HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT DAHARA, IN ALGIERS—BURNING AND SMOTHERING OF 5000 ARABS!

It is thus recorded in the Akbar, of the 5th inst., a French journal published at Algiers:

There has just occurred in the Dahara one of those terrible events which deeply afflict those who behold them, even when convinced of their frightful necessity, and when they are justified in declaring that every thing possible was done to prevent the catastrophe.

It is known that the corps commanded by Colonels Pelissier, St. Arnaud, and de l'Admirault, have been carrying on combined operations in the West. Col. Pelissier was busy in pursuing the Ouled Riahs, who have never yet submitted, as they live in immense caverns, where it would be madness for the troops to enter. On the 18th of June, finding themselves closely pursued, the Ouled Riahs flew to their usual place of refuge. After having surrounded the caverns, some fagots were lighted and thrown by the French troops before the entrance. After this demonstration, which was made to convince the Arabs that the French had the power, if they pleased, of suffocating them in their hiding place, the Colonel threw in letters, offering to them life and liberty if they would surrender their arms and their horses.

At first they refused, but subsequently they replied that they would consent if the French troops would withdraw. The condition was considered inadmissible, and more burning faggots were thrown. A great tumult now arose, and it was known afterwards that it arose from a discession whether there should be a surrender or not. The party opposed to surrender carried their point, and a few of the minority made their escape.

Col. Pelisser, wishing to spare the lives of those who remained in the cavern, sent some Arabs to exhort them to surrender. They refused, and some women, who did not partake of the savage fanaticism of the majority, attempted to fly, but their husbands and relations fired upon them, to prevent their escape from the martyrdom which they had themselves resolved to suffer. Col. Pelissier then suspended the throwing of the burning faggots, and sent a French officer to hold a parley with the Ouled Riahs, but his messenger was received with a discharge of fire arms, and could not perform his mission.

The state of things continued till the night of the 19th, when, losing all patience, and no longer having a hope of otherwise subduing these fanatics, who formed a nucleus of revolt in the country, the fire was renewed and rendered intense. During this time the cries of the unhappy wretches were dreadful, and then nothing was heard but the crackling of the faggots. This silence spoke volumes. The troops entered and found 500 dead bodies. About 150, who still breathed, were brought into the fresh air, but a portion of them died afterward.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF CHARLES COUNTY.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Charles county, was held in the Courthouse in Port Tobacco, on Tuesday last, the 15th ult., agreeably to public notice, "to deliberate on matters vitally affecting their interests." when Gen. JOHN MATTHEWS was called to the Chair, and Capt. ROBT. GRAY and FRANCIS H. DIGGES appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Walter Mitchell, Esq. it was

Resolved, That five persons from each of the election districts of this county be appointed to form a committee to prepare resolutions, and report the same for the action of the meeting—the said committe to be appointed by the Chair.

Whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee.

First district—Wm, B. Stone, Walter M. Miller, Wm. F. Rennoe, Wm. D. Coby, Wm. Thompson.

2nd.—Hugh Cox, Francis H. Digges, Peter W. Crain, George Dent, Johannes D. Starke.

3rd.—W. Mitchell, Sylvester F. Gardiner, H. Crawner, J. G. Chapman, G. W. Matthews.

4th.—Josiah Hawkins, Hy. H. Hawkins, Josiah H. Hawkins, Ed. W. Gardiner, R. L. Burch.

The committee then retired for a short time. On returning, Wm. B. Stone, chairman of the Committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were then severally read, and after a few amendments, were all adopted.

We, the people of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, having watched with deep concern the tendency of the late movement of foreign Governments and the reckless efforts of fanaticism in the Northern portion of the U. States to subvert the institutions of the State, and ruthlessly to invade the peace of our people by the sacrifice of our property at the risk of our lives and the destruction of our constitutional rights, have, therefore,

Resolved, That recent events show the necessity of an efficient people police, to be paid by the property holders, and to act under the directions of a committee of this meeting in aid of the State authorities.

Resolved, That eighty—twenty from each election district—be a committee to receive contributions to meet the expenses, select the police, and adjust all suitable regulations to carry the views of this meeting into effect.

Resolved, That the citizens of this county are indebted to the activity and patriotism of a portion of the people of Montgomery county for the recapture of a large number of their absconding slaves.

Resolved, That the existence of a free black population amongst us is an evil that is getting past endurance, and that the Judges of our Orphans' Court be respectfully requested to grant no further permission to any to remain in this county, and that self protection imperatively demands that we should take active and effective means to rid ourselves of this great and growing evil; and that despairing of legislative aid on this subject, this meeting deem it due their interests, to the safety of themselves, families and property, that this population should be put beyond the bounds of the State, and that the free people of colour be notified that their presence amongst us will not be tolerated beyond the 1st of December next, and that we pledge ourselves to purchase, at a fair price, all property that they may be possessed of at that time and cannot conveniently remove.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all citizens of this county, as far as possible, to keep their slaves upon their own farms, and that the constables of the county, and all others, are requested, and are hereby authorized, to punish all such as may be found from their homes in the night time, and on Sundays and hollydays, without written permission from their masters, owners, &c.

Resolved, That the citizens of this county consider all meetings for any purpose, particularly for the purpose of religious worship in which the slaves are not under the open and full view of their masters and others in the day time, ought and must be abolished; and that persons, particularly preachers of the gospel, are respectfully, but firmly admonished that it is against our positive orders that our slaves, or any of them, should go to night meeting any meeting where the negroes are separated from their owners, and not under their owners' eyes; and we will take such steps as will, if necessary, forcibly arrest the evil.

Resolved, That the citizens of this county, and particularly this meeting, pledge themselves to pay a suitable reward, in addition to what is now given by law, for every slave absconding who may have passed the limits of the county, and who may be taken up and secured to the owner.

Resolved, That we deem it proper and necessary to prevent the trading and dealing with our slaves, and request all persons to forbear dealing with our slaves without a written permission, and constables and others to carry the law relative to negroes into full force and effect.

Resolved, That is necessary for the protection of our rights, that free negroes from other States and counties should not be employed at the fisheries in this county, and that application be made to the next General Assembly, to remedy this grievance.

Resolved, That one hundred copies of these resolutions be printed and circulated and that the police and constables, and all persons, be particularly requested to give the notice to the free negroes contained in these proceedings.

On motion of Walter Mitchell, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to call a meeting of the citizens of this county, whenever he may think it proper or advisable to do so, to deliberate on matters affecting their interests.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and be published in the Port Tobacco Times, and that all the papers in the State of Maryland and District of Columbia are requested to publish the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN MATTHEWS, Chm'n.

ROBERT GRAY, FRANCIS DIGGES, } Secy's.

Florida Nomination.—W. A. Brockenbrough, Esq., has been nominated for Congress, in place of Mr. Levy, appointed United States Senator. E. C. Cabell, Esq., is the whig candidate.

AMPUTATION.—The negro boy Cook, was so much injured by the cars, on yesterday morning, in Pratt street, that amputation of the thigh was pronounced necessary by Dr. Smith. The operation was successfully performed by J. H. Willson, senior student of Dr. Smith. Mr. Willson is a young man of promising abilities, and singularly calculated to make him a good operator.—*Balt. Patriot.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

ATTENTION TO THE SABBATH!

Fellow Citizens: The Executive Committee of the Talbot county Sabbath Association beg leave to address you on the subject of the Christian Sabbath, deeming the importance of this holy day a sufficient apology for this novel procedure. The violations of this sacred institution abound, and are obvious to all who take the trouble to examine the subject. The stage still rattles through our county—breaking the holy silence of the Sabbath—disturbing the peace of our villages—inviting hundreds to secularize this blessed day in the perusal of letters and papers of a business and political nature, thereby unfitting the mind for the solemn duties of devotion, and directing the thoughts in improper channels. Riding for pleasure, and social visiting prevails to an alarming extent—setting at naught the high commands of God—committing a double sin of personal guilt, and by consequence involving others in the same high offence. We do not think it necessary to advance arguments to prove the absurdity of the too prevalent notion, that a simple cessation from ordinary work constitutes obedience to the Sabbath law. The design of our merciful Father in giving this day is a sufficient refutation. It was intended as a day not only when man should drop the labors and cares of the world, but to afford leisure for devotion, prayer and quiet thought—a day to rest and improve the intellectual and moral nature of man.

Cooking is also a wide source of Sabbath desecration among us. This practice is not only a breach of God's law, but is often a crime against humanity. This work generally falls upon the servant portion of the community; those who are most confined and labor hardest during the six days, and therefore it is not only sinful but cruel to deprive them of the rest and enjoyment of the Sabbath, which God has designated as their inalienable right. See Exod. 20, 10. The non-professing portion of the community is doubtless deeply involved in this mode of Sabbath breaking, yet we are quite sure that vast masses of *professing* christians are equally guilty of this abounding Sabbath profanation. Men and brethren, how long shall this reproach lie at our doors? Fishing is another way by which this holy day is prostituted to secular purposes; and though this practice prevails only to a limited extent, yet there are those criminated here, whose standing in society would warrant a different course of action. And it is no small proof of the degeneracy of public opinion that such men should be countenanced among us.—Sailing vessels on the Sabbath is still common; and although it is allowed on all hands for vessels to continue without violation when overtaken by the Sabbath out of port; yet this will not apply to those who *start* on the Sabbath, or make their arrangements to be out on that day. It is a remarkable fact that Watermen seem to feel less than others the obligations of the christian Sabbath, and perhaps are more deeply guilty of its desecrations; and this may account for our northern prisons groaning under the number of Watermen convicts, thus developing the principles of that general law in morals as in nature—that "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap." There doubtless are other ways in which this day is invested and abused; yet we have touched upon the most glaring and general modes of Sabbath desecration among us; and could we but stop those grosser violations, we are sanguine in the hope that lesser breaches would pass away with those that have been already noticed.

Fellow citizens shall we remind you that the foundations of our Republic were laid with the strictest attention to the Sabbath day? That our Pilgrim Fathers, amid the rigors of a northern winter, 1620, on the 9th or 10th of December, left the cabin of the "Mayflower" and landed on Plymouth r and though with every inducement to break the Sabbath from the want of huts or cabins, yet they prepared to keep it holy amidst the frightful wilds of our western world? Shall we tell you that the Sabbath constitutes the bulwark of our political strength—that our government is based on the virtue of our people, and the capacity of man for self-government, and that our liberties cannot be preserved without the Sabbath? For it has grown into a maxim—"What are empty *laws* without sound *morals*?" It must be obvious to every discriminating mind that the Sabbath lies at the root of all that is good in morals or religion—that the neglect of this day is like the loosening the corner-stone of an edifice, the whole building is endangered, and must sooner or later fall into ruins—that Sabbath-breaking is our moral Sampson, grasping the pillars of our political, moral, and religious temple, threatening to involve society in one general wreck. Shall we remind you of the commands of our Maker and Preserver who has enjoined the observance of this blessed day? The testimony of the past is proof positive that the best way to prepare youth for dissipation, crime and ruin in after life is the breach of the Sabbath; and that generally it is the first downward step to shame and ruin. Hence it has been said with much truth, "that no young man looses his character till he learns to violate the Sabbath;" forcibly illustrating the saying that "those who keep the Sabbath God keeps, and those who abandon the Sabbath God abandons." Indeed the breach of this day is like the letting of water, which soon widens and cuts its way, sweeping every thing before it. The Sabbath is the ligament that binds the moral elements together, break that and all is lost. And while this day is the basis of our political, moral and religious fabric, it does not need arguments to prove that every violation is a deadly blow levelled at the best interests of society. And therefore it becomes the duty of all who seek the welfare of their country and the good of man in this world and that which is to come, to recommend the due observance of this holy day both by *example* and precept.

But the high claims of God are not the only obligations that bind us to keep, as a day of *rest*, the Sabbath. The laws of nature lay their injunctions on man to rest on this day, and thereby show that God and nature go hand-in-hand to promote the happiness of mankind. For there are no real lasting advantages resulting from a violation of the Sabbath; but many moral and physical evils. The highest medical authority shows the necessity of this day's rest to man's physical constitution—that man, from his physical constitution, never was intended to labor seven days in a week, and past experience has shown that more work and *better* work can be done by keeping the Sabbath than otherwise; and all things being equal, those who keep this day as a day of rest will enjoy better health and live longer than those who do not. The history of the French Revolution has shown that men cannot stand constant labor. The Convention, in its folly and madness at religion, abolished the Sabbath, and established the *Decade*, well knowing that to destroy christianity they must first destroy the Sabbath. But for the want of moral obligations to enforce the due observance of the Decade, or tenth day, the laboring classes did not usually enjoy it; and at the end of nine years, when the Sabbath was re-established by Napoleon, the workingmen found themselves worn down by their burdens and pressed by premature old age.—Other facts might be given, but we have not space in a communication like this. It is therefore certain that the God of Heaven who ordered the observance of the Sabbath, has done it not only in view of its moral and religious advantages, but of its physical benefits; and that every interest dear to man in earth below or heaven above, is found urging him to follow the high and holy example of his Maker in Eden's rosy bowers, in resting on the Sabbath day—to revere the awful voice of the Almighty, speaking amid the solemnities of Sinai, saying, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Man in every condition needs the Sabbath. He needs the repose of that day that the self-repairing machine of nature may have time to restore its exhausted powers, and prepare for the labors and fatigues of the coming week. The laboring beast needs the Sabbath as a day of rest, and therefore He who takes care for oxen has given it to him.

It is not for us, through this medium, fellow-citizens, to prescribe the way in which you are to enjoy the Sabbath.—Whether you will have its physical benefits alone, or with these improve it in a moral and religious sense;—whether you shall assemble with those who worship the God of our fathers, or remain at home on that day; but rather to call the attention of the public to the importance of the Sabbath, and engage the wise, the good and virtuous to assist in stopping its *desecration*. We therefore solicit the hearty co-operation of our citizens throughout the county for a due observance of this day. Men and brethren help!

JAMES ALLEN, Chair'n.
of the Ex. Com. of the Talbot county "Sabbath Association."

July 17th, 1845.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore, August 9th, 1845.

GRAIN.—The market is fairly supplied with wheat—with a corresponding demand at steady prices. We quote sales of white wheat for family flour at 88a93c; good to prime reds at 80a84; ordinary to good at 75a80c; and inferior at 60a70c. Sales of Corn at 43a44c for white, and 44a46c for yellow. Rye is worth 53cts. Oats have advanced to 30a31c. Pa. and Va. grain sell at about the same rates.

POSTSCRIPT.

Orders for Capt. Ringgold's Troops.—We are informed that the United States Light Artillery, under the command of Major Samuel Ringgold, at Fort McHenry, have received orders from Washington to hold themselves in readiness to march to Texas at a moment's warning. We are further informed that every preparation has been made, and that they are ready to start immediately. It is also said that similar orders have been given to the troops at all our military stations and forts.

The above paragraph is from yesterday's Sun. This is all we have that looks warlike.

FROM TEXAS.—Below we give an extract of a letter from Capt. Grice, of the Undine, giving an account of the landing of the U. S. Troops in Texas. It is dated,

ARANSAS BAY, July 28, '45.

On Saturday, the 26th inst, the American flag was first planted in Texas by authority, upon the south end of St. Joseph's Island, upon which I am landing the troops from the Alabama, inside the bay. There are now 200 men encamped here, and the scene is full of interest. The other vessels with troops are not expected to arrive for several days.

☞ There is nothing definite from the elections in the States that voted last week.

☞ The American Squadron sailed from Pensacola on the 30th.—Destination, Vera Cruz.

"The birth place of St. Patrick is a Disputed point."—Some asserting that he was a Frenchman, others that he was an Englishman, while the majority believe that he was a native of the Emerald Isle. All are equally confident in the expression of their opinions. But the place of his birth is a matter of very little consequence, for all are willing to allow that "St. Patrick was a gentleman, and born of decent people." He certainly was a great man, for he drove the toads and snakes out of Ireland, and it is said that they stay "drove out" up to the present day. He has been a benefactor to that part of the world. We have no St. Patricks here, but we have equally as great men, and among the number the name of Dr. Sherman will be remembered by posterity with gratitude. His Worm Lozenges banishes the worms at once, and in place of the sickly countenance, gives the ruddy glow of health. His Cough Lozenges allay the irritation of a dry and hacking cough, gives quiet slumbers to those whose rest is disturbed, promote a free and easy expectoration, put a stop to the raising of blood, and in a very short space of time restore to perfect health. His Camphor Lozenges cure Palpitations of the Heart, Headache, and Nervous Affections, raise the spirits of the depressed, and generally invigorate the system. All Dr. Sherman's Lozenges are "tip top" articles; they are what they profess to be—Specifics. His poor Man's Plaster has obtained a reputation for cures performed in Rheumatism and Weak backs, Pains in the Chest and Side, unequalled by any other preparation of the day. One million annually, will not supply the demand. —Dr. S's preparations have now been five years before the public, they have performed wonders in the way of cures, and have never been known to produce the least injury, or to be productive of bad consequences. We have experienced their good effects, and can conscientiously recommend them.

Mess. E. M. Dawson & Brother, agents in Easton for the sale of the above medicine, also for sale by agents advertised in another part of this paper.

MR. EDITOR:—

Yourself and neighbors are particularly requested to reflect upon the best mode of saving money in the purchase of your Wearing Apparel; and to do it effectually, you are hereby informed that you can achieve the object by calling at Mr. McNeille's Clothing Store, No. 105 Chesnut street, on the first floor of Sanderson's Hotel, where you may at all times find a large stock of Fashionably cut and well made garments; consisting in part, Cloaks at from $8 to $35, Over Coats and Sack Coats from $6 to $25, Dress and Frock Coats from $8 to $25, Pants from $2 to $8, and Vests from $1 to $6.

PERRY R. McNEILLE.
105 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

August 12, 1845.—3m

SEED WHEAT.

THE subscriber has several hundred bushels of genuine German Wheat for sale, which will be delivered at her landing if required, in lots to suit purchasers.

M. ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Aug. 5, 1845—3w

SALE OF A *VALUABLE FARM.*

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on

Tuesday 2nd of Sept'r next,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. at the front door of the Court House in Easton, all that

Farm or Plantation

on which Thomas Robinson resided at the time of his death; composed of the following tracts or parts of tracts or parcels of land:—Part of "Jacob & John's Pasture;" part of "Carter's Plains;" part of "Neglect;" part of "Small Standard," and "Clicket;" containing the quantity of

346 ACRES

AND THREE QUARTERS of an acre of land, more or less. This land is situated about three miles from the town of Easton, immediately on the road leading from the latter place to Centreville, and has on it a

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS DWELLING, AND A FULL NUMBER OF *FARM BUILDINGS, all in first* rate repair. The soil is well adapted to the growth of both wheat and corn, and is at present in a good state of cultivation. There is also on this land a large quantity of the very best FRUIT—Apples, Peaches and Cherries.

The purchaser will have the priviledge of seeding wheat the coming fall on the farm, and possession given at the end of the year.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, five hundred dollars in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in four equal instalments of six, twelve, eighteen & twenty-four months from the day of sale, with interest thereon till paid, to be secured by bond and security to be approved by the Trustee.

JAMES Ll. MARTIN,
Aug. 5th, 1845—3wG Trustee.

MEMENTO.—The friends of the New Church are respectfully reminded, that their contributions of WOOL will at this time be most available to the specific object for which it was solicited, and that it will be thankfully received at the store of Wm. H. & P. Groome. July 29

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court sitting as a Court of Equity, I will sell on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M. at the front door of the Court House in Easton, a

Farm or Plantation

situated near the lands of James Melony and Col. William Hughlett, in the Trappe District of Talbot county, called the "Jamaica Farm;" being a part of the lands of which James Lloyd died seized, and on which Caleb Smith now resides, containing the quantity of

Two hundred & seventy acres

OF LAND, more or less.

This land has attached to it a large quantity of very VALUABLE TIMBER, and lies near the Choptank River.

The purchaser will have the privilege of seeding wheat the coming fall on the farm, and possession given at the end of the year.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, two hundred dollars to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance on a credit of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, with interest thereon from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and security to be approved by the trustee.

JAMES Ll. MARTIN,
Aug. 5th, 1845.—G Trustee.

N. B.—This land will be sold at the risk of Caleb Smith, who purchased it at a former sale, but failed to comply.

Sarah S. Singleton, vs. William B. Clark, and others. } Equity side Talbot County Court, May Term 1845.

ORDERED that the sales made and reported by William B. Wheeler, Trustee for the sale of the real estate in the proceedings in the above cause mentioned, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 20th day of September next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Easton once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of September next.

Report states the amount of sales to be $881.43⅓

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy, July 29—3w Test. JAS. PARROTT, Clk.

C. A. BORDLEY L. J. COX, JR

BORDLEY & COX,

[Successors of Mc'Kenney & Cox.]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 6, Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore,

WILL attend to the sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally, and also to the purchase of Goods, &c.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Clark & Kellog, " Wm. McDonald & Co., Beale H. Richardson, Esq. } Baltimore.
Hon. E. F. Chambers, " J. B. Eccleston, } Kent county.
Hon. P. B. Hopper, James Parrott, Esq. } Queen Anne's co'ty. Talbot county.

Baltimore, March 4, 1845.—tf

WIGGINS & McCONNEKIN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 148 BALTIMORE STREET, one door east of Calvert St., Baltimore,

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of *CLOTHS, CASSIMeres,* and *VESTINGS,* which will be made up in the most fashionable style at reduced prices. July 1st, 1845—tf

For Annapolis, Cambridge and *EASTON.*

The Steamer MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on Tuesday the 18th March at 7 o'clock from her usual place of starting, lower end of Dugan's wharf,—being the commencement of her regular trips on Tuesdays and Fridays. L. G. TAYLOR.

mar 18, 1845.

Alex. H. Barnett,

Grocer & Commis. Merchant,

No. 9, Light st. wharf, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Farmers and Planters that having had several years experience in the Commission Business, is now prepared to obtain the highest prices for grain and all other kinds of country produce, and asks their patronage.

N. B.—For small purchases he will charge no commission to those consigning him their grain or produce.

Feb. 18th, 1845—tf

SOAP & CANDLES.

THE subscribers having been appointed Agents by J. Solomon, of Smyrna, Del. for the sale of the above articles, are now prepared to furnish the *trade* with

,brown, yellow, white variegtaed and palm

SOAPS,

Mould and Dipped Candles,

of superior quality, at manufacturer's prices.

Intending to keep a supply constantly on hand merchants will find it to their interests to give us a call.

E. M. DAWSON & BROTHER.

Easton, June 10, 1845.—6m

CHEAP GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

R. M. WILLSON respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has just returned from the city with a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

together with a good assortment of

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

all of which he offers cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce, or on time to punctual dealers. Purchasers will please call and examine his stock before they purchase elsewhere. ap 22—tf

New Goods.

T. T & J. E. MARTIN have just received a fresh supply of GOODS suitable for the present season, which has been selected with great care and taste and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. They respectfully invite the public to give them a call before purchasing.

N. B.—All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods. June 7—tf

To Physicians & others

THE subscribers having purchased of Dr. Robt. Thompson the exclusive right to make and vend in Talbot and Caroline counties, his Pelvic Corset and Utero Abdominal Bandage, for the cure of *Prolapsus Uteri,* or *falling of the womb,* respectfully present them to the notice of the *Medical Faculty* as possessing superior advantages over every every other kind of instrument for the same purpose, and call their attention to them.

The above instruments are highly recommended by the following named gentlemen, who give them a decided preference to all others:—

Drs. Hall, Buckler, Jennings, Gibson and Chatard, of Baltimore,
Drs. Sewell, Hall, Dana & May, of Washington,
John Eberle, M. D., Professor, Cincinnati.
Saml. McClellen, M. D, Professor Midwifery &c., University Pa.

E. M. DAWSON & BROTHER.

Easton, July 18, 1845—6m

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Caroline and Talbot counties that his

CARDING MACHINE

is now in good order for Wool Carding. Having put on new cards and done all other repairs necessary, he feels confident he will be able to give satisfaction to all persons patronising him

Mr. John W. Cheezum will act as agent in Easton, and all Wool left with him, labelled with the owner's name and directions on it, will be taken therefrom—carded, and returned in rolls in as short a time as possible,—Price for carding one thro' 6 cents.
Twice through - - 8c.pr.lb.

From the subscribers' experience in the business, and the strict attention he will give, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal patronage.

Payment in all cases to be made on the delivery of the rolls.

The public's ob't. servant,
JOHN BEACHAMP.

Hog Creek Mills, July 8, 1845.—5w

BLACKSMITHING —AND— *Cart wheel Wrighting.*

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the Blacksmithing & Cart wheel Wrighting at the shop formerly occupied by John Hull, dec'd., nearly opposite the Coach shop of Perry W. Stewart.

He has a first rate assortment of

Timber for Cradling Scythes,

and all orders left with Mr. James Austin will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRS done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. He solicits a share of public patronage.

May 27—tf JAMES. R. SHORT

JOHN F. PLUMMER,

Clock and Watch Maker and JEWELLER,

No. 91, North Gay St., 5th door from Gay Street Bridge, Baltimore,

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally in Easton and county, that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND *JEWELRY,* which he will dispose of cheap for cash.

CLOCKS & WATCHES repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform well for 12 months. Persons sending their Watches by the Steamboat can have them repaired and returned in good order at the expiration of one week.

July 22, 1845.—1y

WM. S. JUSTIS,

PRACTICAL CLOCK & WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

No. 80, Pratt St., 2nd door from Commerce Street, Baltimore,

keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of CLOCKS, WATCHES, *JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,* together with a general supply of *Pocket Cutlery,* all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices for CASH. Clocks and Watches repaired at a moment's notice and *warranted.*

Persons visiting the city would do well to call at No. 80, as he can sell any of the above articles, and do all kinds of repairing cheap, if not cheaper, than any other establishment in the city. June 10—1y

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

ELLEN S. BROWN,

WILL sail regularly from Easton Point every second day (Monday) morning at 9 o'clock throughout the year, and leave Baltimore as soon as ready.

William Jenkinson will be Clerk and Receiver at the Point, and is authorized to attend to all business in my absence.

A box is kept at E. M. Dawson & Brother's, where any orders for me can be left, prior to 8 o'clock on the morning of sailing, which shall be punctually attended to, and the public may be assured that no exertions on my part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. Respectfully,

JOHN BARTLETT.

mai 25, 1845—1y

☞NEGROES WANTED.

THE highest market prices will be given for Negroes at all times. Persons having Negroes for sale will please call at my office, No. 26 CONWAY STREET, between Charles and Hanover. Communications promptly attended to.

Also, negroes will be received and kept at *twenty-five cents* per day.

June 11. B. M. CAMPBELL

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