EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1834.

The communication of "Simon Simple" should have appeared in the last Whig; but having been addressed to the editor, who was absent from the county, as a private letter, it was not opened by the person having charge of the business; it will lose none of its interest, however, by the delay.

The correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the Bank of the United States, gives to this matter new interest. It clearly shows what contempt the Directors of that institution feel for the powers of the House of Representatives of the United States. Confident of the support of a factious Senate, no outrage is too great to be offered to the feelings or dignity of the Representatives of the People. In refusing to lay before Congress their claim for damages on account of the protested French draft, the directors in effect say, that there is neither moral nor political integrity in the majority in Congress: that they will not submit the decision of their cause to the tribunal pointed out by the constitution for the settlement of such claims, but will take the law into their own hands, and redress their own wrongs; if the U. States feel themselves aggrieved, let them sue and we will select a jury of our own stockholders, or debtors, or political partisans; from whom we need fear nothing. Will the people of the United States suffer such an indignity to be offered to their representatives? Will the representatives of the people suffer such reiterated contempt to be offered to their authority, without bringing the Directo s of the Bank to account? If they do, then indeed are our liberties in danger. A monied corporation has grown up in the heart of our Republic, the offspring of a latitudinarian construction of the constitution, more powerful than the Government itself. A corporation which can offer Insult after insult to the Representatives of the nation, and none dare call it to account.

Can the people of Maryland, can the people of Talbot yield their support to such an institution? It is time to wake up! We have now before us tickets for the Legislature both for and against the perpetuation of this political monster. On your vote may turn the election of the United States Senator. If you throw your votes for the Federal tickets, they are given for R. H. Goldsborough for the U. S. Senate, the friend and advocate of the Bank. To elect a federal Senator, a federal ticket for the Legislature has been nominated. He may say federalism is dead, but is it so? Will he deny his old federal principles? The Bank of the United States, an aristocracy of wealth, an aristocratic Senate, are with him the bulwarks of our liberties and paramount to the will of the people. To them let the people bow in humble submission. Such are the principles of R. H. Goldsborough and of Federalism.

We see by the papers that the members of the two committees on the Post office are now in Washington, and engaged in an investigation of the affairs of that Department. We trust they will present to the public such a report as will command the respect and confidence of all who read it. If abuses exist let them be sifted to the bottom, but let not the representatives of a great and powerful nation, descend to distortion, misrepresenttaion and falsehood to gratify their own unhallowed passions, or the ranklings of political jealousy and hatred.

The committee of the Senate consists of Messrs. Ewing, Night, Southard, Grundy, & Robinson; of the House of Representatives Messrs. Connor, Whittlesey, Everett, Beardsley, Watmough, Hawes and Stoddert.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Debate in the House of Delegates, Feb. 16, 1534, on the Bill to incorporate "The People's Gas Light Company of Baltimore."

Mr. SPENCER, of Talbot county, rose and addressed the House at considerable length—He said the bill now before the House, originated in a combination of what was called "*The Workingmen*" of Baltimore—against whom, as a political party, he proceeded to utter some very severe remarks—charging them with designs of uprooting all the existing institutions of the country—referred to their threatening the Rail Roads, Planing Machines, &c. and introducing chaos and confusion into Society. He intimated, distinctly, that this influence had already found its way into the Council Chamber, and mixed with the Executive Department of the Government, where it had developed its operations by displacing two of the most unexceptionable members of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, in order to gratify members of a party whose measures went to *disgrace* both the city and the State. Mr. S. concluded by earnestly calling upon all those who agreed with him in deprecating the influence of such a party in Maryland, to resist its encroachments.

The above is extracted from a handbill, published a few days since in the city of Baltimore, and republished in the Easton Gazette, purporting to be the substance of a debate in the last House of Delegates of Maryland. The language here imputed to me, does not in itself require notice, but the reiterated attempt made by the Easton Gazette, in the publication of this handbill, to impress on the public mind a false view of that debate, together with the false and absurd reports which have been circulated through the county in the hope of injuring me in the estimation of those I then represented, renders it proper that I should notice them.

That my remarks on the occasion here alluded to, went in the slightest degree to reflect on the laboring classes of the community, either in public or private life, is as false as remarks of such a character, if indulged in, would have been absurd; and it almost seems like trifling with the good sense of the people, where I am known, even to deny them. My habits, my situation in life, my parentage, my family connections, all stamp the charge with falsehood. Descended from a parent who had emerged from poverty, & that too, without the aid of even an ordinary education, by the most unremitted mechanical labor; from whom what little property I possess, was inherited, and to whom I am indebted for the small advantages I enjoy in the way of education, it would be worse than ingratitude, could I for a moment entertain any other feelings than those of the highest esteem and respect for the honest and industrious laboring man. The remarks which I made were emphatically directed against political working men; intriguers for office; men who would, if they could, make the laboring classes subservient to their own ambitious machinations, by administering to their passions and prejudices. I expressly said, that in our happy country we had no privileged orders, all men were alike free, all alike honorable who honestly and honorably acted their respective parts in the great drama of life. That with us, all men were working men, each in his respective vocation; and to attempt to get up a political party, with a view to exclude any class of our citizens, was as absurd as it was unjust. I further went on to remark upon the then existing excitement in the city of Baltimore, and in doing so, excited the displeasure of Mr. Jones, one of the representatives of that city, whose speech, dressed up and garnished as it has been in this handbill, the Gazette has thought worthy of publication.

For the accuracy of this statement of the terms of the debate, I appeal to my colleagues from this county, who were present and heard it at length. I also give below an article which appeared in one of the Baltimore papers in reply to this handbill of Mr. Jones. It was written by one who says he never saw me before, nor since the debate, but was then present and heard it. The author is wholly unknown to me.

RD. SPENCER.

[*Communicated for the Balt. Republican.*]

Mr. Editor,—I have this moment picked up a handbill issued by that most untiring and never-beaten faction, the Antis, of this city.—It is seldom necessary to notice the pitiful effusions with which this party have uniformly flooded the city immediately preceding an election; they generally bear upon their brazen front, their own condemnation. But this story, purporting to be a sketch of the debate in the House of Delegates, upon the bill to incorporate the People's Gas Light Company, requires some notice, Mr. Jones, the hero of the handbill, or his *new* allies the Lawyers, (whom he so abused last fall,) has given quite a *fancy* sketch of the debate in question. I happened to be in the House at that time, and heard the whole of the speeches alluded to, and although I never saw Mr. Spencer before nor since, yet as an act of common justice to him, I most unequivocally assert that the sentiments ascribed to him in this Handbill are ungenerous and unjust. Mr. Spencer asked "do the *people of Baltimore* want this bill," and argued from the small proportion of Gas consumers whose names were attached to the memorial, that it was fair to conclude that they did not. He then went on to say something as to its origin—in which he spoke of the new party that had sprung up amongst us, called the Working Men. As to the *real working men* of the country said Mr. Spencer I respect—I honor them—but said he, looking fully at Mr. Hero *Jones*, your POLITICAL WORKIES—*Tools for others to work with* for them I have no respect—no regard, or words to this effect. It was this—which roused the ire of Mr. Jones—the cutting allusion to his own unenviable situation in the House; it was this which made him rant and foam at Mr. Spencer until called to order by the Speaker and forced to apologise to the House for his violence and personality, and not in defence of the *real working men*, who were expressly exempted from the sarcasms of Mr. Spencer. And now what think you working men of Baltimore of this *Judas* who deceived you last fall, and now stands leagued with, and upheld by the very parties whom he then denounced as your most especial enemies. What think you of Mr. *Jones*, who last fall went against the Lawyers—the monopolising aristocratic Lawyers—who last fall went against the Penitentiary as the curse of mechanics—what think you of the honest Mr. Jones, who has got a Jackson man expelled as keeper from the Penitentiary and one of his own relations put in his place—and who has now left the mechanics and joined himself to these same monopolising Lawyers "who follow in his wake to proclaim their own littleness, while they bespatter with their billingsgate vocabulary, all who prefer honest men to traitors, or their country to, Nick Biddles Bills. We leave the question with you fellow citizens, and we anticipate the answer of every honest heart—will be "defeat to the unholy alliance" and "success to good men and true."

FORT McHENRY.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spencer,—

Some short time past I promised to turn the Federalists (formerly so called,) inside out. At one time they called up their political godfathers and godmothers who gave them the name of Federal Republicans, but since that time Old Harry has caused them to be called *Whigs, Whigs.* How either name will correspond with their former or present conduct, is a mystery to me, but as they are a tergiversating set of animals, ready and willing to take any step to deceive the people, it is not to be so much wondered at. In order that the freemen of Maryland may be more able to judge of them, I will give you an extract from the leaf of my *black book*, which I have carefully preserved to hand down to posterity.

Who passed the alien and sedition laws to prevent a native American or a naturalized citizen from speaking or publishing a word of disrespect against John Adams, then President of the United States, under the penalty of imprisonment or banishment? *The Federalists.* Who passed a law to raise a standing army in time of peace, to put in force the above laws? *The Federalists.* Who passed a law to tax houses, lands, negroes, carriages, furniture and window lights, to support the above army, &c.? *The Federalists.* Who sent an army into Pennsylvania to fight her freeborn sons? The Federalists. Who opposed sending ambassadors to France to settle our dispute, but urged the President to declare war with the view of aiding the British? The Federalists, and Alexander Hamilton at their head. Who opposed the embargo and non-intercourse laws which were enacted to cause the British to do us justice? The Federalists. Who recommended a rebellion against those laws? The Federalists, in handbills published at Newburyport. Who opposed the right of America to protect her seamen from imprisonment, and declared the British had a right to search our vessels? The Federalists. Who declared C. Erskine, the British minister, had no authority to treat with America relative to the impressment of our seamen, after the British nation denied the negotiation? The Federalists. Who urged a declaration of war with France? The Federalists. Who declared we were not prepared for a war, and still opposed any preparation? The Federalists. Who opposed a declaration of war against England? The Federalists. Who withheld money and provisions from the soldiers? The Federalists. Who rejoiced at the temporary defeat of our men on the lines during the war? The Federalists. Who declared it was unrighteous and unholy to rejoice at the victories of American arms? The Federalists. Who said it was a lamentable thing that the government could procure money to carry on the war? The Federalists. Who endeavored to prevent the citizens from loaning money to the government to pay the soldiers for fighting the battles of their country? The Federalists. Who wished the world to believe the U. States was bankrupt? The Federalists. Who hoisted blue lights during the war on the sea board to inform the enemy where and when to attack our rising and gallant navy? The Federalists. Who refused to suffer the militia to pass the American line to secure and obtain a victory over the enemy? The Federalists. Who declared that a peace procured under the ruling power of James Madison, would be the heaviest of curses? The Federalists. Who recommended a separation of the Union in time of war? The Federalists, through a reverend black coat gentleman in Boston, also Massachusetts resolutions, and a paper called the Times. Who withdrew the militia from the protection of a 74 gun ship when building? The Federal Governor of New Hampshire. Who wished to go to war with Spain in 1803 because she refused to let us have a deposit at N. Orleans? The Federalists? Who declared Louisiana was worth wading through an ocean of blood to obtain; who declared it was not worth having after Jefferson purchased it for a few millions, and saved the blood of his citizens, and the treasure of his country? The Federalists. Who rejoiced and had illuminations, and shirt tail addresses at the news of the defeat and downfall of Buona arte, when we were at war with England, by which means she could bring her whole forces to bear against us? The Federalists, and now called *Whigs.* Who declared the American Government could not be kicked into a war? The Federalists. Who purchased British government bills to a large amount during the war, which sent the money to the British nation, and enabled her to prosecute the war with more vigor, and depress our funds? The Federalists. What said the mouth-piece of federalism in time of war, viz: "If James Madison is not out of office, a new form of government will be in operation in the eastern section of the Union."—From the Federal Republican of Baltimore, now the Chronicle. Again another orthodox paper says, in time of war, "Is there a Federalist, a patriot in America, who conceives it his duty to shed his blood for that host of ruffians in Congress who have set their faces against us for years."—*Boston Gazette.* What said Mr. Hillhouse of the U. S. Senate, relative to the embargo: "a storm seems to be gathering, not on the ocean, but domestic convulsions, to which the people are not bound to submit." Who found Thos. Cooper and Matthew Lyon guilty under the sedition law? A Federal jury, and punished by Federal judges. Who set the press in motion to abuse Thomas Jefferson in the most unheardof manner, and even said he had black Sal for a wife? The Federalists. Who ransacked the English language to abuse Gen. Jackson and his virtuous and pious wife, and even advocated the conduct of the judges who were endeavoring to excite rebellion at New Orleans when Jackson and his brave soldiers were *in* view of the British army? The Federalists, and now called Whigs. Who said Col. Wm. Duane had written a piece in the Aurora, abusing Gen. Washington, when he, Duane, at the same time was in England? The Federalists. Who advocated the Bank of the U. States where a large amount of the stock is held by English noblemen and merchants, which will enable them to have a control over our funds (as Henry Clay said in former days)? The Federalists. Who supported Henry Clay, the father of the Tariff, by which means the poor citizens had to pay nearly a double price for their cloth? The Federalists.

Allow me now to come nearer home and ask a few questions.

Who opposed the law introduced in our Legislature by Colonel Edward Lloyd, to allow every white male citizen to advance to the polls and vote without being questioned if he was worth eighty dollars? The Federalists. Who wished to allow free negroes to vote, by striking out the word *white?* The Federalists Who opposed an alteration of the constitution for six months residence, so as to allow tenants and overseers to vote, introduced by Dr. Seth? The Federalists. Who introduced red and blue tickets in order to see how the poor man voted? The Federalists. Who advocated the shameful motion to disfranchise the voters of one of the election districts in Allegany county, which gave a democratic majority sufficient to return four democrats to the House, by which means four federalists were returned, which caused the republican Governor and Council to be dismissed, and a federal executive put in their place The Federalists. Who refused to suffer the city of Baltimore to tax herself to pay for preparation to defend herself during the late war The Federalists. But who wished to tax Baltimore to pay for the damage done to Alexander C. Hanson's house, during the mob? The Federalists, and if I am not mistaken have succeeded in their repeated efforts since they have had the power. Who refused to allow the banks to lend the U. States money? The Federalists. Who appointed an agent to settle our claim with the General Government relative to the war, at a heavy expence, when the Governor and Council could have done it for nothing, which it was their business to do. The Federalists. Who appointed an agent to collect the arms which were put in the hands of the militia during the war, for which he received a large sum of money, when it was the business and duty of the officers to have done it by a call from the Executive? The Federalists. Who reduced the funds of the State of Maryland from a full treasury to so low an ebb as to cause her (if I mistake not) to borrow money to pay her members? The Federalists. Who obliterated from the political world the above named Federalists, for such abuse of power? The Democratic Republicans.

Sir, I could amuse you for a week with their base acts, but have only given you a few in order that the rising generation may see what our small band of Republicans had to contend against when they first raised the Star Spangled Banner and waived it over the rights of man, and hope many may seriously reflect on the condition we should have been in at this day, had those oppressive and aristocratic measures been suffered to progress without restraint They have the same views at heart now, and only want an opportunity to enforce them. See how they change their names to delude honest men. See how they sheltered themselves under the bank panic until they found the people were opposed to it, and are now clawing off and sheltering themselves under the petty coats of executive influence and usurpation. And what is the usurpation? Nothing but the boldness in Jackson to tell the people the Bank was a tyrant, and sapping their liberties. See how they are cheating the people about the Post Office; the committee setting forth false statements, employing Bradley to lie for them, and then declare they will not vouch for his statements.

I am still

A PLAIN MAN.

Talbot County, Sept. 24, 1834.

[Communicated for the Whig.]

To the Hon. William Hughlett,
one of the Senators of Maryland:

As you have appeared in the Easton Gazette, under your own proper name, the champion of the Bank, I trust you will not deem it officious or disrespectful, for me, an humble citizen, and one of your constituents, by way of information, and instruction, to propound to you a few questions:—

1 If Mr. Samuel Harrison, or any other gentleman of large fortune, had placed in your hands, without interest, $100,000, which enabled you to extend your fiscal operations, and had drawn a Bill on New York, or on London, for $5000, and had placed it in your hands at a price agreed on, which had been carried to his credit on your ledger, but no money paid, and the bill had been returned protested, would you have deemed it fair and honest dealing to have claimed damages, when you had sustained none, and to have seized on his money in your hands for satisfaction?

2 As you profess to be a gentleman of "Figures and Demonstrations," be pleased to inform me by what rule you arrived at the conclusion, that a United States Bank, would have saved to the nation thirty-five millions of dollars during the late war?

3 Has not deep historical and political researches instructed you, that when the tide of war sets specie out of the country and there is no current of trade to return it, that banks have no longer the power to pay specie for their notes, and do you believe that a United States Bank, during the war, could have paid specie?

4 Have you not heard that the Bank of England, during the late European war, in consequence of the restricted state of the trade of the country, though supported by a monied aristocracy greatly more powerful and equally dangerous and grasping with the monied aristocracy of our country, was compelled to suspend specie payments?

5 You say that you are in favor of the Bank because it has been well administered. Do you forget that in 1819, in a state of profound peace, it was on the verge of bankruptcy, and do you not think, that the closing the doors and the books against the late investigating committee of the House of Representatives, in violation of the charter, smelt a little of roguery, and of deeds that would not bear the light?

6 What is the present price of United States Bank stock, and what do you apprehend would have been the price if the charter had been renewed; and how much minus are you by old Hickory's veto?

7 You say that during the war you supported the Government with all your pecuniary means, at a *premium* of twenty per cent.: indulge me in asking if it was the love of your country, or the love of the *premium*, which opened your heart and your coffers for her relief?

No more at present, from your loving friend,

SIMON SIMPLE.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Spencer,—I understand from good authority that the Federalists have received large sums of money from the friends of the Bank of the United States in the city of Baltimore, and intend to carry the election, if money will do it.

I hope the Democracy will be on the alert to expose any improper use of money. Let us not sell our birthrights for a mess of pottage.

A DEMOCRAT.

Sept 29th, 1834.

THE EASTERN SHORE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

The fall races over the Eastern Shore Course commenced on Wednesday last, September 24th.

FIRST DAY.—A colts purse, two miles heats for 200 dollars, five entries.

Spencer Biddle's Maid of the Neck, s. f. by Maryland Eclipse, dam by Windflower, 4 years old, 107 lbs. (10 ver weight.) 1 1

Thos. Emory's Queen Anne, s. f. by John Richards, dam Grecian Princess, 3 years old 83 lbs. 3 2

*P. Wallace's Lubly Rosa, b. by Sir Archie, dam Equa, 4 years old, 100 lbs. (3 lbs. over weight.) 2 3

E. N. Hambleton's Matilda, g. f. by Valentine, dam Lavinia, 4 years old, 97 lbs. 4 4

J. M. Lloyd's Nimblefoot, s. by Shannondale, dam dis.

Time—1st heat 4m. 10s.—2nd heat 4m. 6s.

SECOND DAY.—Four mile heats for $300, 4 entries.

Gen. Forman's b. h. Uncle Sam, by John Richards, dam Sally Baxter, by Ogle's Oscar, 6 years old, 118 lbs. 1 2 1

†P. Wallace's g. f. Lady Archianna, by Sir Archie, dam Pandora, 4 years old, 97 lbs. 3 1 3

T. Emory's s. h. Pioneer, by John Richards, dam Pandora, 6 years old, 118 lbs. 2 3 2

S. Jacob, g. h. Hamlet, by Silverheels, dam Floretta, 6 years old, 119 lbs. 4 dis.

Time—1st heat 8m. 15s.—2nd heat 9m. 11s.—3d heat 8m. 36s.

THIRD DAY—A purse of 100 dollars, mile heats, best three in five—four entries.

Col. Emory's. f Queen Anne, by John Richards, dam Grecian Princess, 3 years old 83 lbs. 2. 1 1 1

Mr. Kennard's b. h. Robin Red Breast, by Ratler, dam Lady Hal, 6 years old 118 lbs. 1 2 2 2

Mr. Craddock's b. f. Desdemona by Rinaldo, dam Blue Ruin, 5 years old, 110 lbs. 3 3 dis.

Mr. Lloyd's b. h. Boxer, by Maryland Eclipse, dam Windflower, 6 years old, 110 lbs. 4 dis.

Time—1st heat, 1m. 56s.; 2nd heat, 1m. 58s.; 3d heat, 1m. 58s.; 4th heat, 1m. 56½s.

*Lubly Rosa (not recovered from the distemper) the favorite against the field.

†Lady Archianna after winning the second heat, bolted beyond the Judges' stand, threw her rider against a waggon and broke his arm, owing to the tossing up of hats from the crowd, and some time elapsed before she was caught and brought upon the track, another rider, under weight, (the first that could be procured,) was then substitued and she was brought to the start with due despatch.

Joseph Bonaparte.—This distinguished gentleman was at London at the last advices. We have seen recent letters from him to a friend in this country, in which he expresses a strong desire to return to the U. States. He is detained in Europe, waiting permission to visit Rome, to settle some family affairs. He has obtained the requisite passports from all the great powers, but there are two petty Princes, who will not allow him to pass through their dominions.—*N. Y Com. Adv.*

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—The supplies throughout the week have been moderate. Sales of very prime reds were made in the early part of the week at $1,-04, and of good reds at about $1. We find today a shade of decline in the market, and quote the range of fair good to prime reds at 95 cents to $1.02 per bushel. The last sale of family flour white wheat was at $1,14 per bushel.

Corn.—We have no sales to report this week for shipment. The article is now scarce, and wanted for that purpose. We quote shipping parcels of both sorts as worth 65 a 66 cts, and parcels of white for town use at 67 a 68 cts.

Rye—We quote at 65a67 cts—demand brisk.

Oats—Are scarce and in demand; and prices have advanced a shade. We now quote at 33a35 cts.

Timothy Seed.—Wholesale price from stores $2.50 per bushel—sales.

☞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 30th 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.

ORDER.—*2d Division Maryland Militia.*

JAMES MURRAY LLOYD Esq. of Talbot county, being appointed by me, Aid de Camp to the second Division, he is to be respected and obeyed as such.

T. M. FOREMAN, M. General
2d Div. M. M.

Sept 25th, 1834.

DIED.

On Sunday night last Mr. DAVID BILES, only son of Mr. WILLIAM BILES, of this county.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him anotehr trial. If ease combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.

D. M. SMITH.

sept 30 tf G

To Rent for 1835

THAT framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.

Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.

And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome.

All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, sept. 30. co3w

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton,

A very handsome and general assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Among which are,

A HANDSOME VARIETY OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS.

He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.

sept 30 tf

FOR SALE,

THREE good Work Horses, warranted sound, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply to the subscriber in Miles River Neck.

A. GOSSAGE.

sept 30 3t

A Cook Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of Baltimore wishes to hire by the year or month, a Servant, to do the cooking and washing in a small family. Recommendations for character will be required, and liberal wages given. Apply at this office.

sept 30 3t*

TO BE RENTED



THE UNION TAVERN

IN EASTON.

A COMMODIOUS new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept. 30, 1834 tf

Cash for Negroes,

INCLUDING both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in Cash than any other purchaser who is now in this Market, or that may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess-Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us at this place will be punctually attended to.

sept 30 8t*

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

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 30 3w

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by and old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page: a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an historical novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

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