at the bosom, and ornamented with a sash coloured ribbon run through a broad hem, the body cut very low and tight to the shape is trimmed with a superb pelerine *en cœur*, bordered by ribbon run in, and a row of blond set on full. Turkish sleeves, the border corresponding with that of the robe; they are looped by butterfly bows of satin ribbon; the ceinture is tied in a similar knot but with long floating ends. The hair is ornamented with a white gauze scarf, arranged in three separate and very full puffs in front; it is decorated with *esprits*, and a gold and ruby bracelet. The ear-rings and broach are diamonds.

PARISIAN FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

EVENING DRESS.—Dress of jacconet muslin over a white satin slip. The dress is made full half high, and with short sleeves. The bottom of the skirt is finished with a scolloped flounce, above which pink ribbon is drawn into a *coulisse*; the top of the corsage has a band next the pink ribbon drawn in, and below a flounce to correspond with the skirt. Over this dress is worn a *manteau de bal*, of figured pink satin, full trimmed with marabouts.—The hair is dressed in bows and ringlets, with which bows of pink ribbon are intermingled. Long white kid gloves, white satin shoes, and carved ivory fan.

BALL DRESS.—Dress of pale yellow gauze with satin stripes, made full beland, but plain in front; between the waist and the bottom, several ornaments are formed in the shape of a Greek cross, of puckered satin, with a bow in the centre. The corsage is tight to the shape, and is covered to about the middle, with white English net arranged in very fine plaits. The sleeves are very ample, of net, plaited and set on off with yellow ribbon arranged as a cross, in bows and long floating ends. Small dress hat of rose colored velvet trimmed with ribbon of the same colour, and two ostrich feathers white tipped with rose.

The line where the peak meets the hair is marked by a row of rather large pearls. Necklace and broach of diamonds. White kid gloves and shoes, and sandal-wood fan.

Dress of white crape lined with satin. A rouleau of white satin ornaments the front from the waist to the bottom of the skirt, and upon this is placed three bows with short ends, one at the point of the waist, another just above the hem of the skirt, and the third at the height of the knee. The corsage is arranged in plaits, both before and behind, and the sleeves, which are in full puffs, are trimmed with a profusion of ribbon.—Turban of sky blue *velours simile*, with a fine plume of the bird of Paradise. The hair is dressed in full ringlets.

[Communicated for the Whig.]

MR. SHERWOOD:—A long time has passed since I last had an interview with your press, wherein I turned the federalist inside out, having left them so fully exposed for their conduct in gone by days, and knowing full well that their proceedings had sunk them so low in the estimation of the political world that I had concluded not to notice them again; but having always resolved in my own mind to keep a hawk's eye on them, and finding they have of late united and associated with a band of heterogeneous race of politicians for the purpose of securing power, and not having much to do this cold weather have concluded to review a few of their acts. After assuming a variety of names for the purpose of deception, they and their associates have settled down under the name of *whigs*. Now Mr. Editor in my opinion its time for all you gentlemen of the Types to cease hailing them by a name which is so derogatory to their characters and proceedings. I have always been taught to believe a whig was the strong supporter of the government, and the wishes of the people, and that a tory acted the opposite part; what was to ir conduct when the majority of the people elected the immortal Jefferson President of the United States? Did they not endeavour to defeat the people's wishes by urging the claims of Mr. Burr, and voting thereby thirty six times in Congress for him, because the constitution of the United States did not then expressly declare that the electors should designate the President and Vice President in their voting? Did they not oppose directly every important measure of Jefferson's administration right or wrong? Did they not endeavour to defeat the choice of the people when Mr. Madison was elected, by advocating Mr. Monroe when they knew Monroe's sentiments and political views were a opinion with Mr. Madison and directly opposed to theirs? Did they not oppose every measure of Madison's administration of importance right or wrong? Did they not oppose the treaty made with England by Monroe and Pinckney, because England said *even after the treaty was made* she would not hold herself bound to submit to it, unless America would make France repeal her Milan and Berlin decrees; vide note of Lord Holland and Lord Aukland, 1806. Were those the acts of whigs? Did they not oppose the friendly arrangement entered into by Mr. Erskin the British minister and our government relative to the attack on the American frigate Chesapeake by a british officer, because the English government saw proper to say Erskin was not authorised to negociate? Is that the part of a whig? Did they not say that America could not be kicked into a war, and signed petitions to Congress to protect commerce, and then opposed the war and vilified Madison and his friends? was that the part of a whig? Did they not endeavour to make the war unpopular, and when the enemy were thundering at your capitol vote against supplying the American soldiers with meat, drink, and clothing? was that the part of a whig? were not their speeches in Congress previous to the war, there newspaper publications and even pulpit orations calculated to depress the American ardor, and lead the enemy to believe we were a divided people? Was that the part of a whig? If such be the fact, why nick name them, and address them by a name they are not entitled to? why not bestow on them the name their conduct so richly merited? In my next communication I shall take some notice of, and comparethe conduct of the present unholy alliance with that of the above well deserved picture.

A PLAIN MAN.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Letters from St. Augustine state that a Lieut. Ward, of the Volunteers, attached to General Clinch's Command, had mutinered, and threatening to shoot his Commanding Officer, Col. PARISH, was immediately shot dead by the latter. Col. PARISH, had been tried by a Court Martial. The consequence of his unfortunate occurrence was, that all the Volunteers had left Gen. CLINCH, leaving him only his five Companies of Regulars, and he had at that time received no reinforcements.

Capt. Porter, with the Company of U. S. Troops under his Command, left St. Augustine for Bulow's on the 8th inst. and the two Companies of Regulars from North Carolina and last from Charleston, were shortly to depart for Camp King, via Jacksonville.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the United States Army to a friend in New-Orleans published in the Louisiana Advertiser dated,

"FORT-BROOK, (Tampa-Bay,) Jan. 22d.

"*My Dear Sir.*—Our Indian disturbances in this quarter are about to commence with a vigor which shows a great depth of plot on the part of their chiefs and a fixed determination to fight till the last. Our work here is very powerful and although we have only 190 regulars, 60 marines (arrived yesterday under Lieutenant Waddrop,) and 130 Friendly Indians, yet I believe we are prepared to repel the attack of 1000 Indians. This attack is daily, I may say hourly, expected, and it is eagerly desired on the part of every soldier and officer, that we may avenge the death of our butchered comrades at With-la-Coochie. The hostile Indians under Powell are now so flushed with their recent battles, that they doubtless suppose themselves well able to compete with us; and as we believe ourselves so strong, a battle will soon take place.

"We have through the aid of the Friendly Indians, taken three prisoners, from whom we learn that the massacre was complete, except the three poor fellows who es a ed seriously wounded to this post. The war having now commenced, it will unquestionably take 6 months to bring it to a close, and ere this takes place, much bloodshed and suffering must ensue. The United States schooner Grampus is expected to guard the thirteen transports which have already arrived under an article of the treaty, to commence the emigration.—Many volunteers inspired by patriotism are daily joining the forces in the north of this Territory, and a large body of militia are already in the field, a junction of which with the U. S. troops will compose an army which will soon commence a war of extermination. I write to you in great haste, or I should have been more explicit."

ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 10.

I wrote you a few days ago that Capts. Porter and Saunder's Company's had embarked for Bulow's—this is to inform you that they again returned for the want of transportation, since that time one of the same company have departed for Picolata, the other is still at this Port, but will in all probability move off to some one of the other ports in a very short time: things last evening about 10 o'clock bore rather a warlike appearance. The Hamburgh Volunteers, who were stationed at the Picket leading to Jacksonville Road for that evening gave the alarm that the Indians were advancing by repeated firings, a call of course was immediately made to arms, the Volunteers were turned out with the utmost alacrity, the Washington Volunteers were immediately marched to the assistance of the Hamburgh Volunteers, whilst the rest of the forces were formed upon the Constitution Square ready for action, should the occasion require it, and I have no doubt from the conduct of the men exhibited by the prompt manner in which they assembled and the eagerness shown upon their part to enter into an engagement, satisfies us that a good account of the enemy would have been given.

The alarm however proved to be false as a most diligent search was made over a considerable portion of the country in the immediate vicinity of the Picket, yet notwithstanding the man who fired the first shot insists he distinctly saw men approaching towards him, the night was quite foggy, it is not improbable that they are Indians in the vicinity, as fires we are informed were seen in different portions of the country during the day, some of them suppose not more than five miles from this place."

[Paraphrased from the Baltimore Gazette.]

Go to the Ball on the eighth of March,
The lovely girls declare they're going;
Fairy forms and with locks so arch,
With raven hair and ringlets flowing.
Some with rosy smiles, and some
With eyes whose slightest glance is killing,
To the Cotillion party come
Tout le monde, they say are willing.

Go to the Ball 'twill be Tuesday night—
Fashion, Joy, and Wit, are going,
Grave Bachelors and Dandies slight—
With all the "late improvements" flowing.
Mirth and pleasure lock'd hand in hand
Will reign amidst the joyous scene;
And music's sweet enchanting wand
Will make much merry sport I ween!

Go to the Ball—sweet girls are going—
And join the bright fantastic throng,
Pleasure and mirth will there be flowing,
Enjoy it all—they last not long.
The lovely form and bright sparkling eye
Will surely "drive dull care away"
They will banish every aching sigh
And clothe each heart in bright array!

BENEDICT.

The Lancaster (Penn.) Journal, thus pourtrays the "loved lineaments" of the anti-masonic wig-Bank &c. idol, Mr. Stevens:

"We understand there is a petition in circulation, partying the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to appoint a special committee *to inquire into the evils of gambling*, with power to send for persons and papers, and to have before them one *Stevens*, a *notorious gambler*, who, to the great scandal of the legislative body, and to the everlasting shame of the moral sense of the good people of this Commonwealth, has, in defiance of the notoriety of his character, and the public indignation, held the high and responsible situation of a law maker for this commonwealth for years—laws which he was in the daily practice of violating—and abusing the confidence which was reposed in him, by those who call themselves his anti-masonic constituents. There is no day for vengeance—but there is a day when justice will claim her own."

DIED,

At New-Market on Tuesday morning, 28 inst. PHILIP MAUGEY, after a short illness.

Religious Notice.

Divine Service will be performed in the Episcopal Church at Easton by the Rev R. W. Goldsborough on Sunday next, the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock.

Notice.



STRAYED from the subscribers on or about the 1st of August last, a red and white cow, with a red calf by her side. The Earmarks is a crop and round hole in each Ear. Also in the fall of 1834 a red and white heifer; no Ear mark. Any person giving information of the above cattle, or either of them, so that the subscribers get them again, will be liberally rewarded.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

Feb. 22, tf (G)

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in consequence of a report repugnant to her feelings, detrimental to her interest, and gaining extensive circulation that the *old Brick House Tavern* in the Village East New Market, (since the *decampment*, of Matthew Harding, Esq.) is no longer open for the entertainment of Travellers, is imperatively urged to silence the rumours of intermeddlers, and state to the public in general that the Tavern stand above mentioned, is occupied, by the Subscriber, who will continue to conduct the business, in such manner, as will add to the comfort of her visiters, and hopes that her experience, prompt and unceasing exertion to please, will ensure her that liberal patronage heretofore extended to the House.

ELIZA HARDING.

New Market Feb. 27. 3t

Drawing Received.

THE Lucky holders of fortunate numbers are requested to come forward and receive the cash, or renew their Tickets at

FORTUNE'S HOME.

Splendid prizes now going—call and make your fortunes before the sleighing is over. It can be done at NEWNAM'S Head Quarters opposite the Bank. If its doubted call and try him; fortune favors the brave.

Feb. 27

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphans' Court, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 24th day of February, at the late residence of Mr. John Redman, all the personal estate of John Redman, deceased consisting of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-blades, and some Household Furniture.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and attendance given by

Mrs. ELIZ. A. REDMAN, Adm'x.
of John Redman, dec'd.

Feb. 13 3t

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned Trustee, will expose to sale at Auction, at the Exchange in the City of Baltimore, on FRIDAY, the eighteenth day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable Farm owned by the late James Haslett, known as the Drum Point Farm, lying and being in Calvert County, and bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and Patuxent River. This farm contains two hundred and seventy acres of land, more or less, of which about one half is covered with valuable wood and timber, the other half is cleared, is in good cultivation and well adapted to the cultivation of Wheat, Rye, Corn and Tobacco. The beach contains an abundant supply of sea ore, with which the land may be fertilized. The improvements consist of an excellent two story frame DWELLING HOUSE, in good repair, Kitchen, stables, smoke house, corn and tobacco houses, &c. and at the extreme end of the Point an excellent store house, at which an extensive and profitable business may be conducted. There is also a large pond of Oysters, of the finest quality. The scite of the Dwelling affords a beautiful prospect, and commands a full view of vessels passing up and down the bay, and there is almost daily communication with the City of Baltimore, by steamboats and other vessels.



The terms prescribed by the decree are, that the purchaser shall pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments, at six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale; the two last payments to be secured by notes or bonds, with security, to be approved by the Trustee.

GEO. GORDON BELT, Trustee.
Baltimore.

Feb. 23 1t

The high bred Hunter
SKY LARK.



WILL be let on Shares, this season,—or disposed of on reasonable terms.—He is a blood bay, black mane and tail.—15 hands high and upwards—and 7 years old.—For further information inquire of this office.

Feb. 23tf 4t

Cotillion Party.

A Cotillion party will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room in Eastn on Tuesday Evening 8th of March; to which the Gentlemen of this and the adjacent Counties are invited to attend.

THE MANAGERS.

Feb'y. 20 td

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Primary School at Perry and Dove Neck wish to procure a gentleman as teacher, to whom a liberal salary will be allowed. Testimonials of character and capacity will be required.

Apply to

Jan. A. D. HARRISON.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD.



WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

☞ Passage $1,00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's grapary at Easton Point by Mr. P. Barwick, who will faithfully attend to their reception in the absence of the subscriber; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

The subscriber has employed Mr. N. Jones as Skipper, who is well known as a careful & skilfull sailor, unsurpassed in experience and knowledge of the bay.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb. 23 tf (G)

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash; those left or added to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of March, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is not convenient for me to give that personal attention I have hitherto done, being much absent from the county.

S. H.

DEAFNESS.

A York paper sayeth, that a remedy for the restoration of hearing and eyesight is to be had of Doctor Green, Reading, Pa.

It proves effectual when the affliction is caused by nervous weakness, as the remedy gives health and strength to the whole nervous system.

Now—according to the Doctor's practice and principles that

MUCH OF THE ART OF PHYSICK, CONSISTS IN KNOWING WHEN NOT TO GIVE IT,

the restoration of hearing is brought about without giving any Physick!—without giving any medicine!—as hath been experienced in the editor's own family, as well as in the families of many of his neighbors also. Therefore, and in part return for such great benefits received, we make the above known for the good of our fellow citizens in similar distress.

For a fee of five dollars, assistance is sent—free of postage, for as many as are afflicted in a family including the relative of such family also.

For a fee of ten dollars assistance is sent—free of postage also—for 3 or 4 persons more—in addition—as at times, neighbors, may be, in want of some.

And, in case other sickness besides deafness and loss of eyesight happening, help is sent for such sickness without any charge.

The fee pays for all and every help sent to families from time to time.

This is considered a praiseworthy plan,—And in conclusion, it will, no doubt, be very satisfactory for people to know that the assistance is not to be applied to the ears—nor the eyes.

NOT AT ALL.

Consequently no danger whatever can happen to them—no—none whatever.

And, during the time that people are using his assistance at home, and learning how to help themselves to restore and recover their hearing—their eyesight, and their health again,

They can follow their customary business;
They can live as usual;
And they can also eat and drink what tastes best.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr Baker, to the Printer.

MY FRIEND,

The method of using Doctor Green's remedy is innocent—is easy and performs the cure by strengthening the nerves.—My neighbor Jones' wife thought she would try it too, being a long time troubled with weak and sore eyes, together with her deafness, (caused by nervous weakness,) so she sent the customary fee and got some, per mail free of postage, which in a little more than a week made them as good and strong as ever, doing needlework now without spectacle, and now is restored to her eye sight as well as to her hearing.

C. F. BAKER.

N. B. With the remedy the patient receives an instructive and easy way how to preserve health in general, throughout the whole year. This is a great value to families (both to parents and children) and 'tis sent without any charge whatever. It always accompanies the remedy for deafness and eyesight.

Until quite lately people had to go to the Doctor to get help.

This was to them great trouble.

Absence from home and business neglected.

Danger of travelling.

Running the risk of getting sick, from home, which often happened.

Being obliged to stay with the Doctor at times from 1 to 2 or 3 weeks, and sometimes longer.

Generally cost from 20 up to 30, 40, 50 dollars, and sometimes more.

Now—by this new plan of sending help to people, at their homes, all this is saved, and costs so little that 'tis not worth mentioning.

C. F. BAKER.

State of New York, Sept. 10 1835.

Feb. 9 tf

For Sale.

3000, cut of prime Corn-Blades. Apply at this office.

Easton, Jan. 19. 3t (C)

THE SALMAGUNDI,

AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836.—While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal objects will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desire it—(those out of the city will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—☞ and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to make each succeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that more than

500 ENGRAVINGS

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humor and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superor and attractive order, and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of the Salmagundi will be TWO DOLLARS per annum, payably invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to.

☞ Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞ The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞ THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞ All orders must come postage paid.

☞ Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Jan. 2

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber desirous of closing his collection of the County Tax for the year 1834, by the time specified by law, earnestly requests all those indebted for the same to come forward and settle them with the subscriber or his Deputy on or before the 10th day of February next; as all those that do not settle by the time specified 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. All those in arrears for County Tax for 1834, are requested to settle them without delay, as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please attend to this notice.

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county.

Jan. 2 td

Talbot County to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Amos Davis stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Amos Davis having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that he said Amos Davis be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of the Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Amos Davis to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Amos Davis should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 15th day of December 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Jan. 30 w3t

Talbot County, to wit.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Daniel Frampton stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Daniel Frampton having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Daniel Frampton be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Monday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Daniel Frampton to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Daniel Frampton should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 2nd day of January, 1836.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Feb. 2 3t

A CARD.

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.

Carey's Library

OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the least of reason, and the enjoyments of the coveted literary ailment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held instantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances, authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover, will exhibit the miscellanous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and heldomada journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similiar character cannot fail to provide ample materials for his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selections and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favourable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly number, containing *twenty imperial octavo pages* with double columns, *making two volumes annually*, of more than 220 *octavo pages, each volume*; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than *forty volumes* of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will, at least *ten times* the price of a years subscriptions to the "*Library.*" The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adopted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbrous addition to the libraries of those who patronise the work.

The price of the Librariny will be *five dollars per annum* payable advance.

A commission of 20 per cents, will be allowed to agent, and any agent or postmaster furning five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers post paid. Address,

E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a.

Oct. 02 tf

Drugs, Medicines, Oils,
PAINTS DYE STUFFS.
GLASS, &c. &c.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in the

DRUG BUSINESS,

and taken the stand recently occupied by Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by Moore & Kellie, have just returned from Baltimore with an entire new assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c.—and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.

EDWARD SPEDDEN.
JAMES DAWSON.

N. B. Doctor S. or D. will at all times cheerfully prescribe for, give directions to any persons calling on them at heir Drug Store, free of charge.

E. S. & J. D.

Easton, Oct. 3 1835. tf

Was Found

Frozen in the ice on the bay flats near Doct. A. Thomas's on the 16th of December 1835 a BATTEAU about fifteen feet long, painted blue, which the owner can have by proving property, paying for this advertisement, and paying a reasonable compensation to the finder for securing her.

STEPHEN HARRISON.

February 6th 3t*

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 12th day of January, 1835, as a runaway, by Dr. Bryarly, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in for the city aforesaid a negro man named JAMES BLAKE, who said that he was born free and raised by his mother Priscilla Butler, in Calvert County, Maryland. He is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 10½ inches high, and has a scar over his left eye, a scar on his right arm, and also a large one on his under lip. His clothing consists of a drab pea jacket and pantaloons, brown cloth vest, check shirt, coarse boots and old fur hat.

The owner, (if any,) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

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

Feb 13 3w

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