remains none as to the impropriety of their restoration, and that in the struggle now pending between the Bank and the government, our public functionaries may rest assured of the support of a large portion of the incorruptible freemen of Maryland, whose interest and feelings we represent.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Speaker of the House of Delegates to the President and Vice-President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

RENEWAL OF THE BANK CHARTER.—Mr. WEBSTER, on Monday last, gave notice that he should, on Monday next, introduce his promised bill for the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, with some modification. Mr. Webster thinks that nothing but the restoration of the deposites, and the renewal of the charter, can relieve the distress, and restore tranquillity to the country; and, as these are the sentiments of his mind, he does no more than his duty in bringing forward his plan, and using all *honorable* means to procure its adoption. But what will the people of the United States say to the means Mr. Webster proposes to use in order to carry his point? What will they say to the attempt of a leader in the Senate, to *coerce* the House of Representatives and the Executive of the country, to the adoption of his opinions? This he does, by proposing to continue the session until relief is given; or in other words, until his plan is adopted. The Executive and the House of Representatives may entertain the opinion that the business of the country will become settled, and the pecuniary distress relieved, without the renewal of the Bank charter or the restoration of the deposites, while Mr. Webster thinks nothing else will do; yet *they* must give way, and abandon their honest convictions to *his* notions, or continue to sit during Mr. Webster's pleasure. The idea is ridiculous—it is certainly too little for a Senator occupying the high ground which Mr. Webster does. How far his *coercive* and *intimidating* plan may succeed, must be left to time to determine. We should be sorry to think that the President, or any friend of his, in Congress, would refuse to do any thing, consistent with sound policy and strict justice, that might be legally and constitutionally done, to tranquillize the country, and restore harmony and prosperity to the land; but the opinions of Mr. Webster, are but the opinions of a man; (entitled to high respect and dispassionate consideration, it is true, on account of the high standing of their author,) and are, therefore, not to be *forced* upon men occupying as high stations as he, and enjoying *equal* opportunities of forming correct opinions as to the true policy of the country. Mr. Webster may suppose, and doubtless does, that nothing short of a renewal of the Bank charter, will satisfy the public; while others, equally intelligent, equally discerning, and equally patriotic, may believe that the public cares nothing for the Bank, and would be as well satisfied without as with a Bank.

We subjoin the remarks of Mr. Webster, and those of Mr. Forsyth in reply:—

Mr. President, (continued Mr. Webster,) in one of the resolutions which have been read, the Legislature of Massachusetts has signified its opinion, as to the appropriate remedy for existing difficulties: and I think the time has now come to submit a measure, proposing such remedy, to the consideration of Congress and the country.

It is now several weeks, sir, since I pledged myself here to propose the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, with more or less modification, and for a longer or shorter period, if no other measure promising to afford relief should be brought forward. It is now nearly three months since the existence of a general and very uncommon pressure in the country was alledged; and though the truth of this statement was then denied or doubted, yet, for the last month, the evidence has been too strong to be longer resisted, and no man now stands up here to say that the country is not in an alarming condition. No man will doubt that things must change of themselves, or be changed by our legislation.

I cannot but suppose, Mr. President, that the Executive Government sees and laments the distress of the country, but still it has nothing to recommend to us. It lives in the hope that affairs will change for the better of themselves, under the operation of the existing experiments. It is fair and just, I presume, to consider the purposes of the Administration, as made known by the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives. That report may no doubt be received as an authentic declaration, that the Administration proposes no change in its measures. Its language is, that the deposites ought not to be restored, and that the Bank ought not to be rechartered. As the administration, therefore, has nothing to recommend, the time has come to redeem my pledge; and I give notice, that, on Monday next, by direceion and authority of a majority of the Committee on Finance, I propose to bring forward a measure for the consideration of the Senate.

I am aware, sir, fully aware of the great responsibility assumed by this movement. I see all the difficulties which lie in the way of success. But with me, and others of the committee, the sense of duty does not allow us to shrink from an encounter with these difficulties, formidable and numerous as they certainly are.

I shall, at present, sir, say but little of the particular provisions of the intended measure, but I will say, that, in proposing a measure to meet the exigencies of the present crisis, regard must be had not only to the state of the currency, and the state of business in the country, but to the state of opinion also.

Two objects, therefore, are to be kept in view, in deciding on the nature of the measure which is to be brought forward.

1. It must be prompt and efficient. It must be such as will bring immediate and effectual relief to the community; and I know no such measures, except the restoration of the deposites, and the rechartering of the Bank *for some period*. We cannot establish a new Bank; to come into existence before 1836; being expressly prohibited from so doing by the charter of the existing bank. It is idle, therefore, to hold out to the country any hopes of relief from a new Bank. Yet I am entirely willing to leave open the question of a new Bank, for consideration and decision hereafter. But, at present relief from any such quarter is absolutely impossible. Nothing remains, then but either to endure the present state of things, and make up our minds to stand it through, or to prolong the existence of the present Bank. No one can doubt, that a restoration of the deposites and the rechartering of the Bank whether for a shorter or a longer period, would remove the distresses of all classes, and bring to the country immediate and effectual relief. And a new Bank being out of the question, *no other remedy whatever is proposed or suggested*. The restoration of the deposites, therefore, and continuance of the Bank charter, obviously constitute that remedy, which the currency and the business of the country now demand. These two things will afford relief, at once efficient and prompt.

2. The second great object is, to propose the measure in that form which shall be most likely to unite different opinions. With this view, the measure should go to the extreme of conciliation. It should be such as the country will say, men of different opinions ought to agree to without hesitation. It should yield every thing, which can be yielded, with safety to the main object. And here, two modes of proceeding present themselves.

The one is, to propose a continuance of the charter of the Bank for a short period; a period no longer than shall enable it to call in its great amount of debt without injury and distress, to the People; and to continue it, for this short period, with no essential alteration, except that Congress should be left at liberty to make any other Bank, if it should see fit so to do, after March, 1836; thus giving Congress and the country an opportunity to reconsider, deliberately, the whole subject of the currency, and the general propriety of a Bank, and to establish a new Bank, should it so think best, with whatever changes and modifications its wisdom may dictate; and to bring the new Bank, should one be created, into existence, while the present Bank shall be gradually retiring; thus avoiding the shock which would always attend the sudden change of one institution for another, the fear of which shock may be supposed to give an undue preference to the existing insitution.—This will leave the question between the old and a new Bank, open upon fair and equal terms. If such a measure as is here suggested, should be proposed, it will present an intelligible and simple question to Congress, and to the country: "Shall the charter of the present Bank be continued, for a short time, until Congress can maturely consider and decide on some more permanent measure, and leaving them at full liberty to do so, or shall the present state of things continue?"

The other mode is, to introduce the measure in a more permanent form; to propose a recharter for fifteen or 20 years, with or without an augmentation of capital, and with such modifications in other respects, as it may be hoped will be satisfactory to the community, looking to the great objects for which the Bank is to exist, viz: the distribution of the revenue, and the regulation of the currency. The selection must necessarily be between these modes of proceeding. There is no other alternative, as it appears to me

There is one other provision, which may wisely be incorporated into the measure, whether its form be the temporary or the more permanent one. It will be recollected, that, in the bill which passed both Houses, in 1832, for continuing the Bank charter, a section was introduced which authorized Congress to restrain the Bank, after 1836, from issuing notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars. This was intended as the commencement of measures for extending, in a considerable degree, the specie circulation of the country, by withdrawing small notes. The general idea then expressed, being, that if the State Banks would withdraw all notes less than five dollars, the Bank of the United States ought to withdraw all less then twenty; thus giving to our circulation a broad ground work of specie in the first place; then an exclusive space between five dollars and twenty, for the notes of local banks; and, lastly, a common field for State Banks and the Bank of the United States, as to notes and bills of all denominations of or above twenty dollars. This object I think of great importance, and one which ought to be kept in view in all our legislation.

When we consider the present state of opinion within the walls of Congress, and with the Chief Executive Magistrate, it is evident, that, whatever measure be proposed, it must be submitted to the people in a more direct and emphatic manner, than is usual in ordinary cases. The intelligence of the country, and the distress of the country, will, without doubt, sufficiently attract the attention of the people, to any measure which may be proposed; and their will must decide its fate.

I wish now, sir, in conclusion to say two things.

First: to avoid raising hopes which may be disappointed, I wish to say that every well informed man in Congess and in the country is just as good a judge as I am of the probable success or defeat of the measure. I have no private information respecting men's opinions or purposes, still less any private understanding with any of those public men who have hitherto supported the removal of the deposites. And, secondly, sir, I wish to say, that, while the present state of embarrassment and distress shall continue, an adjournment of Congress is a thing not to be thought of. Our constituents will not welcome us; they ought not to welcome us to our own homes, if we should leave our seats here without having relieved the country. We have the power to relieve them; nobody else can relieve them; and it is our business I think, to remain where we are till we fulfil the just expectation of the country.

Mr. Forsyth said that from the beginning of the session to the present hour not one memorial or petition had been presented to the Senate which had not asked its prompt and immediate attention to the wants and distresses of the country. The Senate had been told by the honorable Senator who had just taken his seat, (Mr. Webster,) that the condition of the country would not permit of speculation. Such he (Mr. F.) would say had been the condition of the country for the last three months, and yet the Senate had been three months speculating on it.

Now it was told that the moment had arrived when legislative action must take place. Why then delay another week? Why speculate another week on the distress of the country? A proposition is to be made, but not at present? it is to lie on the table for a week, and we are to speculate for that length of time on the sufferings of the people. Why not let the Senate have the proposition at once? Why had gentlemen delayed presenting it for three months? He (Mr. F.) conceived the object of the proposition of the honorable Senator to be to put an end to the distresses of the country by obtaining the recharter of the Bank with certain modifications.

That no mistake might be made on that subject, with respect to himself, he would merely state to the honorable Senator the terms on which he is to expect his (Mr. F's) aid in rechartering the Bank. The rate of interest must be reduced to 5 per cent; the power of the State Governments to tax the Bank funds which are used in each State must be distinctly recognised in the charter of incorporation; & the question of the power of the Government over its action must be settled—clearly and distinctly understood—or he would not go for a recharter. He was of opinion that for some years past the power of the Government over the Bank had not been sufficient, and that it ought to be increased in the event of a recharter.

The vexed question as to the character of the Government directors must be settled, and their power recognised, or the bill to recharter the Bank should never receive his vote. The control of the Government must be made greater, equal, at least to that proposed by Mr. Dallas.

Before he took leave of this subject, he begged to express his surprise and regret at the extraordinary annunciation of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts—that the Senate was to continue in sesssion until the distresses of the country are relieved; which was only to be done by the honorable gentleman's plan of rechartering the Bank. He (Mr. F.) would ask were Senators to sit here to compel the other branch of the Legislature, or the Executive, to accede to this proposition, which the gentleman, in his judgement, thinks the public interests require? Was this the honorable Sentor's annunciation? Was the Senate to take a stand of this sort to compel a coordinate branch of the Government to submit their consciences to its behests? Now, this was very strange, and more especially strange, when honorable Senators were told that the State Governments are powerless, and cannot give relief to the people, but that we have the power. From whence did the Senate obtain the power, but from the people? He (Mr. F.) called the honorable Senator's attention to facts. The gentleman could not shut his eyes to the fact that the people of the State Governments do not desire the recharter of the Bank. Was there a man in this assembly that could shut his eyes to the fact that the people of the United States were absolutely determined that the Bank should not be rechartered? If the fact were otherwise, if the people were determined it should exist, it would be continued in existence without the aid of Senators. There was no necessity for Senators sitting here till the month of August or September, for if the people decided to recharter the Bank, they would effect it. The Bank would be rechartered. It appeared to him (Mr. F.) that the object the honorable Senator had in view was to raise the question before the people two years hence. Why, this question had been raised already before the people, and they had settled it. We saw every day strong indications of what their opinion is on that subject. He (Mr. F.) believed the question was definitively settled by the public, and every effort that might be made hereafter, to raise it again, would more strongly show their opinion. He trusted that the Senate would not prolong their sitting to try any such experiment, for the fact was already most clearly decided; and he did not think that, by Senators remaining here, till September, any purpose could be effected.

We learn by the Philadelphia papers that almost the entire Southern and Western letter mails, including Baltimore city, Washington, &c., were destroyed with the steamboat Wm. Penn. The loss, we apprehend, will be very considerable, and must fall upon the individuals having funds in the mail, as the government is not accountable.

The following paragraph we take from the American Sentinel, which, if correctly reported, shows us to have sustained the loss of a fellow citizen. We, however, do not know an individual of the name, or under similar circumstances; nor have we seen any person who does:

"We are informed by the Coroner, that the female, who was unfortunately drowned at the burning of the Steamboat William Penn, is named Ruth Jefferson; she was from Easton, Maryland, where she has three children. Her husband had left her some time previous. Her brother came to the city, and identified her clothes."

"*Patience and Perseverance* will accomplish all things." This is a fundamental maxim taught us in Masonry; and the Anti-masons, it seems, by the following, have been testing its truth, having succeeded, after many trials, in electing their man:

Ninth District.—It appears, by the returns of the votes from all the towns in this district, that Mr. Jackson is elected Representative in Congress. The votes were as follows: Jackson, 2372, Dearborn, 1860, Thurber, 684, scattering 236.—*Boston paper.*

Steamboat accident.—On Sunday, the 23d ult. (according to the Cincinnati Republican,) the steamboat Banner, capt. Evans, collapsed a flue about 27 miles below St. Louis. Mr. Washington Rose, one of the engineers, was severely though not dangerously scalded; and the chambermaid jumped overboard and was drowned. No other injury was sustained.

The news from Europe, is to the 31st of January, by the ship Sully, at New York. The only intelligence of moment, is that which relates to the affairs of Spain, which appear to be gradually assuming a more fixed and settled aspect; the Carlists and revolutionists, giving way, and the government of the Queen Regent, every day becoming more popular. The Cortes, it is said, will be convoked by the 1st of May.

The directors of the New Brunswick State Bank are so well satisfied of the solvency of that institution, that they have issued a circular making themselves, in their own property, personally responsible for the redemption of the notes of the bank during the ensuing six months.—This should give the public sufficient confidence in it, to secure it from the inconvenience of a run.—*Jerseyman.*

The Ice Speculation.—The quantity of Ice shipped in the Tuscany to Calcutta was 180 tons, of which about 50 only were lost by melting. An ice house was constructed on shore for its reception, and the Government admitted it to entry, duty free. It sold rapidly at 6 1-4 cents per lb. At that price it will yield a handsome profit, and will no doubt become a *staple* article of export. The speculation was first suggested by Mr. Wm. C. Rogers, of this city, (who went out in the Tuscany) to Mr. S. Austin, jr. who owned the ship, and Mr. Tudor, who has the monoply of the ice trade to Havana. A joint speculation was entered into, which fortunately for the parties, and to the additional credit of Yankee enterprize, has proved eminently successful.—*Boston Transcript.*

A committee of officers has been appointed by the British Government to test the practicability of introducing into the army the percussion lock, instead of a flint and steel, now used.

The following paragraph from the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, is worthy of the attention of every democrat, whether he prefers Mr. VAN BUREN, Mr. M'LEAN, JOHNSON, or any other individual for the next presidency.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We say also, it is false that we are bound in any way to the car of Mr. Van Buren. It is too early for any politician, who has an eye to the great interests of his country, to commit himself to any candidate for the presidential chair. We assert, in the most positive and unqualified terms, that if others are committed, we certainly are not committed to him or to any other individual.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A quarterly meeting will be held in the Methodist Protestant Church in this town, on Saturday and Sunday, the 22d and 23d instant, to which the public are invited.

It is hoped every member of the Quarterly Conference, together with the electors of Delegates to the Annual Conference, if practicable, will be in attendance on Saturday morning.

Two-days meetings will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church at St. Michaels on next Saturday and Sunday the 15th and 16th; at Easton, 22d and 23d; and at Wye on the 29th and 30th instant.

DIED,

On yesterday morning, ALEXANDER, son of A. Graham, Esq. of this town.

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held in the Church at Easton, on TUESDAY the 25th, if the weather permit the attendance of the distant members, if not on the next favorable day.

The Rev. Mr. NICOLS, will address the society, and its members are therefore particularly requested to attend. But the Managers respectfully invite all who may feel an interest in their proceedings to honor the anniversary by their presence. The Church will be open at 11 o'clock.

march 15

NOTICE.

THE appointment of Constables for Talbot county is necessarily postponed until TUESDAY the 25th instant, in consequence of there not being a board of commissioners on Tuesday last.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

march 15

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

BY WAY OF MILES RIVER.

SCHOONER

WILLIAM AND HENRY,

JAMES STEWARD, *Master*,

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the above fine fast sailing, new and substancially built, copper fastened schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very commodious cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentleman and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet between the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SUNDAY tho 23d of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—returning will leave Light-street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WEDNESDAY, and will continue to run on the above named days during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at William Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James Jorden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &
JAMES STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county.

march 15 (G) tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the twenty-fifth day of March next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Bowdle now resides, beautifully situated on Choptank river, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of "Akers' Ferry;" the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins, deceased. This farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one-half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for $425 per annum. The improvements on this property are excellent, consisting of a commodious and

comfortable dwelling house, and good out houses, which taken in connexion with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thorough-fare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mail also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one-third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months on another third of the purchase money and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834, to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale and payable at the above periods, will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full and complete title, free and discharged from all claim of the widow's dower, will be given.

S. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

feb 1

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

CHANCERY SALE.

BY authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will expose at auction, at the Court House door, in the town of Denton, on SATURDAY, the 15th March next, between the hours of two and four, P. M. the plantation in Caroline county, whereof Major John Mitchell died entitled. This property, I understand, is very valuable. The entire tract contains about

THREE HUNDRED ACRES,

a fair proportion of which is covered with wood and timber, with the arable land well divided into fields. The soil is represented to be very kind, adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c. and remarkable for its productiveness. This farm is beautifully situated, adjacent to the lands of Messrs. Orrell, Hardcastle, Talbot and others, (a healthy and pleasant vicinity,) lying directly on the public road leading from Denton (the metropolis of the county) to Greensborough, about equidistant (4 1-2 miles) to either place, within a mile and a half of Choptank river, and the same distance from a grist-mill. On

this property there is an excellent Mansion House, in good condition, with substantial out-houses; and, to add to its many other advantages, besides a first rate well of water, immediately in the yard, there is (what is always considered a great desideratum) a never-failing stream near the buildings, affording a supply for stock, &c.

I cheerfully invite those who are disposed to purchase, to examine the premises themselves, as it is believed they will bear the most critical inspection.

The terms of sale are one-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, (or on the ratification thereof,) one other third in six months, and the remaining third in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with approved security.

The Trustee hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said John Mitchell, to exhibit their claims, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the chancery office, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.

Cambridge, feb. 22—25 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 ft

$10 REWARD.

LOST, a few days since, on the road leading from Centreville to Easton, or from Easton to Denton, an old RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing several notes of hand and sundry other papers, of no use to any person but the owner. The above reward will be paid, and the grateful thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. Mullikin, Post Master at Easton. SAMUEL H. SHAW.

march 11 3t

☞ The Virginia Lottery, Class No. 5—draws on March 15th.

Grand Scheme:

1 prize of	$20,000	20 prizes of	$1,000
1	6,000	20	500
1	5,000	20	300
1	3,000	100	150
1	1,612	128	50

128 of 30—No prize less than 6.

Tickets $5, shares in proportion, at the Lottery Office of P. SACKET,

mar 11 Easton, Md.

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of *CLOVER SEED* of prime quality, which they will sell low.

ALSO,—Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

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

INDEPENDENCE

THE excellent young Jack INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be limited to 20 mares.

—*TERMS*—

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance $10, but $8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1835. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty-five cents to the groom in each case.

EDWARD H. NABB.

Chapel, Talbot county, March 11, 1834.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

UPTON,

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.

A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high—will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle.—Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars hereafter in handbills.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

march 4

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!

ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MANUFACTORY

OF

ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

8 NEW GIGS,

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns and finish:—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good

SULKEYS,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coachee, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order.

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial Coachees, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

feb 18 3m A. & H.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will be, seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement, and the TENTH of the present month is fixed as the time by which it must be closed. Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

march 4 tf

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

Collector's Notice.

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

PHILIP MACKEY.
Collector of Talbot connty.

sept 24

Maryland Eclipse.

The thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centreville on Monday the tenth of March inst., where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted with.

ECLIPSE is a dark chesnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the proprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others—(the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tonson and Gohanna.) For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill.

JAMES SEWALL.

march 4

Those wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with William K. Lambdin, Easton.

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