Captain C. bore an unblemished character, to the time of his decease, in full communion with the Methodist E. Church.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 19, 1833.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT commenced its fall session yesterday—Judges HOPPER and ECCLESTON in attendance.

There is, it now appears, good ground to hope that the apprehended collision between the general government and Alabama will be averted, by the determination of the President to cause the Surveys for the Indian reservations, to be immediately made, and to compel the removal merely of those settlers who are occupying Indian reservations.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—The remarkable metoric or electric phenomenon, which was seen here on Wednesday morning last, was also observed as far east, west and south, as we have yet heard from. We have made some interesting extracts from our exchange papers on this subject.

[COMMUNICATED]

Mr. Mullikin,—As a friend to agriculture, I am delighted to see a proposition in your paper, extracted from the Cambridge Chronicle, proposing a Sweepstake for the product of an acre of ground in Indian Corn, to be raised in Dorchester and Talbot counties. All such stimulus to excite the ambition of the farmers is laudible, and may tend to convince them of the impropriety of cultivating so much land in the loose and slovenly way generally pursued. But in my humble opinion the entrance is too high; I am confident it is not the desire of the gentlemen with whom this proposition originated to make it a money making business, but merely to stimulate; I would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of reducing the sum from one thousand, to five hundred, or two hundred and fifty dollars, and the entrance to ten or five dollars; either sum will amply restore all loss, and be a sufficient excitement, and the entrance would be of little consequence to those who may be unfortunate; and again it will not assume the appearance of gambling. The additional idea suggested by the editor of the Chronicle relative to manner and mode of culture, and kind of corn, is a very good and important one, and should be embraced in the contract. Should my proposition be favourably received by the author in the Chronicle, I hope he will give a speedy reply, so as to allow the competitors an opportunity to make up their minds.—I would prefer two hundred and fifty dollars, and five entrance.—I do assure the author my wish is to see the trial made, and am desirous of putting it on the surest foundation, and am inclined to believe I shall take part in the contest.

AN EASTERN SHORE FARMER.

Talbot county, Nov. 16, 1833.

READ THIS.

A fortunate Printer.—The New Hampshire Patriot says, "Our list of subscribers during the whole period of publication of this paper, has averaged twelve hundred, and there is now due us from those subscribers but *fifty dollars.*

[Will our subscribers be outdone in acts of *justice* by the Yankees?]—*E. S. Whig.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Extract of a letter from Doctor Wm. Turk, the fleet surgeon of the U. S. naval forces in the Mediterranean, received at the Navy Department, dated 13th July, 1833, on board the Frigate United States.

"One year has elapsed since I entered on the duties of Fleet Surgeon; during that period, only one man has been lost by disease on board this ship.

"It was formerly too much the practice to wet the decks, without sufficient regard to the weather, or the opinion of the medical officers on the subject. I am happy to say there is a great improvement in this respect, to which may be ascribed, in some measure, the greatest share of health enjoyed by our crews at present."

The Baltimore Gazette thinks that Alabama nullification goes far ahead of that of South Carolina. It says—

If this be not nullification, it is something still worse. In fact it is even a more daring and unscrupulous assault upon the rights and dignity of the General Government than the proceedings of the nullifiers of South Carolina. They, at least, waited until they could ascertain the sense of a majority of the people of the State through the legislature and a convention. But here the Governor individually, without waiting for the meeting of the legislature, or convoking it, assumes the responsibility of placing the State in such an attitude towards the General Government as would necessarily and immediately result in a civil war, unless the latter should succomb to his menaces. He assumes the right, as Governor, to declare an Act of Congress null and unconstitutional, and to call upon "all good citizens" to aid in resisting the execution of it. This call extends, of course, to the *posse comitatus* and the militia of the State—and therefore this Governor, who effects to consider the pretensions of the nullifiers in Carolina as "extravagant and absurd," goes far beyond them in a practical disregard and contempt of the authority of the General Government. According to the theory of nullification—as it prevails in South Carolina—an act of Congress is valid, at least, until pronounced otherwise by the State Legislature, or a convention, no matter how "palpable and indefeasible" its violation of the Constitution may appear to individuals. The Governor, alone, cannot nullify an act of Congress passed in due form, nor call out the militia of the State to prevent its execution, although he may be perfectly convinced in his own mind, that it "crosses the Constitution at right angles."

[*Baltimore Gazette.*

Libels.—W. L. Garrison has been arrested in Connecticut on five writs for as many libels on the characters of individuals in Canterbury. The offensive language appeared in the Liberator before its editor visited England, and efforts to prosecute were made at the time without being able to arrest Garrison. Sufficient surety has been given for his appearance at the County Court to be holden in Brooklyn, and the prisoner discharged.

Modesty.—"There is no charm in the female sex that can supply the place of virtue. Without innocence beauty is unlovely, and quality contemptible; good breeding degenerates into wantonness, and wit into impudence. The best preservative of female honor is female delicacy, modesty is the hand maid of virtue, appointed to tend, to dress, to serve her, it is, as it were a kind of armour, which the sex should always wear to adorn and defend them, and when that is laid aside, they are neither beautiful nor safe."

From the Baltimore American.

POLISH PATRIOTS.

It appears by the following article that about three hundred of the natives of Poland are expected in this country under peculiarly interesting circumstances. They are some of the survivors of the unhappy struggle, which Poland made to throw off the tyrannical yoke of Russia,—only to sink into more hopeless slavery and intolerable oppression,—who took refuge for a while after their defeat, in Austrian Gallicia, part of ancient Poland. They are now about to be sent to the United States, by aid of the Government of Austria, doubtless willing to pay the cost of removing from among its own Polish subjects, such melancholy proofs of the misery of their native country, and such heroic examples of what can be done and suffered in the cause of liberty.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that wherever they may land, these gallant exiles will be greeted with warm welcome and cordial sympathy. Whatever of counsel, of courtesy, and of aid, they may need,—and we readily imagine that thus sent forth by a government hostile to their principles and persons, they will need much,—will, we doubt not, be most promptly and liberally accorded. They are not only unfortunate, and therefore entitled to the benefit of an enlarged benevolence from all who are alive to human charities—exiles and strangers, and therefore claiming under the sacred title of guests, seeking a house of refuge,—patriots who have staked and lost every thing but life and honor, for their country, and therefore offering a title to higher admiration and respect,—but they are our own natural and ancient allies—the descendants and kindred in feeling as in blood, of those who were with us in our revolutionary struggles, pouring out *their* blood for American liberty—the KOSCIUSKOS, and PULASKIS, who were adopted into the American family as compatriots and brothers. We cannot doubt that these things will be called up with a lively sense of gratitude to mingle with the more diffuse considerations of sympathy and renovation for these *Exiles of Poland*

From the Washington Globe.

We are informed that a number of Poles, who at the late contest with Russia, took refuge in Galicia, where they have been supported by the Austrian Government, having expressed a wish, in compliance with a proposal of the Emperor, to emigrate to the United States, he has offered them a conveyance to our shores without expense. Two national vessels have been assigned to that service, and are probably now on their way from the port of Trieste to this country. This unfortunate people, deprived of the asylum which had been offered them within the limits of Austria, and fearful of encountering the penalties which awaited them on their return to their own country, at first determined to seek protection in France; but in consequence of the sudden departure into Germany of some hundreds of their countrymen, from the depots which had been established by the liberality of the French Government, that door was found to be closed against them. Under such circumstances, excluded as they were from all hope of assistance in Europe, they naturally turned their eyes towards the American shores, and are about to throw themselves, for a time, upon the hospitality of our citizens. It is understood that their number is about three hundred, and that each one will receive from the Austrian Government, at the time of his landing in this country, a donation of about fifty dollars.—Without other property, and ignorant of our language, it is evident that if they are left to themselves this small fund will soon be exhausted, and as they cannot, with propriety, be made recipients of the public bounty, they will be forced to rely, for their subsistence, upon the contributions of private benevolence. It is yet uncertain at what port they will arrive; but wherever it may be, we hope, as well from a regard to the honor of our country, as from a deep sympathy with these exiled patriots, that they meet with the ready counsel and assistance of our citizens, for the purpose of enabling them to use their money to the best advantage, and to engage in such occupations as may afford the earliest prospect of a support from their own exertions and industry; and that they may not be permitted to suffer in the mean time for want of pecuniary aid, if their helpless situation should render such relief necessary.

We lay before our readers to day, to the exclusion of our usual variety of matter, the letters of the Secretary of War and Governor Gayle, in relation to the unfortunate controversy, which has lately arisen between the General Government and the State of Alabama. It will be perceived, that this conflict arises from a direct variances of opinion, as to the intent and meaning of the various laws of Congress concerning the public lands, as well as to the acts and conduct of the settlers whose forcible removal by the Federal Authorities, had led to this unfriendly state of affairs. We trust, however, that the time for a calm discussion of the subject between the two parties, has not yet expired. The case is one in which there is a difference of view, not only as it regards the law, but the correctness of the information upon which the obnoxious orders of the Secretary of War were based. Under these circumstances, it would well become the dignity of the President and the State of Alabama, to pause to investigate facts—and to endeavor, in the spirit which should ever animate the different authorities of the Confederacy, to reconcile their present conflicting views of the matter in dispute, before they proceed to extremities. Threats of force on the one side, and of resistance on the other, may produce a breach involving the country in all the horrors of a civil war and endangering the very existence of the Union. From our view of the matter, the present controversy need not necessarily lead to such disastrous consequences. Whilst we would resist to the last extremity every encroachment upon the just rights of the States—whilst we unequivocally denounce the application of force by the Federal Government at the very threshold of a dispute—we would, in the name of our common country, implore both the contending parties to avoid the fatal consequences which must result from a hasty appeal to arms.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

State of Society in New York.—The Correspondent of a Dublin paper (Stewart's Despatch,) who has lately emigrated to the New World, makes the following truly national reflections on the men and manners he has seen there. Some of his strictures out Trollope Mrs. Trollope herself.

The Canadians resemble the French, wanting the politeness for which the latter are so conspicuous, but retaining every other bad quality.

The Yankees are principally of English extraction, and retain most of their habits. They are proud and high in their own estimation, ignorant, illiterate, and for the most part, rogues.

In New York, the bankers are not even trustworthy. If you part with a sovereign or a guinea, you will never see even the ghost of it again.

Flour, meat, &c. much the same; but vegetables, firewood, and house rent, are next to robbery.

This is making very free with the land of freedom.

THE WARREN'S MEN.

On Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, public attention was attracted towards the Girard Bank, in front of which were many carriages, from which we saw issuing detachments of seamen, dressed in their peculiar garb, and winding their way directly into the building. It was soon understood that these were a part of the crew of the U. S. ship Warren, recently arrived.

These men appeared healthy and careless—we say not happy; and they drove from point in the city, as if willing to condense as much of enjoyment as possible, into a single day's experience. The eccentricity of these men was evinced even in their mode of riding.—Some coaches would have only two or three passengers, others would be crowded out side and in, one in front with the driver, and one hanging behind, like a long boat at the davits; while in another carriage a single jolly fellow sat "alone in his glory," enjoying his "otium cum dignitate" How much money was spent before night, we have no means of ascertaining, but probably twice as much as the same number of men could earn in two months. How desirable that these men should know and appreciate the value of a "savings institution."

U. S. Gazette.

CENTREVILLE TROTTING COURSE,

[*Long Island*]

MATCH AGAINST TIME.—Pacil-Pry a horse ominous for "*dropping in,*" was matched against time, to trot seventeen miles and three-quarters, under the saddle; within the hour—He went off yesterday in gallant style, and trotted eighteen miles, without breaking, in fifty-nine minutes and one second, with apparent ease, stopping 30 seconds, performing his last mile in the least time of any during the match.

This may be considered the greatest time for the same distance, upon record; and those who were disposed to *pry* into the trotting propensities of *Paul,* found their purses considerably minus, by their want of confidence in his speed.—[*New York Courier & Enq.*

Our northern brethren should consider their own factories wherein most of the workers are in a state of subjection equivalent to slavery, before they denounce our southern citizens for maintaining slaves. Better keep slaves in the manner done in the south, than in the manner done in the factories downeast.—*Phil. Sentinel*

The Railroad Accident.—We gave yesterday the account published in the address of the Camden and Amboy railroad company, explaining the circumstances which produced the accident of Friday last. In that address, it is stated that a latent flaw in the axle produced the breaking of the axle; but the New York papers state—on the information of a gentleman who was a passenger at the time of the accident—that the wheels of the car which broke down were composed of iron hubs and rims connected by wooden spokes, and that the accident was caused by the hub becoming so hot from the friction, as to burn off the spokes. The passengers had felt one or two jolts before the catastrophe They had measured the speed by their watches, and found it to be a mile in two minutes; and at the time of the accident they were ten miles from the spot where they were twenty minutes before.

It is recommended to use faggotted iron for axles in the railroad cars—that is welded iron composed of a number of flat bars hammered not rolled. These bars may be used alternately of Swedish and American iron.—*Amer Sentinel.*

Political Antimasonry.—"We are happy to hear (says the New York Evening Star of Monday last) that the Antimasons in the West have evinced no disposition to continue united as a political body, and to a great extent have withdrawn from further interference in the politics of this state (New York) as a distinct party."—*Amer Sentinel.*

A man named FRANCIS MURRAY, was killed on the 1st inst. on section 173, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. A Coroner's Jury was held, on the 2d inst. by Wm. Boulit, Esq.—verdict—that the deceased "came to his death by a fracture of the scull, in an affray with Dennis Duffie, John Carroll, and Thomas McDermot."

Two jurors were fined ten dollars each in the Superior Court of North Carolina, for having fallen asleep during a trial which was to have been submitted to their consideration—Their happy insensibility was not discovered until the other ten jurors had retired.

U. S. Senator.—The Carlisle Republican names William J. Duane, as a candidate for the office of United States Senator, an election to which will devolve upon the next legislature. We observe that the name of Gen McKean is still urged by many editors, with as much vigor as ever.

Ne quid nimis.—The Compiler of Richmond proposes an editoral convention—for what purpose, think ye? To agree upon whom editors shall advocate as candidate for the ensuing Presidency.—Really we will soon assume a sufficient degree of magisterial dignity and authority among ourselves, and exclaim—'How we brother pippins swim!'—Editors are to express the opinion of the public not less than their own. Their opinions are to conform to those of the public, not to conduct nor control them. We are not to be too opinionative on points which are determinable solely by public opinion and by public election—lest 'esteeming ourselves wise, we appear but as fools.'

The true secret of editorship is to follow, not to coerce public opinion; and this course has always been found to be attended with the greatest advantages. Therefore *ne sutor ultra crepidam*—*Philadelphia Sentinel.*

John Alexander, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor and Council of Maryland, to be associated with the Surveyors appointed by the States of Virginia and Delaware, in surveying the Sea Coast and inlets of the Peninsula, with a view to the improvement of the navigation, &c. under a joint resolution of the several legistures to that effect.

Worthy of Imitation.—At the agricultural exhibition of Muncy, Pa. a premium of five dollars was awarded to Mrs. Tweed for a pair of silk stockings, wrought by herself, from materials furnished by silk worms of her own raising. Is not such a wife a treasure invaluable?

YANKEE INGENUITY.—Some weeks ago, we spoke of a Yankee corn grinder. Now we have another Yankee invention to speak of We saw on Saturday, at a chaise manufactory in this town, a piece of board, or rather a *slice of bass wood,* which was sawed off by a saw lately invented by Mr. Job White, an ingenious mechanic in Belfast.—which machine, as we are informed, is so constructed as to saw *circularly,* or in other language *unrolls a log* in one piece, as a piece of cloth—This saw works horizontally—and the board is rolled off on a cylinder. Its chief utility, we suppose to be in the ability to make a wide board out of a small log. The Pannels, &c are thus sold much cheaper. The boards we presume, can be of any thickness.—*Portland Adv.*

We learn from the New York *Evening Star,* that HENRY WHEATON, charge des affaires at Denmark, who has been several years absent from this country, is shortly expected on a visit. He is engaged in an important law suit with RICHARD PETERS, of this city, the reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, for an alleged infringement of his copy right. His visit we understand, has reference to the prosecution of that suit alone.

Phil. paper.

A writer estimates the export of the cotton crop of Mississippi, at 200,000 bales:—"These at $40 per bale, would amount to $8,000,000. The entire agricultural interests of this State, yearly are about ten millions."

RELIGIOUS MEETING.

By Divine permission there will be preaching in the Methodist Protestant Church, THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock.

MARRIED

In this town on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, WM H. GROOME, Esqr. Merchant, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Owen Kennard, Esq.

DIED

At Baltimore on Tuesday evening last, 12th inst. Dr. *Lodowick Elbert,* formerly of this county, and for many years a respectable practising physician of Fells Point, Baltimore By the death of this gentleman, the Methodist Episcopal Church has lost one of its oldest and most useful members, and society in general has sustained a loss not shortly to be repaired.

A CARD.

JOHN BOZMAN KERR, of Easton,

Having been admitted to the practice of the law, in Caroline, Queen Ann's and Talbot counties, respectfully offers his services as an Attorney.

Easton, nov 19

Corn and Pork Wanted.

The Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of CORN and PORK; sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality will be received until the 28th inst. Proposals to be left at the Poor House, or with Samuel Mackey, in Easton.—By order of the board of Trustees.

W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer.

Nov 19

To be drawn November the 20th, the New York Lottery. Extra Class No. 34.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	20,000	5 prizes of	$1,000
1	5,000	10	500
1	2,000	10	300
2	1,500	10	200
5	1,372	25	150

No prize less than $6. Tickets $5. Shates in proportion.

Also the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 23 draws on Nov. 23d, 1833.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	100 prizes of	$1,000
1	10,000	16	500
1	5,000	56	100
1	3,000	56	80

Tickets $10. Halves $5 Quarters $2 50. At the truly Lucky Lottery office of

P. SACKET,
Easton

nov 19

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Caroline county, to wit:

PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of John Whitby, for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline county Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of March next, for the final hearing of said application of the said John Whitby, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next March.

Given under my hand this tenth day of August, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

True Copy,
Test,
Jo. Richardson, Clk.

nov 19 3.w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 25th day of September, 1833, by Wm. A Schæffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself JOHN ROBINSON; says he was born free and was raised by his father, Peter Robinson, who lived near Suffolk, in Virginia. Said coloured lad is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a scar on his right check; also one in the palm of the left hand, both caused by the bite of a dog. Had on when committed a blue cloth coat, dark valencia vest, dark pepper and salt pantaloons, white cotton shirt, tarpaulin hat, fine lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored 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.

no 8—19 3w

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYOR

Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very

HANDSOME GOODS,

which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete.

Consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Valencia, Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, Rose and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Ginghams, 4-4 and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Lustrings Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk a very splendid assortment; Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

—*ALSO*—

Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Teas, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

nov 19

Astronomical Lectures.

Lecture 1—for Wednesday evening the 4th,—will consist of an historical view of the progress of the science of astronomy from the creation of the world to the present time, including brief sketches of its advancement and cultivation in Chaldea, Egypt, Persia, China, India, Greece, Italy, Arabia, Prussia, Norway, and England. Due regard shall be paid to the Holy Scriptures wherever they relate to the subject, particularly where Joshua commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still—Josh. 12. And where mention is made of the retrograde motion of the Sun on the dial in the days of Hezekiah—Is. XXXVIII. 8, &c. &c.

Lecture 2—for Friday evening the 6th,—shall include a description of three celebrated systems of Astonomy, namely: the Ptolemaic, the Tychonic, and the Copernican, during which the Copernican system shall be shewn to be the most consistent, the most reasonable and Scriptural.

nov 19

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court.

8th day of Nov. Anno Domini, 1833.

ON application of Susan Ann Sylvester, administratrix of *Isaac Sylvester,* late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three. L.S.

Test, JAMES PRICE. Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

SUSAN ANN SYLVESTER, adm'x.
of Isaac Sylvester, dec'd.

nov 19 3w

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Caroline County, to wit:

PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors" passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Charles Dukes for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition, and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court, and do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday, after the second Monday of March next, for the final hearing of said application of the said Charles Dukes and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline County Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next March. Given under my hand this 30th day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty three.

RICHARD CHAMBERS.

True Copy,
Test, Joseph Richardson, Clk.

nov 19 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of October, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself CLYTUS WILLIAMS, says he is free, but did belong to James Purvis & Co. Said colored man is about 48 years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches high, has a small scar on the left check, and one over the left eye—had on when committed, a dark chequered round about, white, drilling pantaloons, buff vest, coarse shoes, and tarpauling hat.

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.

nov 8—19 3w

NOTICE.

NECESSITY has compelled me to give positive orders to my Deputies to close all accounts for officers fees now due. The officers are daily calling on me for money, which I cannot pay, unles those who are delinquent will pay up—all persons indebted are therefore warned, that, unless their fees are immediately paid, the deputies have positive orders to levy and execute without respect to persons.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

oct 29

A CARD

TO publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up, a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the name of their publishers and the places where published; they, therefore, request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them *two copies* of their respective publications, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete.

Direct to the New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut.

oct 29

SAMUEL OZMON,
CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE, of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

Easton, july 2

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 15th day of September, 1833, a negro man who calls himself GEDEON DRAPER, about twenty seven years of age, very Black, five feet eight inches high, with a large scar on the left side of his face, his teeth are large and stand wide apart, had on when committed a black coat, white pantaloons and black hat; says he belongs to a Mr. Watkins in Washington County, near Blackford's Ferry.

The owner of 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.

oct 4—22 8t

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that he *still continues* to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

in all its various branches, and that *he has no intention of leaving Easton, as has been represented,* but expects to continue to serve them in his line as long as they may see fit to extend to him the very liberal patronage heretofore given him, for which he now returns them his sincere thanks, and hopes by an unremitting attention to business, with a determination to use his utmost efforts to please all who may employ him, to merit a continuation of their favors.

JAMES L. SMITH.

☞The latest New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Fashions just received.

J. L. S.

Easton, Oct. 22

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

WANTED.
☞350 NEGROES

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into market.

All communications promptly attended to.

Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is *white,* with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

may 29 Baltimore.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY,
Collector of Talbot county.

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