EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1834.

We have postponed the insertion of the communication of our correspondent "a Democrat" until we see him, and suggest certain alterations in the article. It meets our views entirely, but might be unpleasant to the gentleman particularly named in it.

We invite the attention of our readers to the speech of Mr. Smith, a representative in Congress from Maine. It is pointedly satyrical, and exposes the shufflings and changings of the Federal party in all their contemptible efforts to deceive the people.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONVENTION of Baltimore, have nominated JOSHUA VANSANT and SAMUEL BRADY, Esq's. as candidates to represent that city in the next General Assembly of the State.

THE ELECTIONS.——By last night's mail we received the Baltimore and Washington papers of yesterday. The accounts given by the Globe and Telegraph of the result of the elections in the South and West, are so contradictory, that we can offer our readers no information which we ourselves consider satisfactory. We have copied a few of the articles from the Globe; from these it would appear our prospects in N. Carolina, Alabama and Illinois are exceedingly flattering. In Indiana the election of Gov. Noble was no test, as the Governor himself is opposed to Mr. Clay and in favour of the election of R. M. Johnson (a thoroughgoing friend of the present administration) for the next Presidency. In Kentucky, it is admitted on all hands that the election has gone in favour of the National Republicans, as it has done for many years past. We shall soon have authentic accounts.

MAJOR BARRY'S LIKENESS.—The base and absurd libel which has been going the rounds of the opposition prints for the last three weeks, charging upon the Post Master General that he was levying a contribution from the Post Masters throughout the Union, by sending to them his engraved likeness, and *requiring* of them one dollar in return, has at last found its way into that most veracious paper, the Easton Gazette. We had thought, after the pointed contradictions which this publication had received from Mr. Barry, through the Globe, and the circumstances had been stated, that even those papers which had given the article an insertion, had become ashamed of their conduct, and would gladly, if they could, retrace their steps. We had begun to hope that since the oracle of the opposition in this county, had openly avowed its *ruling spirit* to be "a man well known throughout the state," it would at least have manifested a *decent regard for truth*, and have omitted the publication of this libel. Our hopes were vain. It has so long indulged in, and is so prone to falsehood, that, it would seem, it had now lost the *faculty* of speaking the truth, and cannot resist the temptation to misrepresent.

But, in truth, the charges of the opposition against Mr. Barry are so contradictory in themselves, that they carry falsehood stamped on their very face. That the man who has been lavishing millions on his favourites from the funds of the Department, should at the same time be so straightened in his private circumstances as to be compelled to resort to such means as the levying a contribution from the Postmasters to meet his individual wants, is an absurdity too contemptible to merit serious notice.

COMMUNICATED.

Literary puzzle.—The following paragraph, from the editorial of the last Easton Gazette, is so complete a puzzle, that I wish you, Mr. Spencer, to give it a place in your Whig; and you are authorised to offer to the individual who shall, previous to the next meeting of Congress, succeed in unravelling the same, a prize, to consist of a bundle of panic memorials and panic speeches, together with a copy of Mr. Ewing's Post Office Report.

The exposition is to be published in your paper, and may be written either in prose or verse, at the option of the translator, commentator or expositor, as he may please to term himself.

"Van Buren with his Kitchen Cabinet wielding poor old General Jackson, with one foot in the grave, and the army of office holders and contractors and seekers for both constitute the true bone and sinew of the Van Buren-tory-Jackson party; —thus embodying themselves against all the people in all the States who are compelled to make a common cause of defence of the Constitution and of public liberty against their corrupt oppressors, who are perverting & grasping all power, seizing the people's money unlawfully and hiding it, running the country into debt unknown to and without the authority of Congress, who alone can borrow money under the constitution—and all this is done to get things ready to make Mr. Van Buren President after General Jackson."

For the Whig.

Mr. Spencer.—I find the new *Whigs, piebald National Republicans, Federal Republicans*, but better known through the political world by the name of *Federalists, or Tories*, have come to cross questions and silly answers, but nothing more than I always anticipated and predicted. A rope, made of different materials, just twisted together, to *cheat, deceive*, and speculate on, can never stand a long pull and a strong pull. Political honesty is one of the strongest items in the composition of man; and when you find a politician deviating from the path of rectitude, his movements should be watched by the community, more scrupulously than the midnight robber. There are but two tracks to pursue, the one for the interest and advancement of the rights of man, the other for self-interest, self-aggrandisement, an aristocratic show and parade on the hard earnings and industry of the stamina and support of the country. In by-gone days, soon after the oppression of a foreign power, compelled us to burst the fetters of oppression, and the American people began to think and act for themselves, a certain portion of the American people obtained the government of the nation; their acts soon put on the appearance of aristocracy, more dangerous than that from which we had just freed ourselves. Oppressive laws and acts of tyranny became so obvious, as to excite alarm; the good people began to think for themselves, and openly but constitutionally rebelled against such proceedings, and raised a party well known by the name of Democratic Republicans, under which flag we fought, and do still fight. We have no cause or desire to change our flag. We know it was hoisted to advance the rights of man, and put down oppression; the people rallied around it, conquered and were content. Many of those heroes who fought for the rights of man, have gone to prove the realities of another world; and, Mr. Spencer, your county will long, long mourn over the loss of the man who first gave a free suffrage to this state. Let us then rally; put on the armour of liberty, and fight those PIEBALDS, inch by inch, over the political turf,—let us meet them on the great political question, *Bank, or no Bank*—on the present oppressive system; let the people say whether they are willing to toil and work to support this monster in the shape of a Bank for the benefit of the lordlings of the earth, the speculators and stock-jobbers, who can at the nod of the head reduce or raise the price of your land, negroes and grain; or are they willing to support *Federalists* and *Tories* who advocate such a monster, rather than Republicans, who have always acted for them and the good of their country? We shall never change our name; we are content and satisfied to be called Republicans—let us be steady and have nothing in view but the good of the people. We are aiming at no lordly power; all we want is plain sailing; we do not wish or expect to speculate on the hard earnings of the people; we wish to see them enjoy liberty, peace, plenty and happiness.

I have not time to say more now, but in some short time propose to turn the Federalists (or any thing else you may call them) *inside out*, to the full view of mankind.

A PLAIN MAN.

Talbot County, Aug. 22, 1834.

Gold Coin.—We understand that the Mechanics' Bank has commenced paying out the new gold coins. We hope the others will soon follow the example.—*Balt. Repub.*

We are requested to state, that the GIRARD BANK, at Philadelphia, has been reappointed one of the Deposite Banks for the Treasury Department.—*Globe.*

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, has resigned his seat.

The Hon. WM. WILKINS, Minister to Russia, sailed from New York on Saturday, in the North America, for Liverpool.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Com. Porter.—We regret to learn, says the Petersburg Constellation, that this excellent naval officer has been visited by a paralytic stroke, which deprives him of the use of speech.

COMING DOWN.—The last accounts from Kentucky reduce Mr. Letcher's majority over Mr. Moore to *ninety-five votes*. What a mighty theme is this for rejoicing to the advocates of the Bank. The reactions are truly tremendous when a majority of twelve hundred is in two years reduced to the meagre amount of ninety five A few more such victories will wind them up with a jirk.

The Rhode Island State elections will commence on Monday next. There is a Senator in Congess to be elected at the next session of the legislature in place of Mr. Knight, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

The Alabama election took place last week. Only a few scattering returns have been received. A Senator in Congess is to be chosen at the next session, in the place of Wm. R. King, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

The legislature of Kentucky, just chosen, will have a Senator to elect in the place of Geo. M. Bibb; and that of North Carolina, one in the place of Bedford Brown, whose terms of service also expire in March. In Louisiana, the seat of Mr. Waggaman, and in Illinois, that of Mr. Robinson, are to be supplied by the new legislatures just elected.—*Balt. Ameri.*

RAG-IANA.

A widow lady, having received the entire proceeds of her deceased husband's effects, in bank notes, placed them carefully away, as a fund for the support and education of her children. Having occasion a few months after to make some payments, she went to her hoard, but imagine her surprise and consternation, her agony and despair, when she found her sole dependence, and that of her helpless little ones, totally, irretrievably destroyed—by mice.—"Alas! exclaimed the poor widow, had this been gold or silver, instead of wretched rags, such an accident could not have happened, and ruin would not have fallen on me and mine!"

Pennsylvanian.

MOB AT THE CONVENT, AND THE FIGURE-HEAD.

The Orange county Independent Republican, speaking of the late atrocious outrage against the Roman Catholic institution at Charlestown, near Boston, makes the following just remaks: "In this act we behold another effusion of the same spirit which committed the late outrage upon the figure-head of the Constitution. The man who had the *courage* to attack a *wooden image*, in the dead hour of the night, was applauded for the dastardly deed. Why should not those who dare war against *women and children*, receive a like meed of approbation? The cases are analogous in principle—the only difference being in the value of the property destroyed." "Their approval of an unlawful and disgraceful proceeding in one case, has given license to a spirit which they may find it difficult to control, and of which, sooner or later, they may themselves become the victims."

We have been put in possession of a fact which may explain the seizure and sequestration of the public dividends by the Bank. It will be recollected that the dividend recently declared for the last six months, was 7½ per cent. Now, we are informed that to make up this dividend, required about $70,000 more than the entire nett profits of the Bank for the last six months! So great have been Mr Biddle's printing and other political expences, and so disastrous his needless curtailments upon the interests of the Bank, that he was obliged, in order to keep up the usual dividends, to make a breach into his capital or reserved funds, or plunder somebody to make up the deficiency. Having a majority of the Senate devoted to him, and ready to defend all his outrages, he has thought the best way to make it up is *to plunder the Government!* This he has done, by seizing on the public dividends to the amount of $158,000. This makes up the $70,000 deficiency, and leaves $88,000 surplus, to be used for a like purpose in future.

Thus it is that THE PEOPLE are made to pay for the corruptions of this Bank.—The most brazen-faced of the Bank advocates do not pretend that the Bank has really incurred a damage of $158,000.—All they maintain is, that by law they are authorized to charge it. By their own showing, it is charging something for nothing! It has no equity or justice in it; according to their own statement of the case. They take the money, not because it is right—not because they have paid, or done, or suffered any thing for it—but because they say it is lawful.

But the truth is, there is no law to authorize it. No law, no precedent—nothing can be found to palliate the outrage. The Bank seizes the money, because its managers think they can hold it through the corruption of the public authorites. We shall see.—*Globe.*

From the Globe.

ELECTION NEWS.

ALABAMA.—This State has done its duty most nobly. The coalition of Nationals and Nullifiers, which it was supposed, with the co-operation of the Bank, would make a most formidable impression, is defeated. It was hoped, by these allies, that the President's fearless discharge of his duties during the troubles last winter, in this State, would enable them to crush the democracy in the election just past, and supplant Mr. King in the Senate of the United States. His colleague in the Senate, Gabrial Moore, who has hitherto been somewhat cautious, when among his constituents, in denouncing the President, boldly took the field on his late return to Alabama; and at a Bank Jubilee dinner, at which an officer of the Bank presided, assailed the administration in a strain which showed his confidence of the success of the coalition. The independent planters of Alabama have prostrated the hopes of the busy factions which have harassed that State with their selfish intrigues.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

THE ELECTIONS.—The returns are such as to cheer the heart of every friend of Union and State Rights. In almost every county, the Union party are elected by overwhelming majorities; the odious doctrine of nullification has been every where denounced by the will of an indignant People—while those cabalists and revolutionary intriguers, Clay, Calhoun, & Co. with their powerless abettors, Moore and Lewis, and their supporters in this State, are left in a palsied and declining minority; the administration of Jackson is triumphant, and Wm. R. King, the able and efficient republican and Senator, will be rewarded with the acclamation of "well done thou good and faithful servant," by a vote of at least 80 out of 120 in the Legislature. Let *facts*, however, speak for themselves. In Tuscaloosa, the Union party have elected their five members by an overwhelming average majority of 500 votes.—In Pickens, which heretofore rather squinted at nullification, the whole Union ticket is elected—say four members, by a majority of 2 to 300 votes. In Green, the Union party has a majority of 3 to 1. In Marengo, the whole Union ticket, say 3 members, is elected. In Wilcox, heretofore nullifying, we have 2 to 1. The same in Dallas. In Pike, our party has succeeded by about 300 majority. The same result in Chambers, Talladega, and Benton. The same in Sumpter, Washington, and Clark. The same in Bibb, Shelby, Jefferson, and Blount.

In North Alabama, almost every county will send Union men, pledged to support William R. King. Madison will send 6, Jackson 7, Lauderdale 4, Limestone 3 out of 4. Lawrence the same. Franklin, Marion, Fayette, and St. Clair, will send all Union Jackson men. This phalanx of "good men and true," will support Mr. King; and the most of them, while candidates, pledged themselves *to vote for no Nullifier for any office*. In Montgomery, which has been so long under this tyrannical yoke, the moderate party are in the ascendant.

In NORTH CAROLINA, our intelligence is, that the democracy supporting the President will return their usual majority to the State Legislature. The Richmond Whig and the National Intelligencer says it is *no test*.

In Indiana, there are no congressional elections this year. Noble, the former Governor, is re-elected. He was elected first as a Clay man. The following article from the Kentucky Gazette, confirms a statement which we heard some time ago, viz., that Mr. Noble had given up Mr. Clay and declared himself for Col. Johnson; and this accounts for the fact that the Jackson candidates for the Legislature where successful in many counties where Noble carried large majorities. The Gazette says,

"Gen. Noble is no doubt re-elected Governor in Indiana, if we may judge from the returns received. Gen. N. is a warm supporter of Col. Johnson for the next Presidency."

It will be remembered, that Indiana has never given a vote in the national contest against the democratic candidate. She will be found steadfast to her principles in the next Presidential contest.

In Kentucky, the Clay and Bank party have carried all before them.

THE RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.——On Thursday evening a body of rioters evaded the vigilance of the police and Military force on duty, and made an attack on a frame building, used as a house of religious worship, in the rear of Second street, below the Wharton Market, which they entirely tore down. Hence the rioters proceeded to Vernon street, where they reacted the atrocities of Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Three houses occupied by colored people were attacked, the residents put to flight, and the doors, shutters sashes and furniture broken and scattered. The further progress of outrage was prevented, as the assailants found the next place they had devoted to destruction, guarded by the police.

On Thursday, the streets, the scenes of the outrages committed on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, presented countless evidences of the brutal ferocity of the actors. The wrecks of window sashes, doors, mantels, furniture, bedding and every thing which missiles, clubs and hands could deface, break or destory, remained broken or scattered over the streets or pavements. In some instances the unoffending and unsuspecting residents fled from their dwellings half clad, with their infants in their arms and sought refuge in the houses of the neighboring white inhabitants. Nor was this effected in every case without personal injury. One poor female, frightened from her bed by the yells of the mob, fled, half dressed, a suckling at her breast and another infant at her side, to a school house in the vicinity, where the master was lecturing to an evening class. In her flight her infant was wounded on the head, and dragging the bleeding boy by the hand, she burst into the school-house frantic with terror, and implored refuge and protection from the assemblage within. The particulars of one case may supply the history of many—perhaps all; as no case is yet reported of an attack having been invited or provoked by the residents of the dwellings assaulted or destroyed. The character of the mob may be known by the circumstance that the gift of strong drink arrested its lawless course, and turned the tide of its vengeance over a less fortunate house and victim. In Small street, some of the residents determined to defend their dwellings, remained within their bolted doors, unappalled by the yellings of the mob. To several of these houses, thus prepared for defence, the ruffians outside attempted to set fire, but were either diverted or driven from the spot, before they were able to accomplish their diabolical purpose.

The extent of the depredations committed on the three evenings of riot and outrage can only be judged of the number of houses damaged or destroyed. So far as ascertained, this amounts to forty-four. In Seventh street, ten houses and one church; in Baker street eight houses; in Shippen street twelve; and in Small street thirteen. The quantity of furniture, bedding, and apparel destroyed is unknown. From one of the houses it is said that three hundred dollars and a watch were stolen, and the report is no doubt correct; as several old convicts were recognised in the mob. The same description of persons formed part of the crowd assembled last evening, where renewed outrage was expected. Sheriff Duncan, though surrounded by vigilant officers, had his pocket book stolen by some one from the crowd. One of the houses assaulted was occupied by an unfortunate cripple, who, unable to fly from the fury of the mob, was so beaten by some of the ruffians that he has since died in consequence of the bruises and wounds inflicted.—*National Gaz.*

We understand, that there was no further disturbance from rioters on Saturday night, and that from the measures of precaution that have been adopted, there need be no further apprehension in the minds of any of the citizens.—*Amer. Sen.*

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Humboldt, at Boston,, brings London and Liverpool papers to the 20th July. The ship Normandie, at New York, brings Paris papers to the 15th July.

The new British cabinet has been formed with Melborne at its head. Viscount Duncannon has succeeded Melbourne in the Home Department, and Sir John C Hobbouse Commissioner of Woods and Forests, in place of Duncannon. The stability of this cabinet was much doubted.

It was stated in the House by Lord Althorp, as the intention of government to proceed with the Irish tithe bill, and the renewal of the coercion act with modifications. The London Chronicle says the reign of the tories is at an end, and the Irish interest will prevail.

The change in the Ministry of England had occasioned a general suspension of business, and that stillness so natural on sudden momentous events. The London Courier of the 17th has the following account of the new Ministry:—

"The Ministerial arrangements are completed—Lord Melbourne is first Lord of the Treasury, in the room of Earl Grey. Viscount Duncannon is to be Secretary of State, for the Home Department, in room of Lord Melbourne. Lord Duncannon is to be called to the House of Peers. Only two Secretaries of State can, in the terms of Mr. Burke's Act sit in the House of Commons. The Right Honorable Sir John Cam Hobhouse is to be Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forrests, in the room of Viscount Duncannon. Sir John is, we are glad to hear, to have a seat in the Cabinet. It is expected that he will be a candidate for the representation of Nottingham, vacant by Lord Duncannon's promotion to the Peerage. No other change, so far as we have heard, is to take place in the Administration, as constituted while Earl Grey was Prime Minister; the Marquis Wellesley remaining Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Littleton Secretary for Ireland. We presume that if any explanations are required respecting the way in which the Ministerial arrangments have been effected, they will be afforded this evening in the Houses of Parliament."

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, July 17.

Lord ALTHORP rose amidst loud cries of Hear, hear, Bar, bar. His Lordship was understood to say, that he rose for the purpose of stating to the House, that Lord Melbourne having been commanded by his Majesty to lay before him a plan for a new administration, his Lordship had now completed that plan, and had re-constructed an administration. (Hear,) The only alterations or additions which it been found requisite to make were these—that Lord Duncannon was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, and that his Lordship was succeeded as First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, by Sir John Cam Hobhouse. (Hear, hear, hear.) His Lordship next proceeded to deplore the loss of the assistance of Earl Grey in his Majesty's Councils, and described the loss of that assistance as nearly if not quite irreparable. (Hear, hear, hear.) The Noble Lord at some length, passed the highest encomiums on Lord Grey. His Majesty had now, however, placed Lord Melbourne at the head of his government, and he was then ready to state that no selection could have been made which held out better prospects to the country than that which his Majesty had just made. (Hear.) That Noble Lord had sound judgment and discrimination—two essential qualities. With that Noble Lord he had had the pleasure of concurring on almost every subject. His Majesty had been also graciously pleased to desire a continuance of his (Lord A's) services.—(Loud cheers from all parts. He had, at all times, as the House was aware, felt the greatest disinclination to accept office; and he would not pretend to say that his experience had tended in the least degree to weaken that disinclination or objection. He was perfectly aware that his own resignation had produced that of Earl Grey, and it was therefore unde the feeling that such a result had been produced by that act of his own and the great loss the country must suffer by the absence of his Noble Friend's advice and services, he was induced now to continue.—(Loud cheering.) He found, under peculiar circumstances, that it was necessary he should continue, and he did so, feeling it to be an imperative duty.—(Loud ceeers.)

The present Government would be prepared to carry forward such reasonable reforms in the institutions of the country, as the people had a right to expect would be granted them from the reform in parliament. They would, at the same time, propose nothing that would be likely to be dangerous to the established institutions of the country. They would endeavor to be neither more than adequate, nor less than adequate in the duties they had to perform.—(Hear.) This was the principle upon which the Government of Earl Grey had been conducted; that Government had met with opposition, in most cases most decided strong opposition, but they had persisted in the course, and endeavored by every means in their power, safely to ameliorate the abuses which existed. —(Loud cries of Hear, hear.)

RETURN OF DON CARLOS TO SPAIN.

The Gazette de France of July 15, contains a letter to the editor from M. Jauge, the banker, stating the arrival of Don Carlos in Spain. The Gazette says he took his seat as President of the Provincial Juntas at Elision do, and has addressed a proclamation to the Spanish nation, stating that he would never again quit them, but should he fall in endeavoring to perform the duties which his rank and love for the people impose upon him, he will be replaced by his eldest son. He promises to convoke the National Cortez, in all the communes, instead of the present one, which he calls a phantom—to re-establish a *fueros*, and the Sallic Law, which was violated by Ferdinand VII, and concludes his proclamation by comparing himself with Pelagius, who he says—

"In former times carried with him into the Asturias, religion, the laws, and the glory of his country. Guardian of this sacred deposit, of this inheritance of national independence, he preserved it in order to restore it to Spain in all its purity, and in so doing prepared the deliverance of the country. An exile like him, but full of confidence in the Divine protection and in your fidelity, it is against other Moors that I commence the battle; it is with you, and under the shield of our ancient liberties, that we shall triumph over our new enemy."

In our quiet villiage of New Holland, we understand *Lynch's law* was carried into execution last week, against a stranger who had given some offence to the inhabitants. The man was taken from his domicil, tarred and feathered in the true Yankee style, marched out of town and let run. We have not heard the cause of this summary proceeding—*Lancaster Journal.*

We have heard of another case of an appeal to *Lynch's Code*. A celebrated Philadelphia Doctor, a disciple of the Tappan school, who could not find room for the overflowings of his milk of human kindness in the city of brotherly love, paid a visit to Columbia, in this county, a few days since, prepared, it is said, to deliver a course of *amalgamation lectures*. A barrel of tar was purchased and a pillow well stuffed with feathers procured for the occasion. A hint of these proceedings was given to the learned Doctor's friends, who did not keep the secret, and the Doctor not wishing to be exhibited in the costume of a goose, took wing in an eastern direction and has not been heard of since.—*Ib.*

Capture of Mocha.—Were it not for the delicious coffee to which this place lends its name, perhaps, few Americans would be aware even of the existence of such a city on the eastern side of the Red Sea in Arabia Felix. The profit upon its staple enables it to support a population of ten thousand inhabitants, but its government is vicious and weak, and the walls of the city insecure. Hence, being an inviting object to marauders, a tribe or *the* party of Bedouin Arabs, being hungry for the 'spoils' made a descent upon it in February last, under the command of a chief in the pay of Mehemet Ali, the celebated Pacha of Egypt.—The place was obstinately defended by four hundred of the Sultan's troops, but was finally carried by assault; about 40 of the Turkish troops were killed, and the rest made their escape on board some English ships in the offing About 300 of the assailants were slain.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—The sales of new reds have been pretty uniform throughout the week, at 90 a 100 cents per bushel for fair to prime reds. We quote the same prices to-day. A sale of family flour white wheat at the beginning of the week at $1.12½, and on Wenesday at $1.12. A parcel of good white was sold on Tuesday at $1.05½.

Corn.—The market for white Corn opened on Monday at 63 a 64 cents; but within a day or two the supplies have not been so full, and the demand is somewhat improved. We now quote white at 65 a 66 cents—sales. Sales of yellow, early in the week, at 63 cents and to-day at 63 a 64 cents.

Rye.—Remains without any change at 60 a 63 cents.

Oats.—We quote, to-day at 26 a 26 cents.

Clover Seed.—We quote, as in quality, at $4 a $4.25—no sales to report.

DIED

At his residence in Queen Ann's county, on the 13th inst. Mr. EDWARD G. BOURKE, formerly a member of the legislature from that county.

In Chestertown, Kent county, at the residence of Capt. John Constable, on the 19th inst. the Rev. JAMES HANSON, a highly respected minister of the Methodist Protestant Church.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order from Lambert W. Spenter, Esq. one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, ordering and directing notice to be given to the owner of negro JANE, a runaway slave, now confined in Talbot county goal, by an advertisement to be inserted for two successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, Notice is hereby given, that a Negro Woman who calls herself Fanny Heath, alias Jane Heath, and who says that she is the servant or slave of one William Hand, of Queen Ann's county, is now confined in Talbot county goal, as a runaway. The owner of said negro is hereby warned to come forward, prove property, and pay the charges of her imprisonment, otherwise she will be discharged according to law. JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.

aug 26 2w

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

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of August, 1834, by Abraham De Grofft, Esq a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a dark mulatto Woman, who calls herself HARRIET ADDISON, says she was born free, and was raised by her aunt, Judy Nelson, who lived in Hyatstown, eight miles from New Market, Maryland. Said mulatto womman is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4½ inches high, has a small scar on the left of her nose, small mole near the corner of her right eye, and one over her left eye, scar on the middle finger of her left hand. Had on when committed, a blue calico frock, linen apron, yellow cotton handkerchief on her neck, light striped handkerchief on her head, and pair of old stuff shoes. She has a child with her called Mary Jane, about 6 years old, a bright mulatto

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore City and County Jail.

aug 26 3w

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton's
BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland sts. Baltimore.

After having conducted an extensive Boarding school for young ladies, for several years in North Carolina and Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a scientific plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's and Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a harp. Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1500 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction in this institution, is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.

Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus of the seminary by applying to the editor.

☞The Frederick and Annapolis papers; Hagerstown Courier; National Intelligencer; Easton Whig; Port Deposite Courant; will advertise the above once a week each, to the amount of $4, and send bills to this [American] office.

aug 26 5w

NOTICE.

THE purchasers of the Lands of the late Lloyd Nicols, deceased, are requested to make their payments to the subscriber, as the bonds for the same are now due.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd.

aug 26 6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robt. H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones and Thos. Henrix, at the suits of the following persons to wit:—one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of James Price, one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson; also one writ of fieri facias at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of William Townsend, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Samuel Harrison, William H. Dawson and Wrightson Jones, and one writ of fieri facias at the suit of John Durham, against Caleb Brown, Joshua M. Faulkner and Anna Maria Faulkner, his wife, and one other writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Thomas Armstrong against Caleb Brown and Joshua M. Faulkner, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Eaton, for cash, on TUESDAY the 16th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property to wit: —one negro man named Jerry, and a lot of ground in Broad Creek Neck, containing eleven acres of land, more or less, called part of Divine St. Andrew, with a Dwelling house and Shop on the same.—Also I will offer for sale on TUESDAY the 9th day of September, at 10 o'clock of said day, and continue the sale until all of the following property shall be disposed of for Cash, that is to say, two Side Boards and Glasses, two Mahogany Tables, one Pine do. two dozen Windsor Chairs, three Carpets, five Beds, Bedsteads and furniture, one Bureau, one Secretary Book Case, one small Work Stand, one eight day Clock, five wash stands, two pair of Brass Andirons, four pair other Andirons, 3 pair of tongs and shovels, three large looking glasses, three small dressing glasses, one cupboard and contents, seven waiters, four writing desks, two old cases with bottles, ten common chairs, one old chest of drawers, one wardrobe, a quantity of knives and forks, tea and table spoons; four iron pots, three ovens, two spiders, two tea kettles, one coffee kettle, one lot tin, one lot wooden ware and all the balance of the household and kitchen furniture, of the above mentioned Joshua M. Faulkner, one stallion called Red Rover, one old bay mare, one young bay mare called Miss Rover, one black mare, one double carriage and gear, one gig and harness, one horse cart, and one cow. Also the following property, purchased by said Faulkner of Henry Clift to wit—seven feather beds, three high post bedsteads, with sacking and curtains, two camp bedsteads, with cords and curtains, two low post bedsteads, six pair muslin sheets, two pair linen sheets, four cotton and yarn counterpanes, one white cotton counterpane, six pair rose blankets, four calico quilts, one cot, one dozen round back windsor chairs, half a dozen new green squase back windsor chairs, half dozen yellow do. five rush bottom do. one mahogany side board, one inlaid do one mahogany table, one small do. three pine dining do, five chamber stands, two red tables with drawers, two other red chamber tables, three carpets, one writing desk, one kitchen cupboard, one large iron pot, one large dutch oven, one small do., one tea kettle, one frying pan, one griddle, three washing tubs, one alarm mantle Clock, three dozen dining plates, half dozen soup plates, one and a half dozen brittania table spoons, two dozen knives and forks, six blue edge dishes, one turean and spoon, one Brittania coffee pot, one do. tea pot, six bar kegs, eight quart decanters, six pint do. three dozen tumblers, one dozen wine glasses, one saddle and bridle, one red cow with short tail, seven half gallon pitchers, one large stone pitcher, six large wash bowls, one gilt framed looking glass, five chamber looking glasses, one large waiter, two small do. one walnut tray, one walnut knife box, one pair brass andirons, one pair large cast andirons, two pair wrought do. three pair shovel and tongs, four brass candle sticks, two large glass lamps, four chamber do. and one light four wheel carriage and harness, seized and taken as the property of Joshua M. Faulkner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

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