will effectually prevent any future [illegible]. However this may be, it is no less [illegible]t than it is the duty of the legislature [illegible]ss all such laws as will protect Indians in [illegible]ights which have been secured to them by [illegible]reaty. Laws should be made, particular[illegible] with a view to prevent trespasses upon their lands, and to secure them against all fraudulent contracts in relation to renting and leasing their premises.

These people have become citizens of the State and have placed themselves under the protection of our laws, by their own consent, freely and voluntarily given, and we are called upon by every consideration of justice and humanity, to guard them against the impositions to which they will be constantly exposed, from their ancient habits and their ignorance of our laws.

JOHN GALE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1834.

We have heard it said, that the worst witness which can appear in Court, is one *who proves too much*. And it is just so with the Bank of the United States. At first, the public were very much inclined to think the Bank had been hardly used, by the President; that he had, indeed, gone beyond his constitutional power; and further, that if his acts were legal, with Mr. Duane, many thought them "harsh and vindictive." Now, if the Bank had been content to rest its case before the American people, with these impressions on the public mind, it is highly probable that the impression would have gained strength that the Bank had been dealt with more severely than was necessary. But the Bank sought to prove too much; it has proved too much; and the whole force of its evidence will be turned against itself. It has proved that it possesses a power not only calculated to shake the independence of the country, but to prostrate at its feet, as humble suppliants, a large portion of the State Banks, and a majority of the capitalists of the country. Having proved that it possesses this power, by the wonton and cruel exercise of it, every one must be satisfied that it is the true policy of the country to rid itself of the fetters of this monstrous tyrant, while they may. If the Bank of the United States can, at any time, derange the whole currency of the country; if they can create flattering prospects to-day, and to-morrow enshroud the whole commercial community in gloom and dismay, would it not be unwise in the extreme to continue its existence? Ought we to perpetuate an institution possessing the powers which the Bank of the United States is endeavouring to exercise? If they can, by depressing the business of the country; by threatening the ruin of thousands, and accomplishing that of hundreds, of merchants and traders, *force* a new charter from government, may they not, *will* they not dictate the terms? If they can do this, —and every body can see that this is what they are aiming at,—what can they not effect? Will they not show themselves superior to the constitutional rulers of the land—superior to the constitution itself?

Whatever our opininion may have been formerly, in regard to the course pursued by the Executive towards the United States Bank, our mind is now fully made up, that the administration *ought to be sustained in the steps taken.*—The Bank has exercised, and is now exercising its utmost power, to compel, not a restoration of the deposites merely—this is only a secondary consideration—but a recharter; against which, with the light now afforded, we trust every lover of his country would hold up his hands. Is there one to be found, who, understanding the subject, is willing to have bound upon his neck, and the necks of his children, the galling yoke of this grasping oppressor?—We trust not.

Upon this subject, an effort was lately made by the Bank, to obtain an expression of the public voice, against the administration, in the city of Baltimore. The manner in which that patriotic people replied, is best expressed in the proceedings of the meeting, which we this morning publish.

At a meeting of citizens of the five first wards of the city of Baltimore, held at White Hall, on Tuesday evening the 7th of January, in pursuance of a public call adressed to the citizens of the fifth Congressional District, without distinction of parties, for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of present pressure in the money market, and the best means of removing the evil, Capt. Matthew Kelley was called to the chair, and Thomas Wilson appointed Secretary, wheupon the following resolution was read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that a Cmmittee of five be appointed to inquire into the causes of the present pressure for money and report to this meeting such measures as they may deem most likely to relieve the community from existing embarrassments, to restore confidence; and to promote the public welfare.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen to compose the committee, viz: S. C. Leakin, T. L. Murphy, James Biays, Edward Fisher and Dr. Stansbury

The committee having retired for a short time, return and reported by their cairman that a majority had agreed upon, a preamble and resolutions attributing the pressure to the removal of the deposites, recommending the restoration of the deposites to the Bank of the United States as the best and only means of producing relief and instructing the Hon. Isaac McKim to use his influence and vote for the purpose of effecting a restoration, which were read; after which Dr. Murphy, on behalf of the minority, remarked that they desired time to prepare a counter report expressive of their views upon the subject, whereupon it was on motion resolved that we adjourn until Monday evening, next.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1834.

The meeting re-assembled agreeably to adjournment. Capt. KELLY, the former Chairman, not being present, JONATHAN FITCH, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Wilson complaining of indisposition, GEO. W. PETERKIN, was appointed Secretary in his place.

The preamble and resolutions presented at the former meeting, were read by General Leakin; whereupon Dr. Murphy presented the report of the minority, which was read, and on motion the report of the majority, from the "whereas, was stricken out, and that of the minority inserted in lieu of it, as follows:

Whereas, It is the opinion of this meeting, that the Bank of the Unitd States has adopted a course of unnecessary curtailments, with a view to embarrass and distress the commercial community aed impair private credit; and by abusing its rightful functions, has grasped the moneyed power of the country, for the purposes of oppression, seeking thus to obtain the supremacy over the Government & the people of the country, with the masked intent, to enforce from them through their repreentatives in Congress, a reneval of the charter of that institution:—therefore

Resolved 1. That this meeting contemplates with regret this attitude which the Bank of the United States has assumed towards the people of this country, and the administration of the general government; by which it has been made the centre of those unnatural political alliances, which are now attempting by false clamor and declamation to coerce the measures and policy of the Government.

Resolved 2. That this meeting contemplates with regret this attitude which the Bank of the United States has assumed towards the People of this country, and the adminstration of the General Government: by which it has been made the centre of those unnatural political alliances, which are now attempting by false clamor and declamation to coerce the measures and policy of the Government.

2. That the existing money pressure upon the community, proves at least the power to inflict it; and wheher right or wrong, in justification, defence or retalition, is a power not to be trusted to an irresponsible corporation.

3. That the wrong if inflicted by the Government may be redressed by the People; but if induced by a corporation claiming perpetity under a pretext that it is indispensable to the people from whom it emanates, involves a surrender of the Government of the country to the chartered claims of a dependant corporation.

4. That a re-charter of such a combination of the whole moneyed interest of the country, for good or for evil, according to the disposition of the few who direct or control it, is incompatible with the equality and individual rights secured by republican government.

5. That a Bank of the United States, when it employs the public money entrusted to its charge, in sowing the seeds of discord or distress, and in weakening the stability of our republican institutions, proves itself equally hostile to the administration of the Government, as it is hostile to the welfare of the people.

6. That this Bank in opposition to the measures recommended by the Governmet Directors, has persevered in its determination to cripple the resources and curtail the existing currency of the country, for the purpose of distressing the commercial public, impairing individual credit, creating a false alarm, and compelling the government and to acquiesce to its supremacy.

7. That "*the causes of the present pressure for money*" may be traced to this struggle of the Bank of the U. S. to enforce a renewal of its charter, regardless of all other consequences to the country.

8. That the Secretary of the Treasury, by his firm and vtgilant stand against the dangerous assumptions of this grasping and corrupting monopoly, has merited the gratitude of every citizen, whose worship of mammon has not supplanted the love of his country, and that his reasons for removing the deposites, as set forth in his report to Congress, are satisfactory and sufficient.

9. That a just confidence in the known resources of the country, and the stability of the State Banks; the assurance that there is no scarcity of hard money, and that the alarm excited is false and fictitious, ought to restore private credit and public tranquillity, and consign the authors and instruments of this public panic to the just indignation and execration of the whole country.

10. That the exposure of the true motives of the Bank of the United States, private and political, is "*most likely to relieve the community from existing embarrassments, to restore confidence and promote the public welfare.*

11. That these Resolutions be published in the newspapers of this city, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Hon. Isaac Mckim, the Representative of this District in Congress, as the sentiments of his constituents, assembled at this meeting; and that a copy be also sent to his Excellency, the President of the United States, in whose wisdom and prudence this meeting continues to rely with unabated confidence.

It was then on motion resolved that the resolutions be adopted.

JONATHAN FITCH, Chairman.
GEORGE W. PETERKIN Sec'y.

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.

The Bank of Philadelphia was entered on Sunday, 12th inst. (it is supposed by false keys) and robbed of *sixty-three thousand dollars*, as far as yet ascertained. The depredators are said to have taken away the exchange notes under the denomination of a hundred. The notes of a higher value were left untouched. No specie is missing. We may trust that the robbers cannot escape detection. Among the papers stolen were one hundred and fifty $100 notes, amounting to $15,000.

The bank offers a reward of $3,000 for the apprehension of the thieves and the restoration of the money.

KENTUCKY.—The Legislature of Kentucky met at Frankfort, on Tuesday the 31st of December ult. All the old officers were re-elected in the Senate. In the House, after sixteen ballotings, R. B. New was elected Speaker, over Leslie Combs.

The Message of Governor Breathitt was transmitted immediately to both branches. It is long, but few of the items are of interest out of the State.

Eighty thousand dollars have been subscribed by the State to the stock of various turnpike companies;—viz. $50,000 to the Maysville Company; $15,000 to the improvements of Shelby County, and $15,000 to those of Franklin County. The State is also security for the Lexington Rail Road Company to the amount of $150,000. A small additional appropriation is asked for improving the navigation of Green river.

There has been an annual deficit in the Treasury of the State for ten years. That for the present year includes the appropriations for Internal Improvement, made last session. From defects in the existing laws, no revenue for the year 1832 can be collected at all. The annual deficiency is accounted for, minutely, by the Governor, by the annihilation or diminution of the sources of revenue which have been heretofore productive, and the failure to provide substitutes. The Governor advises the apportionment of the taxes due for 1832, among several years, and proposes some alterations in the mode of assessing taxes. For one source of revenue, he looks to the lands of non-residents, which are in arrears for taxes. They amount to about 1,000,000 acres, and the arrearages are $280,000. He suggests that two years be allowed for the payment at an interest of *ten* or *fifteen* per cent. and in default, that the land be sold absolutly. A clause of favor is recommended, to occupants, *bona fide*, in possession for seven years.

Other suggestions, local in their application, are made on the subject of the seven years occupant law, the constitutionality of which has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In regard to *Banks* and *Banking*, the Governor recommends the establishment of a State Bank, with a capital of *four millions*, based upon a specie capital, and having four or five branches. The States to hold two fifths of the Stock, and appoint that proportion of the direction. For payment of the State subscription, he proposes that scrip should be issued to the amount of a *million*, at an interest of four and one half per cent, redeemable in thirty years. The sale of this scrip at par, he thinks may be easily effected for specie. The balance of the State' ssubscription is to be provided from other sources, and among them the State funds in the Bank of Kentucky and the Commonwealth Bank

The Governor recommends severe laws against usury. He advises improvements in some of the judicial forms of proceeding, and among others, proposes to extend the right of writ of error to criminal cases.

The literary institutions of the State are prosperous.

BUENOS AYRES.—It appears, by letters received both at Philadelphia and New York from Buenos Ayres (dated the 8th of November,) that the insurrection which was mentioned in the last accounts from that quarter has resulted in a complete overthrow of the government then existing. General Balcarce had been compelled to resign and make his escape —and a new governor, General Viamont, was elected by the Legislature.

The Philadelphia letter states that the government was overturned through treachery, intrigue and infidelity; and that men who, but two days before, were denounced by the populace as traitors to the country, and whose object was nothing more than plunder, are now hailed as chieftains and restorers of the laws. The New York letter says that the revolution originated in popular discontent, and the government was compelled to abdicate by the torrent of public opinion. Both accounts represent the city as tranquil, and the new government in peaceable operation; and no outrages were committed, though the city was filled with the troops who effected the revolution, and with the *gauchos*, or wild horsemen from the Pampas.

The new administration consists of General Viamont, the Governor; Garcia, Minister of Finance; General Guido, of War and Foreign Affairs; General Mancilla, Chief of Police; General Pinedo, Inspector General; and Colonel Espora, Captain of the Port.

The United States ship Lexington was at Buenos Ayres. Capt. McKennon, her commander, had been residing on shore as agent of the United States Government, and to render such assistance for the safety of citizens of the United States, and their property, as was in his power. A detachment of armed seaman was landed from the Lexington, under command of Lieutenant Shaw, and quartered at the residence of Capt. McKeever.

Joint resolutions were passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, on the 11th instant, expressing "undiminished confidence in the integrity and firmness" of the present Executive, declaring that the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered, and instructing the Senators and representatives of the State, in Congress, to sustain by their votes and influence the course adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, in relation to the Bank of the United States and the Government Deposites—the removal of which the Legislature believes to have been warranted by the public good, and not done in violation of law.

The resolutions will place Mr. Southard, one of the Senators from New Jersey, under some embarrassment, and could hardly have been forseen by him. He made a long and energetic speech some days ago in the Senate, in which he represented removal of the deposites as a tyrannical assumption of power, of which "history, from its commencement to the end of time," presents no parallel, and declared that he would sustain the power of Congress, and not permit it thus to be scorned and trampled under the feet of one lawless man. He has thus used his influence against the approval of the measure and pledged himself to continue his opposition to it. But, while Governor of New Jersey in 1832, he took occasion—in a message to the Legislature—to express his opinion of the relations which ought to subsist between a representative and his constituents in the following emphatic terms:

"The people of New Jersey, by themselves, through their representatives here, and to their representatives there, have the right, and are bound by duty to themselves, to convey their commands on this as on any other interesting topic—and it is their business both to watch and control the doings of their agents, and, as they appointed them, so to correct their wanderings and errors."

We have rarely seen a dilemma with horns so well defined, and we cannot imagine how the Ex-Governor is to escape impalement. He pledged himself, before his election, to obey the commands of his constituents, who, he says, have a right to command him and correct his "errors," and yet, if he does so, in the present instance, he must violate his sworn duty to the country and its constitution, at least in his own opinion.—*Balt. Gazette.*

The three Indians, from Terra del Fuego, who were brought to England by Com. Fitzroy of the Beagle, and remained for some time at Plymouth, were landed on their own coast from the Beagle in June last, together with a missionary, but they were not 20 yards from the beach before the natives showed a disposition to rob them; and on the Captain revisiting them a few days afterwards, he found them plundered of every thing they had—their own fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers being the first to strip them. The poor missionary rather a young man, was in a most awkward situation, they having taken him into the woods, and tortured him, by pulling out his eyelashes, to make him show them where his things were hid. The Captain finding him in that dreadful situation, brought him on board again.

Professor Kingsley of West Point, has received the appointment of Governor of Liberia.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The Charleston Patriöt, of the 3d instant, states that the steamer *Georgian*, Harris, with a freight of merchandize, for Columbus, (Ga.) of the value of from 50 to 100,000 dollars, was snagged near that place on the 26th ult. The principal part of the goods was insured, but the boat not. The Georgian was built at Pittsburgh (Penn.) about three years since, cost eight thousand dollars, and was owned by Messrs. J. S. Calhoun, Harris, and others of Columbus.

From Montgomery's Lectures.

EARLY POETRY.—The most ancient specimen of oral literature on record we find in the oldest book, which is itself the most ancient specimen of *written* literature. This is the speech of Lamech to his two wives (in the fourth chapter of Genesis,) which, though consisting of six hemistichs only, nevertheless exemplifies all the peculiarities of Hebrew verse —*parallelism, amplification*, and *antithesis*.—The passage is exceedingly obscure, and I shall not attempt to interpret it: the mere collocation of words, as they stand in the authorized English Bible, will answer our present purpose:—

"Adah and Zillah! hear my voice:
Ye wives of Lamech! hearken unto my speech.'

This is a parallelism, the meaning of both lines being synonymous, though the phraseology is varied, and the two limbs of each correspond to those of the other.

"Adah and Zillah! | hear my voice;
Ye wives of Lamech, | hearken unto my speech
"For I have slain a man to my wounding,
And a young man to my hurt."

Here is amplification: concerning the man slain in the first clause, we have the additional information in the second that he was "a young man."

"If Cain shall be avenged seven fold.
Truly Lamech seventy and seven fold."

The antithesis in this couplet consists, not in contrary, but in aggravation of opposing terms —seven fold contrasted with seventy and seven fold.

The context of this passage has a peculiar interest at this time, when the proscription of everlasting ignorance is taken off from the multitude, and knowledge is become as much the birthright of the people of Britain as liberty. This Lamech, who, if not the inventor of poetry, was one of the earliest of poets, had three sons; of whom Jabal, the father of such as dwell in tents, followed agriculture; Jubal the father of all such as handle the harp and organ, cultivated music; while Tubal Cain, an instructer of every artificer in brass and iron, practised handicraft. Thus, in the seventh generation of man, in one family we find poetry, music, agriculture, and the mechanical arts.

The next specimen which occurs in Sacred Writ are the words of Noah, when he awoke from his wine, and knew what his children had respectively done unto him:—

"Cursed be Canaan;
A servant of servants shall he be to his brethren:
Blessed be the Lord God of Shem;
And Canaan shall be *his* servant:
God shall enlarge Japheth,
And he shall dwell in the tents of Shem,
And Canaan shall be *his* servant."

This quotation, in the closing triplet, arises into genuine poetry, by the introduction of a fine pastoral metaphor illustrative of the manner of living among the ancient patriarchs:—

"God shall enlarge Japheth,
And he shall dwell in the tents of Shem.

But these lines are more striking, as exhibiting the first example of the union of poesy and prophecy; for in these primitive days,

——"the sacred name
Of prophet and of poet were the same."
Cowper.

I have passed over the reputed prophecies of Enoch before the flood, because, though we have a quotation from them in the Epistle of St. Jude, the original language in which they were uttered is either itself extinct, or, if it were the Hebrew, has lost the words that imbodied them. It may be observed, however, that the translated extract in the Greek Testament, bears tokens of the original having been rhythmical, which is specially indicated by the use of one emphatical word four times in as many lines—a pleonasm that would hardly have occurred in prose composition, even in the age of Adam, but might be gracefully adapted to the cadence and character of the most ancient mode of verse.

Isaac's benedictions upon Esau and Jacob are at least presumptive evidence of the advanced state of oral literature (for writing was probably not yet invented) in his age. The critics I believe, do not allow the language to have the decided marks of Hebrew rhythm. If so, the passage may be, without hesitation, set down as the oldest specimen of *prose* in the world.

Of the words of dying Jacob, however there is no question that the structure of them is verse, and the substance of them at once poetry and prophecy of the highest order. It might seem, from the power of the sentimenss and the brilliancy of the illustrations, as though the patriarch on his dying couch, surrounded by his mourning family, were again caught up into the vision of God—as when in his youth, he lay alone on the earth in the wilderness and saw the angels of God ascending upon a lader, that reached from his stone pillow into the heavens; for here, in his last accents, it is even as if he had learned the language, and spake with the tongues of angels—so fervent, pure, and abundant in wisdom and grace are the words of his lips and the aspirations of his heart. One extract will suffice:—

"Judah is a lion's whelp; from the prey, my son, thou art gone up: he stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who shall rouse him up?"

"The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and to him shall the gathering of the people be."

"Binding his foal unto the vine; and his ass's colt unto the choice vine; he washed his garments in wine, and his clothes with the blood of grapes."

"His eyes shall be red with wine, and his teeth white with milk."

The whole of this imagery might be engraved in hieroglyphics; but not one of the sister arts alone can do it justice, for it combines the excellences of all three—picture to the eye, music to the ear, poetry to the mind.

Death of Col. Pinckney.—The Charleston Post of the 4th inst., announces the demise of Colonel William Cortesworth Pinckney, of Walterborough, (S. C.) Col. P. was one of the Republicans of '98, and for several years Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Legislature of South Carolina.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. T. Hickey, Mr. RICHARD RATCLIFGE, to Miss MARY EDGAR, both of Talbot county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. RICHARD K. MURPHY, to Miss ANN MARIA CATRUP.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors, has just returned from Baltimore, and has opened a shop on Washington street, south of the gate which leads up to the Methodist Protestant Church, where he intends making and repairing shoes, in as neat and substantial a manner as can be done in this or any other town on the Eastern Shore, and invites those gentlemen either in town or country, (who has servants) to give him a call, as he intends working late of nights for the accommodation of those persons who cannot spare their servants in the day time.

ELIJAH B. WILSON.

Jan 21 3w

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the chief and classical department of this seminary is now open for the reception of pupils. The vacancy in this department, caused by the resignation of Mr. Getty, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. JOHN NEELY, who is highly recommended to the Trustees, and is considered to be well qualified for the station, in which he now occupies.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.

Jan 21, 1834. (G) 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed at October Term last, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Denton, on TUESDAY the 18th February next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Farm and Plantation whereon Capt. John Ozman now resides, the property of the late James Wilson, deceased, lying on Choptank River, near Denton bridge, beautifully situated in sight of the town, with comfortable and convenient improvements, with an excellent Shad and Herring fishery. This land is adjoining the lands of Abraham Griffith, Richard Skinner, and the heirs of John Wilson, and was formerly the residence of the late George Martin, Esq. said to contain two hundred and thirty eight acres more or less, with a sufficient portion of wood and timber. The terms of the sale will be a credit of two years from the day of sale—the purchaser executing a bond with security to be approved of by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the purchase money is paid with the interest thereon, the Trustee will execute a Deed (and not before,) to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser, clear of all claims of the heirs of James Wilson, or any person claiming under them.

JOHN BOON, Trustee.

Jan 21

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Ann's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 23 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complexion; the woman says they are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

The owner of the above described negroes are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

THOS. SUDLER, Shff.
of Queen Ann's county.

Jan 18 8w

☞ The Globe of Washington, and Baltimore Republican, will each insert the above, law 8w and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

To hire for the year,

A stout healthy NEGRO GIRL, about 17 years of age. Enquire at this office.

Jan 21 3w

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

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

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

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.

the 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.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next, offers at private sale the following property, viz: All the fixtures and implements necessary to the carrying on of the

BAKING BUSINESS.

ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A

Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store,

Including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES, &c. and the Goods which may be on hand at the above mentioned time.

To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with.

For particulars inquire of

FREDERICK F. NINDE,
Easton, Md.

P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his

Household Furniture,

at the above mentioned time at public sale.

The subscriber will continue the

BAKING BUSINESS

until his removal.

Jan 18 [G eowtf]

The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig office.

REMOVAL.

MANLOVE HAZEL,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr. Loveday's Store—Where he intends to keep constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

suitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.

Jan 14

To be drawn Jan. 21st, 1834, THE DELAWARE LOTTERY, class No. 2.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	20 prizes of	$500
1	5,000	30	200
1	3,000	30	150
1	2,500	35	100
1	1,036	56	50

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

Also, THE SCHOOL FUND LOTTERY, Class No. 14, draws January 27th, 1834, a 75 number Lottery, 12 drawn ballotts.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$8,000	10 prizes of	$2,00
1	2,000	100	100
1	1,511	100	80
2	1,000	126	20
5	300	126	10

Tickets $2, shares in proportion.

At the Lucky Lottery Office of
P. SACKET,
Jan. 18 Easton, Md.

PASSENGERS' LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA,

HAS commenced her regular route, and will leave "Haddaway's Ferry" every FRIDAY and SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Annapolis, and returning, will leave Annapolis every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Haddaway's Ferry.—The subscriber has supplied himself with a comfortable HACK for the transportation of passengers at any time from the ferry to Easton. It will also leave Easton every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock for the ferry.

The public's obedient servant,
WM. H. DAWSON.

jan 11, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new and

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS

selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm, and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

oct 29 tf [G]

NARRAGANSET HORSE.

The splendid Nankeen coloured Narraganset Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe.

N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Edward Eartin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to whom reference is made for the quality of his colts.

Talbot county, dec 28 tf

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