Concluded from first page.

der the circumstances of the sea and wind, and the degree of suspicion attending the vessel to be visited, and shall send its smallest boat in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or illtreatment, for which the commanders of the said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of the said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed, that the neutral party shall, in no case, be required to go on board the examining vessel, for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

ARTICLE XIX.

To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do agree, that, in case one of them shall be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear, that the ship really and truly belongs to the citizens of one of the parties; they have likewise agreed that, such ships, being laden, besides the sea-letters or passports, shall also be provided with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; without which requisites, said vessel may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prize, unless the said defect shall be proved to be owing to accident, and be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

ARTICLE XX.

It is further agreed, that the stipulations above expressed, relative to the visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries; and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE XXI.

It is further agreed, that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commandant or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE XXII.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another state, no citizens of the other contracting party shall accept a commission, or letter of marque, for the purpose of assisting or co-operating hostilely with the said enemy, against the said party so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

ARTICLE XXII.

If, by any fatality which cannot be expected, and which God forbid, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, now for then, there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their busines and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the safe conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens of all other occupations who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States of America, and of the republic of Chile, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which, in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Neither the debts due from the individuals of the one nation, to the individuals of the other, nor share nor money, which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war, or of national difference be sequestrated or confiscated.

ARTICLE XXV.

Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications, and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree, to grant to their envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favors, immunities, and exemptions which those of the most favored nation do, or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favors, immunities or privileges the United States of America or the republic of Chile may find it proper to grant to the ministers and public agents of any other power, shall by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE XXVI.

To make more effectual the protection which the United States of America and the republic of Chile shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens of each other, they agree to receive and admit consuls and vice consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogatives and immunities, of the consuls and vice consuls of the most favored nations; each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls may not seem convenient.

ARTICLE XXVII.

In order that the consuls and vice consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights; prerogatives, and immunities, which belong to them, by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent, in due form, to the Government to which they are accredited; and; having obtained, their exequator, they shall be held and considered as such, by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants, in the consular district in which they reside.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

It is likewise agreed, that the consuls, their secretaries, officers, and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the consul resides, shall be exempt from all kind of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce or their property to which the citizens and inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject; being in every thing besides subject to the laws of their respective States. The archives and papers of the consulate shall be respected inviolably; and under no pretext whatever, shall any magistrate seize, or in any way interfere with them.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from the public and private vessels of their country; and for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel or ship's roll, of other public document, that those men were part of said crews; and on this demand, so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be put at the disposal of said consuls and may be put in the public prison at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to which they belonged, or to others of the same nation. But if they be not sent back within two months, reckoning from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall no more be arrested for the same cause. It is understood, however that if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which the case may be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE XXX.

For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit them, to form a consular convention, which shall declare, specially, the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice consuls of the respective parties.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The United States of America and the Republic of Chile, desiring to make, as durable as circumstances will permit, the relations which are to be established between the two parties, by virtue of this treaty, or general convention of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1st. The present treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of twelve years, to be reckoned from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and, further until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of said term of twelve years: and it is hereby agreed between them, that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either, from the other party, this treaty, in all the parts relating to commerce and navigation, shall altogether cease and determine; and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be permanently and perpetually binding on both powers.

2d. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe on any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation

3d. If, (which, indeed, cannot be expected,) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party, considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages verified by competent proof, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

4th. Nothing in this treaty contained shall, however, be construed to operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns or states.

The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by & with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Chile, with the consent and approbation of the Congress of the same; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within nine months, to be reckoned from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the underwritten plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and the Republic of Chile, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, and have hereunto affixed our seals, respectively.

Done and concluded, in triplicate, in the city of Santiago, this sixteenth day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and in the fifty-sixth year of the independence of the United States of America, and the twenty-third of that of the Republic of Chile.

JOHN HAMM, [seal.]
ANDRES BELLO, [seal.]

An additional and explanatory convention to the treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation concluded in the city of Santiago, on the 16th day of May, 1832, between the United States of America, and the Republic of Chile.

Whereas, the time stipulated in the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, signed at the city of Santiago on the 16th day of May, 1832, for the exchange of ratifications in the city of Washington, has elapsed; —and it being the wish of both the contracting parties that the aforesaid treaty should be carried into effect with all the necessary solemnities, and that the necessary explanations should be mutually made to remove all subjects of doubt in the sense of some of its articles, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, viz. John Hamm a citizen of the United States of America, and their Charge d' Affaires, on the part, and in the name of the United States of America,—and Senor Don Andres Bello, a citizen of Chile, on the part, and in the name of the Republic of Chile, having compared and exchanged their full powers, as expressed in the treaty itself, have agreed upon the following additional and explanatory articles.

ARTICLE I.

It being stipulated by the second article of the aforesaid treaty, that the relations and conventions which now exist, or may hereafter exist, between the Republic of Chile and the Republic of Bolivia, the federation of the Centre of America, the Republic of Colombia, the United States of Mexico, the Republic of Peru, or the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, are not included in the prohibition of granting particular favors to other nations which may not be made common to the one or the other of the contracting powers; and these exceptions being founded upon the intimate connexion and identity of feelings and interest of the new American States, which were members of the same political body under the Spanish dominion, it is mutually understood, that these exceptions will have all the latitude which is involved in their principle—and that they will accordingly comprehend all the new nations within the ancient territory of Spanish America, whatever alterations take place in their constitutions, names, or boundaries, so as to include the present States of Uraguay and Paraguay, which were formerly parts of the ancient vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, those of New Granada, Venezuela, and Equador in the Republic of Colombia, and any other States which may in future be dismembered from those now existing.

ARTICLE II.

It being agreed by the tenth article of the aforesaid treaty, that the citizens of the United States of America, personally or by their agents, shall have the right of being present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them, and at the examination of witnesses and declarations that may be taken in their trials;—and as the strict enforcement of this article may be in opposition to the established forms of the present due administration of justice, it is mutually understood, that the Republic of Chile is only bound by the aforesaid stipulation to maintain the most perfect equality in this respect between the American and Chilean citizens, the former to enjoy all the rights and benefits of the present or future provisions which the laws grant to the latter in their judicial tribunals, but no special favors or privileges.

ARTICLE III.

It being agreed by the twenty-ninth article of the aforesaid treaty that *deserters* from the public and private vessels of either party are to be restored thereto by the respective consuls.—and whereas, it is declared by the article one hundred and thirty-two of the present constitution of Chile that, "there are no slaves in Chile;" and, that "slaves touching the territory of the Republic are free"—it is likewise mutually understood, that the aforesaid stipulation shall not comprehend slaves serving under any denomination on board the public or private ships of the United States of America.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further agreed, that the ratifications of the aforesaid treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, and of the present additional and explanatory convention, shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within the term of eight months, to be counted from the date of the present convention.

This additional and explanatory convention, upon its being duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Chile, with the consent and approbation of the Congress of the same, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to, and make a part, of the treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, signed on the said 16th day of May, 1832, having the same force and effect as if it had been inserted word for word in the aforesaid treaty.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Republic of Chile have signed by virtue of our powers, the aforesaid additional and explanatory convention, and have caused to be affixed our hands and seals, respectively.

Done in the city of Santiago, this 1st day of September, 1833;—and in the fifty-eighth year of the independence of the United States of America, and the 24th of the Republic of Chile.

JNO. HAMM, (seal.)
ANDRES BELLO, (seal.)

AND WHEREAS the said conventions have been duly ratified on both parts; and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged on the 29th day of April 1834, at the city of Washington, by LOUIS MCLANE, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and MANUEL CARVALLO, Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Chile, near the Government of the United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, THAT I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the U. States of America, have caused the said conventions to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE, at Washington, the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one (L. S.) thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-eighth.

ANDREW JACKSON,

By the President,
LOUIS MCLANE,
Secretary of State.

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.

JUST received and for Sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS GLASS, &c.
AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,	Hydriodate of Potash
Morphine, Emetine,	Black Oxyde of Mercury,
Strichnine, Cornine,	Phosphorus, Prussic Acid,
Pipperine, Oil Cubebs	Quinine, Cinchonine,
Solidified Copiva,	Saratoga Powders,
Oil of Cantharadin,	Chloride Tooth Wash
Denarcotized Laudanum,	Extract of Bark,
Ditto Opium,	Do. Jalapp,
Iodyne,	Do. Colycinth Comp

Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of *PATENT MEDICINES*, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, dec 18

GENERAL MEETING.

THE subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.

Evan Morgan,
Allan Quynn,
Evan Poultney,
George Fitzhugh,
Thomas Poultney,
Ann Poultney,
} Per R. Johnson and J. Glenn, Assignees.

George Riggs,
John Bearce,
Henry Cline,
George Freeburger,
Gavin Harris,
William Persey,
Isaac Knight,
Thos. A. Richards,
Charles Goddan,
William D. Ball,
Josiah Horton,
William B. Guy,
Joel Blaisdell,
Abraham Boyse,
William Kilmer,
L. A. Jenkins,
John Rose,
Francis S. Walter,
George Memet,
Richard Donovan,
Daniel P. Lee,
William Dawson,
Sam'l. H. Redgreaves
John Fallon,
R. S. Boggers,
} By Geo. W. Dobbin, their Attorney in fact.

july 1 8w

The several papers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland will please copy the above and send their bills to the office of the Chestertown Telescope for payment.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, on the 30th of June, 1834.

		A	
Andrew Awars			
		B	
Mary Ann Broyn		Ann Blay	
Charles Benson	2	Rev. Thos. Bayne	3
Ann Blake		John Bull	
John Bennett		Rebecca L. Bowers	
		C	
Sarah Camper		Thomas S. Cook	
Nathaniel Crisp		E. A. Cohen	
Elias Cox		Littleton Cropper	
Miss A. Campbell		Rev. Wm. Cooper	
		D	
John Dean		Nicholas Dawson	
Spry Denny			
		E	
John Edmondson	2	John Elliot	
		F	
Joseph Floyd	2	William Frisby	
Wm. P. Faulkner		Jonathan Faulkner	
Ketturah Fairbanks		James Fickey	
		G	
Chs. H. Goldsborough		James Gealeane	
Sarah Green		Wm. Green	2
		H	
David Hoseter		R. Hazzard	
Susan Hopkins		Henry Harvey	
Aaron Holt		Jacob Heyward	
		J	
Wm. Jenkinson		Rev. W. G. H. Jones	
Wm. C. Jenks		Charlotte Jackson	
Nicholas Jordan			
		K	
Susan Ann Kirby		David E. Kerr	
Hanson Kirby			
		M	
James L. Martin		Rev. Jos. M'Kee	3
Delia Martin		Mary W. Meconekin	
Wm. Mackey	2	Richard K. Murphy	
C. Mancey		Monsieur Martein Mourche	
		N	
A. O. P. W. Neeley		Eliza J. Neall	
Harriet Nickols			
		O	
Jona. Ozmont	2		
		P	
James Parrott		Grace Price	
		R	
Stuart Redman		Thomas Robinson	
Jacob Reese		Chas. H. Rigby	
Charles L. Rhodes		Chas. Robinson	
		S	
Jesse Scott	2	John Stevens	
Edward Stewart		Elizabeth Sears	
Anna Spencer		Ellen Spencer	
P. Sacket	18		
		T	
Elizabeth Tarbutton		Henry Townsend	
Anna Tilghman		Wm. Townsend	
		W	
Sarah Wiley		James M. Wing	
James Woolfolk		Wm. Wayne	
John Wright			

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

july 1 [111] 3t

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

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.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1834.

PROPOSALS

FOR REVIVING AND PUBLISHING "THE AURORA."

For some time past, the course of political transactions has menaced a resuscitation of those odious principles, and combinations, in hostility to the constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence, which were overthrown by the social revolution of 1800.

Numerous intimations from men of sound judgment, call for a public Journal, founded on the same principles, conducted with the same principes, conducted with the same intelligence, energy, and integrity, and sustained with the same spirit and constancy, as the AURORA of 1798.

Ready, and in accordance with those suggestions, but without funds or facilities to acomplish the *material* indispensable to such an undertaking, a subscription has been suggested, and is now proposed; it being to be understood in the out set, that the paper, if revived, will compromise nothing for subscriptions or advertising custom—admit of no open or concealed control, nor temporize with any from fear or favor. The idea of money-making does not enter into the design; and whatever may be the income, if more than adequate to the issuing of a handsome work of art, it shall be employed in rendering the Journal more perfect.

Some creed in politics may be expected by particular classes of young politicians. "The Aurora" never made promises—its character in the Reign of Terror—its principles always —the consistency of the Editor's political life, are the only guaran[illegible] at will be offered; on the great topics [illegible] r days those principles and opinions ar[illegible] cord: they apply to the present as well a[illegible] e past; they remain unchanged and unc[illegible] geable.

The subscription to be eight dollars by the year, payable half yearly. No subscription in the first instance will be received for less than a year, and five dollars will be expected to be paid in advance, on subscribing, or upon the publication of the first number.

And again, be it understood, that no compromise will be made of principles for subscriptions or advertising, nor any private or public interference submitted to, incompatible with the social interests and the freedom of the press.

If the Aurora be revived, it must be by the People at large; not by any combinations with partial views. When there are no other funds or facilities, the resources can only be found in the support of the great body of the People—in the public fidelity to itself.

Subscriptions will be received by persons duly authorized; or addressed by letter to *Col. Wm. Duane, Philadelphia*, for which receipts will be given, and should the subscription prove inade quate, the advance will be repaid to order.

EXPOSITION.

Though I consider my prospectus of the 17th May, 1834, is sufficiently explicit, some persons, who do not know me sufficiently, express a desire that I should state my opinions and purposes in relation to the measures and policy of the President—Andrew Jackson. As I have never resorted to equivocation, subterfuge, or double-dealing, I can have nothing to conceal or to dissimulate.

I always have been, and still continue, unwaveringly the friend, and in accord with the policy of General Jackson.

My opinions on banking were developed on the agitation of the question in 1811 and 1816; and those opinions have been strengthened by an experince of more than fifty years since my first discussion of the subject.

I consider, and always have considered, the Bank of the United States as not only unauthorized, but in open violation of the constitution.

I consider, and have considered from the beginning, the 16th section of the Bank charter, an act of usurpation of power by one branch of the Government in derogation of the constitution, which establishes one only Executive officer; that section being an usurpation in appointing a second Executive in disregard of the first.

I have always considered the power of the President to remove his Secretaries unquestionable.

On the actual removal of the deposites, I believed that the only difficuly was a question, of prudential policy, being persuaded that the removal at the time, would be used by the Bank as an instrument of mischief, affording to *weak brethren*—who are to be found in all parties—an opportunity of *shifting*, and preparing for the changes of 1836.

I fully concur and accord with the admirable paper, called a Protest against the unconstitutional proceedings in the Senate.

I concur in the whole letter and spirit of the two unanswered and unanswerable speeches of Col. Benton on the Bank question.

(Signed) WM. DUANE.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1834.

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.

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

Louis A. Godey

Having become sole proprietor of the

LADY'S BOOK,

A Monthly Magazine, containing

Tales, original and selected, Moral and scientific Essays, Poetry, from the best Authors, The quarterly representation of Lady's Fashions, adopted in Philadelphia—Colored. Music of the newest style, &c. &c.

Published regularly on the first day of every month, at No. 3, Athenian Buildings, Franklin place, Philadelphia.

Embellished with a beautiful and extensive variety of Engravings, from original and selected designs, both colored and plain, with two engraved Title Pages, and two distinct Indexes; (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year.) Also a choice collection of Music, original and selected, arranged for the Piano or Guitar, with nearly 600 pages large octavo Letter Press, and only THREE DOLLARS per annum

Each number of this periodical contains 48 pages of extra royal octavo letter press, printed with clear, new and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London La Belle Assemblee,) on paper of the finest texture and whitest color. It is embellished with splendid Engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of Popular Legends, Romantic Incidents, Attractive Scenery, and portraits of illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, *designed, drawn, engraved and colored* expressly for this work, by competent persons specially engaged for that purpose. The Embellishments of this character which have appeared in former numbers, are confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made, there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the Embellishments just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting Subjects, Natural History, Entomology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Humerous Incidents, Ornamental Productions, Embroidery, and other needle work, Riding, Dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of popular music, arranged for the Piano or Guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume suitable for binding, and with these are furnished gratuitously a superbly engraved Title Page, and a general index of Contents.

The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such that the proprietor challenges comparison with any Magazine, whether *European or American*. The best materials and the ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony, and uniformity, in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter-press.

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WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 7th day of June 1834, by E. Smith, Esqr., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runawy, a mulatto man by the name of JOHN CLARK or PRICHETT; says he was born free and raised by his father, John Prichett, at Church Hill, on the farm of Richard Jones, in Queen Ann's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland.—Said mulatto man is about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high—has a scar on the left side of his forehead, caused by a cut from a saw; a scar on the bridge of his nose, caused by a blow; two other large scars on his right arm, and one on his left, near the elbow, caused by cuts, and one by a burn; he also has a scar on his left ankle, caused by a cut from an axe. Had on when committed dark cassinett pantaloons and vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise, he will be disposed of as the law directs.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore City and County Jail.

july 1 3w

NEGROES.

The subscriber will be at Mr. Faulkner's Union Tavern, Easton, in a few days, for the purpose of PURCHASING SLAVES.—The highest prices will be given for young negroes, males and females.

THOS. W. OVERLY.

june 24 3w

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

oct 9

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