vernment, will have won the confidence of the people.

There would be no difficulty in defeating Mr. Van Buren *now*; were it not for the pertinacity with which the *office hunters* who have attached themselves to the fortunes of certain aspirants adhere to their own *selfish interests*. They heve united with the collar press in calumniating the object and principles of nullification. The election of Mr. Van Buren will put an end to all these hopes; it will throw them upon his administration, or force them back into the mass of the people. The consequence will be, that there will be but two parties, and Mr. Van Buren will have no alternative but to accommodate his measures to the interests of the south, or be opposed by the *united* energies of a *single* party. In the mean time it is impossible to close our eyes to the fact, that while the interests of political leaders induce, them to act in concert in calumniating the motives and objects of the nullifiers, there is a growing disposition on the part of the people to do them justice; and we are satisfied that the day is near at hand when that love of union and sense of interest in its perpetuity, which have been called forth by falsely asserting that our purpose was to dissolve it, will react in favor of the south, and beget a desire to deal liberally, which will be manifested in paying respect to, and vindicating the character of, her eminent public men.

Indeed, the article which we copy from the Chronicle must satisfy every *nullifier*, that any step which involves us as a party with the mass of the present opposition in the support of a Presidential candidate, *who condemns our political opinions* is an utter and lasting abandonment of them. Whereas, if we maintain our distinct political position, either by refusing to go into the Presidential election at all, or by putting in nomination a candidate who will fully represent our principles, their ultimate triumph is certain.

The Editors of the Chronicle, and all others concerned, will see that we understood the relation which parties bear to the present and the future, and that while, to repeat their own words, we are willing "to support any honorable and intelligent candidate, (*whose political principles we approve,*) we act with party from principle; but follow it no longer than we can conscientiously approve its course."

The editors of the Chronicle lay down these rules for themselves, why should they deny us the privilege of acting upon them. They condemn our principles, and are indifferent between them and Mr. Van Buren; what right have they to condemn us if we are indifferent between their principles and Mr. Van Buren? Whether they or Mr. Van Buren come into power, we must be in opposition, with this difference; if we unite in putting out Mr. Van Buren and putting them in, we will have given offence to the party whom we have aided to put out, and strength to the party whom we have put in, and thus have rendered it more difficult to put them out.

The Chronicle reminds us that such articles have a tendency to strengthen Mr. Van Buren. We are aware of that; but the responsibility is not on us. We again remind the whole party that we will defend our principles, and the prominent men of our party, against every assailant, and we need not tell them that the time for the defence is the time of the assault. We saw, in the article of the Lynchburgh Virginian the commencement of a warfare upon Mr. Calhoun and our party, which will be indignantly met, and efficiently resisted. We are by no means certain that sound policy does not require at our hands a spirited retaliation. We forbear, because we would be at peace with all men, and because we act on the defensive only.

MORE DISTRESS!

We are happy to be able to announce what may prove very distressing to the panic makers and very gratifying to every American patriot, that, after all the predictions of an empty Treasury, all the attempts to break down that and the selected Banks by extravagant appropriations—and all the solemn averments by Senators and travelling committees that the country was ruined, the condition of the revenue is full of prosperity and hope.

The official returns for the two first quarters of the year are, we learn, nearly complete—and instead of the estimates of seven and a half millions from customs, the amount exceeds eight millions—and instead of one and a half millions from the sales of public land, the amount exceeds two millions. Indeed, we are told that from these two sources, the receipts will exceed Mr. Taney's computation in June last, in his report to the Senate, nearly three fourths of a million.

So much for opposition veracity, and profligate attempts to frighten the People into base submission to the schemes of an aristocratic and moneyed oligarchy.—*Globe.*

We assure our neighbours of the INQUIRER that our article relative to the probable result of the next election for members of Congress in Pennsylvania contained our serious opinion, formed on the best data within our reach; and that we have heard of nothing yet to induce us to change it.—We have admitted, that there are two or three districts, at present represented by friends of the national administration, in which the result is doubtful; but certainly we never imagined, that those represented by Mr. MUHLENBERG, Mr. LAPORTE, and Mr. BEAUMONT were among the number. We adhere to the opinion, that Mr. BARNITZ, of York, though a very popular man, and deservedly so, will be left at home, and the *Bedford Gazette* which we regard as good authority in the question, asserts that Mr. BURD assuredly will. The *Inquirer* quotes the *Harrisburg Telegraph* as saying, that Mr. MANN, of Montgomery, trembles not a little. We supposed, that our intelligent contemporary was more *au fait* in Pennsylvania politics. According to the established usage of Montgomery county Mr. MANN will not be a candidate at the ensuing election.—*Amer. Sen.*

JUST THE THING.—The Charleston Mercury gives our modern whigs rather an unpalatable dose. Who could have hit the nail on the head better?

"It gives confirmation to the suspicions often hinted, *that too many of our nothern whig allies*, in aiding us to overthrow the corruptions of Jacksonism, *are stimulated almost exclusively by an* AVIDITY FOR THE "SPOILS," *instead of zeal for principle.*"

The Boston Morning Post states as an undeniable fact, that "of the whole amount paid annually to individuals employed in the collector's department, (at that port,) eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars is received by gentlemen opposed to the national administration, and only seventeen hundred by those friendly to it,"—and this, after all the outcry about proscription, officeholders, &c. How different from the conduct of the opponents of the administration, wherever they chance to have the power, as in the city of Philadelphia, the state of Connecticut, &c.—*Amer Sen.*

Mr. Tyler, of the chloride of lime committee, has examined the branch Bank at Norfolk, in the time lying between breakfast and dinner, and performed the feat without much fatigue. The mother Bank will undergo the searching operation some cool afternoon.—*Pennsylvanian.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1834.

Our correspondent "Observer" still keeps up his fire, upon what he terms, the Regency. He speaks better for himself, however, than we can speak for him. We refer our readers to his communication.

The attention of the voters of Talbot county is called to the act of the last Legislature, published in the Whig of this morning, supplementary to the act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools, throughout this state. It will be borne in mind, that the laws on this subject, have been almost entirely ineffective in Talbot; and notwithstanding our citizens have given the fullest expression of their desire for the establishment of primary schools, it has hitherto been found impracticable to organize them on a suitable scale, owing to the limited means which the existing laws provide. The present act is designed to remedy this defect; therefore it is desirable that this act, which is submitted to the voters of the county at the coming election, should be thoroughly examined. It may still be defective; and if so, the defects should be pointed out. The subject is one of that character, that, if the proposed act should not be ratified by the voters, it cannot be permitted to rest as it now is. The people of Talbot, we believe, are awake to the importance of this matter, and will not rest satisfied, until they shall have established for themselves a system of public education, corresponding with the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age.

We understand that the Hon. EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, was, on Thursday last, by the Executive of Maryland, appointed Chief Judge of this judicial district, in the place of the Hon. R. T. Earle, resigned. The Council, we learn, was not full, Mr. Washington being absent, on business, at the eastward.

We give this morning, an article from the U. S. Telegraph, in reply to the Chronicle and Marylander, which goes still further to show the gloomy prospects of the Federal, National Republican, anti-Jackson, Whig party, for electing a successor to Gen. Jackson. According to the Telegraph, Mr. Van Buren's election is certain; and the editor seems to think the only efficient action of his party would be with a view to supersede him at the expiration of the first term. If each of the petty factions composing the *great Whig opposition*, are to set up for themselves, and bring forward their candidates, we may look for a partizan war of no little warmth.

The editor's absence accounts for the non-appearance of the article, promised in the last Whig, on this subject.

ELECTIONS.—The State Elections in Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi and Alabama, were held on Monday the 4th inst. in Kentucky on the 4th, 5th and 6th, in Tennessee on Thursday the 7th; in North Carolina they will be held during the present month, in Maine on the first Monday, and in Vermont on the first Tuesday, of next month.

The elections in Kentucky will probably be the first heard from, when our opponents will probably put forth pæans of joy and exultation, and claim a victory where all was theirs before. With the exception of a choice of a member of Congress, in the district recently contested between Moore and Letcher, the election will be for members of the State Legislature only; we expect nothing from this election; Moore, in all probability will be defeated, and Mr. Clay has, always, since the election of Mr. Adams, in 1828, had a decided majority in the State Legislature. Mr. Clay's influence in Kentucky, has, for many years, been sufficient to carry the State, when he was himself a candidate for the Presidency; but let him withdraw, or be set aside, and who is there that can carry it against Andrew Jackson and his friends? No one. Will Kentcky swallow the federalism of Daniel Webster? Will she adopt the half way policy of McLean? We think not. Mr. Calhoun, then, or the candidate nominated by the Democaratic party, will be the only persons who will have any chance of success. It is not hazarding much, therefore, to say that the regularly nominated candidate of the democratic party, will receive the vote of Kentucky for the presidency, in 1836, unless Mr. Clay is in the field; if he is, we do not expect it.

In the other western states we think we may expect a triumph for our friends. In Maine there will be a hot contest. The opposition have nominaied Peleg Sprague as their candidate for Governor, have raised large sums of money even in Boston to be expended upon the election, are making great efforts, and the result may be regarded as doubtful. If the opposition should be beaten there now, they need never hope for success.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
2nd August, 1834.

The following Banks, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public money:

The Moyamensing Bank, in the county of Philadelphia.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, at Detroit.

NEW YORK, August 5.

Death of Judge Johnson.—It is with the deepest regret we have to announce the death of the Hon. William Johnson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.—While undergoing a most severe operation yesterday at Brooklyn, (performed by Mr. Mott, & which he bore with the most heroic courage,) nature finally gave way, he became insensible, and in a short time expired.

Judge Johnson occupied a high station among the eminent and excellent men of the day, and his death is most deeply lamented. He was in the 61th year of his age.

COMMUNICATION.

TALBOT COUNTY, Aug. 11th, 1834.

Mr. Spencer,

Dear Sir,—I have just heard of the appointment of the Hon. E. F. Chambers to the Chief Judgeship of this Judicial district, in exact accordance with the predictions which I made in my last communication to you. Now Sir, you well know, I am no office seeker. I am not one to give myself much trouble to enquire into the secrets of others. I am, however, a somewhat close *observer* of the actions of our public men, their associates, intimates and objects. From these alone, I drew my conclusions in relation to the appointment of our Judge. They have not deceived me. The public convenience has not been consulted, the wishes of the people have not been consulted in making this appointment, but the personal wishes and views of the REGENCY alone have governed. "Fair Play" says the memorial which I recommended proved a failure. It did; but why was it so? A certain gentleman, "well known throughout the state," who resides in our county, and who, I think I may venture to assert, had another object in view besides the appointment of the best qualified individual to the Chief Judgeship, discouraged the appointment of an individual from this county, with the anti-Jackson party. The Jackson party, from what I should call a too fastidious delicacy, refused to recommend any one. Thus the memorial failed, & not because the people of Talbot felt no interest in the matter, or preferred Col. Chambers to one of their own citizens. So much by way of answer to "Fair Play."

We have now a vacancy in the U. States Senate, and he who is so "well known throughout the State," will be apt to show his *motive* for waiving the claims of his own county in the appointment of the chief Judge. But he is destined to bitter disappointment. The people have something to say in this matter. The Executive will appoint an individual, *after the election in October*,—(Mark ye this!)—to fill this vacancy in the U. S. Senate, until such time as the Legislature can elect, but he who is so "well known throughout the State" stands third best only with the Executive One of the REGENCY will get the appointment in the first place, to give him a claim upon the Legislature, and the Executive influence will be thrown in his favour. Do you know a man, Mr. Spencer, in an adjoining county, who was a few years ago a candidate before the people for a seat in the State Legislature? he received about 66 or 70 votes only from the people of his county for the House of Delegates, yet this man has since been in the Executive Council of the State, is now a member of the State Senate, and (be not surprised) now stands No. 1 for the U. S. Senate. He is No. 2 of the REGENCY, *and the protege of the Hon. E. F. Chambers.* The distinguishing feature of this REGENCY, you must know, is, that they have rarely obtained office from the people; they get it from their *leaders.* Look, for instance, to our Chief Judge. He was first elected to the Senate of the State, then to that of the U. States, and now is snugly provided for with a *judgeship for life*, and a salary of $2,200—He courts not the vulgar crowd, the swinish multitude; no, he goes to the big men for honors. Call ye this a government of the people, Mr. Spencer? Your paper professes to be the "People's Advocate," What say you to it? More anon.

OBSERVER.

COMMUNICATED.

An extraordinary and Providential preservation.—On Saturday last, the little daughter (four years old) of Mr. Neely, principal of the Academy, by the carelessness of her nurse, fell from the window of the Academy, twenty-one feet by actual measurement, to the ground. When taken up, she appeared to be lifeless, but in a few minutes revived; and strange to tell, she was playing about the house, perfectly well, the next day; and scarcely a bruise was to be found, except on one side of the right hip.

How cautious ought parents to be with such little innocents.!!

We are gratified to see the following announcement in Galignani's Messenger of June 19, a print of great circulation in Europe, printed at Paris;

"In the press, and very shortly will be published by A. and W. Galignani and Co., No. 18, rue Vivienne, the first volume of the Life of the Emperor Napoleon, with an appendix, containing an examination of Sir Walter Scott's 'Life of Napoleon Bonaparte,' and a notice of the principal errors of other writers, respecting his character and conduct; by H. LEE.

"Vir neque silendus,
Neque dicendus sine cura,—aliquando
Fortuna, semper animo maximus.
Vell. Paterculus, 1. 2. c. 18.

"Quelques parcelles de tant de gloire parviendront-elles aux siecles a venir? ou le mensonge, la calomnie, le crime, prevaudront-ils?"—*Napoleon a Ste Helena.*

Our countryman, Mr. LEE, distingnished as a man of letters, and for his eminent abilities as a writer, qualified himself especially for the great task which he has at length accomplished, by a four years' residence at Paris, and by studious and laborious investigations into the historical evidence which has been made accessible to him in the capital of France. As an American alike removed from the conflicts of the nations and the parties of Europe, Mr. LEE stands in the relation of the historian of a subsequent age to the era of which he has written as an European annalist—and yet he enjoys the advantage of conversing with a multitude of the actors in the events which he records, and has access, not only to the historical documents already published, but we may presume, to many manuscript memoirs, which will not be published until after the death of their authors.

Globe.

The trip from the city of New York to Saratoga Springs is now performed in a day. From Albany to the Springs the journey is performed on the rail road in less than three hours. A new locomotive, the "Fire Fly," has just been placed on the road. It was built by Messrs. Stevenson, of Newcastle, (Eng.) and is pronounced to be the best engine ever manufactured by them, or imported into this country. It comprises all the latest improvements in that branch of machinery.—

Balt. Amer.

A letter from Marseilles dated the 28th May, on board U. S. schr. Shark, states that in coming out of Toulon on the 16th, she was run into by the French steam vessel of war Rapid, and much injured. The schr immediately put back, and with the assistance of the Delaware's mechanics was soon refitted, and sailed again on the 29th May. All well on board.—N. Y. Gazette.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Sweedish and Norwegian Consul, at New York, (Mr. Henry Gohn) retired to his room, on Saturday night, in perfect health, and went to bed, afterwards arose, and was found on Sunday morning by the domestic who went to call him to breakfast, a lifeless corpse, seated at a table with his hand leaning on his arm. Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—death from some cause unknown. He was about sixty five years of age.

Among the items of recent foreign intelligence, are further details of the new representative constitution recently adopted in Denmark. An elective assembly of the States is established, to be held once in every two years. The King is to communicate with them by a Commissioner, stating the propositions of the Government, and receiving the resolutions of the States. Every deputy may originate propositions. The votes are to be taken by ballot, when divisions are required. The King's commissioner is not to be present at votings.—The debates are to be made public in a Journal established for the purpose, to be called the Journal of the Diet. It is to be conducted by two members of the Assembly assisted by the royal Commissioner.

The last article of the ordinance declares that this constitution shall not be altered by the King, without the consent of the States.

Married in Irasburg Jail, Mr. JAMES HILAND, to Miss MARTHA M. BAILEY. The bridegroom was under arrest for the subornation of perjury, and the bride the only witness upon which the government relied to convict him. To checkmate the prosecution, the prisoner obtained the hand of the witness in marriage, before trial, which renders her an incompetent witness against her husband, and he will probably slip through the fingers of justice.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—The new crop does not yet arrive at market freely. Supplies are short, and prices continue to be pretty well maintained. The sales of reds have ranged from $1 a $1 08 for fair to very prime qualities. Some parcels of very prime red were taken yesterday at $1.-08, and one or two this morning at the same price, but at the time of making up our report it is supposed parcels of that description would not command over $1.06. The parcel of 2000 bushels white wheat at $1.15, noticed in our report of Tuesday, was not considered suitable for family flour; another cargo of precisely the same quality was sold to-day at $1.10. White wheats suitable for family flour, would bring $1.15 to day.

Corn.—Sales of white Corn were made at the beginning of the week at 66a67 cents; on Thursday sales of small parcels of white were made at 70 cents, and this morning parcels for shipment were taken at the same price. Sales of yellow early in the week at 66 cents. To-day 67 cents have been offered and 68 cents asked: we quote yellow at 66a68 cents.

Rye—Is without change in price. We quote at 61a63 cents per bushel, according to quality.

Oats—We quote at 30a32 cents.

MARRIED

In this town on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, LAMBERT W. FORD, Esq. to Miss ANN MARIA, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Robinson, all of this county.

DIED

On Saturday evening the 9th inst. in Oxford Neck, after a short illness, Nicholas C. Bowdle, in the 22d year of his age. In the death of this amiable young man, not only his relations and friends have met with a loss, but the community has been deprived of one who was, and gave fair promise of continuing to be, a most useful member of society. He was of a truth a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, a kind and obliging neighbour, and an industrious, enterprising citizen.

At Cedar Grove, the residence of her father, near Centreville, on Monday night last, SARAH LOUISA, youngest daughter of the Hon. P. B. HOPPER.

In this county on Saturday last, George W., infant son of Col. William Hughlett.

At the Trappe, on Saturday last, Miss AMANDA, daughter of General Solomon Dickinson.

In Caroline county on Sunday last, JACOB TURPIN WILLSON, youngest son of Jacob C. Willson, Esq. aged two months and 3 days.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the Commissioners for Talbot County.

CHAPTER 251.

AN ACT entitled, a supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all the powers vested by the original law to which this is a supplement, in the Levy Court of Talbot county, be and the same are hereby extended to the commissioners for said county.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That in case the taxable inhabitants of any school district in Talbot county, shall neglect or refuse to assemble together, when notified to do so, to levy a tax on the taxable property of such district, or to raise a sufficient sum therefor in some other way, for the purpose of building a school house, and for purchasing fuel, books and stationary therefor, or shall neglect or refuse to elect a district clerk, the commissioners for the county shall proceed to levy upon the taxable property in said district, a tax sufficient to purchase a site, build a school house thereon, and to purchase the necessary books, stationary and fuel for the same, and shall also appoint a district clerk and three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That until there shall be a sufficient sum appropriated by the legislature of the state to carry into operation the general system of instruction in primary schools throughout this state, the commissioners for Talbot county shall raise the deficiency for said county, by a tax on the inhabitants of said county, in manner and form following, viz. on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred dollars, they shall levy a tax of two dollars per annum; on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an unnual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred and fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of three dollars per annum; whatever amount shall then remain or be wanting, to pay off the teachers in the several school districts in the county, after having first ascertained the amount which will be received by Talbot county from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary or free schools, and levied the tax as above, shall be raised by a tax on the taxable property in the county, as other charges are levied and raised.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That all contracts made by the trustees of the several school districts for the employment of teachers, shall be ratified and confirmed by the commissioners for the county, before such contract shall be obligatory, or the teacher be allowed to receive any portion of the salary or compensation allowed him for his services.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the amount to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county, under the provisions of this law, shall be placed by the clerk of the commissioners for the county, to the credit of the primary schools for Talbot county, in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, and in conjunction with whatever sum or sums of money may be received from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary schools in said county, shall constitute a general fund for the payment of teachers in the primary schools in said county.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the tax to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county under the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the collector of the county tax, as other county taxes are collected, and at the same commission; and when collected shall be paid over to the commissioners of Talbot county, to be by them deposited in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, for the use of the primary schools for Talbot county.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the district clerk in each school district in Talbot county, to ascertain annually the number and names of the inhabitants of his district, having one child or more, between six and fourteen years of age, and having in his judgment an income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars, as the case may be, and on or before the first day of June in each year, to return to the commissioners for the county a list thereof, giving the names and the supposed amount of their respective incomes, from which arbitrament of the district clerk, each individual believing him or herself aggrieved thereby, shall have the right of appeal to the commissioners for the county aforesaid, at any time within twenty days after such return is made.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners for the county be and they are hereby allowed to make any compensation to the several district clerks which they may deem just and right, not exceeding fifteen dollars to each in any one year.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That the treasurer shall furthermore pay over to the commissioners for Talbot county for the use of primary schools in said county, whatever amount may have been or hereafter may be apportioned or assigned to said county, for the support of primary free schools therein.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, and they are hereby required to cause this act to be published in each of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, for at least four weeks previous to the next October election, and the provisions thereof shall not be carried into effect until after that time.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That the act entitled, an act for the promotion of education in Talbot county, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, shall be and remain in full force and effect, until the people of Talbot county shall decide to carry this act into operation by their assent, as is hereinafter provided, and until the first day of July thereafter.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county to pay to the trustees of each school district, in Talbot county, or to their order, their proportion of the primary school fund belonging to their respective districts, by a check drawn by the president of the board of commissioners, on the cashier of the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, stating in said check the fund in bank from which it shall be paid, and the purposes for which said check was drawn, which check shall be countersigned by the clerk to the commissioners.

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners for Talbot county shall cause to be procured a good and sufficient well bound book, in which they shall cause to be entered an account of all moneys levied and collected from the inhabitants of Talbot county, and all other moneys which may come into their hands, for the support of primary schools, and shall cause their clerk to keep regular and separate accounts for each school district.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, to report in the month of December annually, a summary of their proceedings under this act, to the General Assembly.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of judges of election in the several election districts of Talbot county, at the next annual election for delegates to the General Assembly of this State, to ask each and every voter when he offers to vote, whether he be for or against this act; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said election, to make an entry of both the affirmative and negative votes, on said question, on the poll books, in two separate columns, to be prepared for that purpose by the sheriff of said county: and it shall be the duty of said judges to count all the votes so entered, and make return thereof to the commissioners for said county, and if it shall be ascertained that a majority of voters are in favour of this act, then it shall be operative; but if there be a majority against it, it shall be null and void.

aug 12 te

TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

MAY TERM, 1834.

Anna C. Hammond and John Goldsborough, Admr's. D. B. N. of Ns. Hammond deceased.
vs.
Elizabeth Stewart.

Ordered by the Court, (a former order having been neglected to be published) that the report of William Hayward, jr., Trustee for the sale of certain property in the above cause and proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, before the third Monday of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, before the first day of October next. The report states the amount of Sales to be $1780.

R. T. EARLE.

True copy,
Test—JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Cl'k.
aug 12 3w

To be drawn August 19th, 1834,

The Washington City Lottery, Class No. 15,

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000		10 prizes of	$2,000	
1	"	12,000	10	"	1,500
1	"	6,000	10	"	1,000
1	"	4,000	10	"	400
1	"	3,492	10	"	300

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

No prize less than $12.

Also,—The Literature Lottery, Class No. 34.

Draws August 21st, 1834.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000		4 prizes of	$1,000	
1	"	2,500	4	"	400
1	"	2,000	5	"	300
5	"	1,200	5	"	200
1	"	1,004	11	"	150

Tickets $3,50, Halves, 1,75, Quarters 87½.

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

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

aug 12

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtu of an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot County, I will sell at public vendue on FRIDAY the 22d inst. all the personal estate of Rachel Wilson late of Talbot County deceased, Consisting of House hold and Kitchen furniture. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. On all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at ten o'clock and attendance giving by

THOMAS C. NICOLS,
Agent for Benj. Parrott, adm'r.
of Rachel Wilson, dec'd.

aug 12 2w

JOHN W. MILLIS



Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Firbank, and immediately fronting the Saint Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.

aug 12 co3w G3w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Baltimore with a handsome assortment of the above articles, consisting of gentlemen's Boots and shoes, of all descriptions; ladies' Lasting; Kid, Seal and Morocco, Boots, most fashionable kind; Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of various kinds and best quality. He has also on hand a supply of prime materials, which will be made up to order by the best of workman at the shortest notice. All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, by

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.

aug 12 3w

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 30th day of July, 1834, by Edward Fisher, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself MOSES RIX, says he is free, but did belong to Joseph Rix, in Nansemond county, Virginia. Said negro man is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, has a scar on his right arm, small scar on his forehead, scar near the corner of his left eye, several scars on his legs, one of his teeth out in front, chunky made. Had on when committed a dark homespun roundabout, grey cassinet pantaloons, cotton shirt, no shoes and old wool hat.

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.
aug 12 3w

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 30th day of July, 1834, by Wm. Ashman, Esq. a Justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a Negro Woman, who calls herself ANN or NANCY CHAMBERS, says she is free, but did belong to Mr. Bowie, or Boyer, in Baltimore county. Said negro woman is about 25 years of age, has a small scar on her right arm, caused by a burn; several scars on her back, caused by whipping; one of her teeth out in front; very down look when spoken to, and appears to be idiotic. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock and black stuff shoes.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.
aug 12 3w

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 31st day of July, 1834, by Edward Fisher, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore, as a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself DAVID OSTOM, says he was born free, and was raised by his father, David Ostom, in the city of New York. Said negro man is about 5 feet 6¼ inches high, has a scar on his right wrist, caused by a burn; scar on his right fore finger, and one on his left wrist, caused by a cut; scar on the left side of his head; several scars on his legs; a high forehead. Had on when committed, a check shirt, a pair of white linen pantaloons, one old shoe and one old boot, and dark seal skin cap.

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.
aug 12 3w

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 23d day of July, 1834, by Charles Kernan, Esq a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore as a runaway, a bright mulatto girl who calls herself MARIA JAMES or JONES, says she belongs to the estate of Mr. Wyville, of Dorchester county, Eastern Shore, Maryland Said mulatto girl is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 1¼ inches high, has a scar on the back of her right hand by a scratch. Had on when committed a red painted muslin frock, small red and white silk shawl on her neck, black crape bonnet, black stuff shoes.

The owner of the above described mulatto girl, (if any) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.
aug 12

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