performing that duty understandingly. The mental capabilities of her youth, constitute the richest mine—the greatest resource of the state: assuredly then, we should provide that this mine be worked—that this great resource be developed. How often do we see youths of superior natural endowments, who might become, if educated, the pride and ornament of their country, growing up in ignorance and vice, because their parents have the misfortune to be too poor to furnish the means of educating them! and how many instances of this sort, will not our state afford! Superior intellectual capacity is peculiar to no class; to no particular description of persons; and, consequently, is oftener to be found in the cottage, than in the palace—most frequently occurring among the most numerous class.

We earnestly invite your special attention to this all-important subject, in the confident assurance that you will, as far as existing means and circumstances will enable you, promote the great and deeply interesting object.

Reposing with perfect confidence, upon your patriotism and zeal for the public good, and humbly hoping for a continuation of the divine blessing and favor, we anticipate highly beneficial results to the community from your deliberations, and beg leave, in conclusion, to assure you of the

High consideration, and perfect respect, with which we are your obedient servants,

JAMES THOMAS.

From the American Sentinel.

A SYSTEM OF PENAL LAW for the state of Louisiana: consisting of a code of crimes and punishments; of procedure; of evidence; of prison discipline; and a book of definitions. By Edward Livingston, Esq. Philadelphia; published by James Kay & Co. Market street.

We do not know that we have received so much gratification from reading or studying any work lately issued from the American press, as this before us. We have conned minutely its contents; 'read, marked, learned and inwardly digested' as much of them as the leisure moments of editorial avocation would permit; and are truly proud that such a simplification of jurisprudence, made in such an unassuming yet determined and dignified manner, should be the work of an American. If it is deserving of honorable eulogies to adjust the language of a nation, in the manner done by the French academicians, and the great lexicographer of England,—how much more encomiastic is it to present an able digest and ample survey of the laws of a nation!

Jurisprudence has been too long a neglected science. It has been rendered dependent on fortuitous circumstances, merging into expediency. But day seems at length to dawn on its chaotic mass of accumulated absurdities. England has led the van to improvement; but it has been reserved for the United States to consummate what the former had not spirit or strength sufficient more than to commence the outlines. England is compelled to 'let I dare not wait upon I would, like the poor cat in the adage'; and even her present chancellor (in his famous speech on law reform in the House of Commons) suggested sixty-six different improvements; in forty-five of which he had long been anticipated in this country—where they were not only suggested but practised.

Still much with us remains undone. An evident amelioration has been made in the criminal and civil codes of most states of the union; and in no country that ever existed, were the same facilities presented for improving the science and art of jurisprudence—on account of the experiments made on the experience of any state. All that is required of any state legislature to classify and render consistent respectable and durable its penal code—is nobly and boldly to be wise.

Livingston has done for Louisiana what it were well had been done for every state, by some philosophic statesman connected with each government. The crimes of humanity are alike in every age; and the principles of justice are permanent. All that is necessary therefore to institute an accurate penal code, seems merely to have acquired a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of justice; to discriminate crimes, and define in what each offence consists; and to apply adequate preventives, or punishments which may serve as preventives. Laws should be framed to protect not to revenge society; and should be applicable alike to all conditions and classes of those governed by them.

Each of the codes mentioned in the titlepage of this volume, has an introductory report—specifying for the thinking student whence have emanated the conclusions in the code. The code of crimes and punishments embraces offences against the state, the legislative, executive and judiciary power; against the public revenue, property, records, coin and securities, tranquility, health, roads, &c.; against civil and political rights and condition; against the right of suffrage, of personal liberty, and the liberty of the press;—offences effecting commerce and manufactures, the free exercise of religion, profession or trade; offences against reputation, morals and private property. The code of procedure embraces the means of preventing offences and of suppressing those which are continuous; with the mode of prosecuting offences, and the routine of all judicial proceedings. The code of evidence treats of the nature and various kinds of evidence; and of the rules applicable to them. The code of reform and prison discipline treats of the places of confinement and the persons confined; and of a house of refuge and industry.

The characteristic excellences of Livingston's Penal Code are that the fictions and follies of the common law are exploded—there is no offence punishable but as ordered by statute law—the violation of every civil or political right ensured by the constitution is punishable by law—and the punishments defined are of the most lenitent or efficacious nature: intended chiefly to prevent crime, to reform the criminal, or render his punishment useful to himself or society.

No lawyer, legislator, or general reader who can 'live at home in ease' should be without this useful appendage to his library. Its merits have already received the sanction of the ablest jurists in Europe.

FROM LIBERIA.—By a late arrival we have received a file of the Liberia Herald, from which we learn, with regret, the decease of Francis Devany, Esq. on the 11th September. He was a colored man, originally a slave, belonging to Langdon Cheves, Esq. of Charleston, S. C.—emigrated to Liberia at an early period of its settlement. For many years past he has been engaged in commerce, and had accumulated a handsome fortune by his industry, perseverance and enterprise, when his earthly career was arrested in the thirty-sixth year of his age. His disorder was consumption—and Liberia will have occasion to regret, in him, the loss of one of its most valuable citizens. He held, for some time, the office of High Sheriff of the Colony, and in the various relations of life, sustained and deserved the reputation of an honest and honorable man. When in this country, a few years ago, he bore evidence before a committee of the Congress of the United States, to the favorable prospects afforded to emigrants by the Liberia settlement.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1834.

The Message of the Executive of Maryland will be found in our columns of this morning. It is an interesting, and, upon the whole, excellent and dignified document. We lay it before our readers, without comment, as a matter in which each individual will feel interested.

We propose giving, in our next, the Speech of Mr. POLK, of Tennessee, in reply to Mr. McDuffie. Also, if practicable, the Secretary of the Treasury's response to Mr. Clay's resolution, calling for Mr. Secretary Crawford's letters, &c.

Our young friends may get their sleighs and bells rigged. Those who are fond of the sport, may now enjoy it to their hearts content. Some of our country friends, too, who have been kept at home, against their wishes we are sure, by bad roads or something else, might now find it very convenient to take a sleigh ride to town—they could spend a few hours very comfortably among us—and then it would be so convenient for them to step in pay their postage and printer's accounts.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JANUARY 1.

Mr. Palmer obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the powers of the court of Chancery; and the county courts as courts of equity;

Mr. Fassitt obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to change the manner of electing the Senate of Maryland;

Mr. Palmer obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to alter and change the manner of electing the Governor of this state.

Mr. Wharton obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entided, An act to prevent the vending of medicines in this state, by any other than regularly established and licensed apothecaries;

Mr. Handy obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act concerning guardians and wards;

Mr. Berry obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to abolish the Executive Council of Maryland;

Mr. Sifford obtained leave bring in a bill to be entitled, An act altering the present manner of electing Electors of President and Vice President of United States;

Mr. Ely, submitted the following order, which was read, and adopted:

Ordered, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to take into consideration the present constitution of Maryland, what parts thereof should be abolished, and what improvements and amendments ought to be made therein, and report to this house by bill or otherwise.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Committee on Elections and Privileges.—Messrs. Crabb, Harris, Dale, Bruff, Warfield, Fountain and Hyland.

Committee on Ways and Means.—Messrs. Jones of Somerset, Schley, Nicols, Spencer, Merrick, Peregoy and Scott.

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Sellman, Wright of Dorchester, Knight, Larrimore, Lantz, Griffith and Carroll.

Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.—Messrs. Blakistone, Palmer Spencer, Fassitt, Carter of Mo[illegible] Franklin Smith.

[illegible] D DWELLING, subscriber, lutionary Claims.—Messrs. Maffitt, C[illegible] Mann, Linthicum, Miller of Kent, Gaither and Ridgely.

Committee on Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Merrick, Snowden, White, Wharton, Bruff, Purnell and Sifford.

Committee on Education.—Messrs. Miller of Charles, Roberts, Unkefer, Jones of Balt. city, Burchenal, Carter of Montgomery, and Sutton.

Committee on the Militia.—Messrs. Ely, Grove, Hayne, Roberts, Moores and Mordecai F. Smith.

Committee on Insolvency.—Messrs. Dulany, Burgess, Dudley, Hillen, Carter of Caroline, Thomas and Price.

Committee on Divorces.—Messrs. Johns, Sothoron, Wilson, Evans, Handy, Gale and McNamara.

Committee on Crimes and Punishments.—Messrs. Brewer, Wailes, Berry, Long, Hawkins, McNamara and Hurtt.

Committee to Indigent Persons by County assessment.—Messrs. Sutton, Humrickhouse, Bruce, Fassit, Laveille, Carter of Caroline, and Sifford.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Knight, Miller of Charles, Snowden, Horney, Larrimore, Mordecai F. Smith and Ridgely.

Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs. Ely, Nelson, Berry, Charles, Hawkins, Smith of Worcester, and Peregoy.

Committee on Inspections.—Messrs. Gantt, Linthicum, Long, Griffith, Wharton, Fountain and Hillen.

Committee on Lotteries.—Messrs. Palmer, Jones of Baltimore city, Sellman, Nelson, Burchenal, Scott and Wright, of Dorchester.

Committee on Expiring Laws.—Messrs. Day, Harris, Unkefer, Dulany, Miller, of Kent, Purnell and Nicols.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Schley, Gantt, Crabb, Moores, Dale, Humrickhouse and Willson.

Committee on the Coloured Population.—Messrs. Grove, White, Jones, of Somerset, Carroll, Hayne, Warfield and Evans.

Select Committee on the Constitution.—Messrs. Ely, Pratt, Smith, of Worcester, Unkefer, Blakistone, Jones, of Baltimore city, and Wailes.

Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse.—Messrs. Gaither, Johns, Lantz, Hurtt, Heard, Day, and Laveille.

It is a source of congratultion to our citizens on their good sense and spirit, that despite the real or apparent presure in money matters—no run has been made on any bank for specie; and no concentration of indebted claims on any firm. The preservation of confidence of this kind is the most salutary and certain check to the screwing, operations now in vogue—Phila. Sentinel.

A serious affray occurred at Milledgeville, Ga. on the 12th instant, between Major Wood, President of the Senate, and a Senator named Dr. Daniel. For some remark, considered personal, made in debate, Dr. Daniel, on leaving the Senate struck Major Wood across the face with a paper he held in his hand. Major Wood instantly stabbed at him with a knife he held open at the time, but was prevented from doing more than merely cutting through the clothes on his breast by catching hold of his hand. Dr. Daniel then seized a stick from a gentleman who was attempting to hold him and struck Major Wood a severe blow on the head; after which they were entirely separated.

CONGRE[illegible] GA[illegible]

MONDAY, DECEM[illegible]

IN SENATE—The Vice P[illegible] nicated a letter from the Secretary of [illegible] sury, responding to a resolution of Mr. [illegible] submitted on the 19th instant, calling for [illegible] Crawford's letter with the accompanying [illegible] uments.

The communication was read in part by the secretary; when Mr. Clay moved that the further reading be dispensed with, unless some other senator desired it should be read.

Mr. Forsyth hoped the paper might be rea[illegible] The reading was then proceeded in, follow[illegible] by the reading of the documents accompanying it.

Mr. Clay. I rise to make an observation—Sir, this response is a most extraordinary and unprecedented document. We have called for information, and the Secretary gives us argument. Let him have the benefit of it. I undertake to prove, sir, that the financial officer of the Government has grossly perverted and misstated Mr. Crawford. He has entirely misinterpreted him. He has suppressed documents. A most important passage has been withheld. At another time, I undertake to prove my premises. Sir, we have called for certain things which we have not got, and obtained others not called for. We have asked for bread, and the Secretary has given us a stone. We have asked for the name of the agent, and his compensation, but it has been withheld. We asked for the law in virtue of which the agent was appointed, and he recognises not our authority.—Sir, I have seen all the letters of Mr. Crawford, with the exception of the circular, and I undertake to prove, at another period, that that gentleman has been mis-quoted and mis-interpreted.

Mr. Forsyth thought the Senator from Kentucky was unkind and unjust to the Secretary of the Treasury. He accuses him of suppressing what was not asked for. What, sir, is it that has been asked for? The opinions of Mr. Crawford; and has he not given them? He refers to documents in the possession of the Senate. Are they not in the Senate? He (Mr. F.) would recall to the gentleman what, the other day, he said he wanted, that the Secretary should state his own case: The gentleman says that he can disprove what the Secretary has stated. Well, there it is, with reference to chapter and verse Mr. Crawford was charged with having violated the 16th section of the charter of the Bank, by the suppression of the fact of the transfer of the deposites having been made. But the gentleman says, the answer don't correspond with the call—don't state the name of the agent, and his compensation, &c. But all this is stated in the papers accompanying this report, as he will perceive if he will refer to them.

Mr. Clay. No man can have feelings for the Secretary more different than those attributed to him by the honorable member from Georgia. He had a slight personal acquaintance with the Secretary, and had no other feelings towards him than in his official character. The Senate called for those documents that he might make out his case. The Senate asked for documents, and he had given us arguments. If the name of his agent is in the appendix, well, it did not certainly appear in the report. In reference to Mr. Crawford's opinions he would repeat, that although there was a plausibility for the construction which the Secretary had given them, yet he (Mr. Clay) would undertake to show that the opinions ascribed to Mr. Crawford in reference to the Bank charter were never asserted by him.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the report was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on Public lands,

The A[illegible] [illegible]al of the Legislature of its utility, will be equ[illegible] agreed to.

section of the Union, and will [illegible]

subject which may be w[illegible] Secretary be directed to productive rint[illegible] use of the members of the Senate, not heretofore supplied, one copy each of the Debates on the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

The order being the consideration of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the removal of the deposites,

Mr. Clay rose and spoke till a quarter past 3 o'clock, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn which was carried.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—After the presentation of reports and petitions, Mr. Binney presented the memorial of nine of the Philadelphia Banks, praying the restoration of the deposites to the U. S. Bank, [memorial published in the Whig of Tuesday last,] which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The motion to recommit the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the Deposites then coming up, Mr. Polk rose in answer to Mr. McDuffie's speech of the two preceeding days; the publication of which we are compelled to defer for the present, but which shall receive early attention.

TUESDAY, DEC. 31.

There was but little business of importance transacted to-day in either house. In the SENATE, Mr. Clay concluded his remarks on the removal of the deposites; Mr. Benton taking the floor, moved to go into executive business, and we suppose, will be entitled to the floor to reply to Mr. Clay.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts presented a memorial from one Noah Fletcher, stating that he had been employed by the former Clerk of the House as an assistant, and complaining that the present Clerk had dispensed with his service. He wished the House to interfere and restore him to his place. This (says the Delaware Watchman,) certainly must be considered by a majority of the House as a most singular proceeding. Mr. Franklin of Pennsylvania is the recently elected Clerk, and we should presume it was optional with him, what assistants he would employ, or whether he would not dispense with a clerk altogether. This however is an age of the marvellous. Mr. Davis prefaced the memorial with a speech, from which one would suppose, that something of fearful moment, had taken place, nothing less than some sudden revolution, or conspiracy, which was to overturn our government, destroy our liberty, and convulse this nation from Maine to Georgia. He said, "it becomes us to enquire, whether the spirit of proscription has entered these walls, whether that despot has come here to crush its victims, or mould them to his purpose. It is a topic of fearful moment. It concerns this House as the last refuge of liberty, and should not be embarrassed by mere questions of order." Indeed, here must be something more frightful, than "war, pestilence or famine." We should not even be surprised, if Mr. Clay in the Senate, and Mr. McDuffie in the House, should drop the question of the Deposites altogether, and echo and re-echo their speeches from each end of the Capitol on this alarming subject. The only difficulty will be in getting over the questions of order, and contriving some motion, or amendment to hang their speeches upon.

The phenomenon of a mock sun was witnessed on Friday, in New York, by those who rose early enough. It appeared about a quarter past 7 o'clock, bearing about W. N. W. 8 or 10 degrees above the horizon. A gentleman who resides in Broadway informs us that its color was silvery like the moon, seen through the clearest atmosphere. It disappeared after being observed about two minutes. Flying clouds were passing when it was first seen, and a few moments after its disappearance there was a light flurry of snow.—Mer. Adv.

The meteoric phenomenon, observed here in November, was also seen under like circumstances at Jamaica.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. JOHN R. M'QUAY, to Miss MARTHA ANN RAY, all of this county.

DIED,

At St. Michaels, on Saturday night, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SYDNEY H., consort of NICHOLAS OREM, in the 33d year of her age.

Mrs. Orem embraced religion about the 18th year of her age, and from that time until her death, was an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, walking in the ways of righteousness, and evincing the reality of the religion of Jesus Christ. In her afflictions, which she bore with resignation to the will of God, she suffered much; but as she gradually neared her destined home, she was enabled to rejoice continually in hope of a final deliverance out of all her sufferings; as she drew near the close of life, her faith shone brighter, her confidence increased, and even when death approached her, she, as if looking him in the face, said, "O death where is thy sting?" and then in the fullness of her soul exclaimed, "Glory! glory! glory! I am happy! happy!" and in a few minutes, quietly fell asleep in Jesus' arms, and now lives to die no more forever. Who, then, would not say, "let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like her's!"

She has left a companion, and a large circle of friends and relations to deplore their irreparable loss; but their loss is her infinite gain.

"Hosannah to Jesus on high,
Another has entered his rest;
Another has 'scaped to the sky,
And lodg'd in Immanuel's breast.
The soul of our sister is gone,
To heighten the triumphs above,
Exalted to Jesus's throne,
And clasp'd in the arms of his love."

TO THE PARISHIONERS OF SAINT PETER'S PARISH.

The subscriber is happy in having it in his power to announce to you, and the friends of religion, THAT ST. PETER'S CHURCH IS NOW COMPLETELY REPAIRED, AND READY FOR SERVICE.

The Vestry are respectfully requested to meet at the Church on Monday the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of fixing on the rents and letting out the pews. All persons desirous of taking pews, are requested to attend at the Church on that day, and make their applications to the Vestry. It is to be hoped all the applicants will be furnished with such pews as shall be most agreeable to them.

THOS. BAYNE, Rector.

Easton, Jan. 6th, 1834.

NEW FIRM.

DR. S. W. SPENCER, having associated C. F. WILLIS with him in the DRUG BUSINESS, it will now be conducted under the firm of SPENCER & WILLIS; who have on hand and intend keeping a FULL supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Dr. S. W. SPENCER having the utmost confidence in the integ[illegible] ditto [illegible]pacity of Mr. WILLIS, will now [illegible] to ditto practice of his pro[illegible]rench Grammar of his father's d[illegible]tionary ner's Hotel.

January 1st, 1839.

MORE LUCK AT THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.

P. Sacket sold in the Delaware Lottery, class No. 51, a prize of $70 in a whole ticket—also a $30 in the same—who also sold in the Delaware Lottery, class 49, a prize of $40—and one of $20—also in the New York Lottery, class No. 37 a prize of $200, all sold in the last few days.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	20 prizes of	$2,000
1	10,000	20	500
1	6,000	20	400
1	5,000	20	200
1	2,822	35	150

No prize less than $10; Tickets $9; Shares in proportion.

To be drawn Jan. 14th, 1834, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, class No. 1.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	20 prizes of	$1000
1	6,000	20	500
1	5,000	20	300
1	3,050	100	150
1	3,000	128	50

No prize less than $5—Tickets $4 50—Shares in proportion.

At the Lucky Lottery Office of

P. SACKET,

Jan. 7 Easton, Md.

Astronomical Lectures.

Lecture 11—for Wednesday evening the 8th January, shall include, several remarks and observations on the superior planets and their satellites, viz: Mars—Jupiter and his four moons—Saturn, his two rings and seven moons—Herschell and his six satellites or moons.

LECTURE 12—for Friday evening the 10th, shall contain some remarks concerning the asteroids—comets—fixed stars—Galaxy.

C. COATES & SON,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that they will remain a few days at Mr. Lowe's Hotel—Where they are prepared to perform all the various branches in the profession of

DENTAL SURGERY.

Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings, if requested.

N. B. Testimonals of our profession may be seen, if required.

dec 31 3t*

OVERSEER WANTED.—A single man of industrious and careful habits, will meet with employment as an Overseer, if immediate application be made to

JOS. R. PRICE.

Easton, Jan. 4, 1834. tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN HARPER, TAYLOR,

INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Taylor) directly opposite Mr. Wm. Loveday's Store, and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He expects to receive regularly the Fashions; and from the general satisfaction he has given since he has been in Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.

Easton, Jan. 4, 1834. eow3t

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, to me directed, against Robert L. Harrison, one at suit of Sarah Hossefrosse, assignee of Peter Joshua, one other at the suit of James Harrison, assignee of Philemon T. Hambleton; one other at the suit of Rigby Hopkins, and one other at the suit of Perry Porter, and one other at the suit of Jerry Bouldin, against the said Harrison, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at the store of Nicholas Orem, in the town of Saint Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: one negro girl named Tilly, for cash, to the highest bidder: taken as the property of the said Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and his officer's fees for 1833, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

THOS. GRAHAM, JR.

Jan. 4, 1834 Constable.

United States Mail Stages.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE MAIL STAGE from Easton, via Wye Mills and Queenstown to Broad Creek, will leave Easton every Sunday and Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, and reach Broad Creek at 2 o'clock, P. M. in time for passengers to arrive at Annapolis at an early hour in the evening in the mail packet.

Returning, leave Broad Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M. or immediately after the arrival of the Mail Packet from Annapolis, and reach Easton same evening.

The MAIL leaves Easton every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon at half past 12 o'clock, for Cambridge, and returns same evening.

The MAIL STAGE for Centreville, leaves Easton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, at half past 1 o'clock, and reaches Centreville in time for an early supper. Returning, leaves Centreville at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Easton by 12 o'clock.

Fare from Annapolis to Easton,	$3.50
Or—from Annapolis to Broad Creek;	$1.00
" from Broad Creek to Queenstown,	1.00
" from Queenstown to Wye Mills,	50
" Wye Mills to Easton,	1.00
" from Easton to Cambridge Ferry,	1.00
" from Easton to Centreville,	1.50
" from Wye Mills to Centreville,	50

All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton, Jan. 4, 1834.

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter suppy of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders [illegible] business, at the shortest notice and [illegible]ating terms. He has also on

The Augusta Courier [illegible] and Steel Watch "The Committee of the Legislature to be of supe[illegible] investigation into the [illegible] Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Planters' Bates, Silver Finger Guards, Brittania and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Crayons and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweesers, Flutes, Harmonicons. Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Claps, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewsharps, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchage for work or goods.

☞ Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business. J. B.

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided. For terms apply to

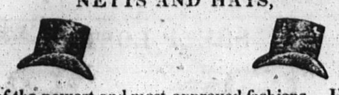
SAM'L. H. BENNY, agent for Miss Thomas.

dec 31

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and brought with him an elegant assortment of Materials in his line of business, and is now prepared to make

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S BONNETTS AND HATS,



of the newest and most approved fashions. He takes this opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgements for past favors, and earnestly solicits a share of public patronage.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

dec 28 tf

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Ann's county on the 16th day of September 1833, by William Harper, a justice of the Peace in and for Queen Anns county, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN DINGOES—says he was born free, and emigrated from France to this country. Said John Dingoes is about thirty years of age, five feet four inches high Had on when committed, a blue round jacket and linen trowsers.

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.

THOMAS SUDLER, Shff.

dec. 7 2m of Queen Ann's county.

LAMB,

MAFUFACTURER OF BRISTLE FRAME STOCKS,

No. 1 SOUTH CALVERT STREET.

BALTIMORE.

THE superiority of his STOCKS is well known by the constant care taken to render every Stock a perfect article to suit the form of the neck. Gentlemen will find constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Silk, Satin, Bombazine and Velvet Stocks, plain and trimmed, of the very best quality and newest fashion, at a reduction of 33 per cent. He would particularly recommend his new and beautiful article the Cravat Stock, also his Velvet and Bombazine Ribbed.

☞ Merchants visiting this city will always find a large assortment, which he will sell by the dozen cheaper than they can be procured in any section of the United States.

☞ Fur and Ladies Riding Stocks, (a new article)—Gentlemen and Boy's plain and dress, made to measure at two hours notice.

Old Stocks covered.

dec 31

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYLOR

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.

dec 21

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THOMAS H. JENKINS

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore is now prepared to present to the public

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS, viz:

Double and Single width Black Merino, and all the various colours of English Merino's,

Turkey three and four red Chintz, of the most fashionable patterns and now worn very much in the cities.

Black and Chockolate Ground Calicoes new style and very rich.

MERINO SHAWLS, White, Black and Scarlet, richly bordered SILKS.

Black Italian Lustring, and Gro de Soire

A beautiful assortment of coloured Gro de Naps, adapted to the season.

VELVETS.

Black and blue-black Silk Velvets, various shades of brown, do. do.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

The ladies are particularly requested to call and examine a beatiful lot of

FUR CAPES, BOAS AND THIBETS.

They can be sold on reasonable terms.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS.

A general assortment of CLOTH CAPS—also a handsome lot of Fine Seal Skin FUR CAPS.

QUILTED SILK VESTINGS.

NEW STYLE STRIPED CASSIMERES.

SEVERAL HANDSOME SETS OF

CHINA WARE.

Together with a liberal collection of other GOODS, selected with care and attention, from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

T. H. J. grateful for past favors from the Public, respectfully tenders his thanks. The assortment of Goods that he is now opening for sale will, he hopes be an inducement for the liberal continuation of their patronage.—Nothing that attention and assiduity can suggest, shall be wanting on his part, to please all who may desire to purchase.

Easton, Dec. 24.

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,

TAILOR, HABIT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER,

Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET, near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace; where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received, he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops.

SCOURING.

Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth Clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new. In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.

Jan. 4 G 3t

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY,

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

☞ Persons indebted to the subscriber of twelve months or more, and whose accounts have been presented, will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

dec 31

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