EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1834.

The marriage of Mr. Sam'l. E Downes, published in the last Whig, has been ascertained to be a fabrication. The communication was handed to us over the signature of a highly respectable man, and was inserted without the slightest apprehension of its being a forgery.

We regret to state that the dwelling house of our townsman, John Leeds Kerr, Esq. was stricken by lightning during the storm with which we were visited on Tuesday last. A high poplar, within a few feet of the house determined the course of the electrical discharge from the rod, and in passing down, a portion of the fluid was attracted towards the house; the bell-wires with which the house was provided, fortunately served to disarm it of its power, and caused it to pass off without material injury to the building, or any of its occupants.

Louisiana Election.—We publish below the result of the general elections in Louisiana, copied from the Baltimore American. The opposition presses are crying aloud, and claiming a great victory. One would suppose that the friends of the national administration had been in office, and had been removed. What are the facts? Their late Governor, an anti-Jackson man, is to be succeeded by the Hon. E. D. White, also an anti-Jackson man. In the 1st Congressional District, Ed. Johnson, late Senator in Congress, an anti-Jackson man, is elected in the place of the Hon. E. D. White, elected Governor; in the 2d District, E. W. Ripley, a *Jackson man*, is elected to succeed P. Thomas, an *anti-Jackson man;* in the 3rd District, Rice Garland, an anti-Jackson man, is re-elected. This is indeed a most signal triumph. They have elected an anti-Jackson Governor where they had one before, and *two* members of Congress where they had three before. A few more such victories on their part, and *we are safe.* Do away the *property qualification* in Louisiana, and there would be scarcely the show of opposition to the administration of Gen. Jackson. He is the President of the Democracy.

Complete returns of the general election in Louisiana show the following result:

For Governor—Edward D. White, elected by a majority of about sixteen hundred votes. The whole number of votes in the State is rather more than ten thousand, a few more than the number given in at contested elections in the city of Baltimore.

For Congress; in the *first*-district, Edward Johnson has been chosen in the place of Edward D. White. In the *second* district, E. W. Ripley has been chosen in the place of Philemon Thomas, the present member, who was not a candidate. And in the *third* district Rice Garland, the incumbent, has been re-elected.

There is a vacancy in the first district by the election of Mr. White, as Governor. Mr. Johnson, elected for the next Congress, is the candidate for the remainder of the present term, without opposition

The next elections are those of North Carolina and Kentucky, which take place in August. In the latter State there is a special election for a member of Congress, in the district contested by Messrs. Moore and Letcher, both of whom are candidates again.

We cannot refrain from inviting the attention of our readers to the publication in this morning's paper of Waldie's Circulating Library. We have been in the receipt of this work for more than twelve months past, and unhesitatingly avow it as our opinion, that no periodical of the present day, with which we are acquainted, affords to its subscribers so rich a return for so small an amount of compensation. The readers of this valuable work are furnished with most of the new publications, both of this country and England, which will admit of republication in this form, and are worthy of perusal, for one-tenth the original cost, and possess the further advantage of receiving them at a very early day after publication. To gentlemen with families of children growing up, in the country, where the advantages of a public library cannot be had, the utility of such a work is incalculable. Such are our convictions of its value, that we would not be without it for four times its cost.

Trouble in the Wigwam.—We ask the particular attention of our readers to the article in this morning's Whig copied from the United States Telegraph of the 31st ult. In our next we propose to offer a few remarks on this article, and the course pursued by Mr. Calhoun's friends.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors for the Branch Bank at Easton:

For Easton and Talbot county.—Wm. H. Groome, John L. Kerr, Samuel T. Kennard, John M. G. Emory, Henry Hollyday, John Edmondson.

For Cecil county.—Levin Gale.

For Kent county.—John B. Eccleston.

For Queen Anns county.—Robert Goldsborough.

For Caroline county.—John Boon.

For Somerset county.—Arnold E. Jones.

For Worcester county.—William Tingle.

John Randolph.—The folowing is an extract from the will of the late Randolph of Roanoke, dated January 1st, 1832. It may be remembered that a few days before his death, he was claimed as a Bankite:—

"I do hereby appoint my friend, Wm. Leigh of Halifax, and my brother, Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Court of Appeals, Executors of this my last Will and and Testament, requiring them to sell all the slaves and other personal or perishable property and vest the proceeds in Bank stock of the Bank of the United States, and in default of there being such Bank, (which may God grant, for the safety of our liberties,) in the English 3 per ct. Consols; and in case of their being no such stocks (which also may God grant, for the salvation of old England) then in the U. S. 3 per ct. Stock, or in defect of such stock in mortgages on land in England."

Bal. Rep.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spencer.—When I last addressed you, I said I was in doubt whether your correspondent "Observer" was writing for the insidious purpose of endeavouring to distract and divide the party opposed to the measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, or for the more laudable purpose of enlightening the people of Talbot county, and that I inclined to the opinion the former was his object. His last article seems to strengthen and justify this conclusion. After having made dark insinuations against the dominant party in the state in his first article, and coming out with his disclosures only in part in his second, and being then invited and urged to go on and make his disclosures in full, he has at length put forth his third article, and thought proper to decline the invitation to a full developement, and contented himself with the avowal of a mere "persuasion on his part that such an invisible, irresponsible regency does exist." The truth is, "Observer" has found that he has ventured a little too far in making these insinuations and averments in the public press, in the face of day. He cannot but have perceived that they are well suited to *secret conversations* where the parties or any of them have supposed political grievances of any sort to complain of, or where they are avowed political opponents. But they will not bear the light and must wither before the scrutinizing and searching touch of truth. Although "Observer" has found himself at fault so far as he has ventured in his exposition, he is not yet aware of the full extent his errors may be exposed, whenever it should be deemed necessary to do so. Whenever he shall come out with his full disclosure of all the junto on both shores, and "name its influence and point out exactly the manner of its operation," he shall not have vague assertions only, in denial, bu he shall have *proofs*, shewing his error, the nature of which proofs he has at present but little idea of. It may, perhaps, be asked, how afford these proofs, without disclosing party secrets? I answer, that no party which is governed by the impulses of patriotism, and bound together by the principles of honor, can have secrets! If "Observer" cannot comprehend this, it is his fault, not mine, and I must beg to be excused from being more explicit at present.

I would deem it a waste of time to spend many words upon the criticism which "Observer" has made on one or two of my positions. I will barely say it is but a poor compliment from him to Chief Justice Earle, to insinuate that he had played at child's play with such a man as Mr. Bullitt, and quite as poor a compliment to the latter gentleman. Judge Earle must have known from good authority, which authority, (according to "Observer,") was "this invisible regency which has ruled the State for ten years," that Mr. Bullit would be perfectly acceptable to it as his successor, and so Mr. Bullitt must have understood it. Another proof this of "malign influence" "ruling the State for sinister purposes," and all for the interests and welfare of the people! To have tendered a "*soggy*" loaf to such a man as Mr. Bullitt, and to have given "*soggy*" loaves to such men as the Archers, the Dorseys, the Ecclestons, the Tilghmans, the Spences, the Magruders, the Purviances!—damnable sins these, which hang about the necks of the junto! How sinister and degraded is this regency junto, in comparison with other rulers! Oh happy "Observer!" oh happy expositor of malign influence and sinister purposes!!. Indeed, Mr. Spencer, men who *believe themselves* superior to the long list of names which I have first enumerated, but have failed to convince the public of that *superiority*, may well complain of malign influence and sinister purposes; but they have themselves to blame, not the ruling junto. If "Observer" cannot see the difference which I have pointed out, between the organic structure of the invisible and irresponsible regency which his imagination has conjured up and described, and that which is known by the name of the Kitchen Cabinet, it is perfectly certain *his mind* is of that order which unfits him to be a judge; neither can he be competent to indicate to others who ought to be judges. I shall not argue a matter so palpably plain. Now, Mr. Editor, how comes it that "Observer" has taken so much trouble to cut and slash in every direction to rouse the people of Talbot in order to pave the way for proposing the memorial in Talbot to the Executive, *in favor of Talbot*, which turns out, as I understand, an abortion? Was it that he expected to cause the rights of Talbot to be respected, and her wishes to be gratified? Not at all. This was no part of his purpose, for the ink was scarcely dry in his pen which had elaborated an artful scheme to get up the memorial, before he, finding the trick likely to fail, comes out in another essay in which he says *positively* who is to be the Judge, and names *exactly* the men who are to elect him!! "Observer" speaks of this matter as an *ascertained fact*, and asks you to mark what he says. If it had been with him a matter of inference, and that inference had been drawn from the public sentiment in favor of the U. S. Senator's superior fitness and qualifications acting upon the Executive, he would have given, as *I predict will be the case*, the whole five Councillors in favor of the U. S. Senator.—But this might not so well suit "Observer's" *ultimate* purposes. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not know how any man could speak so positively as "Observer" has done, about the intended votes of the Executive, unless he had been seeking to find them out by some *extraordinary* mode and by *arts*, to which I am a stranger. He must "have spent many anxious days and sleepless nights" to have arrived at his conclusions with so much exactitude: pity that he did not arrive at these conclusions time enough to save the ink and the soil'd paper, and the *soil* too, which he has *wasted* in vainly attempting to stick it to the junto!

But as I said before, "Observer" now shews clearly that his only object is to endeavour to divide and distract if possible the party, and, *mark me*, Mr. Editor, if there really be any in our ranks who profess to believe in the reign of "a malign influence," or "in the existence of an invisible, irresponsible regency," and we shall find them at any time "billing and cooing" with leading Jackson men in different parts of the State, my word for it, *they* will not go "unobserved." A word to the wise is sufficient; and with this intimation I take leave of "Observer" and his subject, and assure him that if his dark insidious charges had not been published in connexion with such names as their authors, as ought to have some responsibility to the party, they never would have been noticed by

FAIR PLAY.

We copy the following article from the Delaware Watchman of Tuesday. It conveys cheering intelligence to the friends of freedom. The fact is, wherever the voice of the people can be heard, it is found united in opposition, indignant opposition, to the Bank of the United States, and the Senatorial coalition. Few, we believe, even of the most sanguine, looked for a triumph in the State of Delaware; but every mail brings us news that the revolution is advancing there. Meetings, larger than ever before known, have been held throughout the State—the Bayards, the Reads, the Ridgeleys, the Paynters, and other leading men, are found addressing the people—and wherever the truth can be conveyed to them, their sentiments are decided in opposition to the monied mammoth and its tools. We say to the little State—Go on, in the same ranks will be found, your neighbors Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey—in the same ranks will be found, the noble enterprise of New York, the thriving activity of Ohio, and the rising energies of the entire West. Go on—no State is too large to be above the necessity of joining, heart and hand, in this contest—no one too small not to feel that it affects the rights and the welfare of every citizen in this extended Union.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Anti-Bank Meeting at the Red Lion—Unprecedented in the annals of Delaware!—Saturday last was a proud day for the opponents of the Bank in Delaware. The die is cast in New Castle county. The freemen, the independent and intelligent freemen of this county, are roused to a pitch hitherto without a parallel; and we can now assure our friends in the two lower counties, that New Castle is rising almost *en masse* against the Bank—that our majority will be larger, much larger, than any yet given against our opponents. Much as we had anticipated at the Red Lion, from what we had seen of previous expressions of public sentiment—confidently as we had assured our readers of the large numbers that would be present—of the zeal, spirit, and decisive character of the meeting, our expections were far more than realized. We saw, what even in imagination we had not dreamed that ONE THOUSAND freemen of this county, entitled to the right of suffrage, would leave their business, and assemble in an interior part of the county, remote from any dense population, *five, ten, fifteen* and *twenty* miles from their residence, at a meeting preparatory to the organization of our County and State ticket, merely for the purpose of expressing their determination of sustaining the legitimate administration of our government against the operations of a monied and aristocratic corporation Yet such was the fact—an occurrence unprecedented in the political annals of our State. We have conversed with those who attended our public meetings previous to the political revolution of 1800; we have conversed with those who fought our political battles in the dark and trying years of 1812-13 and 14—who have more recently attended our meetings in 1824 and '28, and who were present on this occasion, and we are assured by all that the meeting on Saturday far exceeded in point of numbers, any that has been held in this county or State. Our opponents have in vain attempted to deceive the people on the question to be decided. The re-charter of the Bank is identified with their success, and the Bank will find no quarter with us.

Of all the hobbies they have mounted for the purpose of riding into power, we think they are now satisfied they have made the greatest *faux pas* in making common cause with the Bank.

From the Globe.

TREASURY PAYMENTS.

We had yesterday a fifth speciemen of finesse from the Bank organ about Treasury payments.

We have once or twice stated in substance, that all judicial officers, as well as naval and military ones, are now paid, as formerly, at the places where they reside or perform the service, unless some other place near is more convenient to them, or is agreed on. But who ever heard that a Judge, or Captain in the Army or Navy, living at Mobile or Natchez, was authorized by law to draw a bill of exchange for his salary, to be paid at Washington, or New York, or Detroit, just as he may please to elect.

The very statement of the case shows its absurdity.

On the contrary, the Judge in Alabama is now paid, as he ought to be, in his own State, at Mobile. The Captain in the Army is paid at Old Point for instance, in Virginia, where he is stationed, and not at Natchez or Mobile—a thousand miles distant. The officer in the Navy is paid on board his ship, or at the Navy Yard where he is stationed, at New York for example, and in specie, or New York bills at par, and not at St Louis, where he does not reside; nor in Missouri bills. Thus all the bugbears of the Bank advocates on this subject, are made of mere opposition fog.

Money is transferred, also, now, we are told, and have before asserted, without expense to the Government, to any place where it is desired. Though this has been shown in the public documents of Congress this winter, the Intelligencer still blunders on. None are so dull of comprehension as those who do not inquire into the facts of cases, or who are unwilling to be set right.

The Bank organ asks, with some triumph:

"Suppose fifty or a hundred thousand dollars to be wanted to pay off a national ship, either at home or abroad: What will the Purser do with a draft upon a Bank at Natchez, or at Mobile, for his money? Is the ship's crew to remain unpaid until he can travel eleven or twelve hundred miles over land, and get fifty or a hundred boxes of dollars for his draft: and when he gets his ton or two of silver, how is he to transport it to Norfolk, New York, or Portsmouth? And who is to pay the cost of the operation?

We thank the gentlemen for his specific inquiry; and all we ask of him is, to publish our reply to this and former articles of his on these points; and then he may cry as loud and long as he pleases, that the *experiment has failed.*

1. If the national ship is to be paid off at home—at Boston, for instance—the Purser has a draft on Boston—as the Judge, to be paid off in Alabama, has a draft on Mobile—and the Purser, like the Judge, receives at the spot where the ship is, either specie or current bills, at his election.

Thus vanishes into thin air all the marvellous difficulty and expense and inconvenience in these cases.

If the ship is to be paid off at Portsmouth or New York, the Purser receives a draft on a Portsmouth or New York deposite Bank, and the ship's crew do not remain unpaid till he can send to Natchez; nor has he or the Government to incur the cost of transporting a "ton or two of silver" from Mobile. They wait not on this account a single day, nor incur a single dollar's expense.

2. If a vessel is to be paid off in part abroad, or wants supplies in part abroad—the doubting and interrogatory editor would learn, on inquiry at the Navy Department, that payments are made on the deck of the vessel and not by drafts on a distant place—and in gold and silver coin—and not in uncurrent bills—and that these payments during the last year were made at less expense on some stations than has ever been incurred previously.

Will the opposition editors, who have republished an article from the Intelligencer, saying "the experiment has failed" and all that—have the candor to republish our former reply, or the present one? Let the public see.

The friends of the Bank claim credit for that institution, on account of a recent determination to increase its discounts, which has been sanctioned by a vote of its directors. The passage of such a vote, at this time, furnishes good evidence that the immeese curtailments of the Institution within the last year, were not necessary to its safety, and were only made in the exercise of its political power, and for purposes altogether foreign from its legitimate sphere of action. At the time of those curtailments, the Bank's editors declared that they were occasioned by the approaching expiration of its charter, and the consequent necessity of closing its business. The sincerity of those declarations can hardly pass the test to which is it put by a determination to enlarge its discounts, at a period much nearer the expiration of the charter than that which, it was pretended, rendered an immediate and extensive curtailment necessary.

The truth is, the Bank, finding it impossible to *force* the people into its support, has resolved to change its course, and is now endeavoring to obtain as a favor, that which a short time since it had the insolence to claim as a right.—*Boston Post.*

"Among the recent criminal convictions in the city, New York, we notice that of an individual, known by the name of Lord Rivers' for larceny. The name recalls many recollections of a career so various and full of incident, that if it could be fully portrayed with all its success and reverses 'by flood and field,' there are but few romances which could compare with it for dramatic effect. 'Lord Rivers,' alias 'Doctor Dubois,' alias 'Honorable Mr. Blanchard,' (the last of them, we believe, was his real name) is probably well remembered in Boston, as an individual whose superlative whiskers, innumerable frogs, magnificent watch guards, and distinguished Ned Pepperish air, attracted universal attention, wherever he deigned to exhibit himself. Both here and in England he occasionally relieved the monotony of ordinary life by passing for a nobleman; a character which he would support with tolerable success, till some slight misadventure, such as an arrest for swindling, or a charge of picking pockets, came to reduce him again to the rank of ordinary mortals. In a visit to England, two or three years since, he was detected in some crime, and transported to Botany Bay. An American vessel put in there; he became acquainted with the captain and mate, ingratiated himself into their confidence, made them believe that he was a person of rank, fortune, and merit, unjustly persecuted, and able at some future time to repay all kindness, and finally persuaded them to aid him in escaping, and to conceal him in their vessel after the escape was effected. In return for this favor, he borrowed two hundred dollars of each of them, of which of course, they never received back a farthing, and in the course of the voyage, while firing carelessly at a mark, he lodged a bucksot in the mate's eye, and deprived him forever of the use of it. Not long after that time he was seen by an American gentleman at Paris, parading the Palais Royal with whiskers twice as large as ever, and a corresponding increase of frogs and watch chains. It is to be presumed, however, that the French air was not salutary, from his being earthed at last on this side of the water."

A noble and praiseworthy Act.—While the steamboat North America was lying at the wharf of Blair Smith & Co. on Tuesday evening last, about 10 o'clock, one of the passengers, with his two children, about 3 and 5 years of age, who were stepping on board of the boat, just as she was pushing off, in their hurry made a misstep and fell into the river, between the boat and wharf, and would undoubtedly have perished but for the timely assistance and intrepidity of a Mr. Ledingwell, one of the hands belonging to the boat, who immediately plunged in, and notwithstanding the darkness and confusion, soon succeeded, with the assistance of those on board, in rescuing two of them, the father and elder child. The other child had drifted under the boat, and disappeared, when a light being let down, Mr. L. discovered the little sufferer sinking under the guard, and immediately plunged in, to the great gratification of the spectators. Such noble daring in the cause of humanity, is worthy of the highest commendation, and we take pleasure in recording an act so honorable to the feelings, as well as creditable to the physical courage of the actor. Mr. L. was so much exhausted, when the excitement had subsided, as to be unable to stand.—*Cleve. (Ohio) Adv.*

Distressing casualty.—On Thursday afternoon, a slater named *Irvine* was about ascending the slated roof of a three story warehouse on Smith's wharf, when he unfortunately slipped. He made some ineffectual efforts to arrest his downward movement, but in a moment or two he had reached the eaves, and was precipitated head foremost to the pavement beneath. His head and one shoulder first struck the ground, and life was destroyed at the same instant—the scull having been literally riven asunder.—*Bal. Amer.*

Lightning.—Mr. John Mackbee, of Anne Arundle county, whilst on a visit to an acquaintance in Prince George's county, and sitting in the room by his side, was instantly killed by a flash of lightning, on the 5th inst.—*Bal. Amer.*

The Greenfield (Mass.) Mercury, contains the following sketch of a noted character, who for some time had been prowling upon many of our unsuspecting citizens, but has been at last caged—charged with a felony, for which he is now undergoing the penalties of the laws: —*N. Y. Star.*

A subscription of one dollar each person is recommended in Boston for a monument to Lafayette, to be placed in the Mount Auburn cemetery—the cost to be $2500.—*ib.*

From the Baltimore American, of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—There have been toleraoly fair supplies at market during the week. The sales of reds, from Monday to Thursday, were very generally made at $1 a $1.10 as in quality, that at the latter price being prime. At the opening of the market this morning, it was rather flat, (owing, we presume, to the reduction in the price of flour) and sales of one or two parcels of prime reds were made at $1,08. Later in the day, the market receded further, and a parcel of prime red would only bring $1,05, at which price it was sold. In the early part of the week, prime white family flour wheat was sold at $1,25; and since then at $1,23.

Corn—At the beginning of the week, sales of white Corn were made at 67 a 68 cts; on Thursday sales were made at 69 cts; but to-day the market has declined and sales of white have been made at 66 cts. Sales of yellow, early in the week, at 67 a 68 cts, and yesterday at 68 cts. No yellow in market to day.

Rye—The market opened on Monday at 56 cents, but it has since fallen, and sales of new have been made to-day at 61 a 63 cts

Oats—Sales early in the week 37 a 38 cts. The market has since been well supplied, and sales were made yesterday and to-day, at 31 cts.

DIED

In this town on Wednesday night last, Sarah L. L. Clark, daughter of Mrs. Sarah S. Clark, aged 18 months.

In this county on Saturday night 26th ult., Miss Lavinia, daughter of Mr. Samuel Colston, in the 16th year of her age.

In this town, on Friday morning, William B., son of Mr. John Harper.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of nine writs of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against John W. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons, viz: one at the suit of Joseph Pogue, Joshua G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, one at the suit of George R. Gaither, Richard W. Marriott and Thomas S. Harwood, one at the suit of Henry Duhring, one at the suit of Francis Wooly and Thomas Welsh, one at the suit of Aaron Kellee and Moses Kempton, one at the suit of William Bromwell and Alfred T. Moore, one at the suit of Thomas and James Wood, one at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, one at the suit of Samuel Harvey, Samuel Harvey, jr. and Joseph Harvey, one at the suit of James C. Sellman, one at the suit of Richard D. Wood, and William L. Abbott, and one at the suit of Thomas Harrison, John Harrison, and Washington Harrison, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th day of August inst., for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M., of said day, all that tract or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situate on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins of Samuel Mackey, and where said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, more or less. Also will be sold at the residence of said Jenkins on Thursday, the 21st of August inst., for cash, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock of said day, the following property, viz: one Gig and Harneess, four head of Horses, one yoke of Oxen, 20 head of Cattle, 23 head of Sheep, 12 head of hogs, 1 Ox-cart, 1 Horse-cart, 3 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his crop of wheat. Also, 1 sideboard, 1 large clock, 2 mahogany tables, 1 carpet, 3 beds, bedsteads and furniture, and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture, all seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the abovementioned writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

aug 5 ts

WALDIE'S

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by and old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page: a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an historical novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above, cost in the "Library" but $2,50!!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at $5 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

☞Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

aug 5

FOR SALE.

I will sell at public sale at the Court House door in Cambridge, on MONDAY 1st day of Sept, 1834, at 11 oclock A. M. a large dwelling House, 2 story, with five fire places, also a mill house with all the running gear in good order, 39 3-4 acres of land of good quality, situated on the east side of Cambridge creek; it is one of the best stands for a tide mill on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It may be put in operation with very little expence and the ereek affords great abundance of water.

THOMAS McKNETT.

The Cambridge Chronicle will insert the above four times. aug 5 T. McK.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Consisting in part of gentlemen's Boots, Monroes and Shoes, of all descriptions, also ladies' Kid, Seal & Stuff Shoes, boy's Monroes, and a general assorment of children's Shoes. Also, Trunks and Blacking, all of which he will sell very low for cash.

The public's obedient servant,

PETER TARR.

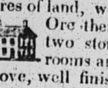
N. B. The subscriber having taken considerable pains to accommodate the public, hopes it will be reciprocated by them, particularly in paying off their bills, especially those of long standing. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same. P. T.

aug 5 3t G

MILL FOR SALE.

Having concluded to leave this state; I offer at private sale, my

Mill, Mill-seat and Farm



adjoining, containing upwards of two hundred acres of land, with a considerable bed of Iron Ore thereon. On the premises are a two story DWELLING, with two rooms and a passage below, and four above, well finished, nursery and kitchen adjoining, with a pump of good water in the yard; mill house, meat house, barn, stables, carriage house, all in good repair; two excellent springs of water, and one spring house convenient; storehouse, a small dwelling for a miller; the mill and mill-house are in good repair, the mill in prime order for both merchant and country work, with a stream of water constantly flowing in all weathers, surpassed by few if any in the state. I presume this property possesses more real advantages than any of the kind I am acquainted with, which can be explained to any person wishing to purchase an excellent stand for grist work, merchant work, and a country store. Terms of sale will be accommodating; for further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

THOMAS HOPKINS,
Spring Mills, near Denton,
Caroline county, Md.

aug 5 tf

N. B. A clear and undoubted title will be given to the property

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Easton and the public generally are respectfully informed that the orders for the sloop Thos. Hayward, will be taken on Tuesdays, in the afternoon, when they will be waited on for their orders if possible; but will always be at Thos. H. Dawson & Son's, early on Wednesday mornings, and there remain until 9 oclock. At that hour we will leave Easton, as it is greatly to our disadvantage to remain longer, and we are sure the public will be much better accommodated, passengers especially, to start at the time named.

SAML. H. BENNY.

aug 5 3w G

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

AUGUST 2d, 1834,

The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 11.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	6 prizes of	$400
1 "	4,000	6 "	300
1 "	1,960	50 "	200
5 "	1,000	50 "	100

Tickets $3,50—Shares in proportion.

Also,—The Grand Consolidated, Washington City Lottery, Class No. 14,

Draws,—August 5th, 1834.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $10,000.

1 prize of	$4,000	20 prizes of	$300
2 "	2,000	20 "	200
1 "	1,115	50 "	100
70 "	1,000		

Tickets $4,50, Halves, 2,25, Quarters 1,12 1-2.

No prize less than $5.

Tickets in the above schemes can be had at the ever lucky Lottery Office of

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

july 29

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.

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.

HILLARY ELDER,

(Of the late firm of Elder & Boston,)

RESPCTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, at No. 24, corner of S. Calvert and Mercer streets, BALTIMORE, where he will keep constantly on hand,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

HATS,

Of every description and quality.

He hopes by his unremitting exertions to please, and the great attention paid to the manufacturing of his Hats, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. He invites Country Merchants to call and examine his Stock before they purchase.

All orders from the country punctually attended to. The highest market price allowed for FURS, and will be taken in exchange for Hats.

july 29 3t*

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 18th day of July, 1834, by James Blair, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself WILLIAM THOMAS; says he was born free, and was raised from the time he was 8 years old, until he was 11 years old, by Doct. Thornton, living near Williamsport, Md.; he then lived with Jacob Dixon, until he was 19 years old, in the city of Washington, D. C., (but has been committed as the property of Henry Lilly, of Rockville, Md.) Said negro man is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a small scar on his left leg, caused by a burn. Had on when committed, a brown linen roundabout, light summer vest, grey cloth pantaloons cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and brown cloth cap.

The owner of the above described negro man (if any) is requested to come forway, 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.

aug 5 3w

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