POETRY.

TO MY CIGAR.

The lovers of smoking will be pleased with the eulogy on their favorite amusement, contained in the ensuing stanzas, and it is believed there are none of our readers but will admire the ingenuity which could adorn so fumid a subject with so beautiful a moral.

Yes, social friend, I love thee well,
In learned doctor's spite;
I love thy fragrant, misty spell;
I love thy calm delight.

What if they tell, with phizzes long,
Our years are sooner past;
I would reply, with reason strong,
They're sweeter while they last.

And oft, mild tube, to me thou art
A monitor, though still;
Thou speak'st a lesson to my heart,
Above the preacher's skill.

When, in the lonely evening hour,
Attended but by thee,
O'er hist'ry's varied page I pore,
Man's fate in thine I see:

Awhile, like thee, the hero burns,
And smokes and fumes around,
And then, like thee, to ashes turns,
And mingles with the ground!

Thou'rt like the man of worth, who gives,
To goodness every day,
The fragrance of whose virtue lives
When he has passed away.

Oft, when the snowy column grows,
And breaks and falls away,
I trace how mighty realms thus rose,
Then tumbled to decay!

From beggar's frieze, to monarch's robe,
One common doom is passed:
Sweet nature's works, the mighty globe,
Must all burn out at last!

And what is he that smokes thee now?
A little moving heap,
That soon, like thee, to fate must bow,
Like thee, in dust, must sleep!

And when I see thy smoke roll high,
Thy ashes downward go,
'Tis thus methinks, my soul shall fly!
Thus leave my body low!

TO THE ISLE OF HELENA.

BY THE REV. C. C. PISE.

Helen, we hail thee, may the waves that roar
In furious revelry around thy shore,
Tell that we hail thee! Castle of the sea,
Gaol of the mighty warrior, peace with thee!
To thee that dreadful chieftain, at whose nod
Europe knelt down as if before her God,
The scourge of nations, who made princes reign,
And proudly hurled them from their thrones again.
The world's mysterious master, at whose look
The thrones of emperors, and of princes shook.
To thee, sick with prosperity and fame,
In all the littleness of man he came!
Glutted with blood, till he could bear no more,
He sinks a captive on St. Helen's shore!
Helen we hail thee! on thy little plain,
The man whom Europe, worlds, could scarce contain—
Who dared to stand the rival of the skies,
Now humbled in his native nothing lies.
Unthinking mortal! though the world awhile
Shrunk at his frown and prospered at his smile,
He now hath fallen! like some ancient dome
That stood, the pride of Athens or of Rome;
Until it fell by some rude shock of fate,
And still looks awful in its tottered state.
Blind thing! when fortune smiled, and looked gay,
And empty glory shed her brightest ray;
When at his name the shuddering nations feared,
Napoleon, that phantom, disappeared.
Struck by that hand he scorned to fear before,
He lies forsaken on St. Helen's shore.
Helen, we hail thee! let thy watery wall
Guard him, who still looks dreadful in his fall.
Guard him, St. Helen, for tenfold is his rage,
When the fierce lion bursts his iron cage.

Letter from Dr. B. Washington, of the United States Navy, to the Rev. Edwards.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1834.

Dear Sir—Although I have been long engaged in professional studies, and have had a most extensive field for observation, I regret to state, that the subject of intemperance in the Navy or elsewhere has not occupied my attention, until within a few years past. The result of my limited experience, however, in answer to your inquiries, is given with the greatest pleasure. After perusing all the publications which I have been able to collect on the subject of intemperance, I find that the effects of ardent spirits have already been so ably and so faithfully exhibited to the public, that nothing remains for me in the few following desultory remarks, but to add my testimony in confirmation of all that has been published on this most interesting topic in the various temperance tracts that have come to my hand.

Aboard our ships of war the law allows half a pint of spirits daily to each person: which is generally given at two draughts, diluded with an equal quantity of water; the first the moment before dinner, the other in the afternoon, at supper. The stomach is thus suddenly excited, and perhaps the appetite increased, but the healthy functions of that organ are proportionably diminished, and debility with morbid symptoms invariably succeeds. It may be laid down as a universal rule, that nothing should ever be received into the stomach, during a period of health, which is not known to be nutritious, or calculated to supply the natural waste of the system; and the stronger the impression made on the stomach by stimulants or excitants of any kind, the greater will be the derangement of its operations.

Alcohol, or the intoxicating property of spirits, acts on the stomach, brain, liver, heart, &c. producing changes of function and structure which sooner or later become fatal to their vitality. There is scarcely a disease aboard our ships which may not be justly attributable to this cause, when aided by some others which will be presently noticed. In cold healthful regions the conservative powers of nature do wonderfully sustain the human frame against the continued action of this poison, so far that life may be long preserved; but in tropical and less salubrious climates it is almost the only cause of the great devastation which the human family experience. It is difficult to say what particular kind of intoxicating drinks will be found most effectual in bringing on the following catalogue of diseases: dyspepsia, liver complaint, tremors, convulsions, gout, dropsy, apoplexy, palsy, insanity, universal impotency and idiotism: but it is firmly believed that not one of them would scarcely ever occur at sea were it not for the introduction of alcohol and its associates.

Wine is usually drunk at dinner only, when it is less apt to induce the more evident symptoms of intoxication, but it appears to deceive the stomach, and being thereby diffused thro' the system, is carried to the heart, brain, and extremities, inducing hypertrophy, or enlargement of the heart, apoplexy, gout, &c. Porter, beer, and all the class of malt liquors possess this property in an equal degree with wine, requiring however, treble the quantity to furnish the same measure of alcohol, but there is combined with these malt liquors less acid and more of the narcotic principle, which it has been supposed is the reason why they shorten life in a greater degree than wine. Acids and saccharine matter tend very much to counteract the poisonous action of alcohol, hence punch is slower in its destruction than common grog. When the stomach is in a state of inanition it appears to revolt at once on the introduction of alcohol, suspending chymification, or the digestive action on the food which immediately follows, and then we sooner find a scirrhus condition of this organ extending along the intestinal tube.

Whether alcohol can ever prove salutary in cases of disease, is not now a question, as all that is advanced respecting this article applies to its action on persons in a healthy state, and here it is my decided opinion, that it is always injurious without regard to the quantity or mode in which it may be combined; that not one drop can be admitted with propriety from infancy to the most extreme old age; and that it has always been the greatest scourge of the world. Having thus condemned alcohol in the most unqualified terms, it may be required, what should constitute our ordinary drink; to which we answer, pure water, appears to have been designed as the only proper solvent for our food, and to restore the wasting fluids of the body. There is constant study to deprive water of its salubrity by some addition or other: lemon juice, flavored syrups, &c., are occasionally added, but they all manifest an unhealthy state of the nerves; that there is some unpleasant feeling which we wish to remove. Often by an indulgence in these morbid appetites, the health is undermined, and the foundation most innocently laid of those intemperate habits which terminate but with life. The following remarks, found in Paley's Theology discover great sagacity in the author. 'In water, which ought not to be a little admired, are those negative qualities which constitute its purity. Its very insipidity, which is one of those negative qualities, renders it the best of all menstrua. Having no taste of its own, it becomes the sincere vehicle of every other. Had there been a taste in water, be it what it might, it would have affected every thing we ate or drank, with an importunate repitition of the same flavor.

There is no question but that the legal quantum of ardent spirits could be drunk aboard our national ships with less injury to the health, under different circumstances than those attending its administration. For instance, if instead of being taken just before meals, it was delayed until after eating, the corrosive qualities would be much diminished, and less intoxication would ensue. By this regulation the food would be better masticated, and swallowed more leisurely, as there then would be no false appetite, created by an unnatural stimulus, to hurry its reception into the stomach. If there be a healthy appetite, grog cannot be even desirable, as we never have thirst and hunger at the same time; hence fluids at meals are not only unnecessary but when the digestion is delicate, frequently hurtful. The evil effects of ardent spirits are particular observed in boats crews, who having been long on fatiguing duty, and deprived of nourishment, in a moment of exhaustion and nervous excitability, on their return aboard have their stomachs suddenly filled with grog and half chewed food. The consequence is, that these men are soon attacked with vomiting, dysentery, and fevers, which are improperly attributed to the localities of the shore. But what greatly aggravates the action of alcohol is, its state of concentration. I have seen it served out raw to the men during the dog days, even before breakfast, those thus ordering it, being governed either by some silly theory, or to ingratiate themselves with the crew in opposition to all that could be said to them by persons of experience and sound sense, who have always felt a sincere desire to promote the health and efficiency of our seamen, I allude to the surgeons of the navy. When take in this undiluted state, it acts like liquid fire, searing the stomach and making such an impression on the nervous system that it never can recover from the shock.

One cause why we discover early decay in seamen, is want of sleep. Captain Cook, who has received so much merited praise for the preservation of the health of his men, acted on the principle, that seamen required as much sleep as the laboring class on shore, which is strictly true. As our ships of war do not shorten sail at night, being generally anxious to reach port, a considerable degree of anxiety is kept among the officers, and the crew become thereby greatly harassed, by being called frequently, and kept upon deck to increase or diminish every moment the quantity of sail, according to the varying state of the weather. This, however, they could stand very well if they did not use alcohol, as in that case a much greater portion of sleep becomes necessary. Besides more sleep, an additional quantity of water is required for ships carrying alcohol, which might be considered a matter of much importance during long voyages.

Alcohol has been declared to be fatal to health when aided by other causes—the greatest among these causes is the use of tobacco. The following remarks from the United Service Journal on this subject appear to me very appropriate. 'The surgeon general of the forces has recently made public his belief, that never, until the last twenty years, did he see so many young men with pale faces and emaciated figures; and he attributes the existence of the evil to the use of cigars. This dietetic mischief and consequent paleness of complexion and emaciation of muscles, which are attributed to the use of cigars, belong no doubt to an injury inflicted, perhaps in more ways than one upon the aids and organs of digestion—nor is that hypothesis at all inconsistent with what we hear from so many cigar smokers, namely, that their cigar is their dependance for digestion! That after having impaired the organ, or weakened its tone or dried up the salival menstrum they should need a stimulant, even in the very form of the one which injures them; is only of a piece with all that has been said of drinking, and especially of dram-drinking, to which latter debauch, the debauch of cigar smoking has the closest possible alliance. Exclusive of the low habit of imitation, a dullness and feebleness of understanding, an absence of intellectual resources, a vacuity of thought, are great inducements to the use of this as of all other drugs, whether from the cigar shop, or the snuff shop, or the gin shop, or the wine cellar; a truth by no means the less certain because it appears that more of the highest powers of mind are drawn into the vice, and made to reduce themselves by their adoption and dependence upon it to the lowest level of the vulgar; but at the same time it is not to be denied that a great support in defence of cigar smoking is found in the medical opinions sometime advanced as to its salutary influence. From the strong opposition made to the introduction of this article into Eitrope, its true character appear to have been fully understood even at that day. Tobacco invariably produces a low state of intoxication ultimately accompanied with dyspepsia, a degree of muscular debility, ennui, and nervous derangement, that nothing but alcohol will relieve for a moment, and when they unite in the same person, and there is almost a certainty that they will come together, we find man reduced to the lowest degree of bodily and mental degradation. They are the cause of the desolation that his spread over the whole State of Virginia, a desolation scarely paralleled in the history of the world.

One of the greatest revolutions ever witnessed took place twelve hundred years ago, when a single individual feeling a contempt for the people around him called christians, who had debased themselves by wine and luxurious living, undertook to prescribe a more salutary code for the world, by prohibiting alchohol and narcotics, and living on the plainest fare. The father of this system, which gave health and gladness to all who observed it faithfully, was soon hailed as one inspired with extraordinary wisdom. The followers of Mahomet immediately manifested superior strength and prowess. They overcame all who opposed them in arms, and by their exalted intelligence rapidly advanced the arts and sciences. Medicine is particularly under great obligations to the Arabian physicians of those days for their preservation of the classic records of Greece and Rome, and for otherwise contributing largely towards the cause of medical science. These people are now on the wane, mainly, because they have introduced the use of opium, tobacco, and coffee: but still, from the healthy blood their sober ancestors had so long preserved, those among them who reject the use of wine never tell a falsehood, they never steal, nor will they, under any circumstances, either of prosperity or adversity, fail to offer up every moment their grateful prayers to the creator. Coffee is not prohibited by the Koran, because its use was unknown at the time it was written, but we find at two different periods the coffee houses closed throughout the whole Turkish empire, by order of government, when coffee was condemned as inebriating and tending towards immorality: but as would be the case now with us, if whiskey shops were ordered to be suppressed, the idle and profligate, who had become habituated to the narcotic, became so clamorous, that it was deemed expedient to yield to their importunittes, and indulge them in their noxious drink. There can be but little doubt but that the same wisdom which induced a war against wine, would have extended to a condemnation of tobacco, beer, and coffee, had they been brought before the same tribunal.

It would be advisable, in my opinion to withdraw the spirit portion of the ration from our seamem, as it would tend greatly to preserve sobriety and tranquility at sea: although the use of tobacco will keep up a constant desire for some intoxicating draught, and it must be expected, that the moment they can get on shore, they will, as now, plunge into all manner of excess. It is not, however, simply tobacco that gives a zest for alcohol. It will be necessary that the mind should be cultivated, and actively engaged. It appears to have been the design of creation that man should be employed, not only in corporeal, but in mental, labour; and by the latter, to improve not his present condition alone, but to make provision for his future state. It is necessary the subject of health should be well studied, and preserved by that self denial and discipline which the Creator has given us the intelligence to prescribe. The moment rum and tobacco are presented to men whose minds are uncultivated, then they seize upon them as the great desiderata; things which they had always wanted but could not describe; that is, an agent to give action, and to relieve them from the wearisomeness of a negative existence. To bring about a reformatinn among our seamen, must require time: their minds must be more improved; they must be better informed as to the true nature of what we consider forbidden articles, they must listen to moral and religious instruction; and above all, the most rigid example must be set them by their officers.

Many persons lay strict emphasis on what they conceive to be commendable, as affording evidence of our capability of self-government. Such notions are absurd. If a bottle of wine will induce a degree of intoxication amounting to temporary madness, will not a single glass disorder the senses in some degree approaching to that state of excitement? At what precise point does temperance end, and ebriety commence? May not the mind be so delicately adjusted, that a single drop of intoxicating fluid may destroy its equilibrium? We see persons who have been intemperate, going on from year to year leading a most exemplary life, until yielding to the persuasion of their friends, they take a glass of wine, when immediately all their fortitude vanishes; their promises made during lucid moments are wholey disregarded; they relapse into their bad habits and are lost. But why is this? because in an instant the wine produces a moral perversion—the veracity is irretrievably gone.

"Alcohol blinds the understanding, scars the conscience, pollutes the affections, and hardens the heart. It leads men into temptation, and gives to evil peculiar power over their mind." The moment a person takes wine, he is prone to become deceitful, and may be viewed as a player wearing a mask. All the fine noble feelings he may possess should be justly suspected as forming part of his new character—they are theatrical.

It is fashionable to exclaim against those who, having once acquired intemperate habits, should assume the office of reformers. There can, however, be no reason in this, for who can better warn against the paths that led to destruction, than those who have experienced the evil of their ways. Converts, it is well known, are often more devout than those who have never seen their errors: but there is one thing to be remembered; few indeed who have once felt the pains of intemperance have ever been able to break their chains; and though they have lost all relish for such indulgence, yet should they be doubly cautious, as they are more susceptible, and a thousand times more apt to fall again than those who have never been prostrated.

We find much difficulty in collecting satisfactory evidence respecting the use of alcohol aboard our ships, because we have to call upon those who stand implicated in the crime.—What physican will say that alcohol and narcotics are destructive to health and morals, who takes wine and cigars? what commander, who poisons his crew with raw spirit, but will maintain that his ship is thereby rendered healthy? Many speak of gluttony as a vice. So it is, and very apt to be a quality in the early career of the wine bibber. Temperate persons have always a good appetite, and eat heartily; but it is their own intelligence must guard them against excess. Ignorant persons, however, will fall into this error, and it may be advanced as one reason why they should be enlightened, as it is evidently designed man should derive that knowledge from reason which the inferior animals possess from instinct. We sometimes observe young men just ripening into manhood, full of health and animal spirits, the solace of their anxious parents, just making their appearance aboard ship, where it is expected they will meet, in their appointed guardians, those who possess wisdom, and set an example in every respect worthy to be imitated, to ensure them the high destiny so anxiously anticipated by their fond friends. When their healthy blood appears ready to burst through the veins—when the nerves are all sensitiveness an buoyancy—when they should endeavor to keep down the pruriency of nature by the greatest abstinence—what do we hear? They are told that unless they take wine they will contract a fondness for a vulgar drink, ardent spirits; and that smoking cigars will give employment to their minds, and guard against the malaria. From following this advice, I have often seen the health of the most vigorous young men wither like a flower that was cut down, soon followed by perversion of their morals, and ultimate degradation. Those only are safe who do not take one step towards intemperance; and we can no more make a compromise with this vice, than we could tolerate a partial violation of the divine commandments. As it regards a man intrinsically, it can make very little difference whether he be partially or completely intoxicated. In the first instance, he is what is called disguised, that is, he is acting the hypocrite, and by preserving his standing in society, and an agreeble deportment, he may allure the inexperienced into the vortex. But in the latter case, all concealment is from necessity thrown off, and the inebriate, like the intoxicated slaves who were exhibited to the young Spartans, may serve as a useful warning to the rising generation.

Many suppose that to avoid alcohol, and all the narcotics and stimulants which are forbidden by the strictest rules, that life would be a mere blank, or a constant struggle between our resolution and depraved appetites. Not so. The moment the prohibited poisons are discontinued, the health begins to return. "When nature is released from the unnatural war which is made upon her, and allowed to rest, then nutrition and sleep and exercise will perform the work of restoration. Gradually the spring of life will recover tone, appetite will return, digestion become efficient, sleep sweet, and the muscular system vigorous, until the elastic heart with every beat shall send health through the system and joy through the soul." The appetite will desire nothing which is improper, and the mind being cultivated, indolence and ennui will no longer paralyse; the physical powers being restored, and the moral attributes regenerated, a sense of true policy and justice will then, and not till then, direct us—the great national sins of this land, entailed by the barbaity of our ancestors, will be relinquished— we shall feel our only happiness and duty to consist in promoting habits of industry, morality, and religion.

I have thus endeavored to answer your letter in part. There are some points to which I must reply when I obtain further information. I cannot help expressing my strong hopes hat the just cause in which you are engaged will continue to prosper. A light is now abroad that none can mistake, and those who s read it out to the world will be the greatest benfactors of mankind.

EASTON ACADEMY.

A public examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th of August, at the Academy, at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend.—After the examination, the Summer vacation will commence, and the schools be again opened on Monday, the 22d day of September.

By the Board,
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.
july 29 tf 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)

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Mrs. Rebeccah Burke, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Signed,
THOMAS HENRIX,
WILLIAM ROSE,
SAM'L. HOPKINS,
JESSE SCOTT,
RICHARD BAK ER.
july 29 tf

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

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,

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

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

Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINNERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers' can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
may 29 Baltimore.

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, George Riggs, John Bearce, Henry Cline, George Freeburger, Gawin 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,
Per R. Johnson and J. Glenn, Assignees.

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.

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the wing adjoining Messrs. Ozmon and Shanahan's Cabinet shop and directly opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he is prepared to execute every variety of painting with neatness & dispatch, and at such prices as he hopes will accord with the pressure of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels assured that it will ensure a continuance of public patronage.

All orders from the country thankfully recieved and promptly executed; also Old Chairs repainted and Gilded in the latest style.
June 24

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.

THE EASTERN SHORE JOCKEY CLUB



RACES

WILL commence, over the Easton Course, on the last Wednesday in September next, (the 24th) and continue three days. The course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq., about half a mile from Easton, and will be in first rate order on the days of running.

FIRST DAY.—A Colt's purse of $200, two miles and repeat.

SECOND DAY.—purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.

THIRD DAY.—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.
Easton, july, 22 tf

NOTICE.

The subscribers have now on hand and for sale A FIRST RATE



CLOSE CARRIAGE

and Harness, painted a handsome brown, and trimmed with brown cloth, made of the best materials and workmanship, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or good paper. They have also for sale a handsome bay Mare, which could be bought very low. Persons who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
july 22 3w

OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore lookout for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on *executions*, will please bear in mind that the abovementioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOKOUT!

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.
july 22 tf [G]

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

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton $2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order,
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
april 15

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Virdin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The WOLCOTT has been much improved since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.
march 22

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

150 dollars or 100 Reward.

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

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

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Md. may 27.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 7th day of July, 1834, by John Ennalls, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a ruaaway, a negro man who calls himself RICHARD COAL; says he was born free, and was seized by Richard Stone, in Westmoreland county, supposed Virginia, as he had a false pass with him, signed John G. Stuart, Clerk of the county of King George. Said negro man is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5½ inches high; has a high forehead and thin visage, no perceptible marks. Had on when committed a red gingham roundabout, blue cotton pantaloons, dark summer vest, cotton shirt, grey cotton stockings, fine lace boots and old black fur hat, but has a quantity of other clothing detained by the person arresting him.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore City and County Jail.
july 22 3w

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