duced me to address myself to the public, by whom I shall be indulged with a hearing, and when the facts shall be known and understood, to the tribunal of public sentiment I shall cheerfully submit. W. T. BARRY.

From the Virginian.

ANDREW STEVENSON.

The Senate has rejected the President's nomination of Andrew Stevenson as Minister to London, by a vote of 23 to 22. It may be well to note this event for future recurrence.

The Senate has the unquestioned right to reject any nomination made by the President, without assigning any reason for such act. It is very plain, however, that unless there are strong considerations operating on the mind of the Senate, such an act is not in accordance with its practice. That such reasons may exist, cannot be denied. Thus when Mr. Madison nominated Mr. Gallatin to be one of the Commissioners at Ghent, and at the same time retained him as his Secretary in the Treasury Department, the Senate deemed the two offices incompatible, and rejected the nomination; but when Mr. Clay was nominated to fill the vacancy occasioned by the rejection of Mr. Gallatin, such nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

Why, then, let us inquire, was Mr. Stevenson rejected? Was it because he was taken from the Speaker's Chair. Is it said that the Speaker of the House of Representatives should be beyond the reach of Executive influence, because of his extraordinary power in controlling the proceedings and in moulding the action of the House, by the appointment of the Committees or otherwise? So are the changes rung. But Mr. Clay was taken from the Speaker's Chair in 1814 by the pure Madison and nominated to the *same* mission—to negotiate with Great Britain. The principle was as important *then* as it is *now*, and should at least have operated on the vote of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Madison did exactly what the President has done now, and in Mr. Clay's own person was the example set. Shall he be heard to condemn now, what he approved, sanctioned, and acted upon, in 1814? Has Mr. Clay changed his opinions here also, as in the case of the bank? Or was Mr. Stevenson rejected, not because he was Speaker, but because he was an ardent and efficient member of the administration party? Such a proposition provokes a smile, for it is hardly to be supposed, that those are to be appointed to office, whose whole ambition is to prostrate the administration. But supposing the objection serious: who was more ardent or efficient in the cause of the administration than Mr. Clay in 1814? And yet he was appointed by Mr. Madison, and he *accepted!* Is Stevenson *bought?* Was *Clay* bought? Is Stevenson *rewarded?* was Mr. Clay rewarded? If the argument proves that Stevenson is sold and purchased, why the same argument shows that Mr. Clay was sold twenty years ago. The parallel holds to a hair, and let no man flinch from the legitimate results of his own premises. Has Mr. Stevenson packed his committees, by placing on them a majority of administration members? So, exactly so did Mr. Clay. How would the nation have succeeded in her struggle in 1813–14 if Mr. Clay had placed such men as Webster, Pickering, and such like, at the head of important committees? No, at the head of such committees stood the names of Calhoun, Macon, Lowndes, Grundy, Troup—and we feel now the results of such selections. And was it to be expected that Stevenson, in the nation's late struggle, would place the names of Binney, Everett, Adams, or such like, at the head of the Bank committee? With as much propriety as in the former case it could have been required of Mr. Clay.

Thus have we run out this parallel. Mr. Clay resigned; so did Mr. Stevenson: before his nomination. And if we are to trace the analogy still farther, even into *little* matters, such as the vote of thanks; for it has been said that the ordinary vote of thanks to Mr. Stevenson would be opposed if attempted—so it *was* opposed when attempted in the case of Mr. Clay, although in its terms it only complimented his *ability*. Among other names in the minority on this vote, are Sheffey, of Va.; Grosvenor, of N. York; and Gaston, of S.C. Now let it be put to any reasonable man—ought not Mr. Clay to have voted for Stevenson? Does he not record by his vote, in living colors, his own condemnation? If it be asked why we *select* him, we answer, because he is the "archangel fallen, deep in counsel and in stratagem," raising the "stormy wave" of opposition, as suits his purposes; because it is to be presumed that he is acquainted with his own experience, and in that he could have found *enough* to justify such a vote.

Be examining the yeas and nays, it will be seen that the nays constitute a pure party vote and that it does not embody even all the opposition party. Thus it will be seen that the Virginia Senators divided on the question—Tyler sustaining Stevenson, Leigh voting against him. Now if there had been *any* sound objection to Mr. Stevenson, would the party have split on the occasion? If there had been any *sound* objection, would there have been so large a vote as 22 in favor of the nomination? Had there been any thing that savored of corruption, or even "dalliance vile," would Tyler have supported him? Will it be said that Mr. Tyler had not acuteness enough to discover what Mr. Leigh saw—or will it be said that he winked so hard that he *would not see? Both* these Senators *cannot* be right; either Tyler has *connived*, if any thing improper was disclosed to the Senate, or Leigh has condemned his fellow-townsman for a *mere* difference of political sentiment. The vote of Mr. Leigh would have saved a favorite son of Virginia from political banishment—his vote has effected all that it was in its power to effect towards prostrating and degrading that favorite son. Before the ides of March, the day of reckoning will arrive.

The following paragraph from the Boston Courier, affords, we doubt not, a candid and honest exhibition of the feelings entertained by the old federal party, not only towards General JACKSON, but all the prominent leaders of the democratic party. Although some of them find it convenient to speak, especially of THOMAS JEFFERSON and JAMES MADISON, they can never forget, nor cordially forgive, the men who so ably and zealously advocated the principles of democracy, and so efficiently aided in hurling the federal party from power.—*Amer. Sentinel.*

From the Boston Courier

"He [Gen. Jackson] has done nothing that Mr. Jefferson would not have done, if *he* had possessed a tithe of Gen. Jackson's hardihood and recklessness. He has done nothing that Mr. Madison would not have done if *he* had not been "afraid to look on blood and carnage."—The tyrant of the preset day is less to be feared than his two great prototypes. He is open, careless, and bold; they were sly, insinuating, and cowardly. All the embarrassments, all the distresses, which the country now suffers, and all the illegal and unconstitutional acts of Gen. Jackson, are the fruit of Mr. Jefferson's principles and policy."

Chief Justice Marshall has been requested to deliver the oration at Richmond, on the occasion of commemorating the death of Lafayette.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1834.

Our correspondent "An Observer" has handed us what he calls "a bird's-eye view" of "an invisible, irresponsible Regency" which he seems to think controls all appointments in our State.

We are not willing to indorse his speculations, but considering them as making no charge on the private reputation of the individuals alluded to, and merely the suggestions of one whom we are sure has no sinister motive, we feel it to be our duty, as the conductor of a public journal, to give them publicity. If they are without foundation they can have no point, and can injure none; if they have their foundation in truth, they are worthy of public inquiry; and we have too much respect for the private and public reputation of some of the gentlemen alluded to, to believe they would for a moment shun the most rigid inquisition. Our rights are only to be preserved by constant watchfulness.

To the suggestion of a memorial from the county without reference to individuals or parties, we give our hearty concurrence.

In this morning's Whig we conclude the address of the Postmaster General. We have rarely if ever read a paper with more satisfaction, than we have this. His review of the report of the majority of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, carries with it irresistible conviction of the base misrepresentations contained in that paper. No man, however great his prejudices, can attentively read this address, but will admit, that the report is both disgraceful to the Committee and discreditable to the Senate.

We have received two numbers of the cheap edition of the Farmer's Register, published by Edmund Ruffin, of Prince George county, Virginia, price $3 per annum, but by four or more persons uniting, and taking a copy each, the price is reduced to $2,50. We have seen no work which we think entitled to more favor from the agricultural community, than this work of Mr. Ruffin. It is neatly printed, on good paper, and contains a rich store of agricultural information. No farmer can lose by a subscription to this work. We invite our friends to call and see it.

The funeral procession of Gen. La Fayette which took place in Baltimore on Thursday last, is described in the Baltimore American of Saturday, as exhibiting a scene of the most solemn and imposing character. We regret that we are not able to give the ceremonies at length.

The Lady's Book.—The July number of this justly popular periodical, has been received by us. It is embellished with a handsome plate of the present Philadelphia fashions; its contents are interesting, and its typographical execution, we think, improved. By an address of the publisher, we observe that it is henceforth to be *regularly* issued at the first of the month, which arrangement will relieve subscribers from much uncertainty as to the time of its arrival. The work is one that has heretofore sustained a fair reputation for usefulness; and we feel satisfied, from the specimen now before us, it will lose none of its interest in the hands of its enterprising proprietor, Mr. Godey.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spencer:

Dear Sir—Seeing that you have taken upon yourself the direction and management of the Whig, I suppose I may now address you as its editor; in doing so let me express the hope, that you will continue to make your journal what it professes to be, "*the People's Advocate.*" Occasionally it has fallen in with my humor to take a cursory view of passing events, and submit to the public a few crude remarks on them, through the medium of the Whig; if my suggestions are deemed worth the noting, or may be thought in any way to promote the interests of the People, I may continue to do so, when opportunity serves.

I find in the slight intercourse which I have with the public, that my remarks, made thro' the Whig, two weeks ago, coincide with the opinions of several persons for whose judgment I entertain the highest respect; I am therefore the more inclined to renew the subject. It becomes every intelligent citizen to look into matters of public concern, and where any one man, or combination of individuals, by art or management, have secured to themselves such an ascendancy in the councils of the State as to be able to render the public authorities subservient to their own selfish projects in derogation of the public interests, to use all fair and honorable means to expose and defeat their machinations. This I sincerely believe to be the fact at this moment. A union, formed between two families on the Western Shore, and two on the Eastern Shore, now controls the State of Maryland. They have their leaders and active men in each county of the state, and by the agencies of caucuses in the different counties, can always secure such an ascendancy in the Legislature as to continue all power in their own hands, or in those of their immediate friends. Look for a moment to the individuals on the Eastern Shore who possess the whole political influence of this section of our state. The Senator in Congress, the member of the Council and state Senator in Cecil, the state Senator in Kent, the state Senator in Q. Anns, the state Senator in Dorset, and the state Senator in Somerset, all belong to one knot of personal friends or relatives; the state Senator in Talbot, and the member of the Council in Worcester, I believe to be honest independent men—free from intrigue themselves they don't suspect it in others, and are therefore the more easily imposed on. This junto play into each others' hands (to use a sporting term) and although they scatter a few crumbs here and there to blind the people or lead them astray, take good care to secure the *loaves and fishes* to themselves and their friends. Who fills the last vacancy which occurred in the Judiciary of this District? Is he not a friend and relative of the master spirit of this regency? That was a small loaf, $1400, the present is a good soggy loaf, $2,200 per annum; the master spirit says, "*my friends insist that I shall accept it, I suppose I must yield to their importunities.*" But it may be said, that I have gone a little too far in placing the Senator from Somerset, the successor of the highminded L. P. Dennis, in the ranks of this regency. Not so;—what are the facts of his election? Was he not elected on the second day of the session of the Senate? Was he not in Baltimore at the time of his election, with his senatorial suit of black ready made? Did he not leave his family in a *peculiarly delicate state of health* to be ready to take his seat in the Senate at the tap of the drum? And last though not least in this inquiry, who was he, and what were his pretensions? Was he a favourite son of Somerset whom the "*people delighted to honor!*" Was he *a consistent, firm politician, or man of talents*, known throughout the state? No. He was a young man, highly respectable I admit, but without distinction for talent and unknown in public life; a man, who, a short time before, was known as one of the most thoroughgoing friends of Andrew Jackson. What then, it will be asked, recommended him to the members of the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Dennis. Was it not because it was thought he could be *used* by the Regency, that his election was agreed upon before the Senate convened?

Having thus given a bird's-eye view of the invisible, irresponsible regency which controls the dominant political party in the state, I will make a suggestion of what steps I think should be taken by the citizens of our county in the matter of the appointment of a Chief Justice for this Judicial District.

Let a memorial be drawn up and submitted to the people indiscriminately, without regard to party for their signatures, asking of the Executive that the interests and claims of Talbot county should be considered in making this appointment. It is an appointment which should not be filled by a violent partisan. We have men of talent and character of both parties, who, although firm and consistent politicians, are not so violent in their prejudices, as to be objectionable to their political opponents. Talbot has a right to ask the appointment; the wants of her citizens require it; let us then unite, not in pressing the claims of any individual, but in pressing the claims of our county, and resting our claims on merit, qualification, and the public convenience alone, leave the selection of the individual wholly with the Executive: If this invisible irresponsible regency do not exist and control the appointment, such an appeal cannot be without effect. In accordance with the above suggestions, I have prepared a memorial and left with Mr. Mullikin. If you think proper you can hang it up in your office for the signature of such as may think proper to sign it.

AN OBSERVER.

Talbot County, July 10th, 1834.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday says:—"The President of the United States has, we understand, left this city on a visit to "the Hermitage," his residence in Tennessee, whence he does not propose to return before October."

The Winchester Virginian of July 8th states that as the stage was passing from Harper's Ferry to that place, it was upset by the breaking of some part of the harness of one of the horses, and fell upon Mr. Albert Humrickhouse, (son of Mr. A. Humrickhouse, of Shepherdstown) and injured him so severely as to occasion his death in a few minutes. Mr. H. was sitting on the diver's box. The only other passengers were the Hon. Henry Clay and an elderly lady—the former of whom was some what, though not seriously bruised.

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND—CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

The packet ship North America brings to the New York editors Liverpool advices to the 1st June.

There was a breaking up of the Grey ministry, owing to some difference of opinion existing in the Cabinet upon the subject of the appropriation of Church property in Ireland. Mr. Ward, the member from St. Albans, presented on Tuesday evening, in Parliament, the following resolution:

"That the Episcopal Establishment in Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population; and that it being the right of the State to regulate the distribution of church property in such manner as Parliament may determine—it is the opinion of this House that the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland, as now established by law, ought to be reduced."

A counter resolution, prepared by Mr. Rigby Wason, was offered,

"That the property now possessed by the Church has been set apart by our ancestors for religious and moral purposes, and ought to be preserved as such."

But, on the presentation of Mr. Ward's resolution, Lord Althorp rose and said "some circumstances had just come to his knowledge which induced him to propose that this debate should be adjourned to Monday next; and he should at the same time propose that the House at its rising be adjourned to that day. He made the proposition, fully confident that the House would give him credit for not proposing the adoption of such a course unless he was satisfied with its peculiar urgency." (Cheers.) The proposition of the Noble Lord was instantly adopted, and the House adjourned to Monday next.

The inability of Ministers to sustain themselves in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Ward, without implicating their liberal principles, probably led to the resignations of Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Melbourne, and Earl Ripon, which were accepted by the King

The Courier of the evening of the 30th May in a 3d edition, issued at 7 o'clock, gives the following list of ministerial arrangements, which is as late as can be received.

We believe all the Ministeral arrangements specified in the preceding part of the Paper, to be almost settled, though not yet definitely fixed; but we are now enabled on sufficient authority to announce—

The Earl of Carlisle to be Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Ellice, Secretary at War, to have a seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Spring Rice, Colonial Secretary, with seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, with seat in the Cabinet.

Lord Durham is not going to Paris, as Ambassador, as stated by some of our contemporaries.

Lord Mulgrave, if appointed to the Post Office, will not have a seat in the Cabinet.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

We learn that among the passengers by the North America is THEODORE SEDGEWICK, Junr. Esq. Bearer of Despatches from Mr. Livingston, our Minister to France, to this Government. The French Government, after long delay, has at last given up the original papers of the ships, illegally captured. The French Government has also consented to give us copies of the decisions by which the condemnation of those vessels was made. Mr. Sedgewick, we learn, is the bearer of the original ship's papers. It may be inferred from these being sent at the present time that Mr. Livingston entertains full confidence, that at the next session of the Chamber of Deputies funds will be appropriated to carry into effect the treaty concluded with Mr. Rives.—N. Y. Post.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Aurora Rediviva—We have received the 1st No of the Aurora, issued on the 4th July, by that veteran politician *William Duane.* Never was the Opposition more completely disappointed. They confidently expected, that the father of the late Secretary of the Treasury would flame in the Opposition—and that he would prove a valuable auxiliary to their cause. But even, if the Prospectus had not put down every such calculation, the No. of the Aurora now before us, completely extinguishes every spark of hope.—We give the following Extract from its Address "To the American People," as a sample of the firm, manly and disinterested spirit which may be expected from the Editor of the most celebrated paper, that the U. States has ever produced:

"A certain public character has given his ideas of the importance of names to parties. The party which aimed to overturn our republican institutions, has assumed different titles at different times: under the name of *Constitutionalists*, they sought to undermine the Constitution—under the name of *Federalists*, they opposed the State Governments—and, under name of law, they sought to destroy popular and responsible democracy, and the liberty of the press; and this was the title under which they wrought deliberate mischief for too many years."

"After the executive discomfiture in 1800, though there was a bitter spirit manifest for two or three years, or while their desperate hopes had led one of the *Thrasos* of that day to predict the return of the Federalists to power in ten years: but the faction was extinct in combination, acting only like a scattered banditti on some weak or undefended part of society; resorting to detached or partial conspiracies, and promoting discord where they could not accomplish direct ruin.

"Those fragments assumed different names: they became *Independent Republicans—National Republicans*; and, after bringing these and other titles into odium, by perverting their obvious signification, they have in our day—at this very day—after disgracing all preceding names undergone a new baptism; as if determined to destroy every expression which had been dignified by revolutionary association, and to reduce it to its original Scotch insignificancy of *Whey-drinkers!*

"They are entitled to change their names, like the *camelion*, by the courtesy of nature and usage. The People of America are content with their significant and sacred name of the Democracy; holding government to be founded thereon, and to be exercised by universal and free suffrage at elections for short periods and by responsible agents."

"The distinctive difference between the conduct of the Federalists of former days, and this day, is the difference of position: the conspirators of the former period possessed the power of the government—in the present, the power of a chartered bank, which had its original inception with the hostility to the Constitution and the most infamous speculations, takes the helm of faction and proscription now. *This Bank* is, in effect, the commanding power of public discord, the generator of corruption, the declared foe of the government; and the principle of action, which in former times was audacious and uncompromising, is now insidious, treacherous, and extravagant in the lavishment of its largest ses.

"The offices of public trust, at the former period, were conferred on men whose treachery to the public cause indicated their fitness as instruments of hostility to freedom. Nominations for public stations are now interdicted by a Senate *too notoriously influenced by the Bank*, if the nominee be conspicuous for any public virtue.

"The same foul and filthy prostitution of the press, which characterized the Gazettes of Fenno and Porcupine, have their identity in the present day. The slander spewed out against Jefferson, which is to be found *reechoed* by English travellers, upon the authority of federal malignants, has from the first hour of his nomination to the Presidency, been poured forth in unceasing torrents against Andrew Jackson, with this difference, that the disegard of truth and the countenance and currency which falsehood obtains, has no example in the history of the world."

"In those days, (of the former Aurora,) the constituted authorities conspired against the Constitution. In these days, a body, privileged in violation of the Constitution, has set the constituted authorities at defiance, and derides the Constitution which has been perverted in their favour.

"The present times, indeed, present some *novelty*: some females, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, whose fathers and husbands earned an honorable livelihood, and loved their country, who thought it neither crime nor treason to huzza for the Hero of New Orleans, and the protector of beauty and booty, were, with their fathers, dismissed from employment Through all the minor departments of civic administration, the same practices which prevailed in 1798, are congenially imitated, though not yet outstripped.

"The space which separates the system of 1798 and 1834, is, therefore, narrow; a few short strides, which the adversaries of freedom are not yet prepared to take, and outrage would renew the same scenes which formed the last act of the strange eventful drama of the reign of terror.

"The Constitution must be maintained,'—faction must be resisted, its artifices unveiled, its mysteries unravelled, and those who have abandoned the cause of their country and democracy, must be replaced by better men."

Such is the Ally which the Bank, the Senate, and the monstrous Opposition in all its branches, expected to find in William Duane! They have indeed caught a Tartar.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING. We regret to state that Mr. *Christian Thomas*, a highly respectable citizen of this county, residing about one and a half miles from this city, was killed by lightning, during the storm which raged so furiously on Thursday last. Mr. T. was sitting at the dinner table, and died instantly after receiving the stroke—whilst a lad who was sitting near him escaped uninjured!—Three servants, who were also at dinner, received the shock with such violence that they were thrown on the floor—but not seriously hurt. The lightning first struck the top of the chimney, shattered the adjoining end of the building, passed down into the front room along the chimney, until it was attracted by a gun which was standing in the corner,—It then passed out on the opposite side of the room, through a partition wall into the passage, where it met a current of air. The plaistering in the front and back room was detached in several places.

The house was, fortunately, not ignited, but a barrel of whiskey, which was standing on an end in the second story, took fire and was nearly one half consumed, before discovered.

We sincerely condole with those who, by this sudden calamity, have lost a much valued relative and friend.—*Fred'k Herald.*

A Rich Reward.—The truth of the proverb that "there is nothing lost by doing a charitable action," is forcibly exemplified by a correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal, which furnishes a sketch of the life of I. C. a respectable member of the Society of Friends This individual, it appears, at the age of eighteen, walked forty miles to put himself apprentice to a certain trade; a ferry intervened, and he had no money to pay the fare, but a kind-hearted woman lent him *fourpence.* He learned his trade, and experienced various vicissitudes of fortune, until he finally settled in New York, where he amassed a large fortune, and retired from business. In gratitude to the woman who had lent him four pence, he schooled all her children, and gave her a pension of one hundred dollars per annum, which, by a provision in his will, she is to receive during her life. This is more than compound interest on the sum originally lent.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—In the early part of the week, a parcel of old red, of fair quality, was sold at $1 08 per bushel.—A parcel of new crop North Carolina, white and red mixed, of good quality, appeared at market yesterday and was taken at $1. 15 per bushel. The present crop of wheat is believed to be full, of excellent quality, and all well secured.

Corn—Sales of white Corn in the early part of the week at 64 a 65 cents, and of yellow at 66 cents, We quote white to-day at 65 cents, and yellow at 66 cents.

Rye.—A cargo of very prime New York Rye has been sold at 71 cents.

Oats.—We continue to quote at 34 a 35 cents

SOMETHING NEW.

VALUABLE Real and Personal property, by Lottery.—In pursuance of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1833, to authorize Andrew McLaughlin to distribute his estate by lot.

This property is among the most valuable in Maryland, situated in the prosperous, healthy, and romantic village of Ellicott's Mills, 10 miles from the city of Baltimore, where all the cars upon the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, to and from the west, stop to breakfast and dine. It consists of the large and extensive improvements long known as the PATAPSCO HOTEL, with a highly ornamented garden of nearly three acres, a beautiful Gothic Cottage, with other dwellings, 20 valuable building Lots, all situated in the centre of the village, and numerous other prizes of personal property, consisting of Plate, Carriages, Horses, Piano Fortes, Books, old Wines, &c. the whole valued at $58,450, and divided into 400 prizes, and no fifteen per cent!

This Lottery will be drawn upon the plan of the old Maryland Lotteries, under the direction of the Trustees appointed by the Legislature.

The blanks and prizes to be placed in one wheel, and the numbers in another, and the whole to be drawn indiscriminately: the prizes and blanks opposite to the numbers.

SCHEME.

1 prize, consisting of the Patapsco Hotel, with the new addition upon the rail road, the large stables, carriage and ice house, and the splendid garden, of nearly three acres, forms the capital prize, valued at	$36,500
1 do, a new and convenient three story dwelling,	3,000
1 do, a beautiful Gothic Cottage, situated upon a ledge of rocks, overlooking the village,	2,650
4 prizes, being valuable building Lots, at $800 each,	3,200
6 do, being valuable building Lots, at $750 each,	4,500
10 do, being valuable building Lots, at $200 each,	2,000
377 do being valuable prizes of personal property, ranging from $250, down to $10 each,	6,600
400 prizes, and no discount.	$58,450

Many of the small prizes will be paid in cash, at what they are valued, if required by those at a distance.

Price of Tickets $10—No Shares.

☞This Lottery must positively be drawn, agreeable to a provision in the charter, within a very short time—so there's no time to be lost. Probably before the lapse of two months, some fortunate adventurer will be in full possession of one of the most delightful, romantic, and healthy pieces of property within the borders of the United States, valued at $36,500! (besides other property equally valuable.)

To be drawn in September next, or thereabouts, positively.

☞Orders for tickets will meet with strict attention if addressed to the subscribers, who are duly licensed by the State of Maryland to vend tickets in the above scheme; also in those managed by Yates & McIntyre within the State of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, South Carolina, Louisiana, and the District of Columbia, and by whom information of the fate of tickets will be given in any of the Lotteries in which tickets are ordered, immediately after the drawings are over.

☞Orders should be addressed in every instance to

ISAAC L. NICHOLSON & BROTHER'S
Exchange Office, Baltimore.

☞Our paper, "Fortune's Tell Tale," forwarded gratis to all persons at a distance.

july 15 3w

P. SACKET

IS still distributing the shiners to his customers. Combination 38 58 63, a prize of $200 in the Delaware Lottery, Class No. 12, was sold on last Thursday. The lucky holders will please call and receive the cash, or renew in the following grand schemes, to be drawn

JULY 17th, 1834,

The Literature Lottery, Class No. 29.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	75 prizes of	$500
1 "	4,000	85 "	200
1 "	1,500	128 "	50
1 "	1,400	128 "	40
1 "	1,057		

Tickets $5, Halves $2.50, Quarters $1.25.

Also, the Delaware State Lottery, Class No. 13,
Draws, July 22nd, 1834.

GRAND SCHEME.

3 capital prizes of 10,000 dollars
3 " " 5,000 "

5 prizes of	$1,000	20 prizes of	$150
5 "	500	46 "	70
10 "	300	46 "	50
10 "	250		

Tickets $8, Halves $4, Quarters $2.

At the ever lucky Lottery Office of
P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

july 15

LOST

A YOKE OF OXEN, of good size, black and white, one a very fine ox, the other not so large; the latter marked with a scar near the shoulder. Any one who will give information of said oxen, or of either of them, shall be suitably compensated.

M. SPENCER.

july 15 3w near St. Michaels.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venition exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Wrightson Jones, at the suit of William Skinner, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESAAY the 12th day of August next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following proyerty, viz: All that Farm purchased of William Skinner by Wrightson Jones, being part of a tract of land called "Ray's Point," and part of the tract of land called "The Adventure," containing one hundred and four and a quarter acres of land more or less. The above mentioned property is situated on Broad Creek, near St. Michaels, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

july 15 [G]

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

14th July, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, twelve Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

july 15. (G)

A CAMP NEETING

WILL be held by the Methodist Protestant Church, on the land of Mr. John Brown, near Church Hill, to commence on Friday, the 25th of July inst. to which the public are respectfully invited.

Several ministers from a distance are expected.

Queen Anns Circuit, July 12, 1834.

july 15 2w [G]

NOTICE.

A CAMP MEETING for Talbot Circuit, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will commence in the wood adjoining the meeting house, in the Chapel district of this county on FRIDAY, the 15th of August next. Our brethren in the ministry, and friends of the adjoining circuits, are affectionately invited to come over and help us.

Bread and horse food, will be sold by authority on the ground, except, that, by a special order of the Conference, the *bread market* will be closed on the Sabbath day.

JOSHUA HUMPHRISS,
IGNATIUS T. COOPER.

july 15 Preachers.

NOTICE.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Talbot county, on the 5th June 1834, by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for said county as a runaway, a woman and her infant child, who calls herself Fanny Heath, 2 feet 2 1-2 inches high, a dark mulatto, about 25 years of age; had on when committed a dark calico frock, old check apron and madrass handkerchief; the woman says she belongs to William Hands, Queen-Ann's county, near Centreville.

The owner of the above described negro woman and child, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.
of Talbot county.

june 7

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

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.

POST-OFFICE,
EASTON, July 1st, 1834.

Persons indebted for postage are requested to call and settle without delay. There are many accounts of long standing, which the undersigned is determined shall be closed at once.—He is always desirous of accommodating his neighbors, as far as he can do so consistently with his duty, but he must insist upon punctuality in the payment of postages.

EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE Churches at White Marsh and Easton, will not be opened for public service on Sunday next, as the subscriber has concluded to accept an invitation to meet the Bishop and attend the association of the Clergy in Cambridge, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday next.

THOS. BAYNE.

Easton, july 8, 1834.

Lumber for Sale.

FOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, if taken away immediately.

GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD.

Easton, july 8

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0973.jpg