On Sunday afternoon last, the two parties who style themselves the Corkorians, or Longfords, and the Fardowns, began to embody themselves and manifest a dispocition to attack each other. Both parties were under arms the whole of Sunday night. On Monday morning a requisition had been made by the magistracy of the county upon Gen. Chas. W. Ridgely, who promptly attended in raising accompany of volunteers from the neighbourhood, with which he made a number of arrests. This for a time quieted the disturbance, and it was hoped that tranquillity was secured, but these infatuated people, finding they were not pressed as closely as they had expected, again rallied in a much larger force, and commenced committing depredations along the line of the work. Application being this morning made, by Gen. Ridgely, for a reinforcement from Baltimore, Gen. Geo. H. Stuart, under orders of the Civil Authority, promptly assembled a part of his Brigade, which proceeded to the scene of action under the command of Major Finley.—*Bal. Gaz.*

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1834.

This morning's paper will conclude our semi-weekly publication for the present season.

Post Office Department.

We offer to our readers in this morning's Whig, an abstract from the report made by the majority and minority of the Post Office Committee in juxta position. By thus placing them together, we are enabled to see in the most distinct manner, the totally irreconcilable statements of the two fractions of the committee. The abstract embraces the financial condition of the department, with the causes which have produced it. In our next, we shall exhibit, in part, the views of the two branches of the committee on some of the *corrupting extras* which have been so much harped upon, and denounced by the opposition.

We invite attention to the article from the U. S. Telegraph in this morning's paper.—Duff Green seems to think Mr. Barry not at all to blame for the present embarrassed condition of his Department, nor should the blame attach to the superintendant of the contracts, Mr. Brown, who made or recommended all these extra allowances, but the whole blame lies at the door of Mr. Van Buren. The fact is true, that no man who knows Mr. Barry's character, or that of the Revd. O. B. Brown, can believe for a moment, that either of them would practice, or sanction in another, the corruptions attempted to be exhibited by the majority of the Post office committee. The whole secret is, that none of those most clamorous about the abuses in the P. O. Department, believe them to exist. While Mr. Ewing, Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Knight, (the warm friends of Mr. Clay) throw all censure on Mr. Barry and the President, for whom Mr. Clay's hatred is unbounded, the friends of Mr. Calhoun acquit Mr. Barry, and say it is properly chargeable to Mr. Van Buren, because he is the peculiar object of their hatred. Such a total want of honest frankness, such a barefaced attempt, as is here manifested, to immolate the Vice President, deserves the reprobation of every honest citizen.

Mr. Clay's Resolutions.

We see by the proceedings of the House of Representatives, that Mr. Clay's resolution declaring the roasons of Mr. Taney, for the removal of the Deposites, to be insufficient, was laid on the table by a vote of 114 to 101; that requiring the public revenue to be deposited in the Bank of the U. S. after a given day, was also laid on the table by a vote of 118 to 98.—This we hope will be the last resting place of this long contested question.

We should be pleased if the friends of the U. States Bank would point out the clause in the law chartering the Bank, or in the constitution, which requires the President of the U. States, to notify the President of the Bank of the appointment of Government Directors, otherwise than by granting them commissions; or by what authority the Board of Directors refuse to recognise a Government Director when legally appointed and commissioned. The following article from the American Sentinel of Wednesday, shows to what length the President and Directors of that institution are disposed to go, in resisting the constituted authorities of the nation.

"It will be recollected, that immediately after the appointment of Saul Alley, Esq. of New York, as a government director of the Bank of the U. States, he went to the Branch Bank to take his seat at the Board, agreeably, as he supposed, to their rules. This was objected to, because the Branch had not been notified by the Mother Bank of his appointment, although he presented his commission from the President.—His rejection may have been authorised by the strict letter of the resolution on the subject, but, we think, it must be admitted on all hands, that it was impolitic and calculated to injure the Bank in the estimation of the people. It is stated in the *New York Times*, of yesterday, that although a fortnight has elapsed, he has not yet been invited to take a seat at the Board. If this be so, it is altogether unjustifiable."—*Amer. Sent.*

We published not long since a letter from Taylor Webster, a member of Congress from Ohio, in relation to Judge McLean's opinions on the subject of a national Bank, the removal of the Deposites, and the removal of Mr. Duane. We now give the first response we have seen to the substance of that letter. Mr. McLean seems by this letter to be in favor of a National Bank under certain restrictions, but says he expressed no opinion to Mr. Webster on the subject of the removal of the Deposites, or of the removal of Mr. Duane.—Pray what are his opinions?

Cincinnati, June 6, 1834.

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 22d ult. was received yesterday, on my return to the city, in which you request to know my opinion, on certain subjects of public concern.

It has been my course, through life, frankly to avow my opinions on all subjects, in conversation; but I have a repugnancy to the publication of my views, even where they have been misrepresented. On the present occasion, I have received letters from so many sources, similar to yours, that justice to myself and my friends seems to require from me an answer.

A national Bank should be effectually guarded against abuses, and consistent with the rights of the respective state governments.—The power of Congress to establish a Bank would seem to have been as fully settled, by the respective action of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government, as almost any other constitutional question which has been seriously agitated. And experience has most clearly demonstrated, that the local Banks cannot afford the necessary facilities to the fiscal action of the government, nor give to the country a sound and equal currency. And it can scarcely be necessary to say that no nation can be prosperous, which has not a sound and equal circulating medium.

As to the other enquiries in your letter, I have to say that I never advanced an opinion to Mr. Taylor Webster, favourable to the removal of the deposites, or against their restoration. I expressed to him no opinion upon the subject, nor upon the propriety of the removal of Mr. Duane.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN McLEAN.

To W. F. Van Amringe, A. McCaraher, Peter Fritz, Thos. S. Smith, Jacob Frick and Nathan Smith, Esquires.

"We understand that Mr. McLane has resigned his office of Secretary of State, the resignation to take effect as soon during the present session of Congress as it may be convenient for the President to appoint a successor.

It is well understood that, in regard to some prominent measures which occupy much of the public attention, Mr. McLane has entertained different views from the President. But the President, who has through life exercised his own independence of judgment, is too generous, and too just, to give up one, esteemed by him as a friend, an honest patriot and faithful public officer, for a mere difference of opinion: and as no action by the Department of State was requisite in carrying into effect the measures in question, he saw no public necessity for a separation. Between two men of elevated sentiments, there was nothing in such a state of things to interrupt the harmony of either their official or private relations, and their mutual confidence and esteem have therefore continued unimpaired. We know that the President has yielded to Mr. McLane's wish to retire from his administration with regret, and that he has freely expressed, not only his high sense of Mr. McLane's patriotism, talents, and eminent services, but his sincere friendship—a sentiment which is fully reciprocated by Mr. McLane.

Communication.

The Report of the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, which has recently been submitted to the public, if correctly understood, reveals some of the most extraordinary facts that ever took place in an easily gulled community. To correctly appreciate this remark, it is necessary to refer back about two years and an half.—say the first of September, 1831, the period at which it is represented that the revolution in the administration of the bank of Maryland took place. At that time, common repute made the intrinsic value of the stock or capital to have been about $250,800 To this capital or debt due the Stockholders, there is no sort of allusion in the report, which is confined wholly to an abstract of the assets, as expressed upon the face of the bills receivable, and to a conjecture or estimate of their value, payable in Bank of Maryland paper; and only recognizes the creditors either in the capacity of holders of notes, certificates of deposit, and depositors on open account. The aggregate of this class of creditors on the 19th of May, is said to have been $1,680,211 21, & the value of the assets as $1,001,661 46; thereby presenting a deficiency of $681,549 75. If to this deficit here be added the $250,00, the reputed value of the Bank, (as due to stockholders,) the sum of $831,549 75 is the sum actually due to the several creditors and stockholders. Now if it be correct that the Bank passed into the hands of the recent proprietor in September, 1831, from that date to the 22d of March last, was two years, six months and twenty two days, equaNo 934 days, so that during this time the pace of the bank's gravitation has been at the speed of about $1000 per day; and when it is taken into consideration that nearly all that has been or will be collected is in a currency depreciated from forty to sixty per cent—as it is represented a large proportion would have remained unpaid if only good funds had been received,—the loss, therefore, may be estimated at a much greater sum than $1000 per day. The curious may derive amusement by extending the calculation into the minute divisions of time, and ascertain "the wear and tear" per minute. Allowing six banking hours to the day, will make 360 minutes; multiply them by $2 75, and the product is equal to $990; so that the losses have been more than $2 75 a minute, during banking hours (and Sundays and holydays are not deducted,) since September, 1831. The decending velocity of this Bank meteor is then at the rate of 4 1-2 cents the second; beating time by 3 1-2 cents to the second, and is only excelled by the shooting stars, which in their transit, blind us, and break in their fall.

Another singular phenomenon, which the report and public rumor developes, is the fact that at the time the Bank of Maryland suspended payment, it was a debtor to other Banks near $600,000, whilst it stood a creditor with others about $40,000. If this be true, it must have excelled the Ravel Family," who could have hardly possessed the extraordinary tact of maintaining an upright posttion on their hands on the balance pole of debtor and creditor, at a point so remote from the centre. As there has been no allusion to the capital, or any sort of account whether it be killed, wounded or missing—pray what has become of it? It has been observed that the effects of the Bank which remained on hand on the 19th of May, as expressed upon the face of the notes was $1,685,230 58; and the debts unpaid at that time were $1,683,218 21; being an excess of $2,012 37 of the assets over and above the debts. It is but just that the latter sum should be credited or deducted from the $250,000 due the stockholders, showing that $247,987 63 has wholly disappeared and of which there is neither tradition nor speculation.

The gross amount of the Bank liabilities at the time of its suspension may be ascertained by adding the amount, due on the 19th of May to the sum paid up to that date, which were as follows, vis.

Sum due on the 19th of May, $1,683,218 11
At which time there had been paid, 669,300,43
Showing that on the 23d of March the entire of the Bank's debt amounted to the enormous sum of 2,352,518 54

Perhaps at some future day other comments will be made. At present the pen is compelled to be surrendered from the amazement produced on an

OBSERVER.

Bal. American.

The following anecdote, related to us by a gentleman who spoke of what he saw, will remind our readers of a similar event in some of Franklin's memoirs:

On Sunday last, two western gentlemen went to hear the Rev. Mr. Hughes preach in behalf of the expatriated Poles. After obtaining a seat and listening to the vespers, one of the gentlemen recollected that there was to be a collection made; he accordingly instituted an inquiry into the state of his finances; he had a plenty of money, but unfortunately it was badly assorted, a five dollar note and half a dollar, and even the latter was thought to be too much—so he inquired of his friend what change he had. The friend had two fi'penny bits, and the gentleman borrowed one for the contribution plate. Shortly after the clergyman had commenced his discourse, the gentleman found that a fi'penny bit was not the kind of contribution which was expected, and he wished for a quarter. The sermon was continued, and the merits of the Poles as a nation, and the service that some of them had rendered our country, were brought up. The gentleman slipped the fi'penny bit into his pocket. Another period excited new feelings—"the whole of the gallant race had been stripped of all—their homes given to others—the nest and the fairest of their nation cut off, and others denied even the privileges of a grave in their native land." The gentleman pulled out the half dollar, so much at least, was due to such men, and he awaited eagerly the approach of the contribution plate.

The speaker proceeded to show that much was due from us who boasted of our liberties, to those who had jeoparded all and lost all in the cause we love, who reared at home the standard of freedom, and sent a Kosciusko and a Pulaski to defend it on our soil.

The gentleman saw that it would ill become an American to stand on trifles in such a case—he returned the fifty cents to his pocket, and drew out his five dollar note, and carefully rolled it up to avoid the appearance of ostentation.

The clergyman proceeded—"we are not," said he, "to measure out our charities on this occasion, by ordinary sympathies. Our pride is a Washington and a Jefferson, the asserter and defender of our independence; but Providence might have reversed the state of affairs, and Washington and Jefferson might have been defeated, their cause ruined, and they compelled to take refuge in a foreign land, perhaps in Poland—then what would Poland have done for them and their followers? Just what you would have had her do to them, do you to her sons, driven forth by tyranny from a land where they vainly asserted their independence."

The gentleman grasped the five dollar note, and turning to his companion, he whispered, while a tear glistened in his eye, "here is your fip again; put that into the plate with the other, and take my fifty cents to go with them; I'll make my five dollars answer my purpose."

The personal effects of Dr. Spurzheim were sold at auction in Boston on Friday last. They consisted of wearing apparel, books, and a variety of miscellaneous articles—and went off at high prices, as many were anxious to obtain something, by which to remember the great Philosopher and Philanthrophist. A handsome Opera Glass gold for $6,25—a common Gold Pencil Case for $8—and a little box, containing a small quantity of thread & tape, an empty phial, &c., being put up at about its intrinsic value, six cents—was finally knocked off for $1,50!—Am. Sen.

The State Rights party in South Carolina are holding meetings in various parts of the state, and are denouncing the Court of Appeals, for its decision on the Military Test Oath; Judge Cooper, formerly of this state, is at the head of the movement. ib.

It is rumored that Com. Rogers is about to resign his seat in the Board of Navy Commissioners, and will be succeeded by Com. Elliott. Com. Downes, it was supposed, would be appointed to the command of the Charlestown Navy Yard. Md. Rep.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 19, 1834.

The message received from the President of the United States, yesterday, transmitting an extract of a despatch from Mr. Livingston, and the copy of a communication made to him by Captain Ballard, Commander of the Frigate United States, by which it appears that in firing a national salute from that ship, at Toulon, in honor of the birthday of the King of the French, two men were killed, and four others wounded, on board the French ship of war Suffren, with a recommendation that such provision be made by law for the sufferers and their families, as would be made for American seaman killed or wounded in battle, was read.

On motion of Mr. E. EVERETT, the message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

GRAIN.—The arrivals of Wheat are very limited—transactions small. We quote at $105 a 110.—Rye 7c. Corn 66 a 68. Oats 31 a 32c.

MARRIED

At Easton Point on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Humphries, Mr. Robert Leonard, to Miss Arianna Vickars, all of this county.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of

NEW GOODS,

which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms.

June 21.

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKING.

The subcriber having recently returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of materials in his line of business, which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms. He has also on hand a variety of

Fancy Articles,

which he will sell for a small advance. He particularly invites his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, and thinks there is but little doubt but what they will be induced to purchase. He returns his thanks for the many favours received and still hopes to receive the patronage of a generous public.

The Public's humble servent.

JAMES BENNY.

June 21.

Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Kent Circuit will commence on the 14th day of August, next, in Sudler's Woods about two miles from Chester Town, This woods is one of the handsomest situations in Kent County for a camp meeting. it is high and airy with a delightful shade, attached to it are seven springs of excellent water. We hope that our Centreville and Baltimore friends will attend this meeting in large companies. Teams will be furnished to carry baggage, &c to the encampment free of expense. Other religious Denominations and the public generally are respectfully invited to join us in this meeting.

June 14,

P. S. The Steam Boat Gov. Wolcott comes to Chester Town the day the meeting commences, which will afford our friends an opportunity.

Grand Luck again at

THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.

By the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery Class No. 11, drawn numbers 36, 55, 14, 10, 13, 56, 57, 11, 15, a ticket, combination 14, 36, 56, a prize of $300 was sold to a gentleman in town, on Tuesday last—also a $3000 prize in the Washington city Lottery on last week. All those that feel themselves in need of CASH, would do well to call and get a chance at the splendid prizes in the following schemes.

To be drawn June 28th, 1834, The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 12.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize	30,000	75 prizes of	$1000
1 "	10,000	84 " "	500
1 "	4,000	128 " "	100
1 "	3,000	128 " "	80
1 "	2,420	128	60
1 "	2,000	128	40

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

Also the Literature Lottery, Class No. 27, draws July 3d, 1834.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

Capital prize	$8,000	75 prizes of	$500
1 of	1,250	1 " "	776
1 "	1,200	20 " "	150
1 "	1,100	20 " "	100

Tickets $2 50; Halves $1 25; Quarters 62 1-2 cents at the Lottery office of

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

june 21

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

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 29th day of May, 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a Negro Boy, who calls himself MONROE JEFFERSON; says he was born free, and was raised by his grand-mother Eliza Scoggins, of Uniontown, on Big Pipe Creek, Westminster Turnpike, Frederick county, Maryland. Said negro boy is about 16 years of age, 5 feet 2 1-4 inches high, has a small scar on the left side of his head, a small scar in the corner of his left eye, a small scar on his left arm. Had on when committed, a drab cotton cord pantaloons, striped swansdown vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes, and seal skin cap

The owner (if any) of the above described negro boy, 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.

June 17th w3

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 27th day of May, 1834, by Edward Fisher, Esq a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself John Jackson; says he belongs to the estate of William Smith, deceased, who lives in Prince George's county, Maryland, between Piscatawa and Alexandria. Said negro man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on the left side of his head, above the ear, caused by a cut, a large scar on the right arm above the elbow caused by a burn, a scar on the right hand, near the wrist, caused by the bite of a dog. Had on when cemmitted a blue cloth coat, a striped Virginia cloth vest, dark yarn pantaloons, cotton shirt, white woollen stockings, coarse shoes, 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

The above described negro is supposed to be a man who broke the Jail in Charlottsville, S. C. about September last, by the name of Elijah, the property of Mary Clendinen.

June 17 3w

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of May 1834, by Ephraim Smith, Esq a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Nat Frisby; says he was born free; and was raised by his father Charles Frisby, in Cecil county, near North East. Said negro man is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 1-2 inches high, has a large scar on his left high, small scar near the corner of his right eye Had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout and pantaloons, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and tarpaulin hat. The owner, if any, of the above decribed 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
Balt. City and County Jail.

may 31 3w

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 compl te.

Their friends and he public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call.

may 3 6w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Wilson & Taylor,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House, opposite the Court House, their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods;

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c.

which added to their former stock renders their assortment very complete; their friends and the public generally are invited to give them a call.

Easton, may 20

Harvest Tools.

Sinclair and Moore,

HAVE succeeded in obtaining very superior tough wood for their GRAIN CRADLES, and have manufactured a large stock of such as they can warrant of first quality, to which Waldron Scythes are attached, and ready for delivery at wholesale or retail at immediate notice.

Grass Scythes and Sneads ready hung, hay forks, rakes, sickles, scythe stones, and rifles, &c.

Also, Corn and Tobacco Cultivators with a general assortment of Implements.

Maryland Agricultural Repository
corner of Pratt and Light streets,
June 14 3w Baltimore.

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

SADDLERY,

Easton, may 20

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 21st inst., as a runaway, a yellow man, who calls himself William Sockam; he appears to be between thirty-five and forty years of age, five feet seven inches high—has a scar over his right eye, is a shoemaker by trade, and can read and write—his clothing when committed was a black cloth coat and pantaloons, black bombazet vest, blue cotton stockings & pumps—he states that he was born, raised and learnt his trade in the city of Philadelphia. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sheriff.

may 25—June 7 4w

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

150 dollars or 100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Farm of Col. Nicholas Goldsborough, near Easton, where he was hired, early on Sunday morning last, the 18th inst. a tall copper colored negro man, named LEVIN, about six feet high, thirty years of age, with long arms & legs, and in general a fine looking fellow, belonging to the subscriber, as Executor of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased. This fellow made off with two other negroes, belonging to gentlemen of this county,—the one a negro lad, named JACOB, who is described to me as of a tawney complexion—about five feet seven or eight inches high—labours with his body in walking, the other a negro man named Phill, about twenty-four yeas of age—a dark mulatto—about five feet six inches high.

It is very certain that these fellows have made their way to Jersey or Delaware or Philadelphia, as they were seen travelling together on the main road in that direction, on Sunday morning last.

I will pay a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the delivery of Levin to me in Easton, or one hundred dollars for securing him so that I get him again.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Md. may 27.

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.

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

VARIETY STORE.

McNEAL & ROBINSON,

HAVE just received an additional supply of FANCY ARTICLES, CONFECTIONARY and GROCERIES.

PORTER, ALE and LEMONADE during the season.

—ALSO,—

10,000 feet good WHITE PINE BOARDS AND RAILING, for sale on moderate terms.

June 14 eow3t

AUGUSTUS GUIREN,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of *Easton*, and Gentlemen passing to and from *the same*, that he has provided a comfortable room in the "Union Tavern," for the purpose of Shaving and Hair Dressing. He flatters himself that from long experience in his profession, having served a regular apprenticeship in Paris, and having followed the business ever since, he will be able to give all those who favor him with their custom, perfect satisfaction.

N. B. Gentlemen may, if they prefer it, make engagements by the month, week or otherwise.

may27 3w pd.

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

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 between 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.

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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

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