EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1834.

ST. MICHAELS PASONAGE SEMINARY.—The semi-annual examination of the students of the Parsonage Seminary, will take place on Thursday, 28th instant. The friends of the pupils are respectfully invited to attend.

The course of the Nullifiers.—As far as we can judge from the editorial articles of the U. S. Telegraph, which we think, may with propriety be considered the organ of the Nullifiers, and to speak only the known language of that party, all political union between them and the National Republicans or Federalists, is at an end.

The article in that paper of the 31st ult. fell like a thunderbolt upon the astonished ears of the Nationals. They seemed to be reposing in apparent security under the influence of their newly adopted name of Whigs, confident of an easy victory at the proper moment, over the forces of the Democratic party, when all at once the bond of union is cut asunder, and the baseless fabric of all their hopes, is dashed in ruins to the ground. Vain plotters! could they expect by the magic of a name to hurry men on headlong in opposition to their principles and their interests? Could they expect that the leaders of the different parties could carry the people with them in all their blind prejudices against Mr. Van Buren, when their principles or their interests lead them to support him? Such seemed to be their hopes, such was certainly their only chance of success. For our own part, we have never looked upon the Union between the Nullifiers and Federalists as likely to endure. We have always been satisfied that whenever they should bring a candidate into the field, discord would ensue, and their union would terminate. It has not endured even this extent of trial. It has perished almost before it had existence. It was a monster so unnatural and frightful in its formation, that its own parents fled from and disowned it at its birth.

But we, too, have had our surprise. It was not, however, at the dissolution, but, at the formation of this union. We have ever looked upon the Nullifiers of the South, as actuated by the purest principles of patriotism and love of liberty. We have thought Mr. Calhoun was strongly operated upon by his ambition, and his hatred to Mr. Van Buren and the President, and that he sometimes lost sight of his principles in the overwhelming flood of his passions. We still think so; but while we see these objectionable points in his character, altho' compelled to reject his theory of Nullification, we still see such elevation of principle, such ardor of patriotism, that we are frank to admit we should not be displeased at his elevation to the Presidency. We think he carries the doctrine of State rights too far, while we admit that the Proclamation restricts it too much. We cannot subscribe fully either to his views or those of the President, yet we admire the one and support the other. We have no hostility to either, we have no attachment to either, apart from political principles. We believe them both honest, both aiming at the same object, the preservation of the constitution in its original purity, *by the preservation of the rights of the States.* Both equally opposed to consolidation, or a general government of latitudinarian construction or general powers. Both opposed to a high protective tariff, to wild and extravagant expenditures for works of internal improvement, and we wish we could say, both equally opposed to that most dangerous offspring of a latitudinarian construction, the Bank of the U. States. These are the great points of controversy which at present divide the Democratic or States Rights party from the Federalists, all growing out of this *Federal construction of the powers of the General Government.* Duff Green and others may cry out *a malign influence, kitchen cabinet, corruption, corruption,* but it is in vain. The people have been amused, or rather abused, long enough by these false alarms. They have heard the cry of WOLF, WOLF, *when there was no wolf,* until now, they will require to see him with their own eyes, or touch him with their own hands, before they will believe there is a WOLF.

The people look to the motive for the interpretation of men's actions. What object can the old President have, but the good of his country. With one foot in the grave and the other hard by, without children or near relatives to advance, with an independence entirely adequate to all his wants, why should he now peril the reputation of a long life spent in defence of his country and her sacred constitution, but to save the one by the preservation of the other? Andrew Jackson never sought the Presidency; he was called to it by the voluntary offering of a grateful people. Ever ready to serve them, both in the field and in the councils of the nation, with no other motive than the preservation of their liberties and happiness, he is now above suspicion of dishonesty or impurity of purpose.

The people look in vain for the same disinterestedness in the actions of the present candidates for the Presidency. They witness no sacrifices of personal comfort and happiness, no periling of life or fortune for the preservation of our rights. Intrigue, management, abuse of each other, and especially of that man who seems to have the best chance of success; a union of interests without identity of principle, are the leading characteristics of most of the present aspirants to the chief magistracy. The only exception we have to these charges among the candidates of the opposition, *is* in Mr. Calhoun. When he first made public his opinions of State rights, and avowed himself a nullifier, those principles were in the last degree unpopular. Every one then thought he had abandoned, for a time at least, all hopes of the Presidency. He seemed to have thrown himself in the breach to save the constitution of his country from the despotism of a majority in Congress; to have lost sight of himself, in promoting, what he believed to be, his country's good. In this very act of self immolation, however, as it was then thought, may be seen the foundation of the high stand which he now occupies with the Democracy of the nation. He lost much in his quarrel with the President and Mr. Van Buren, because in that he seemed actuated by selfish objects. In adopting and promulgating his principles of nullification, no one suspected him of a wish to dissolve the Union, though it was charged upon him; no one suspected him of ulterior objects of self aggrandisement. His bitterest enemies and those who most condemned his principles, saw in it a devotion to what he esteemed the true principles of the constitution in the preservation of the rights of the states, which they could not but admire, though they believed him wrong. Had he gone on, had he not strayed to the right or left, nor taken sides with either party, he would at this time have had a stronger hold on the affections of the people than any other man in the Union. The Democracy of the nation have confidence in his integrity, and although they may not sanction his theory of nullification, nor enter with him into his feelings of suspicion and hatred for Mr. Van Buren, he stands high in their affections.

With the Federalists he can hold no alliance. His principles are at variance with theirs, and although he may form a connection with them for a time, for the purpose of prostrating a political rival, such a connection cannot be enduring, and will deprive him of the confidence of the friends of that rival without drawing to him the support of those with whom he has acted, —men who are enemies to his principles, and have only made use of his strength to advance their own purposes. The dissolution of the union between the Nullifiers and the Federalists, therefore, has thrown the latter all aback. Their hopes of making use of Mr. Calhoun, to further their own selfish purposes, are all dashed to the ground.

The course now taken by Mr. Calhoun and his friends, narrows down the issue of the Presidential contest to two points,—*Mr. Van Buren (or the candidate of the Democratic party) must be elected by the people, or the election will be taken to Congress and made a matter of bargain and sale.*

The editor of the U. S. Telegraph, in his paper of the 9th inst. where he remarks upon an article of ours in relation to the Bank of Maryland, seems to have read that article with strange obliquity of purpose. After quoting our article, the editor gravely asks the question, "*did the editor of the Whig ever hear it suggested by any one, that a national bank could prevent any other bank, or private banker, from issuing as many notes as they pleased?*" &c. We will answer this question by another. Did the editor of the Telegraph never hear it asserted by the advocates of this institution, that the U. S. Bank had regenerated our currency, and that it was by her wholesome checks alone, that the state banks were kept within their proper orbits? How has she restored the currency?—how does she preserve a wholesome check upon state banks, unless by frequent calls for a redemption of their paper? The editor of the Telegraph sees a *little more than is to be seen,* if he has discerned any other mode by which this mistress of banks has held her dependents in check.

But in the next paragraph, the editor, by *misquoting* or rather *misrepresenting* our remarks, makes us say "that it was by its frequent calls on the Bank of Maryland, that its insolvent state was ascertained." After quoting our article *correctly,* it seems somewhat remarkable that Mr. Green should in this place substitute 'the Bank of Maryland' for "the state Banks," & that because *he* himself had blundered, he should condemn *us* for ignorance. We know as well as did the editor of the Telegraph, that the Bank of the United States had refused, from the time that Mr. Poultney obtained the control of the Bank of Maryland, to receive its paper. We said, "that it was by repeated calls of the Bank of the U. States upon the State Banks, for the redemption of their paper with specie, that this master bank could control the smaller institutions in their issues"—that "In this manner alone, has the corrupt and insolvent state of the Bank of Maryland been brought to light." What can it avail in pruning the currency of a State, that the United States Bank refuse to receive the notes of, or press for specie, any one State Bank, provided she extend the hand of favor to all others? Can she hold a check upon a bank whose paper she does not receive, without compelling other banks to be prompt in their calls upon such bank for the redemption of its notes? But says the sapient editor of the Telegraph, "It did in the case of the Bank of Maryland, *all it could do—it refused to take its notes.*" This was doing much, truly, towards preserving a wholesome currency, *by doing nothing at all.* But did the Bank of the U. S. receive the notes of all other of our State Banks? No, she refused the notes of all of our country banks, many of which are as sound and as solvent as she is.—By refusing the paper of such, she depressed its value a little in the cities. In this, she injured the public, and put them to inconvenience, not the bank. In this she encouraged extravagant issues, she did not check them. A check to operate beneficially, must be general, and must operate on all the institutions of a state, or of the country. But enough of this point.

But the editor of the Telegraph is not satisfied with, *exposing our ignorance* of banking, but would fain charge upon us the corrupting influence of profitable contracts, and intimate, that our political course is so shaped as to secure their renewal. Well, we admit that we receive about a hundred dollars per annum for printing one hundred octavo pages of the laws of Congress, and we share in the *profit or loss* of a mail contract, obtained by being the lowest bidder for it by some hundreds of dollars, but *we* have not yet obtained a contract for doing the printing of Congress at a clear profit of $20,000 per annum, by deceiving men whose confidence we intended at the time to betray and abuse. When *we* shall have twice done this, the editor of the Telegraph may taunt us with corruption as base as his own!

A GOOD WITNESS.

The *Louisiville (Ky) Advertiser,* of the 29th ultimo, says that "The Hon. Geo. Poindexter arrived in this city a few days since, and reports that he passed the President, on his journey to the Hermitage—that the President was very feeble; in sush low health, that it was not probable he would ever return to Washington."

That the Public may know what a competent witness the Judge is in an inquest upon the President's health, we beg leave to state the following circumstances which have been detailed to us by the spectators of the scene. It is true, the Hon. G. P. passed the President on his journey to the Hermitage, but he did not take a good look at the President! How could he have had a favorable opportunity of seeing for himself the low state of his health? The President, it seems, was sitting in the portico at the tavern, at Gordonsville, in the county of Orange, smoking his pipe, when the "Stage drove up, with several passengers in it. —Three of them, it is said, had proposed not to stop at the house, where the President was, but to drive 8 miles further on to take breakfast. They were however, overruled; but when the stage drove up at Gordonsville, "the Hon. Senator declined getting out, and was driven in the stage to the stable yard. Here he remained, until the stage was again driven round to the portico for the other passengers. Mr. P. was then in the stage, and had safely ensconced himself so completely behind the curtains, that he could not be seen by the President; and he could scarcely have seen him, unless the Hon. Senator had peeped through a loop hole. On the circumstances being mentioned to the Presiden, he declared in substance, that he was not "surprised at it—for he had refused to give him a certificate for his bravery after the battle of New Orleans; this his conscience would not permit him to do,' &c., &c.

The Hon. Senator has been honored with a Public Dinner at Louisville.

The following article from the Richmond Enquirer of the 5th inst. gives cheering hopes that old Virginia will yet go right, and show that she is not to be entrapped into the support Federalists under the seductive name of Whigs.

HEADS UP!

The people are rising. The cheering state of the markets, the solvency of the State Banks, the falsification of the raven omens of the Senate, the desperate courses of the Cabal in that body, the late suicidal acts of the Bank of the United States, its excesses and the dangers with which it has threatened our free institutions, are continuing to produce a strong re-action in the public mind. We hear of movements among the other *South-siders,* which are similar to those of Chesterfield. King William is about to hold a public meeting on her next Court day—for the purpose of considering the question of Instructions.

"We give (says the Culpeper Gazette) an article from a very valuable and talented paper, the Petersburg *Constellation,* exhibiting some of the efforts making in lower Virginia. Nor is the mountain region still. An instruction is afloat in the county of Madison, requiring Mr. Senator Slaughter to vote against Leigh, &c.—It will be extensively signed, as there are not twenty votes in Madison against the Administration. Frederick, we understand, will soon be in motion, and other counties will no doubt follow suit. A decided change, in favor of the Administration, is going on in this region of the State; and our Senator must either vote against Leigh or disobey the first duty of the Representatives."—A gentleman in Washington writes to this City: "There seems to be a re-action in favor of the Administration in Virginia and almost every where else. The Bank tempest is spending its force, and the ship is still safe. The *Deposite Banks are now out of all danger*—which was the great point of apprehension in this City."

By energy and perseverance we may save the Republic, and push it to the highest state of prosperity. The United States Bank put down—the Public Deposites secured in the State Banks, under proper restrictions—the circulation of the country built upon a more solid foundation of specie—the irregularties of the Post office reformed, and the great power of that department subjected to efficient checks—the Executive discretion properly regulated or reduced—the Cabal in the Senate cleared away, and that great federal body distinctly reflecting the sentiments of their constituents—the power over Internal Improvements abolished—the heresies of the Nullifiers dissipated, along with the encroachments of the consolidationists—Internal Improvements, Education &c. prosecuted with spirit by the States and by the People—the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States, dearly and respectively cherished—but the former the foremost, as being essential even to the preservation of the latter—the Press, becomes more enlightened and liberal, and a general spirit of Literature extending over the land.—Such appear to us to be the leading topics, that now press upon our attention as the great elements of the public prosperity.

A NEW INVENTION.—The Taunton, Massachusetts, Whig, states that a gentleman in Boston, who owns a large chemical establishment, has discovered a new species of fire, which produces a most intense heat. It is produced by the mixture of tar and water.—With this kind of fuel, a steamboat can cross the Atlantic, with the greatest safety. The discoverer declares that he can carry a steamboat from Providence to New York by using this fuel, for five dollars. It is said that the invention of the cotton gin doubled the value of every acre af land in the southern States, and we are of opinion that the discovery above mentioned will double the value of the steam-engines which are employed upon rail roads, and will remove one of the greatest obstacles to the general use of locomotives upon our common roads.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The number of vessels now in the American Navy is as follows:

Twelve 74s	888
Fourteen 44s	618
Three 36s	108
Two 24s	48
Thirteen 18s	234
Seven 12s	84
One 2	2
Total ships, 52.	Guns, 1982
Captains in the Navy,	37
Masters Commandant,	41
Lieutenants,	252
Surgeons,	43
Assistant, do.	48
Pursers,	43
Chaplains,	8
Passed Midshipmen,	134
Midshipmen,	314
Sailing Masters,	29
Boatswains,	18
Gunners,	17
Carpenters,	14
Sail-makers,	14
Total Officers,	1012
Lt. Col. of Marines,	1
Captains,	9
1st Lieutenants,	23
2nd Lieutenants,	16
Total,	49

Musical Miseries.—Of all the things in the world there is none so ill-used as a pianoforte. Talk of donkies! they have had a bed of roses in comparison. Messrs. Broadwood, ye have much to answer for. How many unfortunate, defenceless instruments have ye sent forth into the wide world, only to be abused and thumped worse than parish-apprentices! Verily, Messrs. Broadwood, ye have made some noise in the world! You are not only noisy in yourselves, but you are the cause of noise in others. How many heads have you set aching? How many ear-drums have you split? How many pious men have you made swear? How many persons have you driven from their homes?—How many have you driven to distraction?—How many innocent babes have you disturbed from their sweet slumbers? How many dogs have you made howl? How many girls have you caused to make fools of themselves? How many admiring lovers have you sent into fits? How many myriads of stockings have you kept from being darned? Tell me that, ye carvers of wood and spinners of metal! Better ye had never been born. You have spread a plague among us, and the sins you have caused the mothers to commit will be perpetuated from generation to generation. How easy it is to become loquacious on a sore subject! The truth is, I care not who knows it, I hate amateur music and amateur-musicians. I would have it made punishable, by fine and imprisonment, for any one to play in the hearing of others, who could not play well. I know I am not on the popular side—I know I am on dangerous ground, and I feel my position. I care not a rush; I will brave any man in a cause like this. I could die content if I could make these carless, heartless, soulless creatures quiver, as their quavering have made me quiver. I could resign my breath with calmness and composure if more than one fiddler that I know were choked with their own fiddlesticks. I am no stoic. Yet I never can think of an amateur-musician with temper.

Female presence of mind.—The following narrative is too honorable to the female sex to be passed over, and adds another to the thousand instances of female fortitude and affection which were displayed during the French revolution.

An English traveller of celebrity had letters of introduction to Monsieur O,—— he was at his country house 9 miles from Paris, an invalid. Heavy losses, a painful separation from his native country for the preservation of his own life, and the lives of his family, had undermined his health sad made sad inroads on a delicate constitution. Monsieur O—— entered into a very interesting account of his country, of the revolution, and his flight. He still spoke of his lady with all the tender eulogium of a young lover, for their union proceeded entirely from attachment. He informed me that in the time of blood as it was justly termed, this amiable woman, who is remarkable for the delicacy of her mind & for the beauty and majesty of her person, displayed a coolness and courage which in the field of battle would have covered the hero with laurels.

One evening, a short period before the family left France, a party of those murderers who were sent by Robespierre from the frontiers which divided France from Italy, and who were employed by that arch fiend in all the butcheries and massacres of Paris—entered the peaceful village of Lareine, in search of Monsieur O——. His lady had time to give her husband intelligence of their approach, who left his chateau by a back door, and secreted himself in the house of a neighbor. Madame O——, with a perfect composure went out to meet them in a most gracious manner. They sternly demanded Monsieur O—; she informed them that he had left the country, and after engaging them in conversation, she conducted them into her drawing room, and regaled them with the best wines, and made her servants attend upon them with unusual deference and ceremony. Their appearance was, altogether horrible; they wore leather aprons which were sprinkled all over with blood; they had large horse pistols in their belts, and a dirk and sabre by their sides. Their looks were full of ferocity; and they spoke a harsh disonant language over their cups; they talked about the bloody business of that day's occupation; in the course of which they drew their dirks, and wiped from their handles clots of blood and hair, Madame O—— sat with them undismayed by their frightful deportment. After drinking several bottles of champaigne and burgundy, these savages began to grow good humored, and seemed to be completely fascinated by the amiable unembarrassed and hospitable behaviour of their fair landlady. After carousing till midnight, they pressed her to retire, observing, that they had been received so handsomely, that they were convinced Monsieur O—— had been misrepresented, and was no enemy to the good cause; they added, that they found the wine excellent, & after drinking two or three bottles more, they would leave the house, without causing her any reason to regret their admission. Madame O——, with all the appearance of perfect tranquillity and confidence in their promises, wished her unwelcome visitors good night, and after visiting her children in their rooms, she threw herself on the bed, with a loaded pistol in each hand, and overwhelmed with suppressed agony and agitation, she soundly slept till she was called by her servants, two hours after the wretches left the house.

Old Gaz.

LAFAYETTE'S LIBERALITY.

Major Neville, who delivered the eulogy on Lafayette recently at Cincinnati, and whose father was one of the General's aids during the revolutionary war, related the following anecdote.—*Bal. Rep.*

"On his last visit to this country, having understood that the family of his favorite aid, who had fought by his side at Brandywine, Monmouth, Trenton, and Rhode Island, and who had died previous to his arrival in the United Statees, were not in prosperous circumstances, he sent to the eldest son of his ancient companion in arms, immediately before his departure for France, an order on the President of the Bank of the United States for 4000 dollars. The letter enclosing the order was couched in that language of refined delicacy, which divests an act of benevolence of all irksome consequences to the recipient, and which none but a being like Lafayette can conceive. It is but justice to the representative of that family to say, that the order was never used, and is only retained as a memento of the goodness of his father's friend—as a gratifying proof of the warm intimacy which existed between them."

The late Governor Penn, who died a short time since, at his seat, Stoke-park, Bucks, at an advanced age, had an hereditary pension on the Consolidated fund of 3,000*l* per annum, granted as a Parliamentary compensation to the Penn family, to indemnify them for the loss of territorial rights in Pennsylvania, consequent on the separation of the American colonies from the English Government.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—On Monday and Tuesday, the sales of new red wheats ranged, according to quality, from $1 to $1.08 for fair to very prime. On Wednesday the market manifested a tendency to recede from these prices; on Thursday, strictly prime reds were sold at $1.05.—To-day the market was well supplied, and the sales of fair to very prime reds were made at 95 cents to $1.04. Numerous parcels of good reds were sold to-day at about $1 per bushel, and parcels to command $1.04 must be strictly prime in all respects. A sale of a cargo of white family flour wheat was made yesterday at $1.15, which is the fair quotation for that sort to-day.

Corn.—On Monday, sales of white Corn were made at 70 cents, and on Tuesday at 67 a 68 cents. To-day there is a full supply at market, and little or no demand to meet it.—Sales of white were made this morning at 66 cents, and later in the day at 64 cents. At the time of making up this report, there appears to be no purchasers, and it is difficult to make an accurate quotation. Sales of yellow in the early part of the week at 65 a 66 cents; on Thursday at 65 cents; and to day a cargo of very prime was sold at 63 cents.

Rye.—We quote, as in quality, at 60 a 63 cents.

Oats.—There has been a full supply at market, and prices have declined. Sales of some lots have been made as low as 26 cents. A range of 25 a 27 cents will cover the present market prices.

Cloverseed.—A parcel has been sold at $4.25, cash.

Shorts and Ship Stuff.—We note a decline in prices, and quote Short at 15 cents, and Ship Stuff at 27 cents.

MARRIED

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Humphriss, Mr. WILLIAM JUMP, to Miss SOPHIA ANN MORGAN, both of Talbot county.

DIED

In this town on Friday the 8th inst. ANN ELIZABETH, infant daughter of John Stevens, Esq.

At Easton Point, on Sunday the 10th inst. ELIZABETH JANE, only daughter of Capt. Robinson Leonard, aged 6 months and 10 days.

In this county on Wednesday last, Mrs. ELLIOTT, in the 58th year of her age.

In the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 27th July, SAMUEL STEVENS, son of James S. Thomas, aged 19 months.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at *Boston,* the residence of M Goldsborough, Esq. on THURSDAY next, the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.
aug19

Dissolution of Partnership

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Bainton & Bancroft, is this day dissolved. John Bancroft, jr. having purchased the interest of Chris. Bainton in the concern, the business will be continued by John Bancroft, jr. at the old stand, corner of 3rd and Orange streets. All persons indebted to the old firm are requested to make early payment, and those having claims, to present them to John Bancroft, jr., who is duly authorised to settle the business.

CHRIS. BAINTON,
JOHN BANCROFT.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 9th, 1834.
aug 19 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of 5 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Thomas Perrin Smith, and four at the suit of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 9th of September next for cash, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. the life estate of the said Wm. Hayward in the farm whereon he now resides, also his life estate in a lot on Washington street, also the fee simple in a lot on the Point road—sold to pay and satisfy the above 5 writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

E. N. HAMBLETON, former Shff.
aug 19

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securites, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made.

WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1.
JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.
J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3.
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.
april 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward, will be sold at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of September next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day the following property, viz;—all that farm where William Anderson formerly lived, situate near Tuckhoe creek, and adjoining Lewistown, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: "Hampton," "Loveday's Purchase," "Frances Plains," and "Parker's Farm," supposed to contain in the whole, the quantity of five hundred acres, also all that part of a tract of land called "Partnership Resurveyed," situate between the waters of Third Haven creek, and St. Michaels creek, on the north of the road leading to the Bay side, adjoining the lands on which said William Hayward now lives, supposed to contain fifty acres of land, more or less, all taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid. William Hayward, to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

THO: HENRIX, former Shff.
aug 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against John H. Holt and Mary E. Holt, his wife, at the suit of Ann C. O. Martin, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of September next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: all that House and lot in the town of Easton, conveyed by a certain William Bromwell to Susan Seth, and the undivided third part of the Lot or parcel of Land, called Turkey Neck, which was sold and conveyed by a certain Mary Stevens, and the said Ann C. O. Martin to a certain William Arringdale, with their appertenances, which descended to the said Mary E. Holt, formerly Mary E. Seth, from her deceased mother Susan Seth, that is to say, all and singular that parcel of land and ground, formerly in the occupation and possession of the said William Bromwell, and lying and being in the town of Easton and County aforesaid, on Goldsborough st., and adjoining the property of George Martin, being part of a tract of land called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel, of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seventeen perches and nine feet; thence East five perches and five feet to a stooping branch willow, thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, South five degrees, West seventeen perches and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner and division line between the aforesaid Bromwell and Martin, thence East five perches and six feet to the aforesaid place of beginning, be the quantity what it may, more or less. And also one undivided third part of a certain tract of land called Turkey Neck, containing the quantity of seventeen acres of land, which lies to the north of the Farm heretofore purchased by John Arringdale deceased, of Thomas Martain, Trustee for the sale of the lands of Baynard Wilson deceased, and also one undivided third part of all that part of the said tract of land called Turkey Neck, containing the quantity of ten acres and fifteen sixteenths of an acre, which lies on the south side of the said farm, the whole of which last parcels of lands are situate, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, and are contiguous to and adjoining each other; all seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

JO. GRAHAM. Shff.
aug 19

Property to Rent.

WILL be rented until the end of the year, and possession given on the 15th of September, the House in Washington street, now occupied by the Miss Goldsboroughs. Also for the ensuing year, the House on Dover street, at present occupied by P. F. Thomas, Esq. For terms apply to N. G. SINGLETON.

Twelve or fifteen cords of good seasoned wood, may be had on accommodating term also 2 milch cows, by applying to

aug 19 N. G. S.

GEORGE WINSLOW,

Grocer & Commission Merchant, No. 10, Light street wharf,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known stand lately occupied by Mr. A. R. HARRISON, and has just received,

15 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans Sugars,
14 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses,
25 bags Laguira, Rio, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee,
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson, and Pouchong Teas,
10 boxes of white and brown Havana Sugars,
Box and keg Raisins,
Soap and Candles,
Whiskey and N. E. Rum, in hhds. and bbls.
French Brandy, in half pipes,
Holland Gin and Wines,
Coarse and fine Salt,
Flour,
Herrings and Mackerel,
Stone and Wooden Ware,
Cotton Yarn,

And many other articles too tedious to mention, which (in order to receive a share of public patronage) he offers for sale very low for cash or in exchange for country produce.

Baltimore, Aug. 12th—aug 19 8w

To be drawn August 21st, 1834,

The Literature Lottery, Class No. 34.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

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

Tickets $3 50—Shares in proportion.

Also, the Maryland State Lottery, class No. 97 draws August 25th, 1834.

SCHEME.

2 prizes of	$10,000	20	prizes of	500
1 "	3,000	30	"	200
1 "	2,000	30	"	150
1 "	1,960	35	"	100

Tickets $5 Halves, 2 50, Quarters 1 25 at the Lottery office of

P. SACKET, Easton, Md.
aug 19

N. B. The Subscriber intends leaving town for a few weeks, and all those wishing to purchase tickets in my absence will please call on Mr. Mullikin, who will conduct the business for me in my absence. P. SACKET.

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