EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1834.

Our readers will find in this morning's Whig, the correspondence between the Chairman of the committee from the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the conduct and management of the Bank of the U. States, and Mr. Rush, who had consented to act as Secretary to the Committee.

This letter, emanating as it does from one of the first men in the nation; a man, too, who has stood among the highest in the confidence of the people during the administration of Mr. Adams, and by them, was placed on the ticket with Mr. Adams for the second office in the government, must bring some of the strong advocates of the bank, to hesitate, at least, in their zeal for that institution. Mr. Rush speaks in strong and indignant language; will he not escape the charge of subserviency to Andrew Jackson?—He speaks the language of a freemen, who loves his country more than his party.

But when the people are made acquainted with the fact, that the Bank has refused to let the committee examine their books of accounts and correspondence, is there a man in the community who will justify them? The Bank has thus refused. The committee of the House of Representatives has returned. The authority of the Representatives of the people is set at naught. The Bank now controls the Senate by means of her feed attornies, and the Senate would control each of the other departments of the government—Is it that the Directors of the Bank are conscious that their conduct will not bear the light, that they refuse to permit their books to be examined? Is it that their feed attornies in the Senate, fear to let their deeds be published to the world, that they reject the Government Directors? Innocence seeks not the covering of night. Darkness is the mantle of guilt.

Will the people submit to this? Will they permit a monied corporation thus to insult their representatives? We think not, and shall be disappointed if the elections in 1835 do not give unequivocal evidence that they know their own rights, and mean in proper time to assert them; not by revolution and bloodshed, but by the constitutional and peaceful remedy, the ballot box.

RICHARD RUSH.—Some remarks having been made in the oposition papers respecting the appointment and resignation of this gentleman as secretary of the investigating committee, we think it due to him, as well as proper for the information of our readers, to copy the following correspondence between him and the committee, which appeared in the *Pennsylvanian* of Saturday:

Philadelphia, May 5, 1834.

SIR:—Finding, on experience, that my residence out of town proves incompatible with attending the committee at those extra sittings which the prosecution of its important duties may in future, as hitherto, require; and interposes obstacles to that convenient access to the members which the business of keeping the Journal may, on occasions, render desirable to me at intervals of the ordinary sittings, I feel myself compelled to resign the trust which the Committee was pleased to confide to me.

I have the honor to remain,
With great consideration and respect,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD RUSH.

To the Hon. Francis Thomas,
Chairman.

North American Hotel, May 7, 1834.

DEAR SIR: I have received, and submitted to the committee, your letter of resignation, and am authorised to convey to you their approbation of the manner in which you have performed the duties of Secretary, and their regret that your personal convenience has induced you to retire from a situation, in undertaking the duties of which, you conferred on us a great favor.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS THOMAS, Chairman.

Hon. R. Rush.

Sydenham, near Philadelphia, May 8, 1834.

DEAR SIR—I have derived much gratification from the manner in which the Committee has been pleased to accept my resignation, as made known in your obliging letter of yesterday, and cannot refrain from saying so.

When first I had an intimation that it was the Committee's desire to invite me to a connexion with its business, I felt honored; yet feared that I could not obey the invitation, owing to engagements then requiring a portion of my daily time out of town. But being led to believe, by as much of information as was before me, that the sittings of the Committee would only be held between the usual hours of beginning business in the morning and four in the afternoon, and that my daily attendance would not be necessary beyond these limits, I was happy to accede to the call. I felt, indeed, that, in times like these, a citizen was scarcely at liberty to decline a summons to any public service which others might think him capable of, however limited the sphere; and least of all, towards such a service as that of the committee. Its objects I considered to be momentous; nothing less than enquiring, under the high precept of the representatives of the whole American people, if further illegal acts had been committed by a corporation that had avowed doctrines, and committed and defended practices, to the last degree unwarrantable and dangerous; doctrines and practices which, if sanctioned, would, in my belief, end in laying the course and policy of our highest affairs—our laws—all the most active operations of business and trade throughout the country—the freedom and purity of elections—the public administration—the press—finally, public liberty itself, at the footstool of this corporation.—These were considerations to excite any to the duty of co-operation in your work, however small was to be his part in it. If, before you came, I regarded this corporation as standing self-convicted of transactions sufficient to consign it to universal condemnation, and yet saw that it was able by the potency of its money directly applied, or silently felt through vast and multifarious channels of influence, to rear up thousands and tens of thousands of champions ready to fight its battles as if it were utterly innocent, and had even been aggrieved; if I thought thus of the Bank, as I did, had I read nothing more than its own manifesto, I must needs think the work that brought you here of the deepest concern to millions of freemen, living and unborn, of this young and as yet uncorrupted Republic.

I considered it probable that the new proofs of offending which your work might, not irrationally, be expected to evolve, would do something towards opening the eyes of the blind, and rousing the sensibilities of the torpid, towards a true estimate of the public dangers incident to the longer existence of such a corporation; which, whether through design or the erroneous use of its frightful power, is capable of stirring up evils from the centre to every extremity of the land, and passions worse than those of war. I beheld almost a hemisphere convulsed. I saw every thing else at a pause—every thing swept into one ingulfing vortex. I felt abashed for our common country, full as much as alarmed, if a banking company could do all this. I felt that barely to sit by whilst, as the chosen agents of a great people, you carried your inquest into the causes of such transcendant indications and events, would be a privilege as well as a duty. I was even ambitious to hold the recording pen at the scene. Whilst, as your secretary, I should have felt it a bound duty to set down nothing in derogation of the just rights even of so usurping a corporation, I should have acknowledged no co-equality in its dignity with the grand supervising authority; and it would have been with far higher feelings that I would have placed upon the indelible journal of your proceedings for the information and warning of posterity, the new usurpations and affronts of the former, whenever the evidence disclosed them.

These were the feelings with which I acceded to your flattering call; this the spirit in which for a time I went along with you. But the prosecution of your important labors requiring sittings more numerous than had been foreknown, at least by me, and not unfrequently sittings by night; I found that, with a home in the country, I could not, under my present circumstances, give that punctual attendance at them which strict duty demanded. Hence I felt it right to stand aside that some one else might go into the place, not with more zeal than I carried into it, and still retain; but with facilities that I could not command for the perfect fulfilment of its requisitions; and I am grateful to the Committee for the testimonial transmitted through your kind letter, touching as much of duty as I performed.

I must throw myself on the Committee's indulgence for so long a letter; the more, as a word is to be added. It is to forestall any farther step by the committee so far as I am concerned, and therefore, I have the hope, will be excused. Honored at being associated with you under feelings to which I have adverted, I took the place with no view to other recompense and can accept none. I make known this from no false feeling I trust, or as any rule to others, but from a purpose previously taken under my own relations to this institution. Having once been its advocate, in documents of the nation, and having since labored for its downfal under a sincere conviction of the number and danger of the abuses already confessed or proved upon it, it was my irreversible determination to receive no money whatever for assisting in this work of finding out further abuses, if committed. It would have been indelicate to the Committee, had I imparted such a determination on accepting, or whilst remaining in its service, and it was therefore foreborne until now, but cannot be changed.

With sentiments of the
highest respect, I have
the honor to remain your
obedient and faithful servant,
RICHARD RUSH.

The Hon. FRANCIS THOMAS,
Chairman of the Committee
of Investigation.

From the Pennsylvanian.

The Bank Investigation goes on, we have reason to believe, but slowly, if it can be said to go on at all.—So far, if report is to be credited, nothing has been done except the submission of propisitions and demurrers, new propositions, and new demurrers. The ultimatum has not been arrived at by either party. The Committee is determined to do its duty, to the people, and accept no derogatory compromise, and the Bank is equally determined to assume a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth, and to maintain its arrogated position as a co-ordinate or rather paramount division of government, owing no responsibility, and resolved to submit to no satisfactory inspection. To this complexion openly, and without a shadow of shame, will this gigantic monster come at last. A few days, in all probability, will show to the eyes of the astonished nation, the Bank throwing off all disguise, boldly denying the right of Congress to interfere with it, and claiming full power to withhold its records from the public gaze.

The National Intelligencer, which belongs, body and soul, to the Bank, says that it has *official*—summer morning—*authority*, for declaring that coming events cast their shadows before, in allusion to the rumors that the Committee are about to return to Washington; meaning thereby that the Bank has resolved not to comply with the requisitions of the gentlemen commissioned by Congress, which it, the Bank, a creature of Congress, the offspring of a rape upon the Constitution, has taken upon itself to decide to be unreasonable and exceptionable. What think ye are these requisitions so shocking to the corporation? *The correspondence of the Bank men with members of congress, during the last two years.* There's the rub!—At the very sound of the request, the Bank clique turned pale—the board of noddies rolled up their eyes—the clerks whistled—and all Chesnut street cried out against the monstrous arrogance and actual profanity of asking from the immaculate Mother Bank proof of her virtue! Demand of me nothing. What you know, you know.

The Bank, it seems, holds up the Constitution of the United States—a queer resort for it—as a defence against the requisition, and that part of it which says that the people of the United States shall be secure in their papers and effects against *unreasonable searches* and seizure! And the Bank, and its British organ, decide that the proposed inspection is very unreasonable.

If any thing were wanting more effectually to damn the Bank in the opinion of the people of America, the revelations of the Intelligencer furnish it. Whether there be that which the Bank is affraid to show in the said correspondence, matters but little. The refusal to submit to an express clause in its charter, which reserves the right to Congress of examining by Committee into the books and proceedings at any time, is an assumption and a display of boldness well calculated to awake the jealousy of every Republican, and determine him no longer to warm a serpent in his bosom that only wants strength to sting him dead.

But such a conclusion as regards the withheld correspondence is more charitable than just. Conscious purity would eagerly embrace such an opportunity of clearing itself from imputations. Integrity shrinks from no investigation; and we may safely conclude that the reasons for the arrogant refusal are manifold; that the correspondence is the clue to secrets of political perfidy and collusions that would crush certain gentlemen beneath a load of shame. Nay, the Intelligencer in its official article has the effrontery to hint as much, and hold out a signal of safety to those who are trembling in their shoes. Fear not, ye Arnolds, the Vulture sloop of war is staunch and will bear you safely through! Here is the blue light of comfort.—The Intelligencer says:

"We may be allowed to congratulate the Members of Congress on this occasion, that the charter of the President and Directors of the Bank of the U. States is a sufficient guaranty that those rights will be protected from their committee, rights which would not be surrendered to the demand which is said to have been made, but by a gross dereliction of duty on the part of the officers of the Bank."

Let the freemen of America look at this official announcement that the dallyings of their servants with this fearful incorporation shall not be revealed! and let them believe if they can, the following paragraph from the same article.

"Now, not to be misunderstood, we distinctly declare our belief that there is nothing in the correspondence between the Officers of the Bank and Members of Congress, which the latter, and just as little the former, need be ashamed of, or care about the committee's perusing."

Ah! Then why is all this mystery, this signal making, this holding out of assurances that members of Congress may breakfast with appetite, and sleep in spite of thunder? Does the Intelligencer believe the people of America such egregious asses as to credit the bare word of any interested individuals when their liberties are at stake? It errs there more widely than we could have imagined of a professed, experienced politician, and we cannot express our astonishment that a paper so old in the ways of the world should have put forth such an article on official authority, and have dealt its master so fatal a blow.

THE FRENCH TREATY.—We are not among those who look for any immediate action on the part of our government, in consequence of the rejection by the French Chamber of deputies, of the law, to carry into effect the treaty, making indemnity to American citizens for the sum due them, from the illegal seizure and condemnation of our property. As the thing now stands, it does not appear to be an affair between the two governments, but one between the executive and legislative departments of the French government. Two of the ministers, it would appear, have resigned; showing distinctly their adherence to the principles of the treaty. The majority by which the law was lost, was very small—having been only eight. We should therefore think that some measures will yet be taken to reconsider it. Some of the members who spoke against it, did not deny the claim, but were opposed to it because they thought the sum too large. Now, it would appear but reasonable, to hope at least, that Louis Phillipe would have sufficient influence to bring over a majority in favor of the measure. At all events, the American government will wait for some reasonable time, until they see what will be the result of the difference of opinion between the executive and legislative departments of the French governments, before they will take any order to throw further obstacles in the way. It would appear that measures were to be taken, with hopes of success, to prevail upon the ministers who had resigned, again to take office. Of course, they will not do so, unless they are to be sustained in this treaty; we are not, therefore, without expectation the next arrival will bring us accounts that the matter has been reconsidered and the money appropriated. The accounts, be it remembered, come through England. Our government most probably have nothing official, and therefore until accounts reach them from Mr. Livingston, nothing can be done.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

[Despatches have been received from Mr. Livingston, as we learn, but their contents have not transpired.]

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.
May 13, 1834.

Wheat, fair to good Md. and Virginia red,	92 a 1 00
do good to very prime,	1 00 a 1 05a6
Corn, white,	a 54

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Meeting of the Talbot county Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place on Tuesday evening next 20th inst., at half past seven o'clock. Several addresses may be expected on the occasion.

N. G. SINGLETON, Secretary.
may 13.

To be drawn May 20th, 1834, The Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 10.

SCHEME.

3 prizes of	$8,000	10 prizes	$200
1	3,376	10	150
4	1,000	10	120
4	400	10	100
4	200	46	50

Tickets $5—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25.

Any person wishing to adventure in McLaughlin's Lottery, can be accommodated with Tickets at this office. The capital prize is valued at $36500—also one at $3000—one at $2650, and 6 at 800, and 8 at 750, and 12 at $200, and a variety of smaller prizes—Tickets only $10.

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.
may 17

Young Rinaldo,

Will stand at Easton, on every Tuesday, and the residue of the week at the *stable* of the subscriber, near the Chapel.

TERMS OF SERVICE.

Six dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first October next—Twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, payable on the 1st February, 1835.

Three dollars for the single leap, *cash*, or five dollars payable on the first of August next—25 cents to the groom in each case. Rinaldo is now in fine stud condition; but few mares having been sent to him this season, *the chance of a foal is almost certain.*

JNO. C. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Barnwell, near Chapel, Talbot county.
may 17 6w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against Joseph Chain, both at the suits of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 30th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all that lot or parcel of ground, being part of a tract of land called Clifton, situate on Dover road, near the farm of Dr. Denny, containing 10 acres of land, more or less—also a lot of land near Easton, containing one half an acre of land, more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid claims and the debts, interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, former Shff.
of Talbot county.
april 22

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of nine writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed by the Clerk thereof, against John W. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons, viz: 1 at the suit of Joseph Pogue, Joshua G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, 1 at the suit of Geo. R. Gaither, Richard W. Marriott and Thomas S. Harwood, 1 at the suit of Henry Duhring, 1 at the suit of Francis Wooly and Thomas Welsh, 1 at the suit of Aaron Kellee and Moses Kempton, 1 at the suit of Wm. Bromwell and Alfred T. Moore, 1 at the suit of Thomas and James Wood, 1 at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, and 1 at the suit of Samuel Harvey, Samuel Harvey, Jr. and Joseph Harvey, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th day of May next for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all that tract of land with the improvements thereon, situate on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins of Samuel Mackey, and where said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty seven acres of land, more or less, all seized & taken as the lands and tenements of John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned Fieri Facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.
april 26

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their entire supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,

CHINA, &c.

which added to their former stock, makes their assortment very complete.

Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.
may 3 6w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store house in Easton,

A VERY HANDSOME SUPPLY OF FRESH

GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer use. His supply consists of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

&c. &c. &c.

each of which he thinks is very complete, and having been purchased at reduced prices, he thinks he can offer them very low; he invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of the same, to judge for themselves.

Easton, april 22 tf

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6, South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.

Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

SPECIAL NOTICE

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securites, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1.
JNO. HARRINGTON, Dictrict No. 2.
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.
april 22

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of April, 1834, by Charles Keenan, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself Richard Brown, says he belongs to John Smith, who lives in Lynchbug, Virginia. Said negro man is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; has a scar on his forehead, a scar on his right fore finger caused by a burn. Had on when committed a light blue Virginia cloth coat, red mixed country cloth pantaloons, black bombazett vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and black fur hat.

The owner of the above described negro 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.
may 13 3w

For Rent,

THE farm called "Maximore," adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Hayward, James Bartlett and Mrs. Elizabeth Works. It will be rented at $200 per annum Apply to the subscriber, or to James C. Wheeler, at Easton Point. WM. VICKARS.
april 29 3w

FOR SALE.

A small farm in Miles River Neck, adjoining the lands of Col. Edward Lloyd and Dr. E. Spedden, called "Wheatland." This farm is beautifully situated on Hunting Creek, (a river abounding with fish and oysters,) the land is of the best quality, and well calculated for wheat or corn—the improvements are, a two story framed house with kitchen, smoke house, stable, barn, &c. The above described farm will be sold low and on accommodating terms.—Apply to A. Graham, or to the subscriber,

JAS. H. BENSON.

THE FAIR

WILL be held in Easton, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 21st and 22d days of May next.

As the object is to aid in the erection of a Church at Miles River Ferry, it is hoped that all those friendly to such an effort will kindly give their assistance and honor the Fair by their presence.

Any offering for this desired object will be most gratefully accepted.
april 29

The Cambridge, Centreville and Chestertown editors, will confer an obligation by giving the above a few insertions.

NOTICE

RELATING TO THE FAIR.

It is respectfully requested that all Work or Donations for the Fair may be sent to the exhibition rooms in Easton, as early in the day on TUESDAY (20th May) as convenient, when the preparatory arrangements will be made. It is desirable that the valuation of each article should be affixed to it, *on a little label*, before it is sent.

The rooms will be opened for exhibition at 10 o'clock on the next day (WEDNESDAY 21st May,) and tickets of admission may be procured at Mr. Loveday's store in Easton.
may 10

Easton and Baltimore Packet

Sloop Thomas Hayward,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

THIS splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.

This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.

Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.
Easton Point, may 6

Baltimore & St. Michaels Packet.

The Wrightson, a strong substantial Schooner, carrying sixteen hundred bushels of grain, with a well furnished, commodious cabin—will leave St. Michaels every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore, and leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour for St. Michaels, as a regular Packet throughout the season. Freight and passage agreeable to the existing rates. The subscriber having determined to use every exertion to please those who may employ him, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

PETER BARWICK.

St. Michaels, may 13

N. B. The subscriber having employed Capt. Barwick for the last 7 years, both by land and water, and having the most implicit confidence in his industry, honesty and activity in business; has chartered him the above named schooner on the usual terms, the owner keeping up repairs and the Captain the expense of sailing, dividing the earnings equally, begs leave to recommend him as worthy the patronage of the public, and can give no stronger assurance of his own confidence than a pledge of sharing with Capt. Barwick the responsibility which the duties of his station lays him under to his customers.

E. N. HAMBLETON.
Easton, may 13 4w

To the Public.

THE undersigned having been appointed GEOLOGIST to the State of Maryland, deems it advisable to make known to his fellow citizens the duties which under such appointment he is required to perform, and to inform them of his readiness to satisfy their inquiries, as well as of the most convenient mode in which their application to him may be made.

It is the duty of the Geologist "to make a complete, a minute geological survey of the State, commencing with that portion which belongs to the Tertiary order of geological formation, and with the Southern division thereof, and progressing regularly with the course of the waters of the Potomac and Chesapeake through that region, and thence through the other subdivisions of the State with as much expedition and despatch as may be consistent with minuteness and accuracy, and he shall prepare and lay before the Legislature at the commencement of every session a detailed account of all remarkable discoveries made, and the progress of the work."

It shall further be his duty "at those seasons not suited to the active prosecution of the geological survey, to analyze and ascertain the qualities and properties of all specimens of mineral substances or soils left at his office or residence, for that purpose, by any citizen of the State, and taken from any portion of the Territory of the State."

In pursuance of those duties, the undersigned is about to proceed immediately to the E. Shore of Maryland, where he will remain until the end of June; after which he will visit the counties lying between the Patuxent and Potomac rivers, proposing to make his examination of this portion of the State during the months of July and August. His cabinet duties cannot therefore be commenced before the month of September. Desirous, however, that no avoidable delay should be experienced by such of his fellow citizens as are interested in the subject of his investigations, the undersigned has made arrangements with Mr. Philip T. Tyson, of the firm of Tyson & Fisher, No. 192 Baltimore street, to receive during his absence the specimens of mineral substances, soils, waters, &c. which may be submitted. Any information concerning these, not requiring to be determined on an elaborate investigation or analysis, will be furnished by Mr. Tyson—further information will be communicated by the undersigned himself at the earliest convenience.

J. T. DUCATEL,
14 Lexington street, Baltimore.
may 13

FOR SALE.

A FARM near St. Michaels, that I purchased of William Skinner. This farm lies on a prong of Broad Creek, and is considered a very healthy situation, and contains one hundred and four acres of land. The improvements are a framed dwelling, barn and corn house.—For further particulars apply to Joseph Graham in Easton, or the subscriber on the premises. W. JONES.
april 22

BOOTS & SHOES.

Cheap & Great Bargains to be had.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS, of all descriptions;
LADIES' SHOES, consisting of KID, SEAL and MOROCCO, of the most fashionable style, and made by the best of manufacturers;
BOYS' and MISSES' SHOES of all descriptions;
CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

—ALSO—

Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks & Blacking.

All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, and prices made to suit the pressure of the times.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
april 29 6w

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road

TIMBER.

PROPOSALS for the supply and delivery of sawed SCANTLING of yellow and pitch pine and white, for that part of the road betweeen the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, will be received by the subscriber at Ellicott's Mills, Md. until the first day of June next. The Scantling must be full six inches square, of sound timber, free from wind-shakes, and clear of sap, except on one corner of each piece, where one inch of sap will be admitted. It must be at least twelve feet long, but may be longer, provided it is increased in length by regular additions, that is, it may be 12, 16, 20, and so on, feet long, clear of kerf. If two or more kinds of timber are proposed for, the kind, quantity and price of each will be separately stated. Such as may be delivered by water will be deposited on the berm bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at such point or points as the subscriber may designate; but if transported by land the proposer will state the point or points on the line of the rail road at which he can most conveniently deliver it. One third of the quantity proposed for, to be delivered on or before the first day of August—one third on or before the first day of September—and the remaining third on or before the first day of October next, without fail. The timber to be inspected on delivery, and approved by an agent of the company, before it will be accepted and paid for.—About one hundred and thirty thousand feet lineal measure will be required in the whole, but bids will be received for any quantity from one thousand feet upwards. Proposers in the Southern States, or on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, may avail themselves of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the District of Columbia, or of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road from Baltimore, as cheap and safe modes of transportation. Proposals may be transmitted to the subscriber by mail.

CASPAR W. WEVER.

Ellicott's Mills, Md. 29th April, 1834.

☞To be published in the National Intelligencer, U. S. Telegraph and Globe, Washington City—Gazette, Alexandria, D. C.—in all the papers in Frederick, Hagerstown, Rockville, Cumberland, and Easton, Maryland—Leesburg, Charleston, Winchester, Romney, Moorfield, and Norfolk, Virginia—and duplicate accounts receipted, transmitted to C. W. Wever for payment.
may 3 2aw9t

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

EDWARD STUART,

STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE

Cartwheel-wright and Scythe Cradling Business,

At his old stand, at the corner of Washington and South streets, opposite Dr. Denny's and the Young Ladies' Seminary.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has procured a first rate assortment of materials, and has commenced cradling, and intends keeping them already made on hand.

Persons who may want Cradles, will do well by making immediate application, as it is a thing often put off till too late. E. S.
Easton, april 29, 1833. (G) 3w

Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 11th inst. as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls herself Ann Washington Ridgly. She says she belongs to a Mr. John Lee, on Deer Creek.—She appears to be about 30 years of age, five feet high; her clothing when committed, was an old linen frock and two old handkerchiefs.

The owner of the above described woman is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged agreeably to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.
April 23, 1834—may 3 4w

The Globe, Washington City; Whig, at Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to [Free Press] in for payment.

Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 24th instant, as a runaway, a yellow woman, who calls herself Jane Anderson—appears to be about 35 years of age, five feet 3 inches high. Had on when committed, a blue callico frock, striped cotton handkerchief, old shoes and stockings.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

RICHARD R. WATERS, Sheriff.
April 30, 1834.—may 6 4w

The Globe, Washington city; Whig, at Easton, and Citizen, in Fredericktown, will give the above four insertions, and send their accounts to [Free Press] in for payment.

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