EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1834.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING.—A meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of Talbot county, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the General Assembly, and County Commissioners.

The Democratic Republicans of Baltimore county have nominated J. R. H. Worthington, Hugh Ely, Solomon Hillen, jr. and Dr. John Orrick, as candidates for the next Legislature

THE ELECTIONS.

There can be no doubt left in the mind of any well informed man, that the recent elections in the South and West have not terminated in a defeat or even in a loss on the part of the friends of the administration. The Federalists have shouted victory! victory! all hail Louisiana! well done Kentucky! Alabama and Mississippi are safe: Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, have arisen and shaken off their fetters, &c. &c. until their shouts have become matter of ridicule. Such language as this has been the cant of every opposition press since the returns began to come in from these states. The result proves that it is the old song and intended to delude; got up with a view to effect on the approaching elections in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine and Ohio. The people have been too often deceived by these cries of victory, to believe them now. They are base and degrading tricks, however, and we have seen them practiced by respectable editors with regret, because they are calculated to impair the confidence of the people in the truth and sincerity of all editors of public journals. For our own part we see no cause to raise the shout of victory, and as little to observe the silence of defeat. We honestly believe the elections have terminated in our favour, but not so much so as to be matter of great exultation; unless, indeed, to hold our own in a war against the Bank of the U. States, backed by the united talents of such men as Calhoun, Clay and Webster, be matter of exultation.

But the elections which have taken place are of but little interest compared with those of the great states of Ohio, Pennsylvania and N. York, which are yet pending, and which, if unequivocally in favour of, or against the present administration, will very much settle the question of the next Presidency, as they will that of the Bank of the U. S. In each of these states the parties are Democratic and Federal; Nullification has no strength.

The Globe of yesterday in giving a recapitulation of the results of the late elections in the South and West, after admitting that Mr. Clay had obtained an increased majority in Kentucky, and that Noble had been re-elected the Governor of Indiana, when, however, a majority of the members of the State Legislature were in favour of the Administration, goes on to give the following summary of the

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESSES.

In Louisiana, the Democracy has gained a member to Congress—which, taking one off from the Bank vote and adding to the other side, makes a difference of two on the count.

In Illinois, there is a gain of one member to Congress against the Bank—the whole delegation being in favor of the President's measures.

In Mississippi, there is a gain of two Jackson representatives to the legislature to fill the vacancies of two anties—the only two elections yet held in that state this year—and rendering Poindexter's re-election, which was always improbable, utterly hopeless.

In Alabama, there has been an immense increase in the administration strength in the General Assembly, rendering Colonel King's return to the Senate certain, by a majority of at least two to one.

In North Carolina, the returns show a similar result.

In Missouri, the St. Louis Republican admits the defeat of the opposition in the elections of State Representatives and Senators, insuring the return of a Jackson Senator to Congress.

In New Hampshire, the Democracy have already gained a Senator to Congress, in the expulsion of Mr. Bell, and the election of Mr. Hubbard.

In Rhode Island, it is clear, from the admissions of the opposition prints, which we publish to-day, that the Anti-masons and Democrats have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of that State; and the probability is, therefore, that the National Republican Senator, Mr. Knight, will be supplanted by a Member who will support the Administration; but be this as it may, the result, so far as relates to the nex Congress, is one Senator and two Representatives *gained to the Administration* and lost to the Bank party. These are the *victories* of the *Wig Tories*.

COMMUNICATION.

TALBOT COUNTY, Sept. 1st, 1834.

To the Editor of the Whig:

Mr. Spencer,—It may not be amiss to notice, critically, the long and labored string of resolutions offered by R. H. Goldsborough, Esq., at the Federal meeting held in this town on Tuesday last, and adopted by that meeting. To a careful *observer* it will be manifest, that these resolutions are almost without an exception, founded on assumptions of facts, which in the opinion of a large portion of the people, have not now, and never had, an existence. I propose, therefore, if no other of your correspondents, of greater ability, will undertake it, to give to these resolutions a critical examination, to see whether or not they entitle their author to the *high reward* which he *asks* at the hands of the people, for such zeal displayed in their service. If Mr. Goldsborough had spoken in plain language and few words, the *true meaning* of these resolutions, and his *sole object*, would have been manifest to every reader; as it is, they are "seen as through a veil dimly."

OBSERVER.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Spencer,—If you will allow me, I will give a brief analysis of the long string of resolutions offered by the hero of Myrtle Grove, and adopted by the Tory, Federal, National Republican, Whig, Bank meeting on Tuesday last.

Resolved that the President of the U. States is a fool, a knave and a tyrant, and *should be ejected from office*; that a majority of the Senate of the United States "merit the gratitude and confidence of the American people" for placing themselves as "a tower of defence to the people and the states" AGAINST THE USURPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES AND THEIR IMMEDIATE REPRESENTIVES.

Resolved that inasmuch as the Senate of the U. States is the great palladium of our liberties, you should, in your October election, select only such men as will place in that body, a man who *sees all the evils and abuses of your government, and knows how to correct them;* WHICH MAN IS R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Myrtle Grove.

A DEMOCRAT.

TRAPPE, Sept. 1st, 1834.

For the Whig.

Mr. Spencer:—I am a tolerably close reader of the Easton Gazette, as well as of your paper; and what I see stated in one and acknowledged in the other, I take for granted is true; where the statements are contradictory, I am left to form my judgment from the best evidence I may be able to collect in regard to the subject.

I have seen it several times stated in your paper that the Bank of the United States had seized upon a large sum of money, ($158,000) a portion of the semi-annual dividend due to the United States upon the stock held by the government in that institution, to satisfy the claim which the Bank has set up for damages on the protested French bill. In relation to this subject, so far as my observation has extended, not one word has ever appeared in the Gazette. If my memory and observation is correct in this matter, I wish to inquire why the Gazette has not noticed a circumstance of so much moment, and involving such weighty principles? The Gazette has hitherto never failed to justify every step the Bank has taken—why, then, in so important a matter, does it maintain such rigid silence? Does the editor look upon it as *an unjustifiable act;* and has he not independence enough to avow his opinion? This he would hardly be willing to admit; and yet, what other opinion can be formed of his conduct, when it is recollected that he has been the apologist of every other outrage the Bank has been guilty of? I feel anxious to know the sentiments of the Gazette on this question:—Has the Bank acted correctly in laying hands on the money of the United States, without the authority of law; and, if so, upon what ground is the act to be justified?

A. Z.

Trappe, Aug. 29, 1834.

ELECTIONS.

Glorious news from Illinois and Missouri.—The Telegraph, of day before yesterday, announced on the authority of the Louisville Journal, that the wig candidate, Mills, was elected in Illinois. The full returns show that the news was utterly false, and was fabricated, no doubt, to operate on the Maine election. The three most decided friends of the administration are elected to Congress: Casey, Reynolds, (late Governor,) and May. It is said, in the Clay Reporter, the Intelligencer and Telegraph of this city, that General Duncan, who has always been elected as a Jackson Democrat to Congress, has changed his ground. If these prints are authorized to say so, since the election; it is certain that neither Gen. Duncan, nor any one for him, ventured to say so before the election. We find that he obtained upwards of three thousand votes more than Mr. Kinney, in a State returning, as its Representatives, three of the most strenuous supporters of the President. Casey's majority is upwards of TWO THOUSAND. This gentleman was distinguished, during the last session, by his uncompromising hostility to the Bank in every shape. May's majority (the gentleman whose defeat has been trumpeted forth from St. Louis, Lousville, and Washington, with so much acclaim) is 626—Reynold's is 429.—*Globe.*

The Bank of the United States is using her utmost power to keep the new gold coinage out of circulation. Within a short time she has received *thirty-five thousand dollars* in half eagles, of the new coin, and still refuses to pay out any gold from her counter! Mr. Webster, on the floor of the Senate last winter, guarantied to the People that the Bank would always pay out *gold* or silver for her notes at the option of the holder! The orator, it seems, was mistaken.—*Pennsylvanian.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship George Washington, at New York, brings to the editors of that city Liverpool papers to the 24th, and London to the 23d July, inclusive.

The arrival of Don Carlos in Spain is no longer doubtful. A battle between his forces, (represented to amount to 12,000 men,) and those of Gen. Rodil, was shortly expected.

The British fleet in the Mediterranean had landed 1000 or 1200 marines near Smyrna; but precisely for what purpose, does not appear.—There is evidently a strong feeling of distrust between the Quadruple Alliance on the one hand, consisting of England, France, Spain and Portugal, and the Northern Despots on the other; and this feeling has been increased by the recent events in the Peninsula as by the disposition manifested by the German Confederation to bring Switzerland within its grasp, and certain demonstrations of Russia, indicating a desire to take a *slice of Turkey.*

Orders have been issued for the immediate sailing of the steam frigates Salamader and Medea, from the river to Portsmouth. Their supposed destination is Spain.

It is confidently stated that a French army will march into Spain, and an English fleet will co-operate, in aid of the Queen Regent.

Madrid letters dated 9th July state that all alarm of the Cholera had subsided in the capital. The elections were proceeding peaceably; and the Cortes were to assemble on the 10th. Of Don Carlos nothing is said in these communications. At Xerez the Cholera existed to an alarming extent, there being as many as 100 deaths daily. Andalusia, Murcia Grenada, and Valencia, were also suffering from the disease.

Of the movements of the contending armies there is no anthentic intelligence.

In France the retirement of Marshal Soult from the Ministry, and the assumed necessity for decided measures respecting Spain, was expected to produce a very strong muster of Deputies at the opening of the Session.

LONDON, July 22.—The Gazette de France, of Saturday evening, contained the following

NEWS FROM THE EAST.

A letter dated Jassey, 18th, (30th) June, contains the following news, the importance of which will be appreciated by our readers.

We received on the 27th June, the news, that the English and French fleets demanded the passage by the Bosphorus, declaring, that in case of refusal they would resort to force, and throw all the responsibility of the events which might follow on the Turkish Cabinet.

The Sultan granted the passage, and more than forty vessels of war are assembled before Constantinople.

FRANCE.

Marshal Soult has retired from the French Ministry. and has been succeeded by Marshal Gerard, both as Minister of War and President of the Council. Various rumors were afloat as to the cause of this change.—Some have attributed it to the old marshal's expensive though effective appropriations for the military service, which were deemed incompatible with the views of the chamber who are studying economy, and acquiring increasing power over the public purse.

Orders have been given by the French Government to the Prefects to prevent the entrance of Marshal Bourmont into France, even though he should be furnished with a regular passport. From these precautions taken, it is naturally to be inferred that M. Berryer and Marshal Bourmont had planned a meeting.

SPAIN.

There seems to be no longer any doubt, says the London Courier of the 21st, that Don Carlos has reached Spain, and according to his organs in Paris, he is immediately to march on Madrid at the head of seventeen thousand men.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Victoria, at New York, brings to the editors of the Journal of Commerce and Courier & Enquirer London and Liverpool papers to the 26th July, both inclusive.

Down to July 20th, there had been no engagement between the armies of Don Carlos and Gen. Rodil.—The former had his head quarters at Santa Cruz de Campezo, and the latter at Lerin. Reinforcements of 9,000 men had left Pampeluna to join him. Only 300 recruits, it is said, had joined Don Carlos. A decisive engagement was expected, in the course of a few days at farthest.

A letter of the 16th from Genoa, intimates that Don Miguel, contrary to his solemn promise, was endeavoring to get back to Portugal. Should he make the attempt, he will unquestionably be treated as an outlaw.

MYSTERIOUS.

A person called on us, on Saturday morning, and mentioned the following circumstance.—On Tuesday evening, a colored man gave notice that a white man was robbing another on Almond street wharf Immediately several persons ran to the place, and found a man with his throat cut, his head bruised, and stripped of all his outer clothes: and a person was observed to run from the place and take refuge in an adjoining yard, he was compelled, however, to retreat thence and jumped into the dock; here, after several attempts to dive and hide himself he was taken. He had on the pantaloons of the wounded man, and as he was without coat, is supposed that he had thrown into the water the other clothes taken, as his own was subsequently found stowed in his own hat.

While the arrest of this man was going on, two men were seen to take up the wounded person, and lead and carry him towards the wharf, his course could be traced by blood on the pavement for about 20 feet; and then all traces of him were lost; what became of him is not known. The man arrested was committed to prison it is stated to us, and this is all that is known of an affair that seems to be unusually mysterious.—Phil. U. S. Gaz.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER

It is with painful feelings, says the Cincinnati Republican, we record the melancholy disaster of the steamer Nimrod. On Saturday night, at nine o'clock, while bound down the river, she ran aground on Quick Run Bar, ninety miles above Cincinnati. The connecting pipe between the boilers and cylinder immediately burst. Twelve persons, principally passengers, were scalded, eight of which have since died. The Helen Mar opportunely arrived shortly after the accident, and took the passengers on board. She arrived at our landing late on Sunday night, and her deck presented a melancholy spectacle of the dead and the dying—three or four deaths having occurred since her arrival. The names of those who have died are Augustus Frown, his wife and child, supposed to be of Dayton; the child of Aaron Valentine, of this city; John Baptisti, residence unknown; a woman and two children, name and residence not ascertained. No possible blame can be attached to the engineer. We are happy to say that the other four are considered in a state of safety.

It is with a repugnance amounting almost to horror, that we copy from the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, the following shocking recital:—

"*Horrible Murder.*—On Wednesday last, a woman named Holder, was committed to the jail in this town, charged with the inhuman murder of her own son, a fine lad about 10 years old. The jury of inquest were satisfied from the evidence, that she had whipped the child to death, having employed for that purpose eight or ten switches, or rather sticks, near the size of a man's thumb. The reason she gave for it was, that the child refused to obey her. Her husband was absent."

The state of affairs in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal continues to excite discussion. The measures taken by Mr. Randall, under the State laws of Delaware, to collect his judgment against the Canal Company, has affected its operations, and embarrassed the business of all who trade on the Canal On Thursday evening a meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which it was resolved to appoint a Committee and raise funds, to employ counsel, in order "to procure a passage in a lawful manner through the Canal, and a protection from imprisonment to their fellow citizens engaged in their lawful trade." The question is not less curious than important. The plaintiff is pursuing a lawful object, apparently according to law. He has State process for collecting a judgment, and enforces it in the regular way. This regular State process is alleged to conflict with the charter granted by another State, —Maryland,—and affects the interests of a third State,—Pennsylvania,—by compelling a second payment of toll. This conflict, too, seems to be the act of the Company, who might relieve the difficulties of trade at once, by acquiescing in the lawful process of Delaware, and suspending their own collections until the legal claim is satisfied. Another embarrassing question arises under the allegation that the Company have pledged their tolls to previous creditors, and cannot suffer them to be diverted to the benefit of an individual creditor. The case is altogether one of embarrassment and difficulty.—*Balt. Amer.*

Female Independence.—A young lady, named Miss Green, on the 4th of July last, delivered an oration in Augusta, Maine. She concluded her remarks in the following spirited strain:

"If I shall have been so happy as to gain the approbation of those for whose sake I have so far departed from the strict limit which ancient prejudices have prescribed to our sex, I shall be amply repaid for all the sneers of witlings and fools. [Cheers.] I have been only desirous of winning the approving smile of the nobler sex for my sentiments, not for myself, and I say unto you, lords of creation, as you call yourselves, if you doubt my sincerity—I proclaim here in the face of all Augusta, now assembled around me, and you may believe me or not as you please—that there is not one among you, Tom, Dick or Harry, that I would give a brass thimble to call 'husband' tomorrow!'

We observe in the Christian Index of the 5th instant, an obituary notice of the Rev. M. Gray, whose death was occasioned by taking a dose of Lobelia from a *Steam Doctor*, not because he was unwell, but to experience the operation of the medicine. [Another account states that he had sometimes administered the medicine, and desired to know its effect, before he dealt any more of it to others.] It produced a severe pain in the abdomen, which the Doctor used remedies to relieve, and seemed in some degree to succeed. Still he was restless —often changing his position in bed. Once or twice remarked that he was sleepy, but could not sleep; though he dozed a little, and seemed rather delirious. This alarmed a brother who was with him, but the Doctor quieted his fears by telling him that the Lobelia frequently produced that effect, and that there was no danger in it. A few minutes before eleven o'clock he inquired why the family had not been called together for prayer; and at that time seemed perfectly rational. He then appeared to sleep a few minutes—turned over in bed and breathed his last, without a single groan or struggle, or the least evidence of pain or distress in his features."

In noticing the above melancholy incident, the editor of the Southern Christian Herald, offers the following remarks on the nature of Lobelia:

"We have noticed this case, hoping that it will serve as a warning to the public against the danger of encouraging men to administer drugs, with the properties of which they are utterly unacquainted. To give Lobelia as an innocent medicine which might be taken merely for experiment's sake, proves how grossly ignorant this nostrum maker was of its properties. The Lobelia Inflata is one of the most active medicines of the North American Materia Medica. It is possessed of an emetic, sudorific, and powerful expectorant effect. When with a view to empty the stomach, it operates vehemently and speedily; producing however, great relaxation, debility and perspiration, and even death, if given in over doses.

The Lobelia Longiflora, a native of some of the West India islands, is one of the most venomous plants. It is fatal to horses—swells them till they burst. Taken internally, it operates as a violent cathartic, the effects of which no remedy can assuage, and which ends in death. Vide Lindley's Botany, p. 184—5. Such are the medicines with which quackery makes innocent experiments!! This, we think, is sporting with life. These remarks may, perhaps, give offence to some; but if they can be instrumental in saving human life, we shall care very little who may be offended."

Peedee Gazette.

FRANKFORT July 13th, 1834

Sir:—I have this day sent by E. P. Johnson, the gun said to be Tecumseh's—it was purchased by Maj. Wm. Trigg, of this place, at the battle of the Thames in Canada, from a soldier who informed him it was taken from the side of that great Warrior.

I hope you will receive it from me as a present. Yours with respect,

A. H RENNICK.

N. B.—The wipers are also sent.

A. H. R.

GREAT CROSSINGS, 16th July, 1834.

Dear Sir—I received your present—the gun which Tecumseh bore at the battle of the Thames. It is a rare and curious present; and I assure you it shall be valued property. You can easily imagine that every relic, brought from that hard fought field, where our fellow-citizens waded through blood to victory, would revive recollections the dearest to my heart. Every thing of this kind has a tendency to brighten the glory of those citizen soldiers who braved the perils of that day. It is especially grateful to my feelings to perceive that my countrymen deem me worthy of being the deposite of all that remains of a vanquished chieftain who was in truth styled the "KING OF THE WOODS;" an Indian it is true, but no despicable antagonist. With great respect,

Your grateful friend,

RH. M. JOHNSON.

A. H. RENNICK, Esq.

The ingenious people of China have a common method of propagating several kinds of fruit trees, which, of late years, has been practised with success in Bengal. The method is simply this; they strip a ring of bark, about an inch in width, from a bearing branch, surround the place with a ball of fat earth, or loam, bound fast to the branch with a piece of matting; over this they suspend a pot, or horn, with water, having a small hole in the bottom, just sufficient to let the water drop, in order to keep the earth constantly moist.—The branch throws new roots into the earth just above the place where the ring of Bark was stripped off. The operation is performed in the Spring, and the branch is sawn off and put into the ground at the fall of the leaf. The following year it bears fruit.

From Niles' Register.

We regret to notice new appearances of the *cholera* at several places, in the United States, but in no one, we believe, has it yet assumed the character of an epidemic. The cases are solitary, and a large majority of those attacked are cured, if attended to in time.

The awful season of long-continued heat that we have had, by which almost every man feels himself more or less prostrated, with the abundance of certain ripe and unripe vegetables which are consumed in great quantities, will account for an unusual number of cases of the old fashioned cholera morbus, which, by some unknown process, may assume the appearance of that disease which is commonly known as the "Asiatic cholera."

The *New York* board of health has made two or three reports, acknowledging a few fatal cases in that city—but denying the existence of any prevailing epidemic. On the 12th—12 new cases and 4 deaths were reported by the physicians for the preceding 24 hours. The resident physician has published some apparently excellent and brief hints for the prevention or cure of the disease.

Sundry cases have happened at *Albany*; and several at *Poughkeepsie*. A letter from the latter dated last Monday states, that 25 cases and 15 deaths had taken place since Friday. Poughkeepsie is a very beautiful village, happily located, and generally blessed with extraordinary healthiness.

The deaths at *Cincinnati*, throughout the year, average about 20 per week—but in the cholera year of 1833, there were 360 deaths in July—in the same month, this year, 300; but no epidemic disease is thought to prevail in that city.

A few cases have appeared at *Pittsburgh*—but no considerable degree of alarm existed, and the health of the city was generally good.

Deaths by cholera occur in many parts of the west, but we do not see it mentioned as extensively prevailing any where, at present.

At *Montreal* the deaths by cholera were on the 6th 35, on the 7th 40—greatest number in one day 49, and at Quebec from 20 to 30 a day —on one day 57? Large number of persons, chiefly newly arrived emigrants, die on board of the ascending steamboats. Ten or twelve other places in Canada are named as presenting cases of cholera. At Montreal 410 deaths occurred from the 12th to the 21st ult. This is a very large number for that city, except on account of the emigrants.

Though some of the most prudent and highly respectable persons have died of cholera this season, and especially at Montrel, a very large majority of the cases have happened in emigrants, or other persons careless of health, or badly provided for, and closely stowed together in filthy and contracted places. In some of these the wonder is how people live at all in such weather as we have had for several weeks past. The heat is general,—and at Quebec as severe as elsewhere.

Making money.—Sir ASTLEY COOPER, a celebrated London Surgeon, was recently called 130 miles from London to give advice. On arriving at the place he examined the case, and said—"The treatment is good." He was absent but a little more than a day. His bill was 300 guineas, equal to 1500 dollars.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—The sales of the week have ranged from 90 to 100 cents for ordinary to prime reds. The supplies within the last two or three days have been short, and owing to this circumstance the market is more firm to-day; one or two parcels of medium quality reds have been taken this morning at an advance on previous rates, for the purpose of filling up and despatching vessels, but we do not alter our range of prices, and continue to quote as before at 90 to 100 cents for ordinary to prime. We know of no white wheats at market this week.

Corn.—Sales of white, in the early part of the week, at 65 a 66 cents, and of yellow at 64 a 65 cents. From Wednesday to to-day inclusive, the sales of white have been at 67 a 68 cents, and we quote accordingly. Sales of yellow at 65 cents.

Rye.—Sales of good parcels at 62½ cents—we quote, as in quality, at 60 a 62½ cents.

Oats.—In the early part of the week sales of Oats were made at 26 a 27 cents, but since then the market has improved; sales were made yesterday at 28 cents, and to day at 28 a 30 cents, which last rates we now quote.

MARRIED

In this county on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. WM. A. GREGORY, to Miss CAROLINE UNDERWOOD.

☞ *To the Independent Voters of Talbot county.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of many of my friends, and encouraged by the liberal support received at your hands last Fall, I offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

MORRIS O. COLSTON.

Ferry Neck, Aug. 27th, 1834.

Temperance Meeting.

A MEETING of the Talbot county Temperance Society, will take place in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this town, on Friday evening next, (5th inst.) at half past 7 o'clock, to which the public are respectfully invited. An address may be expected.

N. G. SINGLETON, Sec'ry.

sept 2

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Millington, are hereby informed that the notice of a *General Meeting*, to be held at the Banking House on the 10th of September next, is withdrawn, and that the said meeting will not take place.

GEORGE W. DOBBIN,
for self and others.

Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1834.

☞ The papers on the Eastern Shore which published the notice of the meeting, will please publish the above, and forward their bills for the same, immediately, to this [the Chestertown Telescope] office.

sep 2 2w

TO RENT.

TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order; together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligibly located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.

Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dweilings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.

Also, the two story brick Dwelling, in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition.

Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crotcher's Ferry.

To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to

JACOB C. WILLSON.

sept 2 tf

ATTENTION.

THE Subscriber expects in about a week or ten days to leave Easton, and earnestly requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle as speedily as possible; by so doing they will confer a great favor on their obedient servant

JOHN HARPER.

P. S.—The shop now occupied by me will be carried on by Mr. THOMAS J. EARICKSON, who is an experienced workman and has done business very successfully in Centreville for the last two or three years. I doubt not but that the public will find in him a man that will suit them.

J. H.

sept 2 co3w

FEMALE SEMINARY,

EASTON.

MISS NICOLS AND MRS. SCULL'S SEMINARY will be ready for the reception of pupils on the 22d September. The course of study to be pursued, will be as heretofore, with the exception of some ornamental branches, for which they propose employing an assistant as soon as circumstances will authorise.

For the better regulation of the classes, and for the facility of learning, they propose dividing the year into two sessions, six months each, hoping, thereby, to render a public examination both practicable and interesting. Public examinations have been much neglected in this Institution, owing to the fact, that the classes are so fluctuating, it would have derogated both from the Teachers and pupils. We hope the friends of science will take this into consideration, and if not assist us directly in the execution of our plan, will throw no obstacles in the way.

sept 2 3w

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the voters of Talbot County, that an Election will be held in the several election districts of the county, on the first Monday of October next, being the 6th day of the month, for four Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, and one County Commissioner for District No. 2, and one for District No. 3.

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

sep 2 G 5t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Standard keeper for the ensuing year, by the Commissioners for Talbot county, will attend in Easton from the first of September until the first of October next; at Wye Mill on the first of October; on the 2nd October at the Trappe; on the 3d October at St. Michaels, for the purpose of trying the weights and measures.

A. J. LOVEDAY.

sept 2 3t

N. B. Persons having Windmills who wish their weights and measures tried, will please attend at the abovementioned places.

Sale of Property for County Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given, That, in pursuance of an order from the Commissioners of Talbot county, the undersigned, former Collector of Taxes for Talbot county, will sell at public vendue, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of September inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the property at the corner of Harrison and Dover streets, at present occupied by John Bennett, Esq. or such an interest therein as will satisfy the county taxes for the year 1831, due to me by Philip Wallis, say eleven dollars and eighty-six cents, together with the interest and legal expenses thereon.

BENNETT BRACCO,
former Collector of Taxes
for Talbot county.

sept 2 4t G

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to quit the state of Maryland in a short time, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door, on Monday, 22d day of September next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, the following property, to wit:

1st.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, where he now lives, which is beautifully situated in the most healthful and business part of the town of Cambridge. It is of convenient size and modern construction, built of bricks, and other materials of the best quality, and in the best manner, and the prime cost exceeded $7,000. The building is two stories high, and arranged with taste and convenience. On either side of this dwelling there is a beautiful lawn, and in the rear there is a garden highly improved, and with the store house Lot, which is immediately adjoining, the dwelling is furnished with every necessary and convenient out-house.

2d.

THE STORE HOUSE AND LOT will be offered for sale. This house is two stories high, 30 by 30 feet, with a convenient counting room in the rear. The upper story is in part occupied as a Masonic Hall, and the remainder as lodging-rooms, and the location of the store house is inferior to none in the town. It is directly on the street leading to the Court House, and very convenient to the town spring, which has very recently been repaired in the most costly and durable manner. Whether economy, convenience or business, be the object of pursuit, no property in town offers to the purchaser inducements to buy, greater than the above.

3d.

A highly improved GRASS LOT, containing 20 acres, (which is subdivided into four smaller lots,) lately enclosed with locust posts and plank fence, will next be offered for sale. These lots are most eligibly situated on the road leading to Hambrooks, and within less than ¼ mile from town.

4th.

The reversion in the LOT containing 11 acres, which the subscriber bought of the Commissioners appointed to sell the real estate of John Craig.

If the above property, or any part of it, shall not be sold on the day above indicated, it will be for rent, and early application is desired.

5th.

The subscriber will also sell at the same time a valuable young and sound (Tom) BROOD MARE, gentle in gear, and of fine size and form; also, a most beautiful COLT, sired by the celebrated horse O'Connell, unexceptionable as to size and form; a first rate saddle pony, gentle and well gaited, and suitable for a lady; and another young filly gentle and kind to gear, also pleasant under the saddle; three shares in the full-bred horse O'Connell, will be offered also; and the household and kitchen Furniture which is not disposed of at private sale, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on Monday, the 24th day of November, with much other useful and valuable property. Among it is an excellent German Piano, which cost, a few years ago, $350.

All persons having claims against the subscriber, will present them immediately, and those who are owing will please call and settle their several claims before the 1st of October next, beyond which no indulgence can be extended, and immediately after which time they will be placed in the care of a proper officer, with instructions to collect them without delay, beyond that imposed by law.

THOS. HAYWARD.

Cambridge, Aug. 30

The Easton Gazette, and Easton Whig will publish the above three times, mark price, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

sept 2 3t [$5]

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 17th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN PURLEY, who says he was raised in Westmoreland co. Va. He appears to be about 40 years of age, five feet, six inches high; has a scar over his right eye that extends through his eye-brow—he is of tolerable dark color, and has very small hands. He gives a very imperfect account of his place of nativity. His clothing when committed was an old black fur hat, pretty much sewed with white cotton, an old blue coat, old linen shirt, old striped linsey vest, much patched, cotton and yarn twilled pantaloons of fustian colour, and old patched shoes The owner of the above describe negro is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

R. R. WATERS, Sh'ff.

August 27, 1834.

The Globe, Washington City, Whig. Easton, and Citizen, Frederick, will insert the above four times and charge this [Free Press] office.

sept 2 4t

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