars, which is to be awarded to the subscriber who shall make the greatest product of Indian corn from one acre of ground. We like the proposition, and hope it will not be proved to have been made in vain. Such procedures are calculated to beget a wholesome emulation among farmers, and to tend to the good of our agricultural community. It is hoped every competitor for the prize, will furnish an account of the manner of culture, the species of corn planted and the kind of manure used, &c., and such, we dare say, was designed to be a requisition.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!—AGRICULTURAL SWEEPSTAKE, FOR TALBOT and DORCHESTER COUNTIES.

A Sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, "a parallelogram," of "Indian Corn," *shelled*, to be grown the ensuing season.

Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Easton or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given, on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered, by the said first day of March; in which case all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty.

Nov. 12, 1833.

N. B.—The Editors above named may promote a good interest by a few insertions of the proposition.

Dorchester County Court adjourned on Tuesday last, after a session of eight days.

Gilles Kinnakin, was convicted of passing, in December last, counterfeit notes, purporting to be of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore; and consequently, sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of seven years.

James Orem, Jr., stood indicted for a similar offence, but his trial was ordered to be removed to Somerset Court.

A negro man named Joshua Graham, (whose trial, we believe, was removed from Somerset to this Court,) was also sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years, the crime of which he was found guilty being theft.

Cambridge Chronicle.

We mentioned that *Nelson Wallace* and *Aurelia Chase*, the two negroes recently convicted of the crimes of rape, and murder by poisoning were sentenced on Monday by Baltimore City Court to undergo the severest penalty of the law—death by hanging. The discharge of this solemn duty, as may well be imagined, was not performed without deep emotion on the part of the Bench, nor was it witnessed by the crowd of spectators without a strong corresponding feeling. Apparently the least concerned in the scene, were those who were in fact the most interested in it. During a part of the address, we learn, the male culprit evinced some emotion, but the female is said to have preserved throughout a deportment indicative of either decided indifference or confirmed hardihood.—*American.*

The Sentence and accompanying Address of Chief Justice Brice were in the following terms:

Prisoners—The Jurors to whom the trials of your respective cases were submitted, after a very patient investigation thereof, having given a verdict of guilty against each of you, you are now brought into Court to receive such sentence as the law has annexed to your crimes.

The Court might with propriety have taken an earlier day for the discharge of this solemn duty, especially as the testimony in each case was of so conclusive and satisfactory a nature as to leave no doubt in the mind of any person who heard the trials, of the correctness of the verdicts, but they preferred its postponement to this late period, not only to afford to your counsel an opportunity to avail themselves of any defects they might discover in the proceedings, but especially to indulge you both with more time than you would otherwise have had, for those penitential and devotional exercises suited to your present condition, and calculated to prepare you for that awful change and of existence which you will shortly experience.—And we should have had no objection even to a further delay for these purposes, if circumstances permitted;—but as the Court is now drawing to a close, and your counsel have not suggested any reasons why sentence should not be passed, it becomes my painful but indispensable duty to perform that solemn office; and therefore, I pronounce, that you Nelson Wallace, negro, be removed from hence to the jail of Baltimore County, the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that you be hanged by the neck until you be dead. And that you, Aurelia Chase, negress, be removed from hence to the Jail of Baltimore County, the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck till you be dead.

My official duties here terminate; and you must now await the decision of the Governor of the State, whose province it is to order the time for the execution of the sentences. But I cannot suffer you to depart without offering to your serious consideration some few remarks and admonitions which the occasion naturally suggests. In doing so, becoming respect for the bystanders and the public at large, obliges me to pass over in silence the many disgusting circumstances disclosed on your respective trials, and to confine myself to such remarks only, as have relation to your moral condition, and future destiny.

Neither of you, I presume, is so uniformed as not to know, that you are shortly to pass from hence into the world of spirits, and that if you die as you have lived, in impenitence, and alienation from God, you will there undergo a punishment of endless duration.

It is therefore your duty, as well as your interest to prepare to meet your God, and by using all the means of grace that your limited time here on earth, will allow you to practice, to avert His just displeasure and obtain His pardon.

Let me, then, urge you to apply yourselves with unremitted perseverance and deep humiliation of soul, to devout prayer and supplication to Almighty God for mercy and forgiveness—which, through Jesus Christ and faith in his blood, is freely tendered to all who sincerely repent and turn unto him with full purpose of heart. And let not the magnitude of your sins deter you from these efforts—but let them rather serve as incentives to your devotion; and remember, during your struggles, the consolatory invitation of Jesus Christ—"come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

As the prayers of the righteous avail much, let me also recommend you to seek the assistance of pious persons, in whom you have confidence, and with them unite in your penitential addresses to the throne of grace—and if sincerity accompanies your devotions, you have a right to hope that God will have compassion on you and grant His gracious pardon.

To the kind offices of these friends I must now recommend you, with the most sincere hope that yours and their exertions may be attended with success, and that you may not only meet your fate in this world with composure and resignation, but before you depart, obtain an humble hope of a favorable reception in the world to come.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS.

From the Military and Naval Magazine for November

List of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, and their present duties.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Albert, Chief of the Bureau.

Lieut. Geo. D. Ramsay, 1st reg. Artillery, } As'ts.
Lieut. Alx'r. D. Mackay, 1st do. }

Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, engaged on a survey of the Shore of Lake Huron and Michigan.

Lieut. S. P. Heintzleman, 5th. reg. inf'y. }
Do. Benjamin Pool, 3d Artillery }As'ts.
Do. A. M. Lea, 7th Infantry }

Lieut. Col. J. Kearney, charged with the construction of the Bridge across the Potomac, at Washington city.

Lieut. J. M. Berrien, 5th reg. inf'y }
Do. E. M. White, 3d reg. art'y. }As'ts.
Do. W. Hood, 2d reg. inf'y. }
Geo. W. Hughes, Civil Engineer. }

Lieut. Col. S. H. Long, on Furlough.

Lieut. Col. P. H. Perrault, waiting orders

Major Hartman Bache, at Philadelphia, preparing maps and reports of surveys for a rail road from Williamsport, Pa. to Elmira, N. Y. and Burlington Bay, Vt.

Lieut. Geo. W. Ward, 2d reg. art'y. assistant.

Captain W. G. McNeil, engaged on the survey of Throg's Point, East River, for the military defences of New York.

Lieut. Geo. W. Whistler, 2d reg. art'y. } As'ts.
Do. Augustus Canfield, 4th do. }

Capt. James D. Graham, engaged on a survey for the military defence of Cape Cod and vicinity.

Lieut. J. F. Izard, 2d reg. inf'y. }
Do. T. J. Lee, 4th do. art'y. }Assist'ts.
Do. J. N. Macomb, 4th do do }

Captain William Turnbull, charged with the construction of the Potomac Aqueduct at Georgetown, D. C.

Lieut. M. C. Ewins, 4th reg. art'y assistant.

Captain W. H. Swift, engaged in the survey of the coast.

Lieutenant W. G. Willams, 7th reg. infantry, engaged at Washington in preparing maps and reports of his survey of a canal rout from Mobile Bay, Alabama, to Pensacola Bay Florida.

Lieut. Thos. F. Drayton, 6th reg. infantry. } As'ts.
Do. H. G. Still, 1st do. art'ry. }

Lieutenant A. J. Center, 5th reg. infantry, engaged on the survey of the military road from Fort Howard, Green Bay, to Chicago, and from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford Prairie du Chien, Michigan.

Lieut. John Mackay, 3d reg. artillery, engaged on a survey of the Savannah river, Geo.

List of Civil and Assistant Engineers, under the orders of the Topographical Bureau.

Wm. Howard engaged at Baltimore in preparing maps and reports of a survey of a road from the vicinity of Memphis to White River, in Arkansas Territory, and the survey of the Monongahela River, assisted by Charles N. Hagner.

De Witt Clinton, engaged at New York, in making a report of a reconnissance of a Rail road over the southern part of Vermont.

Geo. W. Hughes, Assistant to Lieut. Col. Kearney.

Howard Stansbury, charged with the survey of the Mad River and Lake Erie Rail road.

W. B. Gulon, engaged on a survey of a Rail road from Pearl River to Yahoo River, State of Mississippi.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 1.

We learn that a most atrocious and appalling murder was committed on Friday night last, near Frederica, in Kent county. The particulars, as we have heard them, are as follow: The perpetrator of the deed, George Bonwell, lives on the Dover road, about three miles this side of Frederica—the victim was his own daughter—a young girl of fourteen or fifteen years of age. He had returned home in the evening, and found one of the younger children crying, and upon inquiry was informed that it had been corrected by the elder daughter. Without further inquiry, he attacked his daughter with savage ferocity, knocked her down with a heavy stick, and literally crushed her ribs by stamping on her with his feet. She died in about 30 minutes. The innocent victim of this appalling crime, we are informed, had lately finished her education at the boarding school of Mr. Samuel Hilles, in this city, and was an amiable and deserving girl. Bonwell is in good circumstances. He has been committed to Dover jail to await his trial.—*Del. Jour.*

Perpetual Motion, &c. discovered.—A correspondent in North Berwick writes us as follows—"Mr. William Buckle, a respectable tradesman of this place, has after many years' close study and observation of the celestial bodies, discovered the perpetual movement.—He has not only discovered wherein longitude consists, but longitude itself, to an azimuth; he has prepared tables by which his calculations can be carried to any extent, and by which he can at any time, and under the most unfavorable circumstances, ascertain the longitude with the same facility and correctness as latitude is at present by the nautical instruments now in use. These latter are entirely superseded by the use of an instrument constructed by himself, of a simple description.—He has every confidence in being able to explain and defend the principle and correctness of his discovery to any one, and is at this time endeavoring to bring it under the notice of government."—*English paper.*

We observed an article in Saturday's Intelligencer in which notice is taken of a rumored deficiency in the funds of the Post Office Department.

The administration of the affairs of that Department, by its present Chief, has been distinguished by a rapid extension of small routes to every quarter of the Union; and by such improvements upon the great arteries of communication as have secured to the principal cities opportunities of more frequent and rapid correspondence with each other.

By the last Congress an act establishing an unusually large number of post roads was passed.—This threw upon the Department a load, which, with the unexpected increase in the price of contracts for the eastern section of the Union, was shown in the last annual report of the Postmaster General to amount to a heavy sum, the most of which was exclusively for the new routes, which are always unproductive at the beginning.

This heavy and unavoidable expenditure, with the cost of the great improvements before made, the productiveness of some of which has not answered the expectations of the Post master General, were found during the present year to have carried the expenses of the Department beyond its receipts, though it is believed not much beyond its actual credits, if the sums due to it could be promptly collected. Yet, as this cannot be done, the Postmaster General has applied himself with energy to the business of curtailing his expenses in a way, which together with the great saving effected in the contracts just let in the South, will soon bring them within the current revenues of the Department.

In the meantime the credit of the Department is unshaken; and the annual report which the Postmaster General is shortly to submit to the President, will fully exhibit its condition, and, we believe, will fully satisfy the public, with the faithful and correct administration of its concerns.—Globe.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

The ship Jupiter arrived at Norfolk from New York on the 20th ult. to take in emigrants and passengers for Liberia. The Lynchburg Virginian contains the following information on the subject of emigrants from Virginia:

"The Staunton Spectator of the 25th inst. informs us that 14 colored persons left that place on the preceding Tuesday for Liberia—8 emancipated slaves, and 6 free persons. Of the slaves, two were liberated by Mr. Theophilus Gamble, two by Mr. Robert Coiner, and two by Mr. Silas Henton, of Augusta county, one by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of that county, and one by Mr. Abraham Carper of Lewis county. This makes 44 that have been sent off through the agency of the colonization Society of Augusta. Had information of the time of sailing of the expedition been received by the Lynchburgh Society in time, 8 or 10 emigrants, liberated by the Rev. Mr. Hanks, of Franklin county, would have gone from this place."

The working men of Massachusetts have nominated Samuel C. Allen as their candidate for Governor. The people of that state have now a National Republican candidate, a Jackson candidate, an Anti-masonic candidate and a Working men's candidate, all regularly nominated.

The Working-men of New York were making arrangements to get out an Assembly ticket. A new section of parties was also announced, "Americas *adopted sons.*"

Md. Republican.

Resources of Mississippi.—A writer in that state, estimates the export of cotton at 200,000 bales; which at forty dollars a bale, amounts to $8,000,000. The entire agricultural interest of the state, is yearly about *ten millions.*

WARLIKE.—It is stated in the Augusta Chronicle on the authority of a passenger just arrived from Alabama, that 400 of the 'settlers' were armed at Pole Cat Springs, waiting the approach of the U. S. troops, which (consisting of 150 men) had moved on toward that place, with the determination to expel them by force.

At the end of the present year, there will probably be not less than $12,000,000 in the Treasury after the National Debt has been paid. In the ensuing Congress—now distant only about seven weeks this surplus revenue may originate some discussions relative to the tariff duties, or how the superabundance may be best disposed of—and also may renew the debate relative to the public land.—*Phil. Sentinel.*

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Easton Academy are requested to meet at the Academy, on the 16th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.
nov 12

An Overseer wanted.

WANTED for the next year an Overseer at the Four Square Farm, near the Chapel.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, nov 12 (G)

For Sale, Cheap,

A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs. Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.
nov 12

MULES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber expects to receive in Baltimore, from the 15th to the 18th of the present month, from seventy-five to one hundred MULES, from the State of Missouri, being young and of the largest size ever offered for sale in this State. Those wanting to purchase, will please make application to.

ASBURY JARRETT,
No 20, Market Space, Baltimore.
nov 12 8w

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the seat of Samuel Hambleton, Esq on Thursday the 14th November, at 11 o'clock, at which a punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order,
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH,
nov 12 Secretary.

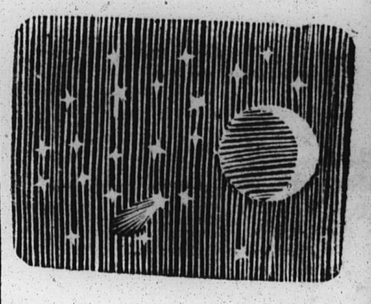
CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to the power lodged in me by the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell at auction on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next, at the Court House door, in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 12, all the REAL ESTATE, of which William Harrison, late of Talbot county, died seized. This property lies in Talbot county, near St. Michaels, and contains 117 acres, and is well reported to the trustee. The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, one fourth of the purchase money cash, on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in equal instalments, one half in six months, and the remainder in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

P. PAGE, Trustee.
nov 12 3w

The "Gazette" and "Whig," Easton, are requested to give the above three insertions and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

Lectures on Astronomy.



MR. McKEE will commence a Course of Lectures on Astronomy, on Wednesday, 4th of December, in the Methodist Protestant Meeting House, Easton. The course will consist of twelve, to be delivered on Wednesdays and Fridays, at seven o'clock, P M; during which the history and all the general principles of this delightful science will be explained, and illustrated with diagrams.

The following are among the particulars:—The figure, magnitude, motions, zones, climates, latitude and longitude, gravity and atmosphere of the Earth.—The Solar System—Planetary motion—the annual and diurnal motions of each of the Planets, with their magnitude, satellites, and distances from the Sun.—The nature, magnitude and motion of the Sun. The changes of the moon—Theory of the Tides—Comets—Fixed Stars—Galaxy, &c. &c.

Tickets for admission to these Lectures may be had at the Post Office, and of James Parrott, Esq

Ticket for a family	$5 00
for one person	3.00
for one lecture	50

Easton, Nov. 12, 1833.

Mill & Farm for Sale, on a credit.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S MILL.

Her stream is never failing; her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality; and the mill is in complete running order.

The improvements are a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house, corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's ⋈ Roads, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well TIMBERED; the land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and seven eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.

Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard, will find him at his residence, Woodlawn, 8 miles from Denton.
nov 12 (G) J. G. E.

Grand Luck at the Easton Lottery Office again.

In the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, Extra Class No. 14. Sold to a gentleman in the country, 6, 31, 56, a prize of $100,—also, in the same Lottery Extra Class 15, to a gentleman in town 2, 5, 18 a prize of $100. Also in the Extra Class, No. 16,—42, 49, 70 a prize of $100, sold to a gentleman at the Trappe.

Also, in the drawing of the N. Y. Lottery, extra class No. 31,—a prize of $250 sold to gentleman in the country.

Holders of prize tickets and others are invited to invest in the following grand scheme.

To be drawn November the 14th, the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, Extra Class No. 20.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	10,000	15 prizes of	$200
1	3,000	20	150
1	1,863	20	125
2	1,000	100	100
5	500	128	20

Tickets $2. Shares in proportion at the truly Lucky Lottery office of

P. SACKET,
Easton.
nov 12

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick on the 14th day of Oct., 1833, a negro man who calls himself Armster Watkins, about 23 years of age, 5 feet eight inches high, very black, has several scars in his face: his clothing, when committed, was a dark cassinet coat and pantaloons, old shoes and hat: says he belongs to John Willcarter, of Prince William county, Virginia.

The owner of the said negro, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS,
Sheriff of Frederick county.
nov 1—12 8w

☞The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge M. E. B.

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