EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1834.

Democratic Republican Meeting

A meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of Talbot county, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on THIS DAY at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the General Assembly, and County Commissioners.

MR. TANEY'S SPEECH.—We would specially invite the attention of our readers to the speech of Mr. Taney, on the second page of this morning's paper. It presents a plain, practical view of the Bank question, in language which does honor to the head of the statesman, as well as to the heart of the patriot.

Below our readers will find an article from the N. Y. Star, which, like most of the flying falsehoods of the day, found its way into that most veracious paper, the Easton Gazette. The same mail which brought the falsehood, brought also its refutation. Expecting the Gazette in its usual style to copy the one, we laid aside the other to meet it; we now offer both, that our readers may see how matters go.

Falsehood from the Gazette.

"WHEEL OF FORTUNE.—The little personage called the great magician has ceased to be a great man. Saratoga used to be the field of his glory. There he held his summer levee of politicians; there he received homage from his retainers, and courtesies from his opponents; and was considered *un homme de bonnes fortunes* with the ladies. How changed in a little twelvemonth! The ladies now pass him with averted looks—the men avoid him—and the servant's who are quick at finding out one's standing, give him short answers. The keeper of the hotel where he lodges, says he is a thousand dollars the worse for his company. If he happens to be on the piazza, all the rest will happen to be in the hall; and when he enters the hall, his greatness has it all to himself. To avoid the annoyance of being put in Coventry at the spring, he goes on horseback, and then people, of course, must open to right and left on account of his horse. It has ever been observed, that this season, like the cholera, he often makes his appearance without the usual premonitory symptoms. There has not been such a fall since the days of Brummel.—N. Y. Star.

Refutation.

ANOTHER BANK COUNTERFEIT NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

Among the thousand and one fibs of the Star, there was a plump assertion the other day, that Mr. Van Buren had become so unpopular that he was generally avoided at the Springs, with particulars which will appear sufficiently from the contradictions below, which we are invited to extract from a letter written by the proprietor of the United States Hotel himself:

"In relation to the statement in the Star that I said I was one thousand dollars the worse for Mr. Van Buren's company, it is false in every particular. I never made an intimation of the kind, and there is not the slightest foundation for it. I authorise you to pronounce the whole paragraph, as far as my information extends, a most *infamous lie*.

I do not believe there has been more than one instance where any one has shunned his company this summer, and that was a lounger of your city, who has within a year turned whig and was therefore ashamed to meet Mr. Van Buren, as I suspected, which I have no doubt was the reason of his stopping at another house. If this man had put up with me, his bill might have amounted to $20. But I can assure you that I do not regret his leaving me.

I hope as long as I keep the hotel, that I may be so fortunate as have Martin Van Buren as a guest. JAMES M. MARVIN,
U. S. Hotel, Saratoga Springs."

RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS.—The recent elections in this State for representatives in the State Legislature, have resulted in the election of a majority of Federalists, but on a vote on joint ballot for a Senator in Congress in place of Mr. Knight, the contest will be doubtful. The anti-masons, six in number, hold the balance, and may elect a friend or opponent of the national administration. In the extracts from the Democratic papers, which we publish in this morning's Whig, our friends appear very confident of success. Be it as it may, we can lose nothing; Rhode Island has always gone against us.

ANOTHER WIG-TORY VICTORY.

In RHODE ISLAND, it turns out just as we expected. No sooner are the actual returns received, than it appears that the great rejoicing about a Wig victory there, is mere hypocritical clamor to cover a defeat. The following detailed statement of the result is from the Rhode Island Republican, and may be implicitly relied on:

RHODE ISLAND STILL ERECT.

Tristam Burges cannot be Senator. This is rendered certain beyond doubt. Let the friends of Democracy, the opposers of moneyed monopolies, and the friends of the constitution and liberty rejoice. Republicanism still holds the reins.

☞The parties in the House will stand thus: Democrats 29—Anti-Masons 6—Federalists 37.

The Senate which was recently chosen on the test question of the Bank, consists of 11 members, including the Lieutenant Governor, every one of whom was elected in opposition to the Bank Wig ticket, headed by the present Senator, Mr. Knight.

These eleven Senators, added to the 29 democrats elected as Representatives, give the relative strength of parties in joint ballot, 40 Democrats and 37 Federalists. The opposition prints, we perceive, claim only 2 of the 6 Anti-masons—so that admitting their claim on the Anti-masons, and the result must be as stated in the Rhode Island Republican. It says of the election of Mr. Knight, and marks it with italics:

"We repeat once more, at the proper time *the friends of the Administration will select their candidate, and that candidate will be*, BEYOND ALL DOUBT ELECTED. We speak not without Book."

We have never been deceived by the declarations of that print, and believe they may confidently be trusted.

From the Evening Post

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The statement which we published on Saturday has been shown to be accurate except in one single particular, and the correction of that error adds one to the number of administration members. The town of East Greenwich, according to the returns given in the Providence Herald of Saturday, is equally divided in its representation whereas in the statement given in this paper, both the successful candidates were set down as opposition.—This makes the vote in the lower house 38 to 34, and gives us, in joint ballot, a majority of SIX, without reference to the Governor, who votes only in the event of a tie. The Times of this morning we perceive has fallen into the error of setting down two of the members of the Senate as of the Bank party. They were all elected last year, on the test question, and after a sharp contest, and there is no authority for saying that any of them deserted the principles which secured their election. Those Journals of the Bank party which count the anti-masons of Rhode Island as on their side commit an egregious mistake. Anti masonry in that state means nothing more or less than a difference among republicans about the institution of masonry; but they all act together on questions of general politics, particularly when they so closely involve the cardinal principles of democracy as is the case with matters now in despute between the two great orginal, antagonist parties of this country. The confident opinion we have expressed as to what will be the event of the election of a United States Senator in Rhode Island, rests on information from a quarter which we know to be well informed, and which has hitherto been distinguished by invariable accuracy. The statements from the source alluded to derive confirmation for the following paragraph from the Providence Herald of Saturday:

Let the friends of the democracy of the country rejoice, that Rhode Island will never be disgraced by Tristam Burges as her Senator in the great councils of the nation. Let it be remembered that she has forever sealed his pretensions for the distinguished post, to which he aspires. There is a decided majority against him, *which no circumstance can alter*. With all his efforts and with all his money he can have no other consolation, than being the dupe of his own folly. This is as it should be. We repeat once more, at the proper time, the friends of the Administration will select their candidate and that candidate will be beyond all doubt elected. We speak not without Book.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spencer,—I see by the last Gazette, that Fiddle-Faddle, of the Grove, is playing his old tune on a newfangled bagpipe, christened by the political divines, Messrs. Clay, & Co., and called *Whig*. I suppose this sweet scented tune is to send forth such odor as to affect the olfactory organs of the coalition in order to place the Knight of Whigism in the former chair of our present Chief Justice, late student of Clay, & Co. at the seminary at Washington, and professor of the late Thomas Dilworth. Every mother's son, born anew under the influence of Nicholas the first, and Emperor of the Bank, or Clay, Webster, & Co. should snuff the tune; for you will rarely find a more true and faithful servant to the commands of his Royal Highness of the old world. I by chance procured a peep at your paper of Tuesday last, and see, a correspondent of yours who calls himself "Observer," proposes to analyze the old song on the new instrument. Mr. Observer may be a very profound political chemist, and I wish him success, but I very much doubt with all his chemical, arithmetical and political calculations, if he can discover that Andrew Jackson during the late war, at New Orleans, where he was defending *booty* and *beauty*, was a Tory. And that the hero of the bagpipe, during the same time, when occupied at the head of his fine, noble troops, in issuing his bulletin to Col. William B. Smith, Commandant, on Governor Martin's point, (in full view of part of the British navy) to harrass the militia and make them tired of the war, was a *Whig*. If he does, he will discover something new under the sun.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Talbot county, Sept. 5, 1834.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spencer,—I regret that you thought it best not to publish the article which I gave you two weeks ago, because the name of a certain gentleman had been introduced in a manner which might be unpleasant to him. You know sir, that I have no personal; and I think I may say also, no political hostility to him.

The point to which I wish to direct public attention, is the ruling Federal Junto in this county. No man who has witnessed the movements of the National Republican party in this county, could avoid remarking the absolute control which R. H. Goldsborough, Ed. N. Hambleton, and Col. Hughlett, have over it. Alex. Graham may be thought by some to have influence;—he has, but it is a secondary influence; it is as much the influence of R. H. G. as if exerted in his own proper person. Who is there that can be appointed to office in this county, except at the recommendation of these men? They occasionally bestow the less important ounces on men who are not their favourites, but it is only to gull the people. Solomon Mullikin has been three years in succession nominated for the Legislature; Gen. Dickinson has been made a judge of the Orphans' Court, and has had the *distinguished honor* of presiding several years at the county meetings. Spry Denny, John Stevens, and Henry Spencer also, have been served with a douceur. These men were useful to the Federal leaders, and have been fed with the crumbs of the party. They could not stand in the way of the leaders, and their influence was therefore not feared. A seat in the House of Representatives or Senate of the United States, the Gubernatorial Chair, the State Senate and Council to the Governor, were the lowest stations to which this triumvirate would condescend. Ed. N. Hambleton, it is true, has occupied the Sheriffalty, and holds at this time a judgeship in the Orphans' Court, but he is now playing a game for his son. R. H. Goldsborough is looking to the U. S. Senate, and the triumvirate have managed to select as candidates for the Legislature three men who will promote his views. Ed. N. Hambleton wishes to get into the Council on the expiration of the term of Dr. Martin. Col. Hughlett is probably content with the State Senate unless, peradventure, he could reach the Gubernatorial chair. So goes the game.

I would ask, Mr. Spencer, how it is that such men as Theodore R. Loockerman, John Loockerman, and Doctor Denny, can consent to play a second part to this triumvirate? If a judgeship becomes vacant no man from this county can be recommended, because, forsooth, it may mar the ulterior objects of a member of this triumvirate. From what cause is it that T. R. Loockerman has been constantly overlooked, except by the people? Whenever he has been a candidate, he has been distinguished by popular favour. Three or more times he has been elected to the State Legislature, the foremost on his ticket. When a candidate for the electoral college in 1828, he obtained for Mr. Adams a majority of about 400 votes in this county. In 1829, the year following, one of the Jackson ticket was elected to the Legislature. In 1832, R. H. Goldsborough could not carry for Mr. Clay 200 votes, and was the lowest on the electoral ticket of Mr. Clay, in this county. Yet the whole phalanx of the Federal party in this county (which constitute a large majority of the National Republicans) move at his bidding.

A DEMOCRAT.

Easton District, Sept. 6th, 1834.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Spencer—My communication, published in the last Whig, has had one good effect, if no more: it has given Col. Hughlett, an excuse for telling the people, through the public prints, what he has told them a thousand and one times in other ways, that he is one of the most important individuals of this whole peninsula—that, having accumulated the largest fortune, he is the most capable of advising the people in regard to their political and pecuniary interests—that he has invested a portion of his funds in the stock of the U. S. Bank, and that consequently it is an institution of great public utility, and one that cannot be dispensed with, without great difficulty—that for the want of such an institution, the Col. made 20 per cent. upon all the spare capital he had during the war, which his "*Republicanism*" induced him to loan to the government, at a premium of 20 per cent. in hand, and 6 or 8 per cent. interest per annum, until returned. These and other things the Colonel has had an opportunity of showing the people, in print, from the simple circumstance that I put a simple question to the editor of the Easton Gazette, designed to draw forth his opinion as to the propriety of the the U. S. Bank's seizing on the funds of the country, in its possession, to satisfy an unliquidated and disputed claim.

The Colonel,—speaking for the editor as well as himself, I presume,—justifies the Bank, and says:

"The Goverment of the United States sold "the Bank of the United States, a Bill of Ex-"change upon the French Government—the "Bill came back protested—the Bank, as is "customary, and in conformity to law, claim-"ed damages, and I suppose retained so much "of the Bank dividend, belonging to the United "States, as would cover those damages—could "the Bank do less? You know that the Bank "cannot sue the United States, but the United "States can compel the Bank, in a court of law, "to account legally."

Here is his strong argument, and the only one in his piece in regard to the question in hand, which is worth a button—that "the Bank cannot sue the U. States, but the U. States can compel the Bank, in a court of law to account legally." All the rest, about my buying the Colonel's bill of exchange, &c. &c. goes for nothing, as the argument is wholly inapplicable and irrelevant.

The U States cannot be sued, we know; and if the Bank had no legal or equitable process by which to adjust and liquidate its claim, but through the medium of a court of law, they might be justified in the commission of an outrage for the purpose of getting into a lawsuit. But had the Bank no other equitable mode of testing the justice of its claim, and securing its rights? I insist that the proper course for the Bank to have pursued, would have been to present this claim to the consideration of Congress, when the Executive branch of government had refused to admit its justice and legality. Congress is the proper guardian of the rights of the people, at large; and it is because it is deemed impossible that goverament should act with injustice towards its own people, that no government can be sued in its own tribunals. It is always expected that the representatives of the people will act justly towards those whom they represent. It has been customary for those who have deemed themselves aggrieved by the acts of the government,—either executive or legislative, to memorialize Congress, and claim redress; and I have yet to learn that the American government has ever, (from party spirit or any other improper motive,) departed from the strictest equity and justice towards their citizens. Some delay may occur, I confess; but this cannot properly be made an excuse for the commission of an act, which, if sanctioned, might establish a precedent in regard to all agents of the government, which would lead to endless litigation, trouble and confusion.

If the Bank of the United States can set up claims of a doubtful character, and, when not recognized by the Treasury Department, can help itself to the funds of the government in its possession, and tell the Treasurer, "if you want any satisfaction, you can sue us," the Colonel must see, that it would put it in the power of the Bank (if it were the depository of the moneys of the government) to stop the entire operations of the government, in a moment of time. If the Bank could take $158,000, upon a disputed claim, and compel the government to wait the issue of a suit at law, it could lay claim to, and detain, in a similar manner, every cent of the people's money in its possession. The Colonel, however, thinks it right, he intimates, for every agent to take whatever he pleases to lay claim to, and if his employer considers himself wronged, let him sue, and have the matter investigated in court. The *grab-law* may suit the views of some people very well, but there are others again who have felt rather sore under its operation, and would rather not see it become the established law of the land.

The Bank of the United States, the Colonel doubtless thinks is an exceedingly proper institution; that it is capable of regulating the currency at all times and under all circumstances; that even in the absence of commerce, and with the country plunged in war, this institution is all-sufficient to the task of keeping a settled & plentiful money market; that the Bank could make money so plenty as that the government could get it at par, although its natural and legitimate source of supply should be cut off; in fact, that the Bank is the only one thing needful, and might save us all the expense and trouble of any other government. This seems to be about the amount of the Colonel's opinion about the Bank; and its being merely his *opinion*, he must be permitted to enjoy it; but I think it could be demonstrated, that the Colonel is as wide of the mark here as he has generally been in matters of politics.

Trappe, 8th Sept. A. Z

COMMUNICATION.

TALBOT COUNTY, Sept. 5th, 1834.

Mr. Spencer,—I promised in my last communication to attempt an analysis of the resolutions offered by R. H. Goldsborough, Esq. and adopted at the Federal meeting held in Easton on Tuesday the 26th ult. On a more careful examination of them however, I am strongly persuaded to leave them unnoticed, not from any fear of difficulty in exposing the reckless and unsupported assertions contained in them, but from a perfect conviction that the sound sense of the community will put a true estimate upon their value, and receive them for so much only as they are intrinsically worth: nevertheless, having made the promise, I will proceed to make some comments upon them.

In the 1st resolution, the author no doubt intended to repeat the assertion, so often made last winter in the U.S. Senate "that the removal of the government deposites from the Bank of the United States, had brought ruin and desolation on the country." This was obviously his meaning, but in preparing the resolution, the terms made use of convey a totally different idea. He says from the time the President "assumed the responsibility" &c. Now the time at which the President "assumed the responsibility," if I recollect right, was when he made his communication to the members of his cabinet, declaring his opinion of the necessity of the course which he was about to pursue, in causing the public revenue to be deposited, after a given day, in the state banks. This communication was not made on the first of October, but long anterior to that day. He says "when the President *most unwarrantably and illegally assumed the responsibility*." To lay hands on the people's money, I suppose, would have been right enough in the Secretary, because it would not have been an unwarrantable and illegal assumption of responsibility in him. The assumption of the responsibility by the President, would seem, from the phraseology of the resolution, to be the criminal act.

But it is manifest that the author had an object in view in drawing this resolution, as totally foreign to the facts in the case, as it is unworthy of an honest man. He intended to impress on the minds of the people present, the belief that the President and Mr. Taney had, without authority or law, withdrawn the public money then on deposite in the Bank of the U. States, and placed it in the State Banks, in which one or both of them was directly interested, to serve their own personal pecuniary purposes. If such was his intention, such a total want of candor and honesty merits the contempt of every honest man; if it was not, he has a most happy faculty of obscuring whatever he attempts to illustrate.

The last clause of the resolution being a mere assertion, that every species of trade or occupation in our country, has undergone a sad change for the worse, is an assertion so flatly contradicted by the universal knowledge of all men, that it seems idle to notice it.

The second resolution is not much less difficult of solution—

He says "*the dismissal of Mr. Duane, was an abuse of power under color of right, by which he* (the President) *inflicted a grievous and unconstitutional wrong.*"

Can language convey ideas more perfectly absurd and contradictory. He sets out with the idea borrowed from Mr. Calhoun, that the dismissal of Mr. Duane was not a violation of the constitution, but an abuse of the powers conferred by it; in the conclusion of the sentence he says, his dismissal was an *unconstitutional wrong*. Here then we have an act which is both constitutional and unconstitutional at the same moment.

My engagements will not permit me to pursue this subject further at this time,—you shall hear from me again soon.

OBSERVER.

A WAGER.

Mr. Spencer—You are authorised to offer a bet of a half dozen bottles of genuine, sparkling persimmon beer, that R. H. Goldsborough is the author of the puff on his own resolutions, published in the last Gazette, over the signature of "Harkaway!!!"

Catch a Weasel asleep.

Trappe, Sept. 8th, 1834.

UNITED STATES BANK GOLD.

The Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, although it is known to have about 70,000 dollars of the new gold coins, *has peremptorily refused to pay them out for its own notes!*

Nor can gold be extracted from the New York branch. The following narative, of one among several instances which have occurred in that city, shows how much more ready and willing the States Banks are to accommodate the People than Bank of the United State, viz.

THE MAMMOTH—again.—On Wednesday last a gentleman of this city, named Smith, with $200 in bills of the U. S. Bank in his pocket, proceeded to the Branch Bank, and politely requested the teller to give him half or whole eagles for it, as he wanted some for a particular purpose. He was refused, and told they had no gold there; but that he might have the amount in small silver change. Not wishing to encumber himself with $200 worth of sixpences, shillings, and quarters, he respectfully declined the offer. He was then told he had better apply to the Mechanics' Bank for what he wanted. After going to the City Bank and getting the U. S. Bank bills exchanged for city bills, he proceeded to the Mechanics' Bank with $100, and at his request the amount was instantly given him in half eagles. Taking the other $100 to the Bank of America, he was without hesitation accommodated with the like sum in genuine Jackson coin. Thus it appears that the mammoth, with all its parade of gold and silver in its vaults, cannot or will not redeem its bills in the constitutional tender of our country, unless the holders of them will consent to be imposed upon by a bag full of change that it would take him two or three hours to count."—*The man.*

Now, there is a short way to compel this and all other Bank monopolies which array themselves against a gold currency, to shell out their half eagles. *Let it be declared by law that silver shall not be a legal tender for any sum over ten dollars, and that gold shall.*

Fire and loss of life.—On Sunday night last, the dwelling house of Mr. Henry Turner, Sandy Hill, near Cambridge, Md. took fire about 8 o'clock in the evening, and was entirely destroyed.

The family had retired to rest; and all remained ignorant of their fearful situation until a part of the building was involved in flames, and the heat and smoke awoke one of them by occasioning a sensation of suffocation. The alarm was instantly given to the rest; but the fire had already made such progress, and still spread with such rapidity, that scarcely any thing was saved, and what most melancholy, a little boy perished in the flames. In the hurry and consternation of the moment, the elder son of Mr. Turner, a child six or seven years old, had been left in his room, perhaps in his sleep. The instant the horrible truth flashed upon his mind, the frantic father rushed towards his son. Thrice did he attempt to reach him; but thrice did the intervening volume of smoke and heat check his respiration, and send him staggering back for breath. It was beyond human power to save the poor little felow, and he was swallowed up in the conflagration.—*Chronicle of 30th ult.*

From the Killanning, Pa. Gazette.

SHOT WHEAT.

Sir, as a friend of agriculture, and unwilling that our state should be behind in the improvements of the age, permit me to direct the attention, of your readers who are engaged in husbandry to the 'Shot Wheat' lately introduced from the Indies into the Atlantic States.

The stalk is tall, and of a dark color, very clean.—The grain is almost as round as buckshot, of a clear yellow color, bordering on transparency. The head is from a half an inch to three quarters longer than the common bearded wheat. It produces generally from 50 to 55 bushels to the acre. Your farmers who have strong soil, would find it their interest as soon as possible to possess themselves of this species of grain. The seed may be obtained in Baltimore.

Com. Porter.—We are happy to learn that the article copied into our last paper, stating that this gallant old Officer had been attacked with a paralytic stroke is unfounded. Letters have been received from the Commodore, by his relatives in this county, stating that his disease was hard—less and that he is now convalescent.—*Delaware Repub.*

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—The market has been very scantily supplied this week, and in consequence of the short receipts prices have advanced. The parcels arriving have been sold, as the week advanced, at gradually improving rates, and to-day we quote fair to good reds at $1 a $1.02, and good to strictly prime reds at $1.03 a $1, 05. Sale of white Wheats, not strictly prime, at $1.12½. Prime family flour white would bring $1.15.

Corn.—The supplies are very limited. Sales of white for shipment were made at the beginning of the week at 66 cents; we have heard of no recent sales of white for shipment, and quote to-day 66 a 67 cents. Sales of yellow yesterday at 65 a 66 cents, and we quote the same rates to-day.

Rye.—No change in prices—we qote, as in quality, at 60 a 63 cents.

Oats.—Sales at 30 a 31 cents,—scarce.

Shorts, &c.—We quote Shorts at 14 cents.

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 9

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on Tuesday, 26th ult. a small BAY HORSE, with very little mane and foretop, thin tail, one white foot, and a small spot in his forehead. Any person knowing where this horse may be found, and who will give information, or bring him home to the subscriber in Easton, shall be paid all reasonable charges for such trouble.

JOSEPH COUNCILL.

Easton, Sept. 9 3t

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

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

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

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 persns 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 tureen 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.

aug 26

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.

Attendance given by

THO: HENRIX, former Shff.

aug 19

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

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the *highest prices* for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

oct 9

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