EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1834.

The manuscript of "OBSERVER," noticed in our last, was so securely put away by the editor, when he left home, that it has not been found. We hope the delay will not prejudice the article.

The absence of the editor will account, in some measure, for the barrenness of this morning's Whig. The papers from abroad, too, furnish us little or nothing of interest to readers in this part of the country.

ALL THE DECENCY.—We are happy to perceive by the last Easton Gazette, that the editor of that paper, *in the autumn of life*, is about to put into practice, "a line of conduct, prescribed *in early life*," of decency and respect for the opinions of respectable society. His departure from this early prescribed line of decent conduct, (as manifested in the indecent character of his Gazette, from the day of its first publication to last Saturday, inclusive,) is to be regretted by his friends; but it will prove a source of felicitation to them, as well as us, that he has seen the errors of his *middle life*, and is now determined to break off his sins. The next Gazette, we shall expect to differ so widely from all that have preceded it, that its subscribers will hardly know it,—indeed, we shall not be surprised to see it announced abroad as a new publication.

We have received the first number of a new daily paper, called the *Baltimore Intelligencer*, published by C. F. Cloud, lately one of the editors of the Saturday Visiter. It is a neatly printed super-royal sheet. We publish Mr. Cloud's prospectus, and wish him success.

At the request of the publisher, we insert this morning, the table of contents of the recent numbers of the *Register and Library of Medical and Chirurgical Science*, a work which we should think is worthy of the general encouragement of the faculty, and students of medicine.

MAINE.

The following is the latest intelligence from Maine. Every day's returns increases the Democratic majority.

From the Age.

"THE VOICE OF MAINE,—DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT.

In our late election the Democracy of Maine have achieved a most glorious victory. The Bank has been defeated, and its forces utterly overwhelmed. Returns have been received from 274 towns, giving 34,918 for Dunlap, the Republican candidate, and 31,922 for Sprague, the Federal candidate. There are 52 towns and plantations to be heard from, which, in the Gubernatorial vote of 1832, gave for Governor Smith 1158 votes over Mr. Goodenow. These towns and plantations have probably thrown as large a majority for Dunlap as they did for Smith, and we may safely calculate that Governor Dunlap, at the late election, has received at least 4000 more votes than Mr. Sprague, and will have a clear majority over all candidates of over 3000."

RECAPITULATION.

			Rep.	Fed.	Scat.
Kennebec,	29	towns comp.	3747	5965	162
York,	25	" "	4795	3660	
Cumberland	26	" "	5891	5247	41
Waldo,	25	" "	3702	1452	120
Oxford,	29	"	2584	1838	79
Somerset,	31	"	2558	2740	71
Hancock,	22	"	1749	1667	9
Penobscot,	43	"	4582	3179	
Washington,	24	"	1557	1482	
Lincoln,	29	"	3803	4792	231
	274		24,918	31 922	713

Fifty-two towns and plantations remain to be heard from, which, in the great contest in 1832, gave Governer Smith 1158 majority."

The returns of Representatives, whose names are given in "the Age," show 65 Democratic Representatives, 54 Wigs or Feds. The remaining counties will increase the majority of Democrats in a greater ratio. In the Senate, 14 Democrats, 11 Wigs.

Last fall, the federal party in this region were called "National Republicans;" last spring, "Independent Republicans," & now "Whigs." What will they be called twelve months hence? Who would belong to a party that has not even a name to live by? Every new name they assume they think will gull the people better than the former one. They are still known, however, as the same old party that for many years have opposed the democracy of the country.—In this there is no room for mistake.—*Warren (O.) News Letter.*

Gen. VANCE, who was for a few weeks the candidate of the Nationals, in Ohio, for Governor, has declined holding a poll. The Clay stock in that State is, as Paddy would say, "a fraction below nothing at all."—Louisiana Advertiser.

We are told by the Federalists, that Gen. Jackson has removed 1400 persons from office during his administration. Although we know not upon what authority this assertion is made; yet admitting it to be true, what proportion is that to the whole number of office holders. The federalists say there are 40,000 office holders, and if 1400 of them have been removed, 38,600 remain. A pretty good share to continue in place in a republican government.—Pennsylvanian.

NEW YORK.—The democrats of New York have nominated WILLIAM L. MARCY for governor, and JOHN TRACY for lieutenant governor.—These gentlemen are now in office.

The opponents of the administration have nominated WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of Cayuga, for Governor, and SILAS M. STILLWELL, for lieutenant governor. Mr SEWARD is a member of the State Senate, (an anti-mason,) and Mr STILLWELL an alderman of the city of New York.

Figs.—It cannot be doubtful this delicate & delicious fruit may be raised in plenty for the market by proper attention. We have now before us a twig raised in the garden of Mr. Samuel Hart, of the U. States Navy Yard. The twig contains five ripe, and very numerous unripe figs; it was the second crop on the tree, as the first had been destroyed by the extraordinary frosts of the season. The tree contained about 50 ripe and 200 unripe figs. We hope some of our ambitious gardeners will take a hint from these facts, and give us plenty of figs—A very little care and labor would, no doubt produce much profit.—*Long Island Satr.*

From the Globe.

BANK RIGHTEOUSNESS.

About two months since, a committee of New York merchants supplicated Mr. Biddle to extend the loans of the Bank of the U. States some five or ten millions of dollars. They stated their opinion that it could be done with safety to the institution and benefit to the public. The equivocal and jesuitical reply which that committee received in answer to their application, has been so extensively circulated, that we need not further allude to it.

The course pursued by the Bank since, is what we wish to bring to the notice of that committee.

The total accommodations to the community by the Bank, on the 1st of July, were,	$51,024,972 72
The same on the 1st of August, were,	48,676,166 89
Withdrawal of accommodations in July,	$2,348,805 83
The total accommodations to the community on the 1st of August were,	$48,676,166 89
The same on the 1st of September, were,	47,050,498 45
Withdrawal of accommodations in August,	$1,616,668 24
Total amount withdrawn of its accommodations by the bank in July and August,	$3,965,473 07

Now, here is a curtailment of near four millions of dollars by the Bank, of its accommodations to the community, in two months, immediately succeeding the application of the New York committee, for it to extend them five to ten millions. This is not all. We have certain information that it is now endeavoring to embarrass the city Banks of New York, by demanding specie as soon as they can accumulate a balance against one of them. On Monday last they demanded and received the specie from one Bank, $200,000 on account of a balance of $204,000, more than half of which had accumulated subsequently to the preceding Saturday.

What say you gentlemen of the New York Committee, to these facts? Who caused the distress of which you complained, when many of you came here as a committee, with a memorial to Congress, and in person waited upon the President, asking relief, when your real object was to aid in continuing the panic, and to *force* a recharter of the Bank? Will you longer continue to kiss the rod that is thus daily chastising you?

When Mr. Biddle seemed to enter into the views of the New York committee, in regard to a new career of lending, we warned the country that it was *mere finesse*. The Bank wanted to take the credit of being the author of that commercial prosperity which it could not prevent, because it could not repress the growing enterprise and energy of the American People. This was one motive for Mr. Biddle's cant about relieving the community.

Another was, to save the Bank from the odium which the reaction of its foiled panic scheme was bringing upon it. But the main object of the Bank managers, in making a *feint* of great liberality in lending, when its real design was to curtail, was to induce the State Banks to discount, that it might be more successful in getting in its debts, and that it might thus have the local institutions more completely in its power by the opening of the next Congress, when its new pressure and panic system is again to be renewed.

From the Democrat.

The article which we republish below, was written by Hezekiah Niles, and was inserted and will be found in his Weekly Register of the 21st of August, 1819. It relates to the present Bank of the United States, and was first published at a time when Mr. Niles was free from the trammels of party, and spoke the honest dictates of his unbiassed judgment. Alas! how wavering and uncertain is the human mind! The very same Mr. Niles, for some substantial reasons, which may not bear the test of public scrutiny is now in favor of rechartering this very Bank. He wishes to fasten upon the country an institution which he says "has completely blasted the public expectation." He is willing to continue a tremendous power in the hands of men whom he has designated as "a desperate set of speculators" or "a conclave of tyrants." He seems now to be quite anxious "that eight or ten irresponsible and truly contemptible individuals, unknown out of the streets that lead from their counting houses to the Bank, may rule and *will* rule the *government* of the United States." He is now quite busy and active in assisting this Bank "to *regulate* the transactions of individuals, to *govern* the money matters of the nation—to elect Presidents of the United States and enact laws for the government of the people, which judges shall declare to be constitutional, though known to be so enacted." At one time he asks the people with patriotic indignation whether they would stand still and see a monied aristocracy swallow up the dignity of the constitution," but now when for the first time the people to whom he appealed are preparing to follow his advice, he is "content to see their government crawling at the feet of this abominable institution."

We do not republish this article, with any view of showing the gross inconsistency of Mr. Niles; that is now a matter of no consequence to any one but himself. There was a time, however, when this old gentleman was a democratic republican; there was a time when the malignant influence of party spirit did not prevent him from speaking boldly and honestly in defence of the rights of the people; there was a time, when he exposed the corrupt deformity of this bank with ardent enthusiasm and unflinching determination. That time has passed and gone—Samson has laid his head in the lap of Delilah. If there be any man to whom this paper may come, who values the unbought opinions of Hezekiah Niles, let him read the subjoined remarks. Nothing that we can say, will give a truer picture of the alarming designs of this monstrous monopoly. It looks as if it were written yesterday, and is most apposite to the present conflict. Look at it democrats. Read—Read—Read.

From Niles' Weekly Register, August 21, 1819.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

When the searching eye of heaven is hid
Behind the globe, and lights the lower world,
Then thieves and robbers range abroad unseen,
In murders and in outrage bloody here;
But when from under this terrestrial ball,
He fires the proud tops of the eastern pines,
And darts his light through every guilty hole,
Then murders, treasons, and detested sins,
The cloak of night being pluckt from off their backs,
Stand bare and naked, trembling at themselves."

King Richard II.

The developements made since the matter was first agitated, of the *composition and character* of the Bank of the United States, justifies the application of our motto to its course of proceedings, from the date of its institution to the present day,—except so far as the last line of the abstract may be construed into a shew of compunction for offences committed. *The bank being scul-l ss cannct feel shame.*

Never did an institution exist that more completely blasted the public expectation, than this bank has done. Its policy, though founded upon opposite extremes, has been equally mischievous and malevolent. The *original* purpose of its framers was to *get money*—the object of its *present* managers is to acquire *power*. The former was a desperate set of speculators—the other is a conclave of tyrants. Gold was the god that the first worshipped,—the second gives up all to ambition. *Cæsar or nothing*, is the device inscribed on the entrance of their council chamber. That eight or ten responsible and truly contemptible individuals, unknown out of the streets that lead from their counting houses to the bank, may rule and *will* rule the *government* of the United States, is to me undoubted—if the strong arm of the people is not speedily interposed. I say of the *people*, for I have little faith in the executive or in congress regarding this matter—unless urged to action by public opinion. I am not about to charge any with corruption—but do know that a great deal of intrigue is going on, and think it not very *delicate* that members of congress, being heavy stockholders in the bank, should again vote *on their own case*, as some did at the last session.

When this bank was first started, enormously forced dividends of profits was the grand object,—that the stockholders who had never paid for their stock might sell it out advantageously: they therefore desired that about forty persons might be authorized to sign its notes, to fill up the circulation of the country! But the mighty bubble bursted, and the devotees of avarice tumbled pell-mell from the heaven which they thought they had gained—as Milton describes it, that the spirits from the lower world were sent back "to the place from whence they came;"—but in their fall they severely wounded the national reputation and exhibited scenes of individual misdoings that astonished us all. After this, a new administration of the affairs of the bank took place—a policy directly opposite to that of the original makers of the bank, was speedily adopted and is still persevered in. It now issues none of its own notes. Present pecuniary profit is sacrificed to concentrate a power to command it hereafter—to regulate the transactions of individuals—to govern the money matters of the nation—to elect Presidents of the United States and enact laws for the government of the people, which judges shall declare to be "constitutional," though known to be so enacted. Whether these magnificent designs will be accomplished or not, a little time will determine. We have not the shadow of a doubt but that they are aimed at. Few have estimated the moral force which a command of the circulating medium of a country confers. It makes the creature greater than the creator; and it is a creature without feeling or remorse.

"Are the people prepared to bear this? Are they content to see their government crawling at the feet of this abominable institution? Will they stand still and see a monied aristocracy swallow up the dignity of the constitution, and devour individuals by its tens of thousands."

From the Richmond Enquirer

A NEW CONVERT.

A coalition print lately defied the friends of the administration to produce a single man who has been converted in its favor. We might meet the challenge with the utmost facility. Cases might be quoted from every country in this common wealth—of men, who have freely come forward and declared, that their eyes have been opened since the Spring elections; that they were deceived by the panic which was got up—and that they are anxious to change their votes. But a memorable case is just furnished to our hand by the journals of Pennsylvania. Judge Shaler closed his speech at Pittsburg, on the 4th July, in the following manner. He has been until recently a decided opponent of Jackson and his administration. (*hear him!*)

"My fellow citizens, I conceive we have a battle to fight a battle of principle against power—of the people against incorporated wealth. and that every individual, however humble his station, is bound to put forth his strength in the contest. Upon the subject of the removal of the deposites, and upon the great precepts set forth by Gen. Jackson in his late protest to the senate, I differ from the party with whom I so long have acted. I differ from them upon great constitutional principles. Until the final action of General Jackson upon these subjects, you are aware that I was politically opposed to him. But when I found him acting with vigor against the monied aristocracy, sustaining the true principles of the constitution, appealing to the sovereign people for their judgments upon his acts, and exhibiting under the most untoward circumstances, a firmness of purpose and consistency of conduct that could alone sustain the sinking energies of the country, and revive and foster the true principles of democracy among us, I deem myself bound, by principles which I have professed since first entering into political life, to take part with his administration.

"My fellow citizens, the venerable sage and patriot, the veteran soldier, the eminent statesman has performed his duties; you have yours yet to perform. He has appealed to you for the soundnes of his policy, and the integrity of his conduct. Will you desert him at this hour? You must give your sanctions to his acts through the ballot boxes. The question of bank or no bank—of restoration of the deposites, or retaining your own money, is to be decided at the October election. Let all prejudices—let all personal predilections be sacrificed to the public good. Rally round the standard of your party. Sustain the principles of democracy. Be united, and here, where the bank has an institution, even now holding out allurements to the doubtful and threats to the weak, show that you are beyond its control and influence. Determine with yourselves that the institution, blackened as it is with corruption, and eager for rule, shall go down; and by a triumphant victory over your enemies give that encouragement to your friends, both at home and abroad, that will be the sure harbinger of democratic victory throughout the union."

From the Globe.

SPECIE, AND THE STATE OF THE TREASURY.

We take much pleasure in communicating the important fact, that the importions of specie into New York and New Orleans alone, during one week, by recent returns at the Treasury, appear to have exceeded one million dollars.

It will be very gratifying to the People to learn further, that a large portion of what is now brought into New York is gold.

But our good *Wigs*, Messrs. Gales and Green, lament over these inroads of specie, because, in their patriotism, they fear merchandise enough besides specie will not be imported to pay a sufficient revenue to keep the wheels of Government in motion, and especially to pay, we suppose, the immense and extravagant sums they receive as public printers and contractors.

We are happy, however, to be able to inform them and the public, that in addition to the revenue received the first half of the year, and of which we have formerly given the particulars, the amount received in the two months is said to equal, if not exceed, the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, and that the residue of all our once vast national debt is now rapidly paying off, and is all wanted to be discharged, and can all be discharged, as soon as presented, without the least inconvenience or embarrassment.

Thus vanishes another prediction of the Senatorial panic-makers of the last session, a leading one of whom, and no less a financier than Mr. Webster, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, gravely predicted and promulgated to the world on the 18th of March last, that the revenue from customs would fall off from the estimates, the last half of the year 1834, at least fifty per cent. and would probably cause the postponement of the payment of the public debt.

This was not a loose remark, made impromptu, but he averred it to be the result of sort of estimate he had made, and that this deficiency and embarrassment would be one of the deplorable consequences of the late Executive proceedings, or of the much abused experiment. *A sort of estimate*, to be sure.—What blind leaders of the blind!

We understand that letters have been received from Colonel Kearney, commanding a part of the regiment of dragoons, dated at Camp Smith, west of Fort Gibson, of the 29th of July. General Leavenworth and Lieutenant McClure died on the 21st July; they had been sick for weeks previously. No other officer had died. General Leavenworth had advanced from Fort Gibson for the purpose of establishing two temporary posts. The dragoons under Colonel Dodge had left them several days previous to the death of General Leavenworth; their object was to seek an interview with the Pawnees, about 100 miles distant, for the purpose of getting from them several of our citizens whom they had taken prisoners, and likewise of endeavouring to prevail upon them to enter into amicable relations, and to stop their marauding expeditions. Colonel Dodge had with him about 260 men—a force considered by Colonel Kearney amply sufficient for all the objebts in view. Colonel Kearney does not report the loss of any horses. —Sickness had prevailed very much through that region.

It is several years since military expeditions have been made into that country, but generally heretofore with dismounted troops; and one of the objects of raising the regiment of dragoons was, that such expedition being thereafter in greater force, and have an arm more formidable to the Indians would have the greater effect.

The Pawnees and Commanchees, warlike and powerful tribes, are in continual hostility with our frontier settlement, making frequent and afflicting inroads upon the white settlers, as well as upon our Indian emigrants. These last, the Government is by its treaties bound to protect and unless an efficient protection is furnished, the great and standing policy of the Government, of inducing all the tribes east to pass to the west of the Mississippi, will encounter serious obstacles, if not a defeat.

This policy, approved by all parties, and involving the very preservation of the existing tribes, cannot be effectually prosecuted without the aid of an active military force, capable of rendering the desired protection. This protection was one of the principal objects of the expedition of the present year; together with those of establishing two new posts; of recovering several persons who had been carried off the year before by the Indians; of protecting the Santa Fe road; and of producing, by the display of so great a mounted force, such an impression upon the unfriendly Indians, as would convince them of the folly of engaging in hostility with our Government. Humanity was its great design—to protect the exposed, and to prevent, by impressing the thoughtless wanderer of the desert with a conviction of our strength and of his weakness, any future aggressions.

The sickness which has prevailed generally, in that country, is an accident common to all conditions of life, and would be a singular objection to necessary military operations. It has been general through all the regions this season, and even more severe at the posts than with the troops in the field.

After returning from the Pawnee towns, the dragoons will probably be divided into three detachments, and to be kept throughout the season patrolling between our frontier posts, ready to prevent any inroads from the indians, or to punish those who may have the temerity to make them. It was so generally acknowledged that a similar arrangement would have prevented the Black Hawk War, that we are at a loss for any sound reasons which can be brought as objects to it now; and had we at that time possessions a mounted regiment, we had no doubt it would have been so employed.

The lives and property of our frontier settlers must protected. Peace must be maintained in that quarter, in order to encourage emigration, and the most effectual means of accomplishing these objects, are such expiditions as that on which the dragoons are now engaged.

GLOBE.

From yesterday's Balt. Amer.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The New York papers announce the arrival at the port of the ship Champlain, bringing London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 14th August, inclusive; and also of the ship Mohawk, with French papers to the 10th. From the journals before us we make the annexed interesting extracts:

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 14th. The two houses appear to have been completely ranged against each other for some days previous to the prorogation.

In the House of Lords, August 11th, after an animated debate, the Irish tithe bill was refused a second reading, by a vote of 189 to 122. Majority against the second reading, 67.

The Poor Laws Amendment Bill passed the House of Commons on the 8th, after some amendments.

Accounts from Napoli to July 8, state that Main had submitted, and that Greece was just returning to complete tranquility.

The King gave his royal assent to the Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill, and to several other bills.

The London Morning Chronicle announces, on the authority of a letter from Madrid, that the Spanish Cabinet had claimed the intervention of France, and that the French army was actually passing the Pyrennees. The Sun says —"We are certain the French government will answer as its honor demands, and that it will have the cordial support of England. It is no time for hesitation in this affair. Spain ought to be tranquillized, in spite of the machinations of the Holy Alliance. Neither Austria, Russia, nor Prussia, has yet acknowledged the young Queen of Spain, and there is no doubt but Don Carlos has been instigated by these powers to make a diversion in the west of Europe, while they are arranging all things to suit themselves in the East, with the understanding that Don Carlos shall be acknowledged legitimate king of Spain, as soon as Russia shall have finished with the Ottoman empire. But it cannot be that England and France will be the dupes of these despots."

The Globe says "The Speech of the King of France, and the treaty of the quadruple alliance, leave no doubt that effectual means will be taken, should they become necessary, to put down an insurrection, which, without the least chance of ultimate success, would plunge the Peninsula again into scenes of discord and confusion."

We are gratified to learn that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have effected the loan of two hundred thousand dollars from the U. S. Bank, in reference to which a meeting was held in this city last week. This sum will enable the Canal Company to complete their works to a point eight miles above Williamsport, during the present season, and will put out of jeopardy two costly dams across the Potomac which would probably have been swept away by the next winter torrents, if they had been left in an unfinished state. We would fain regard the success of the company, in obtaining this seasonable aid, as a token of its further and rapid advance to Cumberland.

Balt. Amer.

It is stated in the Fredericksburgh Arena that Mr. G. W. Featherstonhaugh is now on his way to the country west of the Mississippi employed by the Government to examine the mineral resources of that vast region.

Discovery of interesting manuscripts.—From the August number of the New Monthly Magazine we learn that M. Ruppel, an accomplished traveller, now on his return from Abyssinia, has discovered, and brings with him a number of manuscripts of great value. The most remarkable of these is a copy of a Bible, containing an additional book by Solomon, one or two additional of Esdras, and a considerable addition to the book of Esther: none of these augmentations of the Bible have yet been heard of in Europe. It contains also the book of Enoch, and the fifteen new Psalms, the existence of which has been for some time known among the learned. Another curious manuscript is a species of code, which the Abyssinians carry as far back as the Council of Nice, when, they say, it was promulgated by one of their kings. This code is divided into two books; the first of which relates to the canon law, and treats of the relations between the church and the temporal power; and the second is purely a civil code. M. Ruppel has also with him some Abyssinian church hymns, which display the only indication of the poetry which has been found to exist among the Abyssinians.—N. Y. Com.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—At the commencement of the week, sales of reds were brisk at 95 a $1 05 cents for common to prime—the market well supplied. Prices receded a shade in the course of Tuesday, but since then they seem to have returned to the range named above. A parcel of prime red was sold yesterday at $1 05. We quote good to strictly prime reds to-day at $1 to $1.05, and ordinary to good reds at 95 a 100 cents. A sale of family flour white was made on Monday at $1.14, and to-day another parcel of the same description at $1.12½.

Corn.—Sales of white and yelow at the beginning of the week at 65 cents. There is a fair supply afloat to-day, but the market is rather flat. We quote both sorts, for shipment, at about 64 a 65 cents.

Rye—Has advanced a shade. Sales at 65 a 66 cents.

Oats.—Are now in fair supply. We quote at 30 a 33 cents, as in quality.

Cloverseed.—Sales of parcels from stores at $4.37½ a $4.50. Some lots have been taken from wagons at $4 a $4.50, as in quality.

Timothyseed.—Sales from stores (wholesale) at $2.50 per bnshel.

Flaxseed.—Wagon price $1.25, and store price $1.37½ a $1.50.

☞The undersigned Democratic Republican Candidates, will meet the People of the several districts, on the following days, viz: at St. Michaels on Saturday the 20th inst.; at Easton on Tuesday the 23d inst.; at the Trappe on Saturday the 27th inst.; and at the Chapel on the Saturday immediately preceding the election. The candidates of the opposite party are respectfully invited to attend.

P. F. THOMAS,
M. O. COLSTON,
PHILIP HORNEY,
NICH. MARTIN,
PETER WEBB,
JOHN KEMP.

Sept. 16.

DEMOCRATIC TICKETS.

[ELECTION 6TH OCTOBER, 1834.]

For Talbot County.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

P. Francis Thomas, | Nicholas Martin,
Morris O. Colston, | Philip Horney.

County Commissioners.

John Kemp,—2d District.
Peter Webb—3d "

For Caroline County.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

Robert T. Keene, | Matthew Driver,
John Thawley, | Capt. —— Rich.

For Queen Anns County.

Delegates to the General Assembly.

Lemuel Roberts, | Robert Larrimore,
John B. Thomas, | Wm. S. Hambleton.

DIED

At Easton Point on Thursday last, Mr. Wm. Vickars.

On Thursday last, THOMAS SUDLER, Esq. Sheriff of Queen Anns county.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has located himself in Easton, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches and in the most fashionable style—having made arrangements so as to receive the fashions every season as soon as they come out. He flatters himself from his experience in business that he will be able to give general satisfaction to any who may favor him with a call. However, to render every thing satisfactory, he would say, if at any time he should make a miss-fit, he will make another garment or pay them for the cloth. On this ground he humbly solicits a share of public patronage.

The Public's humble servant,
THOMAS J. EARICKSON.

sept 23 6w

Cheap Daily Paper.

[On a new plan, pursued in our Northern Cities with the most decided success.]

IT is proposed to publish in the city of Baltimore, a Daily Morning Newspaper, to be entitled the

BALTIMORE INTELLIGENCER AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

In inviting public attention to this undertaking, the subscriber deems it proper to set forth the following considerations:—

1. The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser" will differ from the daily papers now printed in this city, as it is the design of the publisher to adopt a system of condensing, by which the reader will become acquainted with all the important transpiring events of the times, without the inconvenience and loss of time attending the perusal of lengthy columns of closely printed matter.—None but articles of peculiar interest will be published in detail.

2. The Intelligencer and Advertiser will be a politically neutral paper, aiming at an impartial record of all the prominent occurrences of the day, without regard to party politics.

3. It shall be a commercial journal, presenting to its readers an account of the state of our own Markets, and those of sister cities; of the Shipping News; Auction Sales; Mail arrivals and departures; of the various Lines of Stages, Steamboats, Packets, &c. Embracing also, Statistics and Tabular Views for reference; and whatever else is calculated to interest and benefit the Mercantile part of the community.

4. It shall be a Metropolitan sheet, devoted to the best interests of our beautiful and flourishing city, and exerting its utmost to develope its natural advantages, increase its trade and advance the individual and collective prosperity of all its citizens. This department will also include Notices of Public Meetings, Associations, Literary Enterprises, Lyceums, Conventions for the improvement of Schools, the advancement of Science, &c. &c.

5. It shall be an inland publication, suited to the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Storekeeper and Manufacturer residing in the country; and for the accommodation of such of them as may not be disposed to read the daily, a tri-weekly paper will be issued (every other day,) comprising all the news contained in the daily, and furnishing an abridged but satisfactory view of whatever is adapted to prove interesting and useful to these important classes of society.

6. It shall correspond with the pecuniary character of the times,—though printed on a handsome super-royal sheet, (five columns to the page) and containing a complete diurnal compendium of the most various intelligence,—the practical *multum in parvo*; yet the terms stated below, will render it cheaper than any other daily paper published in the country, and enable all to avail themselves of its great advantages.

7. It is designed to be literally a "Daily Advertiser," and commended as it is to public patronage by its reasonable terms and judicious arrangement, an extensive city and country circulation is confidently expected, which will of course make it a vehicle of numerous advertisements, and give it a claim to its title.

Having now briefly set before his fellow citizens his views, and knowing the astonishing success that similar projects have met with in Boston, New York, &c. the subscriber trusts the citizens of Baltimore and the adjacent country will not be reluctant to encourage an enterprise presenting such claims to public patronage. He respectfully solicits the support of all, and assures his friends that he will gratefully remember their favourable co-operation in behalf of this new publication.

☞A number of individuals will be authorized to procure subscribers, and will wait on the citizens at an early day.

Respectfully, the Public's humble servant,
C. F. CLOUD.

TERMS.

1. The "Baltimore Intelligencer and Daily Advertiser," will be published at $4 per annum; payable quarterly, at the expiration of each quarter.

2. The tri-weekly paper will contain all the news of the daily, and will be furnished to subscribers, at $2,50 per annum payable in three months; or $3, if not paid within the year.

3. The Baltimore Intelligencer will be printed at Office No. 1, S. Gay street, every morning, on good paper, and delivered by careful carriers to any part of the city.

sept 1—sept 26

☞Our brethren of the type in sister cities and in the country, especially those of them who are willing to exchange with us, would confer a favor by giving our prospectus a few insertions. The favor will be cheerfully reciprocated.

WM. W. HIGGINS,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of SADDLERY, adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.

sept 23 3w

VENDUE.

THE subscriber, intending to leave this shore, will offer at public sale on WEDnesday the 1st of October next, (on the farm where he at present resides, owned by Dr. Ennalls Martin, near the Trappe) his stock of horses, cattle and hogs; also two good carts, an excellent assortment of cart and plough gear, and all his household and kitchen furniture. On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN KIRBY.

sept 23 2w

Branch Bank at Easton.

September 23d, 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons holding stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, that the President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on stock, for the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st Monday in October,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

sept 26 3t [G]

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of Sept. 1834, by Abraham De Groff, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a Negro Woman who calls herself JANE LEAGO, who says she did belong to Michael Denny, of Harford county, but she is now free. Jane is about 25 years old, 4 feet 11 inches high, and has no visible marks. Had on when committed, a brown bombazet frock, white cotton handkerchief, white cotton stockings, and black stuff shoes.

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

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

sept 23 3w

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