EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1834.

POSTAGE.—Persons indebted for postage are requested to call and settle their bills. Those who neglect this notice, may expect to have no accounts kept with them after the present quarter. Newspaper postage, by direction of the Post Office Department, is payable in advance, but many appear never to think of paying at all.

The half year's subscriptions for the Whig, fell due on the 9th of January.

On Saturday night last, on the passage of the Mail between Cambridge and Trappe, an attempt was made on the mail, by cutting through both the portmanteaus. Nothing, however, it is believed, is lost. It is supposed by the carrier that the depredation was committed on board the ferry boat; and at his representation, the Post Master at the Trappe, caused a negro man to be arrested, who was a passenger on board, and who was, upon examination by the magistrates, committed to jail.

The Hon. JOHN HAMM, Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Chili, has returned to this country, having arrived in the brig Lady Adams of Baltimore.

The U. S. SHIP JOHN ADAMS, capt. Voorhees, from the Mediterranean, arrived at Norfolk, on Friday, 31st ult. List of officers:

Philip F. Voorhees, master commandant,
Thomas Pettigrue, 1st Lieut.
Edward Byrne, 2d do.
Chas. H. M'Blair, 3d do
Neal M. Howeson, 4th do.
G. R. B. Horner, Surgeon.
Edward T. Dunn, Purser.
James F. Schenck, Act. Sailing Master.
J. Vaughan Smith, Asst. Surgeon.
Midshipmen—F. V. Dilberghe, W. S. Ringgold, W. L. Hernden, C. Watkins, James Anderson, R. B. Pegram, N. G. Day, J. H. North, F. E. Barry, B. F. Anderson.
William Waters, Boatswain.
David Taggert, Gunner.
Daniel Bane, Carpenter.
Madison Wheedon, Sail Maker.
Frederick Farlie, Captain's Clerk.

The U. S. SHIP FALMOUTH, capt. Gregory, from Valparaiso, arrived at New York on Saturday, the 1st. inst. Left at Valparaiso, on the 5th of Oct. U. S. ship Fairfield, just arrived from the U. S. all well—was to proceed to Callao in a few days, to join Com. Downes.—The Fairfield, we learn from the Journal of Commerce, has on board, a large quantity of specie. The following is a list of the officers:

Commander—Francis H. Gregory.
Lieutenants—Thomas Dornier, Elisha Peck, John W. Morris, Charles M. Amstrong.
Acting Master—John H. Roberts.
Surgeon—W. S. W. Ruschenberger.
Assistant Surgeon—Hugh Morton.
Purser—M'Kean Buchanan.
First Lieutenant Marines—J. L. C. Hardy.
Midshipmen—Charles W. Pickering, Stephen Dod, Thos. F. Davis, John Shaw Booth, Wm. S. Smith, Thomas M. Brasher.
Boatswain—Robert H. O'Neil.
Gunner—Samuel Daggett.
Carpenter—Wm. L. Shurtleworth.
Sail Maker—Samuel V. Hawkins.
Purser's Steward—Daniel M'Comb.
Master's Mate—Ethan A. Rawson.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, Tuesday, Feb. 4, a message was received from the President of the United States, in regard to the refusal of the United States' Bank to deliver up the Pension Fund, declaring that refusal illegal, and asking the interference of Congress. After a few remarks from Messrs. Clay, Grundy, and Wright, the message was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wright presented a memorial from 6,000 merchants and dealers in New York city, ascribing the embarrassments of the country to the removal of the deposites, and recommending a bank of the United States as necessary to the interests of the country. After some remarks by Messrs. Wright and Webster, the memorial was referred to the Committee of Finance, and ordered to be printed with the signatures.

The debate on various points of order, relative to Mr. Poindexter's resolutions of instruction to the Committee of Finance, was continued for a considerable time, and the resolutions were again laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the deposites, and Mr. Clay's second resolution regarding that report, together with the subject to which these two documents related, were referred to the Committee of Finance, with the understanding that the Committee would report on them this morning.

Mr. Frelinghuysen concluded his remarks on the resolutions of Mr. Clay, in relation to the removal of the deposites, and on motion of Mr. Wilkins, the Senate adjourned.

The House assembled at the usual hour.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by his private Secretary, A. J. Donelson, Esq.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I deem it my duty to communicate to Congress, the recent conduct of the Bank of the United States, in refusing to deliver the books, papers, and funds, in its possession, relating to the execution of the act of Congress, of June 7, 1832, entitled an act supplementary to the act "for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution." The correspondence reported by the Secretary of War, and herewith transmitted, will show the ground assumed by the Bank to justify its refusal to make the transfer directed by the War Department. It does not profess to claim the privilege of this agency as a right secured to it by the contract, nor as a benefit conferred by the Government, but as a burthen from which it is willing to be relieved. It places its refusal upon the extraordinary ground that the corporation has a right to sit in judgment upon the legality of the acts of the constituted authorities, in a matter, in which the stockholders are admitted to have no interest, and it impedes and defeats, as far as its power will permit, the execution of a measure of the administration, because the opinion of the corporation, upon the construction of an act of Congress, differs from that of the proper officers of the United States.

The claim of this corporation thus to usurp the functions of the judicial power, and to prescribe to the Executive Department the manner in which it shall execute the trust confided to it by law, is without example in the history of our country. If the acts of the public servants who are responsible to the people for the manner in which they execute their duty, may thus be checked and controlled by an irresponsible money corporation, then indeed the whole frame of our Government is exchanged, and we have established a power in the Bank of the United States above what we derive from the people.

It will be seen from the accompanying statement marked A, that, according to the latest accounts received at the War Department, the Bank of the United States and its branches have in their posession near half a million of the public money received by them under the law of 1832, which they have not yet accounted for, and which they refused to pay over to the proper agents for the use of those persons for whose benefit it was withdrawn from the Treasury. It is to be regretted that this attempt on the part of the bank to guide and direct the Executive, upon the construction and execution of an act of Congress, should have been put forward, and insisted on, in a case where the immediate sufferers from their conduct will be the surviving veterans of the revolutionary war: for this evil falls exclusively upon the gallant defeners of their country, and delays and embarrasses the payment of the debt which the gratitude of the nation has awarded to them and which in many instances, is necessary for their subsistence and comfort in their declining years.

The character of the claim set up by the bank, and the interest of the parties to be immediately affected by it, make it my duty to submit the whole subject to the consideration of Congress; and I leave it to their wisdom to adopt such measures as the honor of the Government and the just claims of the individuals injured by the proceedings, may be deemed to require.

Having called for the opinion of the Attorney General upon this occasion, with a view to a thorough investigation of the question which has thus been presented for my consideration, I enclose a copy of the report of that officer, & add my entire concurrence in the views he has taken.

ANDREW JACKSON.

February 4, 1834.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

For the Eastern Shore Whig.

MR. MULLIKIN;—A long time has elapsed since I have had the pleasure of a communication with you, and fear your paper is so much occupied with the important proceedings of Congress, you will with reluctance listen to me. But I must congratulate you on the glorious return of democratic republican principles, not only throughout this state, but the Union, and the bright prospects of their further progress. And at the same time, gently to remind a scribbler in your neighbor's paper, in September last, over the signature of "Plain Farmer," that I am not yet put down by Marcus, as was insinuated; as Marcus has never run across my path. For I have every reason to believe Marcus and I united at the last Congressional election to send to Congress a young gentleman of fine talents, and one who strongly espoused the cause of republicanism; notwithstanding the exalted opinion I have, and always have had, of his oponent. In days gone and past, he stood one of the champions of the Jeffersonian school; but the unfortunate division relative to the congressional caucus, when Mr. Crawford was supported for President, caused him to leave what I call the true political faith, and have no doubt but his pure and patriotic honesty has caused him to lament the division or disunion; and I would be proud to hail him and many other worthies of the same county as my political brethren.

I thought the proceedings of Congress, last year, very extraordinary, and marked the conduct of some of the prominent members, and none more than Mr. Clay. We find him at the close of the session uniting with the nullifiers of the South, endeavoring to disentangle them from the net which they wove from the twine spun by himself; for after urging the tariff for many years up to the desperate point,—(and for what? because he thought it the interest of the American people? *No*, but to gain strength and power in those states which he thought would advocate his doctrine, purely and solely to put down Jackson and to take his place. Do not facts prove the position?)—After the presidential election and the yeomanry of the country give an increased majority for Jackson, what does Clay do? he comes out boldly and tells the world he had been wrong; that such a tariff was not calculated to promote the interest and prosperity of the American republic; he therefore proposed to reduce it. The cards were stocked in his own hands, and he lost the game; which God grant may be the case with all gamblers.

Where do we next find the gentleman? Having returned to Congress, we find him entering the champion of the Bank of the United States. For what? Because he thinks it right; that the bank is constitutionally chartered, and because he thinks she has acted an honest, just, and upright part? No; such an idea could never have crossed his mind. Poor old Jackson is again at the bottom of all this; the envy, hatred, ill-will, and malice he bears towards him is the moving wire. He has another game at stake; do not facts prove the position? At the expiration of Jackson's presidential term, he is again to be a candidate, as has been very strongly insinuated by some of the papers; he having shuffled his cards so as to get Webster in the back ground. Now reader, mark his movements; he, has united with the nullifiers of the south, with the bank friends, and the *feds*, (who had rather have the devil than an old fashioned democratic republican,) and all to endeavour to put down Jackson, and satiate his own unbounded ambition. What was his conduct relative to the bank in 1811? Did he not then tell the people that the bank was unconstitutional, a monopoly, an engine in the hands of a few, calculated to sap the liberty of the American people, with such a capital in the hands of foreigners as to enable them to hold a rod of iron over us either in peace or war; and now when Jackson, who has always been alive to the rights and liberties of his country, tells the people this great engine is about to destroy their peace and happiness, and proves from the most incontestible evidence, the corruption of this great and mighty mammoth, Henry Clay, in the face of his former eloquence and powerful arguments against the bank, now has the hardihood to tell the people the bank is a virtuous, upright and constitutional institution. Now, reader, why this sudden change, and as the Indian says, why blow hot and cold with the same mouth? Those are items which should be impartially weighed by the honest dispassionate citizens of the country, that they may more readily and calmly see the object Mr. Clay has in view, and reflect seriously on the different opinions which he has given on those two important and interesting subjects, and consider whether he has been guided by the true interests and policy of the Union, or whether ambition, desperation and disappointment has been the cause of his late course, whereby he is calculated to mislead and entrap the honest and virtuous politician, from his known and acknowledged talents; who from his long intimacy with the law, thinks himself justifiable in endeavoring to make white, black, and black, white; for God knows, law and justice is as far apart sometimes as the opinions of a federalist and a republican. It is not the part of a politician to deceive; he who wilfully and intentionally deceives, either for his own advancement or that of his friend, is worse than the midnight robber or the dark assassin; the one takes from me my treasure, which is dross: the other snatches from me my liberty and the liberty of my country.

I do not expect to advance any thing which will convince those who are interested in the bank either from holding stock or from favours showed them in any way by the bank, nor those who are *obstinately hostile to the administration;* but to those who are calculated and willing to adhere to fair and honest statements, and are willing to weigh pro and con in the scale of justice, I will venture to lay before them my opinions, taken, I think, from honest data.

The first U. States bank was a federal measure, advocated and supported by federalists, and a large portion of its stock was owned by Englishmen.—A renewal of *its charter* which expired, I believe, in 1811, was strenuously advocated by federalists; their whole host was summoned in its defence; and as strongly opposed by the Democratic Republicans; they powerfully and manfully represented to public view the unconstitutionality, and its monopolizing principles, as well as its tyrannical and oppressive measures, and none more powerful in opposition than Henry Clay. And do you not now see the same federal phalanx arrayed in its defence, and strengthened by such apostates as Henry Clay. That the bank is unconstitutional, we have the opinions of some of the greatest men who ever adorned a free country; their arguments have been powerful, their eloquence has equalled the bright luminaries of Heaven, and fastened conviction on the minds of a large majority of the people of those happy U. States. Among them let me number Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Giles, Randolph, Livingston, Nicholas, Benton, Polk, and many others, not forgetting Henry Clay, and I dare add Daniel Webster; and for my justification I will quote his words, viz: There is no express authority to *create a Bank, or any other corporation, given to us by the constitution. The power is derived by implication. It has been exercised, and can be exercised only on the ground of a just necessity.* Can words be more explicit than those? What right has Congress to charter a company of speculating, monopolizing, stock jobbers, foreign noblemen, and bankers, who under their authority have a right to issue bank notes or paper of any description by the peck, and send it through the country as current money; when gold and silver is the only current money recognised by the constitution of the U. States? They have as much right to say one of my oxen shall be cut up, and each piece pass for an American congress dollar. And this trap is laid to ensnare the farmer and mechanic, who are liable every day to receive counterfeits to their great injury and detriment, and no remedy; for should they take them to the bank the officers may cross them without ceremony—which forever destroys them, and should they prove to be good, so much gain to the bank, and loss to the holder. That it is a monopoly cannot be denied. Suppose Congress was to charter a Bank with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars which was to fall in the hands of one hundred men, by purchasing up the stock, and those hundred men allowed to trade or two hundred thousand dollars, by issuing one hundred thousand dollars in bank notes, would not this be receiving 12 per cent for their money? and should they issue eight hundred thousand dollars more in paper, (for what is to hinder them?) would they not then have a capital of ten hundred thousand dollars in trade?—Would not they then receive sixty per cent on the original capital paid in at six per cent which is lawful interest? At the expiration of twenty years reception of sixty per cent dividend among those few privileged gentlemen,—(with which money they may have speculated on the floating paper of their respective States or purchase a quantity of land, negroes, or even dig canals, the Bank either by design or accident stops payment; but previous to its stopping payment suppose Edward Lloyd, William Hughlett, Samuel Harrison and Doct. Theodore Denny, should have received each of them one hundred thousand dollars of the paper of said Bank, for the payment of property sold, and present their claims, for payment. What would the Bank say? Well gentlemen we have stopped payment; we have over traded ourselves, very imprudently, like some individuals, but we have one hundred thousand dollars in our vaults which is the amount of our capital authorised by Congress; we are willing to pay each of you twenty five thousand dollars, being the dividend you are entitled to out of our legal estate, but each of you must put up with the loss of seventy five thousand dollars, it being the balance of your claim of one hundred thousand dollars each; and sir, Lloyd, Hughlett, Harrison and Denny, would have to loose their money, though at the same time each of those monopolizing stock holders may possess lands, negroes, canals, Turnpike roads and cash to ten times the amount, in their own individual property, and not one cent can be taken from them. This is the principle of banking; will it be denied by the strongest advocates of the banking system?—Then is not this a monopoly? have not those bank stock holders rights and privileges separate and distinct from the rest of the community; and sanctioned to by the Congress of the U. States? Reflect gentle reader, who ever you may be, foe or friend, Bank man or anti-Bank man, Jackson man or anti-Jackson man, fed or demo, nullifier or unionist, and say, is it right, is it just, and should such monopolies be tolerated? But reverse the subject; suppose Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Hughlett, Mr. Harrison and Dr. Denny, or either of them were to get a note discounted at the Bank for five thousand dollars, and suffer it to be protested for want of funds, you would soon see Graham the Sheriff or their backs; you would soon hear the doleful bell yell horror and dismay; you would soon see the populace gathering round your Court House door to witness the distress of the unfortunate protested-note-man; you would soon hear the negroes, horses, cattle, &c., cried once, twice and going; and if I mistake not, by snap judgment, not even the formality or delay of a law suit. Where then would be the power to withhold a small pittance to alleviate the sufferings of an amiable, sweet wife, a small portion to educate a promising talented son, or to hush the cries of an infant babe? *none;* go on, cries the Bank, I must have my uttermost farthing; he has no congressional protection; he shall not strut as I can, robed with the all-powerful hand of government. Alas the die is cast, the last cent gone, poverty and distress are his companions; and still some will adhere to the Bank.

A PLAIN MAN.

Talbot county, Feb. 3d, 1834.

From the Baltimore American.

State Finances.—The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means to the Maryland House of Delegates has been received. It recapitulates briefly the details of receipts and expenditures for the last year, and the estimates for the present,—made in the Treasurer's report,—and suggests expedients for supplying the deficiency. A summary of these particulars may be useful for reference.

The receipts into the Treasury for 1833, including the cash balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, were $368,913 02; and the actual expenditures, $537,082 74. Upon this balance of $31,082 74 there are claims for unsatisfied appropriations to the amount of $42,967—exhibiting an actual deficit of $11,137 03.

For the year 1834, the receipts are estimated at $245,580 14, and the expenditures at $264,523 73, exhibiting a further deficit of $18,942 79. Total deficit $30,079 82.

To meet this excess of charges upon the current year, several expedients are proposed, in preference to any resort to direct taxation: A sale of the right reserved to the state of subscription to capital stock of the Union Bank of Maryland; the negociation of a temporary loan, to be used only in case of the deficiency of actual cash; and the limitation of the present session of the legislature to the fourth of March next, at the latest. Ten thousand dollars will, according to estimate, be saved by this last limitation. These temporary measures are recommended in the expectation that the improved revenue from the invested property of the state will supersede the necessity of any permanent provision to increase the state taxes.

The Common Free School Fund of the state, invested in productive capital, is $97,300; the Free School Fund of the counties so invested, is $50,168 66: the uninvested balance of each is $17,017 09—making together $164,485 75 as the aggregate of the State School Funds—of which the receipts for the year were $16,172 23.

The aggregate of the productive capital of the *sinking fund* for the redemption of the debt for the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse, the Penitentiary, the University, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Stock, is $51,156 13.

The productive capital of the state, in stocks, and cash on interest (335,104 74,) loans and bonds, amounts to 993,859 80—which is worth an average premium of *ten* per cent. The revenue from that capital is 51,516 58.

The unproductive capital—consisting of stocks, bonds, &c. which yet pay no interest—amounts to 1,217,442 76.

The aggregate capital in the Treasury, therefore, at par value, is 2,151,302 56.

This does not include the real property belonging to the state in public buildings—the government offices, hospital, university, penitentiary, wharves, warehouses, &c. nor the appropriations made for the public objects, the cleaning out of the harbor of Baltimore, the Washington Monument, &c. all which would amount to several millions more.

Died, in Georgetown, D. C. on the 2d inst., LORENZO DOW, a well known itinerant Preacher. He was one of the most remarkable men of this age for his zeal and labours in the cause of religion. He was a native of Coventry, Connecticut; and in early life became deeply impressed by the truths of religion, and felt urged, by motives irrestible, to devote his life to the preaching of the Gospel in various parts of the world. His eccentric dress, and style of preaching, attracted great attention, while his shrewdness, and quick discernment of character, gave him no inconsiderable influence over the multitudes that attended on his ministry. He travelled extensively in England and Ireland, and repeatedly visited almost every portion of the United States. He had been a public preacher for more than thirty years, and it is propable that more persons have heard the Gospel from his lips, than from those of any other individual since the days of Whitfield.—He wrote several Books, particularly a history of his own life, so singularly eventful, and full of vicissitude. His purity of purpose, integrity and benevolence of character, can hardly be questioned. He was a Methodist in principle, and though not in connexion with that society, was held in esteem by many of that body. A wanderer through life, it is belived he was a sincere Christian Pilgrim, seeking a heavenly country and that he now rests in the City of God.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That in consequence of the damages and inconvenience that I have sustained, owing to Richard Skinner and Nicholas Fountain, not keeping up their parts of the division fence, between them and me, that I shall disjoin fences and take my part off, and make a fence intire to myself.

THOMAS F. BOURKE.

feb 11 3w

READ THIS NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber's time having expired as Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally authorised JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the present Sheriff, to close his present business for him, which remains unsettled, both on executions and fees. This business must be closed, hurtful as it may be to all parties concerned; but if the plaintiffs do not countermand executions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the Sheriff's costs and release him, on or before the 10TH OF MARCH NEXT, no excuse can be made to prevent advertisements from appearing in the papers and elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to say more on account of the fees, than that further indulgence will not be given, as all persons delinquent already know the fees have been long since due.

J. M. FAULKNER, Late Sheriff.

February 11, 1834. G tf

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 22d day of January, 1834, by Elhanan Young, Esq. a justice of the peace for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself STEPHEN JONES; says he is free, but did belong to Philip Turner, living near Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, has a scar on his right hand on the knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth out in front. Had on when committed, a drab country cloth roundabout, dark grey casinett pantaloons, dark swansdown vest, cotton shirt, red plaid under jacket, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto 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.

feb11

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, was raised by James Phœnix, who lived on Pomonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an old fur 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.

feb11

AN ACTIVE BLACK GIRL,

12 or 14 years of age, either slave or free, will be taken in a respectable family in town. For one that can be well recommended liberal wages would be allowed.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for articles purchased at the vendue of the personal estate of the Rev. L. Warfield, or to the said estate, are hereby notified that I shall attend at Easton on Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th inst. when prompt payment will be expected. And I wish it expressly understood, all notes or accounts unsettled on those days, will be left in the hands of Mr. William Barnett, for collection according to law.

W. H. EMORY.

Feb. 8, 1834 3t

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, all that plantation or tract of land, situated, lying and being in Cecil county, Maryland; adoining the lands of A. D. Mitchel and others, late the property of Col. George E. Mitchel, deceased, known by the name of "FAIR HILL," containing *Two Hundred and Seventy Acres of Land*, more or less; the farm is divided into convenient fields, with water in each field.

The improvements are a two story stone house and kitchen, with a well and pump of excellent water at the door, stables, carriage house, smoke house, a quarter for blacks, a frame barn and cider mill house, with a pump of water in the yard, a stone spring house, with a never failing spring of water, within two hundred yards of the dwelling house, a first rate apple and peach orchard of the best grafted fruit—also a garden handsomely pailed in, containing near an acre of ground, well set with fruit trees and shrubbery, &c. and is equal if not superior to any garden in the county. A part of the property has been limed, and is in a good state of cultivation, it has a fair proportion of woodland, and from its situation on the roads leading from Newark to Port Deposit, and from Elkton to New London, it could be advantageously divided into two farms, and would be an excellent stand for a tavern, store, blacksmith and wheelwright shops; it is considered the best situation for a tannery in the county, Spanish oak bark, being plenty in the neighborhood, and obtained for one half of Philadelphia prices; the property is within five miles of lime quarries, and could be easily improved by the surplus wood on the property; the surrounding country being thickly settled, and the property located at the intersection of roads leading from Newark to Port Deposit, and from Elkton to New London, renders it an eligible situation for a country physician, there being none within six miles. A liberal credit will be given, and possession may be had immediately. The above mentioned property, if not sold at private sale, before the 1st day of March next, will be offered at public sale on that day, at the Coffee House in Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms and see the property by applying to the subscriber in Wilmington, Del., or to Mr A. D. Mitchel or Col. Wm. Mackey, near the premises.

HENRY WHITELEY.

P. S.—If the above property is not sold on or before the first day of March next, it will then be for rent. H. W.

Wilmington, Jan 31—feb 1

The Chestertown Inquirer, Easton Whig, Baltimore Republican, Cambridge Chronicle, Frederick Citizen, Elkton Republican, Washton Globe and Intelligencer, West Chester Village Record, Pennsylvanian, and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, Norristown Register, and Lancaster Journal, will please insert the above once a week, till sale, and send paper and bill to H. Whitely for settlement.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. A. M. FAULKNER,

HAVING concluded to resume the business of Millinery and Mantua-Making in the house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Jackson and her sister Miss E. Brown, in whom she places implicit confidence, flatters herself, and assures her former customers and the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she will receive the FASHIONS regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in season; and nothing on her part shall be wanting to please those who may think proper to patronize her.

feb 1

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

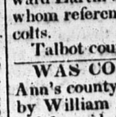
4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street in Easton. The situation and advantages o this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

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

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

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

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 28 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 ow and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

To be drawn February 11th, 1834, THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 3.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	10 prizes of	$500
1	5,000	10	300
1	3,000	10	200
1	2,000	24	150
1	1,336	56	100
5	1,000	56	50

Tickets $4,50—Shares in proportion.

Also, THE VIRGINIA LOTTERY, Class No. 4, draws February 15th, 1834.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	75 prizes of	$500
1	5,000	85	200
1	2,000	128	50
1	1,500	128	40
5	1,210	128	30

Tickets $4,50, shares in proportion.

At the Lucky Lottery Office of
P. SACKET,
feb 8 Easton, Md.

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 integrity, and capacity of Mr. WILLIS, will now attend exclusively to the practice of his profession. His office is in front of his father's dwelling, opposite J. M. Faulkner's Hotel.

January 1st, 1839. Jy 7

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received and is now opening

A new and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinoes, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valentia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, HARDWARD AND QUEENS WARE,

among which are some full setts of Dining & Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.

He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.

Easton, Nov. 5.

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.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 9th day of January, 1834, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself SOLOMON DUFFIN, says he belongs to Mr. Lewis Kemp, of Frederick county, Maryland. Said colored lad is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 4 1-2 inches high, has a small scar over the right eye, a small scar under the right ear, one near the left eye, also, one on the left arm. Had on when committed a dark country cloth coatee and pantaloons, cotton shirt, yarn stockings, coarse lace boots, and old black fur hat. 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.

feb 1 3w

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.

BAKING

And Confectionary Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that she has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. David Nice, on Washington Street, a few doors north of the Union Tavern, where she intends carrying on the BAKING and CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS, and flatters herself she will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may be pleased to patronize her.

WARM LOAF BREAD can be had every morning, Sunday excepted.

WATER and BUTTER CRACKERS, RUSK, & the various descriptions of CAKES, will be kept at all times.

LILLY CLIFT.

Easton, feb 4 w

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