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THE MIDNIGHT MAIL.—By H. F. Gould.
"This midnight—all is peace profound!
But lo! upon the murmuring ground,
The lonely, swelling, hurrying sound
Of distant wheels is heard!
They come! they pause a moment—when,
Their charge resigned, they start, and then
Are gone, and all is hushed again
As not a leaf had stirred.
Hast thou a parent far away—
A beautiful child, to be thy stay
In life's decline—or sisters, they
Who shared their infant glances?
A brother on a foreign shore?
Is he whose breast thy token bore,
Or are thy treasures wandering o'er
A wide, tumultuous sea?

If aught like these, then thou must feel
The rattling of that reckless wheel,
That brings the bright, or boding seal,
On every trembling thread
That strings thy heart, till morn appears
To crown thy hopes, or end thy fears—
To light thy smile, or draw thy tears,
As line on line is read.

Perhaps thy treasure's in the deep—
Thy lover in a dreamless sleep—
Thy brother where thou canst not weep
Upon his distant grave!
Thy parent's hoary head no more
May shed a silver lustre o'er
His children grouped—nor death restore
Thy son from out the wave!

Thy prattler's tongue, perhaps, is stilled—
Thy sister's lip is pale and chilled—
Thy blooming bride, perchance, has fled
Her corner of the tomb;
May be, the home where all thy sweet
And tender recollections meet,
Has shown its flaming winding sheet,
In midnight's awful gloom!

And while alternate o'er my soul
Those cold, or burning wheels will roll
Their light or dark, beyond control,
Till morn shall bring relief,
Father in heaven, what'er may be
The cup which thou hast sent for me,
I know 'tis good, prepared by thee,
Though filled with joy or grief!

THE ANGEL'S CALL.
BY MRS. HEMANS.
"Hark! thy whisper! angels say!
Sister spirit, come away!
Come to the land of peace!
Come where the tempest hath no longer sway,
The shadow passes from the soul away,
The sounds of weeping cease!

Fear hath no dwelling there!
Come to the mingling of repose and love,
Breathed by the silent spirit of the dove
Through the celestial air!
Come to the bright and blest,
And crown'd forever—midst that shining band,
Gathered to heaven's own wreath from every
land,
Thy spirit shall find rest!

Thou hast been long alone:
Come to thy mother!—on the Sabbath shore,
The heart that rocked thy childhood, back, once
more
Shall take its wonted tone.

In silence wert thou left:
Come to thy sisters—joyously again
All the home-voices, blend in one sweet strain,
Shall greet thee with their breath!
Over thine orphan head
The storm hath swept, as o'er a willow's bough:
Come to thy father!—it is finished now;
Thy tears have all been shed.

In thy divine abode
Change finds no pathway, memory no dark
trace,
And, oh! bright victory—death by love no
place;
Come, Spirit, to thy God!

ST. MARK'S EVE.
"The devil chokes thee with un!"—As Mas-
ter Giles the yeoman said this, he banged down
a hand, in size and colour like a ham, on the
old fashioned oak table—"I do say the devil
chokes thee with un!" The dame made no re-
ply—she was choking with passion and a fowl's
liver—the original cause of the dispute. A
great deal has been said and sung of the ad-
vantage of congenial tastes amongst married
people; but true it is, the variances of our Ken-
tish couple arose from this very coincidence in
gusto. They were both fond of the little deli-
cacy in question; but the dame had managed
to secure the morsel for herself, and this was
sufficient to cause a storm of very high words.

—which, properly understood, signifies very
low language. Their meal-times seldom passed
over without some contention of the sort,
—as sure as in fact equally greedy and dis-
agreeable—and when they did pick a quarrel,
they picked it to the bone. It was reported,
that on some occasions they had not green con-
tented themselves with hard speeches, but that
they had come to scuffling—he taking to box-
ing and she to pinching—though in a far less
amiable manner than is practised by the ta-
kers of snuff. On the present difference, how-
ever, they were satisfied with wishing each
other dead with all their hearts—and there
seemed little doubt of the sincerity of the as-
piration on looking at their malignant faces—
for they had made a horrible picture in this
frame of mind. Now, it happened that this
quarrel took place on the morning of St. Mark's
—a saint who was supposed on that festival to
favor his votaries with a peep into the Book of
Fate. For it was the popular belief in those

days that if a person should keep watch to-
wards midnight beside the church, the apparition
of all those of the parish who were to be
taken by death before the next anniversary,
would be seen entering the porch. The yeo-
man, like his neighbors, believed most devoutly
in this superstition—and in the very mo-
ment that he breathed the unseemingly aspira-
tion aforesaid, it occurred to him, that the eve
was at hand, when, by observing the rite of St.
Mark, he might know to a certainty whether
this unchristian wish was to be one of those that
bear fruit. Accordingly, a little before mid-
night, he stole quietly out of the house, and in
something of a sexton-like spirit set forth on
his way to the church. In the meantime the
dame called to mind the same ceremonial;
and, having the like motive for curiosity with
her husband, she also put on her cloak and cal-
ash and set out, though by a different path,
on the same errand.—The night of the saint
was dark and chill as the mysteries he was
supposed to reveal, the moon throwing but a
short occasional gleam, as the sluggish masses
of cloud were driven slowly across her face.

Thus it fell out that our two adventurers were
quite unconscious of being in company, till a
sudden glimpse of moonlight showed them to
each other, only a few yards apart; both,
through a natural panic, as pale as ghosts,
and both making eagerly towards the church
porch. Much as they had just wished for this
vision, they could not help quaking and stop-
ping on the spot, as if turned to a pair of tomb-
stones, and in this position the dark again
threw a sudden curtain over them, and they
disappeared from each other. It will be sup-
posed, the two came only to one conclusion,
each conceiving that St. Mark had marked the
other to himself. With this comfortable
knowledge, the widow and widower elated
bore again by the roads they came; and as
their custom was to sit apart after a quarrel,
they repaired, each ignorant of the other's ex-
cursion, to separate chambers. By and by,
being called to supper, instead of sulking as
aforetime, they came down together, each be-
lieving secretly in the best humor, though mutu-
ally suspected of the worst; and among other
things on the table, there was a calf's sweet-
bread, being one of those very dainties that
had often set them together by the ears. The
dame looked and longed, but she refrained
from its appropriation, thinking within herself
that she could give up sweetbreads for one
year, and the farmer made a similar reflection.

After pushing the dish aside for several times,
by a common impulse, they divided the treat;
and then having supped, they retired amicably
to rest, whereas, until then, they had seldom
gone to bed without falling out. The truth
was, each looked upon the other as being al-
ready in the church-yard mould, or quiet
"moulded to their wish." On the morrow which
happened to be the dame's birth day, the far-
mer was first to wake, and knowing what he
knew, and having besides but just roused him-
self out of a dream strictly confirmatory of
the late vigil, he did not scruple to salute his
wife, and wish her many happy returns of the
day; the wife, who knew as much as he, very
readily rubbed out of her eyes the picture of a
widow's bonnet that had been submitted to
her in her dream, and, however, to give the
fowl's liver at dinner to the doomed
man, considering that when he was dead and
gone she could have them if she pleased, seven
days in the week; and the farmer, on his
part took care to help her with many tidbits.
Their feelings towards each other was that of
an impatient host with regard to an unwell-
come guest, showing scarcely a bare civility
while in expectation of his stay, but over-
looking him with hospitality when made certain of
his departure. In this manner they went on
for some six months, and though without any
addition of love between them, and as much
selfishness as ever, yet living in a subservience
to the comforts and inclinations of each other,
sometimes not to be found even amongst couples
of sincere affections. There were as many causes
for quarrels as ever, but every day it be-
came less worth while to quarrel, so letting
bygones be bygones, they were indifferent to
the present; and thought only of the future,
considering each other to adopt a common
phrase "as good as dead." Ten months were
away, and the farmer's birth day arrived in
its turn. The dame who had passed an un-
comfortable night, having dreamt, in truth,
that she did not wish him in mourning,
saluted him as soon as day dawned
and with a sigh wished him many happy
days to come. The farmer repaid her in
kind, the sigh included; his own visions had
been of the painful sort, for he had dreamt
of having the headache, from wearing a black hat-
band, and the malady still clung to him when
awake. The whole morning was spent in si-
lent meditation and melancholy on both sides,
and when dinner came although the most fa-
vorite dishes were upon the table, they could
not eat. The farmer, resting his elbows upon
the board, with his face between his hands,
gazed wistfully upon his wife,—scooping her
eyes, as it were, out of their sockets, stripping
the flesh off her cheeks, and in fancy convert-
ing her whole head into a mere caput mortuum.
The dame leaning back in her high arm chair,
by the same process of imagination, picking his
sturdy bones, and bleaching his ruddy visage
to the complexion of a plaster cast. Their
minds travelling in the same direction, and at
an equal rate, arrived together at the same re-
flection; but the farmer was the first to give
it utterance;—"There'd be missed dame, if
they were to die!" The dame started. Al-
though she had nothing but death at that mo-
ment before her eyes, she was far from dream-
ing of her own exit, and at this rebound of her
thoughts against herself, she felt as if an ex-
tra-cold coffin-plate had been suddenly nailed
on her chest; recovering, however, from the
first shock, her thoughts flowed into their old
channel, and she reverted to the same spirit
low language. "I wish master may live so long as I!"
The farmer, in his own mind, wished to live
rather longer; for, at the utmost, he considered
that his wife's bill of mortality had but two
months to run. The calculation made him sor-
rowful; during the last few months she had
consulted his appetite, bent on his humor, and
dovetailed her own inclinations into his, in a
manner that could never be supplied, and he
thought of her, if not in the language, at least
in the spirit of the lady in Lallah Rookh—

"I never taught a bright gazelle
To watch me with his dark black eye,
But when it came to know me well,
And love me, it was sure to die."

His wife, from being at first useful to him,
had become agreeable, and at last dear; and
as he contemplated her approaching fate, he
could not help thinking out audibly, "that he
should be a lonesome man when she was gone."

The dame this time, heard the survivorship
forboded without starting; but she marvelled
at what she thought the infatuation of a
doomed man. So perfect was the faith in the
infallibility of St. Mark, that she had even seen
the symptoms of mortal disease, as palpable
as plague spots, on the devoted yeoman. Giv-
ing his body up, therefore, for lost, a strong
sense of duty persuaded her, that it was impera-
tive on her, as a Christian, to warn the unsus-
pected farmer of his dissolution.—Accordingly,
with a solemnity adapted to the subject, a ten-
derness of recent growth, and a memento mori
face, she brought the matter in the following
question:—"Master, how beest? As hearty,
dame, as a buck, the dame shook her head,
—"and I wish thee the like,—at which she
shook her head herself. A dead silence ensu-
ed—the farmer was as unprepared as ever.
There is a great fancy for breaking the truth
by dropping it gently; an experiment which has
never answered any more than with Ironstone
China.—The dame felt this, and thinking it
better to throw the news at her husband at
once she told him in many words, that he
was a dead man.

It was now the yeoman's turn to be staggered.
By a parallel course of reasoning, he had
just wrought himself up to a similar disclosure,
and the dame's death warrant was just ready
upon his tongue, when he met with his own
despatch, signed, sealed, and delivered. Con-
science instantly pointed out the oracle from
which he had derived the omen, and he turned
as pale as the pale society—the colourless
complexion of late hours. St. Mark had num-
bered his years; and the remaining days seem-
ed discounted by St. Thomas.

Like a crime cast to die, he doubted if
the die was cast, and appealed to his wife.—
"Thou hast watched dame at the church porch,
thence—Ay, Master. And these didst see me
spiritually?" In the brown wrap, with the
boot hose. They were coming to the church,
by Fairthorn Gap; in the while I was coming
by the Holy Hedge.—For a minute the farmer
paused,—but the next he burst into a fit of laugh-
ter,—peal after peal—and each higher than
the last, according to the hysterical gamut of
the hyena. The poor woman had but one ex-
planation for this phenomenon—she thought it
a delirium—a lightning bolt from death, and
was beginning to wring her hands and lament,
when she was checked by the merry yeoman:—"Dame
thou be'st a fool. I was I myself I seed at
the church porch. I seed thee too,—with
a notice to quit upon thy face—but thanks to
God, there be's a living, and that is more
than I seed to say of thee this day ten month!"
The dame made no answer. Her heart was
too full to speak, but throwing her arms round
her husband, she shared in his sentiment.
And from that hour practising a careful ab-
stinence from offence, or a temperate suf-
ferance of its appearance, they became the
most united couple in the country,—but, it
must be said, that their comfort was not com-
plete till they had seen each other in safety
over the perilous anniversary of St. Mark's
Eve.

On the 9th September 1836, the writer having
been but a few weeks a resident of the church
here. Towards evening of that day he was
taken suddenly ill while alone in his room; a
young man who has attended him in his last
illness being in an adjoining apartment, heard
him fall; the writer was alarmed and ran to
his assistance and found him lying on his face,
faint, and somewhat convulsed. Orders were
instantly given to call a physician, and Dr.
Morgan, then an entire stranger to all con-
cerned, was providentially found in the street
and in a few minutes was with the Bishop.—
By a timely prescription and careful attention
the threatened illness passed over, and the next
day found our prelate consecrating a church
at Moravia, nearly twenty miles from this
place. Whenever the Bishop has subsequent-
ly made any stay in this village the Dr. called
upon him. The Bishop was from the first
much pleased with this gentleman, and, as will
be seen, grew fond of him, and placed the
utmost confidence in him to the last. We now
return to the narrative.

The medicine given as above stated took a
happy effect, and the prospect was, that after
a few hours of repose, and some further medi-
cine the Bishop would be relieved. He re-
sisted well for the greater part of the night of
Friday the 9th; and though during most of the fol-
lowing day, Saturday the 10th, he suffered con-
siderably, he found himself much better and
more comfortable on Sunday the 11th, and it
was supposed that he would be soon wholly
relieved. It was evident, however, that under
the most favorable circumstances, he could not
in safety attend to his appointments for the
two following weeks. During the middle of
the day, a letter dictated by himself was ad-
dressed to his son Dr. William H. Hobart, in
the city of New York, expressing the opinion
of the Bishop himself that he was convalescent;
but as he concluded that he should not have
sufficient strength to perform the duties of his
visitation appointments, it would be advisable
for him to return home as soon as he should
be able to travel, and he wished his son to
come on for the purpose of attending him on
the way.

On Monday the 6th, the Editor of the Gos-
pel Messenger suggested to the Bishop the pri-
ority of issuing in the form of an extract, the
notice which has been seen generally by the
readers of this paper. In that extra which
was read to the Bishop, he requested the al-
terations of the original expression of the writ-
ter, substituted for it "this disease is now yield-
ing to judicious treatment." On Tuesday the
7th, the symptoms were more unfavorable,
but there was nothing by any means alarming
either to the physician or himself.—During
Wednesday the 8th, the Bishop's disorder as-
sumed a severe character, but he was evident-
ly much more comfortable through a large
portion of Thursday the 9th, but on Friday
the 10th, the symptoms became serious and
alarming, and towards the evening of that
day assumed a fatal aspect. About nine the
Bishop's son arrived. His introduction into
the room of his venerated father, produced
emotions better imagined than described, and
which will not be soon forgotten by those pre-
sents of mind and voice.

The inquiries he made after his family, the pious counsel he
addressed to his child, the fervour of his reli-
gious feelings, the ardour of his affectionate
language produced, for a time, a most thrilling
and overwhelming effect.

Painfully interesting as this interview was, it
was truly gratifying to those who had hitherto
surrounded the Bishop's bed, that Dr. Hobart
could hear from his father's mouth, not only
his last admonitions and affectionate entreaties
to make the Saviour of his soul the supreme
object of his love, but that he might have from
it an assurance that the father had the fullest
confidence in what his physicians had done for
him.

This sentiment was very frequently ex-
pressed during the whole of his sickness.
Though he had the advantage of the counsel
of several of the most distinguished and able
medical gentlemen from other villages and
though he was very much gratified by their
visit, and still more by their untiring atten-
tion, he never failed to assure both them and
his attending physician, that he had the most
entire confidence in the latter. To him he of-
ten addressed the most grateful, pious, and
tender remarks. Again and again he would
say, "My dear Doctor, give me your hand, it
soothes me; you have been very kind and faith-
ful to me; you have been most judicious in
your treatment of me; you will not lose your
reward, for whether I live or die, you have
done your duty. God will bless you, my Saviour
will bless you." To his other attendants he
was continually addressing the most warm
acknowledgements, imploring upon them the
richest blessings. On receiving the slightest
refreshments or relief, his first expression was,
"God be praised," and then he would tenderly
and gratefully thank the immediate agent.—
Tins will not permit any thing like a narra-
tive of his conversations and remarks to those
in his room. Throughout his sickness none
were admitted who were not necessary to his
comfort.

Though Bishop Hobart did not consider
himself alarmingly ill till the latter part of
his sickness, still he frequently observed, even
in the earlier part of it, that it was the third
death, would not, and one such, he had no
doubt, says he, "this may be that one—if so,
Gods will be done.—O pray for me, that I
may not only say this, but feel it, feel it as a
sinner, but bear me witness, I have no merit of
my own; as a guilty sinner would I go to my
Saviour, casting all my reliance on him—the
atoning of his blood. He is my only de-
pendence—my Redeemer, my Sanctifier, my
God, my Judge." Such was the tenor of
much of his conversation; and it is most ear-
nestly wished that the writer had the ability as
well as time to record in the glowing language
of departed prelate, the evidence he gave
of his piety, of his lively faith, of his animating
hope of the joys of heaven.

On Sunday the 5th he requested the writer
to perform in his room the office of visitation
of the sick; in which, with his prayer-book
lying on his bed before him, he joined with
the delightful fervour for which his manner
has been so often admired. Frequently through-
out the day and night he would request either
the writer, or the Rev. brother who was with
him, to read some short prayer. This practice
was continued till he became too much exhaus-
ted to be able to do so. He often asked for some
portion of Bishop Andrews' Litany to be read.
His own repetition of them was a thrill-
ing effect upon those present.

In Saturday morning the indications were
soberly discouraging that his physicians
advised that he should be informed that they

considered him in a very dangerous situation.
Though the Bishop had evidently regarded
his case as very doubtful, he might not be
aware that his time was so near out as it has
proved to have been.

The painful office of making the communi-
cation fell upon the writer, and it was sug-
gested that if he had any thing to do or say,
there should be no delay, and allusion was
made to his wishes as to the Lord's Supper.
"Oh yes," said he, "the Sacrament—the Sacra-
ment; that is the last thing, that is all, let me
have it." There was a firmness and compo-
sition in his manner as he uttered the words,
"well, God's will be done," which moved
every heart, and confirmed all present in the
conviction that the pious affection of this ven-
erated and beloved Bishop, could not be shaken
by the approaches of death.

The Sacrament was soon administered by
the writer, and long will that solemn scene be
remembered by all who beheld the transaction,
as one of the most tender and moving charac-
ters. When the person officiating came, in
the confession, to the words, "by thought, word
and deed," the Bishop stopped him, and said,
"you know the church expects us to pause
over those words—pause now, repeating one
of the words at a time, till I request you to go
on." This was done, and the pauses in each
case was so long, that a fear passed over our
minds that he had lost his recollection, or fallen
asleep. This, however, proved not to be so,
he repeated each word and after the third
pause, "proceed, I will interrupt you no
more." At the proper place he requested to
hear the Lord's hymn; as soon as the reading
was ended he sang clearly the 2d and 3d ver-
ses.

From this time, which was about 9 o'clock
in the morning, there was no very important
change. During the night he said very little,
and for about four hours before he expired,
was nearly, if not quite insensible to what
was passing around. He sunk into the arms
of death without a struggle, and his face soon
assumed that engaging expression which has
in life so often delighted those who loved him.

The most expeditious preparations were
made for his removal to the city for interment.
A very respectable body of the inhabitants of
the village assembled at the Parsonage house,
where, after a few remarks by the writer, he
performed that service in the Clergyman's
Companion, prepared by the bishop himself
for similar occasions. The body being placed
in a hearse, (Sunday, 3 o'clock, P.M.) a pro-
cession was formed, the writer and some mem-
bers of his family, with the Wardens and Vestry-
men of St. Peter's Church, with some other
members of the congregation, following the
corpse in carriages, (Dr. Hobart having previ-
ously taken his departure.) The bell of St.
Peter's Church was tolled till the procession
reached the edge of the village, when the peo-
ple on foot, and some others, returned, and
several carriages proceeded with the body to
Woodsport, eight miles, where a canal boat
was in readiness, and it was committed to
the care of the Reverend F. H. Cuming, who
it should be stated, had been the constant
attendant of the bishop, night and day, from
Tuesday, P.M.

The qualification of this gentleman for a
most important duty to the writer and his
family during those trying days. He was so
acceptable to the bishop, that he was unwill-
ing to have him a moment from his room, ex-
cept now and then he would command him to
go and get some rest.

The foregoing has been written to meet the
supposed expectation of the distant public, and
the Bishop's more immediate friends, that the
writer would make them acquainted with the
last days of that eminent man, whose death
fills the church with mourning.

JOHN C. RUDD.

COUNT ZINZENDORF.—Soon after the
arrival of the Delaware at Wyoming, and dur-
ing the summer of the year 1742, a disting-
uished foreigner, Count Zinzendorf, of Saxony,
arrived in the valley on a religious mission to the
Indians. This nobleman is believed to have
been the first white person that ever visited
Wyoming. He was the reviver of the ancient
Church of the United Brethren, and had given
protection in his dominions to the persecuted
Protestants who had emigrated from Moravia,
thence taking the name of Moravians, and who
two years before had made the first settlement
in Pennsylvania.

Upon his arrival in America, Count Zinzen-
dorf manifested a great desire to have the Gos-
pel preached to the Indians; and although he
had heard much of the ferocity of the Shaw-
nee, formed a resolution to visit them. With
this view he repaired to Tulpehocken, the resi-
dence of Conrad Weiser, a celebrated Indian
interpreter, and Indian agent for the govern-
ment, whom he wished to engage in the cause,
and to accompany him to the Shawnee town.
Weiser was too much occupied in business to
go immediately to Wyoming, but he furnis-
hed the Count with letters to a Missionary of the
name of Mack, and the latter, accompanied
by his wife who could speak the Indian lan-
guage, proceeded immediately with Zinzendorf
on the projected mission.

The Shawnee appeared to be alarmed on
the arrival of the strangers, who pitched their
tents on the banks of the river a little below the
town, and a council of the chiefs having assem-
bled, the declared purpose of Zinzendorf was
deliberately considered. To those unlettered
children of the wilderness it appeared alto-
gether improbable that a stranger should brave
the dangers of a boisterous ocean, three thou-
sand miles broad, for the sole purpose of in-
structing them in the means of obtaining hap-
piness after death, and that too without requir-
ing any compensation for his trouble and ex-
pense; and as they had observed the anxiety
of the white people to purchase lands of the
Indians, they naturally concluded that the real
object of Zinzendorf was either to procure
from them the lands at Wyoming for his own
uses, to search for hidden treasures, or to ex-
amine the country with a view to future con-
quest. It was accordingly resolved to assassi-
nate him, and to do it privately, lest the
knowledge of the transaction should produce
a war with the English who were settling the
country below the mountains.

Zinzendorf was alone in his tent, seated up-
on a bundle of dry weeds, which composed
his bed, and engaged in writing, when the as-
sassins approached to execute their bloody
commission. It was night, and the cool air of
September had rendered a small fire neces-
sary to his comfort and convenience. A curtain
formed of a blanket and hung upon pins, was
the only guard to the entrance of his tent. The
heat of his small fire had aroused a large rat-
tle-snake which lay in the weeds not far from
it, and the reptile to enjoy it more effectually
crawled slowly into the tent and passed over

one of his legs undiscovered. Without, all
was still and quiet except the gentle murmur of
the river at the rapids about a mile below. At
this moment the Indians softly approached the
door of his tent, and slightly removing the cur-
tain contemplated the venerable man, too deep-
ly engaged in the subject of his thoughts to
notice either their approach, or the snake
which lay extended before him. At a sight
like this, even the heart of the savage shrunk
from the idea of committing so horrid an act,
and quitting the spot they hastily returned to
the town, and informed their companions that
the Great Spirit protected the white man, for
they had found him with no door but a blank-
et, and had seen a large rattle-snake crawl
over his legs without attempting to injure him".
This circumstance, together with the arrival
soon afterwards of Conrad Weiser, procured
Zinzendorf the friendship and confidence of
the Indians, and probably contributed essen-
tially towards inducing many of them at a
subsequent period to embrace the Christian
religion. The Count having spent twenty
days at Wyoming, returned to Bethlehem,
a town then building, by his Christian brethren
on the north bank of the Lehigh about eleven
miles from its junction with the Delaware.
—[Chapman's Wyoming.]

"This circumstance is not published in the
Count's memoirs, lest, as he states, the breth-
ren should think the conversion of a part of
the Shawnee was attributable to their supersti-
tion. The author received the narrative from
a companion of Zinzendorf, who after-
wards accompanied him to Wyoming.

THE GAMBLER.
The finished gambler has no heart. The
club with which he herds would meet, though
the place of rendezvous were the chamber of
the dying, they would meet, though a ver-
min apartment in the charnel house. Not even
the death of a kindred can affect the Gambler.
He would play upon his brother's coffin; he
would play upon his father's sepulchre.

Yonder see that wretch prematurely old in
infirmary as well as sin. He is the father of a
family. The mother of her children, lovely
in her tears, strives with the tenderest assidu-
ities to restore his temperance, his love of home,
and long lost charms of domestic life. She
pursues him with her kindness and endearments,
to his haunts of vice: she reminds him of his
children: she tells him of their virtues, of their
sorrows, of their wants, and she adjoins him
by the love of them, and by the love of God,
to repent and return. Vain attempt, she
might as well adjure the whirl-wind: she might
as well entreat the tiger.

The brute has no feeling left. He turns
upon her with the spirit of the demons with
which he is possessed. He curses his children
and her who have them; and as he prosecutes
his game, he fills the intervals with imprecations
on his maker; imprecations borrowed
from the dialect of devils, and uttered with a
tone that betrays only the organs of the damned.
And yet in this monster there once dwelt the
spirit of a man. He had talents, he had honor,
he had even faith. He might have entered the
senate, the bar, and the altar. But his was faith
that saved not. The gaming table has rob-
bed him of it, and every thing else that was
worth possessing. What a frightful change
of character! What a tremendous wreck is
the soul of a man in ruin! Return, disconsolate
mother, to thy dwelling, and be submis-
sive, thou shalt become a widow, and thy
children fatherless. Further efforts will be
useless; the reformation of thy partner is im-
possible.

THE SARACEN MAID.
THOMAS A BECKET, the hero and martyr of
the ecclesiastical party, was the son of a citi-
zen of London, an ancient chieftain, tell us,
by a Saracen lady, under circumstances which,
however repugnant to the course of ordinary
life must have been probably more than once
combined in the crusades—Gilbert, his father,
made an expedition to the Holy Land, proba-
bly not without some views to his calling as a
trader. He and his only attendant Richard
were made prisoners by a Mussulman emir,
whose daughter they were sometimes per-
mitted to see: a permission which loses much of
its improbability, if we suppose that he was
employed in procuring European ornaments
for war, and was allowed to see a lady so ex-
alted above him from a mixture of conveni-
ence and contempt. She asked him about his
religion, and whether he was ready to risk his
life for his God. "To die," he answered.—
"Then," said she, "let us escape together."
He could not refuse. Either his courage left
him, or the attempt failed. He escaped with
sister companions. She afterwards broke her
prison; and by the repetition of the word "Lon-
don," found her way marvellously by sea and
land to that city, where she had no other re-
source than that of crying through the streets
Gilbert's name of him whom she loved; the
only European word besides London with
which the forlorn damsel of Syria was acquain-
ted. After many adventures she was at length
recognized by the faithful Richard, baptized
with the royal name of Matilda, married to her
Gilbert, and she became the mother of Thom-
as-a-Becket.—Sir J. Mackintosh.

COLUMBUS, (Ohio) August 25.—The Demo-
cracy of Ohio is again beginning to arouse.
In many of the counties, an active and spirited
body of freemen have united in a common cause,
and have resolved to stand by the administra-
tion, and are prepared to resist with zeal the
silly efforts of the disorganizers. The pro-
ceedings and resolutions of several recent con-
ventions of the people have reached us, in
which a manly independence, and a bold and
determined effort to sustain the President, is
manifest.

The veto will be unitedly and firmly sustained
by the Republicans of this State. The liberal
and candid of the opposition, have, many of
them, been compelled to approve and sanction
it as sound in principle. All those who are
governed by an honest purpose, and who are
under the influence of pure moral instructions
do not hesitate to admit the policy and expedi-
ency of this wise act of the administration.
There is a set of political "harpies," who live on
COMPLACENCY, who are always ready to
ride the whirlwind, and who will yet blow at
the match in the vain hope of finding fire.
But the sober portion of the people, the virtu-
ous, upright and industrious part of the com-
munity, those on whom rest the very pillars of
your political fabric—these are the men who
respond to the voice of Gen. Jackson, in reject-
ing the Kentucky speculation bill.

Such are the men who will face every hobby,
and who, resting in full confidence upon the
measures of the government, will cherish and
defend them at the polls. [Bulletin.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The ship Alabama, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 18th August, and brings London papers to the 17th inclusive. From the New York afternoon papers of Wednesday, the second edition of the Journal of Commerce, and a proof-sheet of the Courier, we make the following extracts.

The Spanish Ambassador at London has refused passports to persons desirous to visit Spain. He alleges as his reason for this, that he has received positive information that parties are forming in England for the purpose of going to Spain and revolutionizing that country. The *Indicateur*, a Paris Journal, affirms as certain that ten or twelve thousand Spanish troops, whom the Polignac ministry had caused to be collected on the frontiers to support the famous ordinance, entered the cockpit of the Cortes at the sight of the tri-colored flag, and marched upon Madrid. The Garrison of St. Sebastian had followed their example. The *Memorial Borda* has the same account. St. Sebastian is in Biscay. The London *Morning Herald* of the 17th of August has a letter from Madrid of the 7th, addressed to a Spanish officer in London, in which it is said that the greatest confusion prevailed in Madrid on the receipt of the intelligence of the events of the three days in Paris. The liberals are full of enthusiasm. The revolution is the sole topic of conversation on the Prado and in the coffee houses. The King and Royal family were horror-struck, and the Court in the greatest anxiety. They were about to remove to the Escorial. Business is at a stand, and the country in a state of complete agitation. The Carlists were exceedingly active, and conspiracies forming in various parts of the kingdom.

Andalusia and Catalonia, the writer affirms, are ready to support a change which may tend to a more liberal form of government. In the meantime, the royal coffers are nearly empty; revenue has experienced a considerable falling off; and the soldiery, with the exception of the Royal Guards, being without pay, and growing dissatisfied. The Alcades, the Governors of the principal towns, and other magistrates, have received orders to prevent the spread of the tidings of the revolution in France. The *Garda Costas* throughout the kingdom have received orders under pain of death, to be on the alert.

An insurrection of a formidable nature, is said to have broken out in Catalonia. The movements in France had produced some ferment in the Southern parts of the Netherlands; and considerable panic in the German States. The Grand Duke of Baden on learning what had happened in Paris, ordered the bridge Kehl to be destroyed. Bank Shares at Vienna were more than six per cent. The policy Prussia would pursue could not be ascertained.

Milan was announced by letters from Geneva to be in full insurrection. There is no information of the King of France having left the kingdom. It is said that the royal boat at Cherbourg is prepared to take him to the two American ships there. The houses at that place are decorated with the tri-colored flag, and the peasantry in the environs wear the tri-colored cockade. The exasperation of the people in Normandy against the late ministry is very great, on account of the conflagrations which it is thought were instigated by them, and which have ceased. The following is from the London *Morning Herald* of Aug. 17:

Charles X. had written to William IV. to inform him that he was going to Cherbourg, and requested him to put an English frigate at his disposal to convey him to England. The English ministry returned an answer to Charles X. that the friendly relations existing between France and England would not allow his request being acceded to.

The Journal du Commerce of the 14th of August has the following postscript:—It is believed that the government has received a telegraphic despatch announcing the embarkation of Charles X. this very day at Cherbourg. There was an abortive report in London that Prince Metternich had taken himself off on hearing of the revolution in Paris.

The 3 per cent in Paris immediately after the revolution broke out fell from 79 to 70, and in some instances to 68. They are now from 1 to 2 per cent higher than before the late change of the dynasty. A great proportion of the monied interest of Paris have come forward to support the new King and the public credit.

From what was known of the resolutions and instructions of the foreign Ambassadors present at the Court of France, no interruption was apprehended of the friendly relations of that country with the other powers of Europe.

During the fortnight commencing with the revolution, only 3 suicides took place in Paris. This is attributed to the shutting of the gaming houses, and the new stimulus of the revolution.

A Liverpool paper of the 18th of August, states that according to advice received at Marseilles, the French army at Algiers, on the intelligence of the revolution in Paris, unanimously and with enthusiasm gave in their adhesion to the new government. A few old soldiers uttered the cry "long live Napoleon the 2d." This, however, was soon drowned in the other exclamations called forth by the occasion.

The great majority of the French Chamber of Peers, comprising a large number of the old noblesse, have taken the oath of fidelity to the new charter, and to Louis Philippe I. M. d'Aubray, son of the Chancellor of France, was the only Peer present who refused to take the oath. The Duke de Fitz-James, and other loyalists, did not hesitate. Every thing was tranquil in France, good order was everywhere preserved, and an impression of the stability of the present order of things was general. Some feeble attempts had been made in La Vendee and elsewhere, to raise the standard of the Bourbons party, but they had failed for want of countenance among the people. The Dutchess of Angoulême, however, is said not to despair of replacing her branch of the Bourbon family on the throne.

She is reported to have said:—"In three months my nephew (the Duke of Bordeaux) shall be on the throne."

Louis Philippe has issued an ordinance creating in the Royal Corps of Marines three degrees of Admirals. The Admirals are to enjoy the same honors and pay with the Marshals of France, and to be ranked with them according to the dates of their commissions. Vice Admiral Duperré is raised to the rank of Admiral. Marshal Soult and Admiral Duperré have also been created Peers of France.

Perfect tranquility prevailed at Toulon. The Algerine treasury remained in the road in the custody of the commanders of the ships. The tri-colored flag was displayed there in every place.

By the ordinance of Louis Philippe, the ancient seals of state are suppressed, and the seals are hereafter to represent the arms of Orleans, surrounded with the devices and the legend, "Louis Philippe, King of the French."

The royal family continue the names and arms of Orleans, and the Duke of Chartres takes that title.

It is asserted that Charles X. has conceived the project of throwing himself into Orleans with the last troops remaining about his person. He wished, it was said, to form in that town a rallying point, by means of an intercourse, which he could have easily established with La Vendee. But the patriotism of the people of Orleans defeated this plan. At the first report of these news they took up arms, and placed the brave general Roche at their head, whose devotedness to the cause of liberty was perfectly well known. The prefect who had collected at Orleans, the gendarmes of the department and a corps of Swiss gave up all idea of resistance, which he deemed impossible. He entered into a parley with General Roche, to whom it is owing that the project of Charles X. failed, without any previous effusion of blood.

Gen. Bertrand had been appointed Chief of the Polytechnic School, by the new government.

The Duke de Broglie, the new Minister of the Interior, is Editor of *Le Globe*.

The total number killed at Paris in the recent contest was 8000.

Prince Polignac was in England. He had gone to Walmer Castle. The London Courier says that the Duke of Wellington did not mind him.

The Commander-in-Chief has been attacked by the Cayles on an excursion to Bileto, a small town in the plain of Mitidja, at the foot of Mount Atlas, about 10 leagues from Algiers. This escort, about 1,000 men strong, lost 100 men, in killed and wounded, on the retreat. M. Sulan, the General's Aid-de-Camp, was mortally wounded by a ball in the beginning of the action.

The Cayles, though repelled by cavalry and artillery, continued nevertheless to the charge, being protected by the bushes. These negro Bedouins came down from the mountains, and displayed much intrepidity in this affair.

Gen. Bourmont's son is gone to receive the submission of Oran.

From the banks of the Rhine we learn, that an order had been received at Cologne from the King of Prussia not to admit into the Prussian territory any French refugees who may choose to quit France owing to their attachment to Charles X. It is stated as the ground of this order, that the King of Prussia does not wish to appear as interfering at all with the internal affairs of France, and is the farther from embracing the cause of the Royal party, as he had several times warned Charles X. of the inevitable consequences of infringing the charter to which he had sworn. This declaration of the King of Prussia, which has been officially published at Cologne, is important at this moment, as it removes at once all doubts as to his pacific intentions.

Paris, Aug. 14.—*Le National de Bruxelles* of the 13th instant, says—"Just at the moment of going to press we learnt that 60,000 Austrians are on their march for Italy, so that the forces which that power has in the Peninsula amount to 110,000 effective men."

ALGIERS, July 31.—For some time the harmony which had prevailed between the French and the natives had been disturbed. The General officers expected to be attacked every moment, even at Algiers, by the Moors and Arabs, and the naval officers were uneasy. These gloomy anticipations have been in part realized. On the 28th, two French soldiers died by poison put in coffee; at the same time a band of insurgents attacked the Babazon Gate, and nineteen of our men were killed. Our troops took up arms, and immediately made a band of insurgents attacked the Babazon Gate, and nineteen of our men were killed.

He declared that a conspiracy was about to break out—that 60,000 Bedouins were expected before Algiers, and that the Moors and Arabs of the town were to fall upon the French during the attack. A depot of arms had been discovered, and in order to intimidate the inhabitants, several pieces of cannon of the upper battery had been turned upon the town.

The General-in-Chief has given orders for the small garrisons that would be endangered, scattered in forts at a short distance, to seek shelter in Algiers. The garrison of Sidi-Feruch, chiefly sailors, is of the number. The fort has been demolished. The evacuation was not effected without some disasters. A detachment of the engineer corps was surprised by the Moors upon the road to Algiers. Two wagons which were in advance were stopped, and the men massacred. The 17th regiment, which occupied a fort on the sea shore, four leagues from the town, was attacked by 2,000 Bedouins, and, after some fighting, forced to retreat to Algiers. The army has already lost from 8 to 9,000 men, killed and wounded, and the dysentery is making ravages among the land and sea forces.

ONE DAY LATER FROM LONDON. The brig Hudson, Lord, at Boston, brings London papers to the 18th August, containing Paris data to the 15th.

THE EX-KING, CHARLES TENTH. Capt. Lord states that the Great Britain and Charles Carroll, having on board the ex-king Charles 10th, and his followers, arrived at the Isle of Wight on the evening of the 17th August and that his Majesty William 4th happened to be there at the time. It appears that he had travelled very slowly to Cherbourg, and that the people all along the road had manifested great curiosity to see this relic of fallen greatness. The agents of the existing government had used great precaution, to protect him from popular violence and insult. The National Guards were kept out of sight as far as practicable. In consequence of this, the King and his followers were treated with the more respect. It is said that this had the effect to encourage the King that the people were favorable to the cause, and that there might yet occur some popular movement in his favour. Among his followers are Ragusa, who is stigmatized as a traitor in the French papers, Crouzet, the Duke of Luxembourg; and others of the same caste. It is said that the King receives despatches daily from the Ambassadors of other powers resident at Paris; and that his followers still talk arrogantly, and say that they will return again with the allies.

The London Times of the 18th of August states that orders had been received at the Custom House Portsmouth, to suffer all articles landed for Charles X. to pass without examination. It was supposed that he would go and remain a few days in England, and embark thence for Naples, and some thought of Palermo.

A private letter of August 12, announces that, on a report being spread of Charles X. having the intention to intrude himself in the peninsula of Cotentin, a position from whence the country could be inundated, the National Guard of Cherbourg immediately marched to compel the escort of the ex-king to leave him at the Pointe de Douvres, (the bridges of Dover) —*Anger.*

Every thing is said to be quiet in Paris, and such was the confidence in the stability of the new order of things, that the Bank of Paris had discounted, since July 26, sixty-three millions, in bills, chiefly to the middle classes.

The U. S. ship of war Concord, sailed from Copenhagen 8th August, for St. Petersburg, having on board His Excellency John Randolph, Minister to Russia.

A Hamburg paper of the 10th August states that Prince Polignac had arrived at Altona, and that he intended to proceed to Russia. Private letters from Bayonne, according to the Paris papers of the 15th, announce in the most positive manner, that the country from St. Sebastian to Saragossa, was in full insurrection, and that Gen. Mina passed through Bordeaux on the 8th, and had entered Spain at the head of 500 men.

It would seem that the Ambassadors of the principal European Courts at Paris, had not recognized the Government of the new King. The French Peers, whose titles have been suppressed by the new Government, had formerly protested against the act.

The committee appointed by the French Chamber of Deputies, on the motion by Salverte for the impeachment of the Ministry of Charles X. are Messrs. Daumon, Berenger, Caumartin, Maieir de Mantjau, Pelet, (de la Lozere.) Lepelletier D'Aunay, Bertin de Vaux, Mauguin, Salverte.

It was reported in London on the afternoon of the 18th, that communications had been received by the Austrian Ambassador, that the Cabinet of Vienna had determined not to acquiesce in the elevation of Louis Philippe I. and that instructions had been issued to march an army of 60,000 men upon Italy. This report is discredited by the London editors. It would seem, from the tenor of different paragraphs, that the question respecting Algiers is likely to be a knotty one; and that there is a considerable fear that the new government of France will be opposed by the other European powers.

The private correspondent of the London Herald, under date Paris, Aug. 15, writes, "The King's answer to the address of the Commerce of Paris," is said to have excited fears on the Bourse, that the peace of Europe may be interrupted, while in reality it only declares that for which, in my letter of the same date, and written before the King saw the parties in question, I prepared you. The King "hoped there would be no occasion for those to whom he spoke to resume their arms—but, if occasion should arise, &c. &c. I must nevertheless tell you that the King's expedition continues to be looked on with apprehension by those who desire that France and England should remain in amity; that Spain is said to be in full insurrection; that the reported march of an additional Austrian army into Italy is fully credited; that Piedmont will, in all probability resist; that the Low Countries, on the other hand, may do the same; that, should Austria interfere in Piedmont, France will support the Piedmontese; and that should the Prussians march upon the Netherlands to support the King, the French will aid the Flemings."

Private correspondence of the London Times, Paris, Aug. 14.—It appears from the communications of those behind the scenes, that the elements of discord are more active and extensive than one might suppose from reading the published accounts, although the actual insubordination arising out of it may not be very immediate. I do not draw the same conclusion as some do, that because no party is quite pleased with the election of the Duke of Orleans and its concomitant circumstances, his tenure of the crown is on that account the more precarious. In a compromise, which his appointment was, it is taken for granted that no party is altogether satisfied; and the same regard for the peace of the country which induced the leaders of all parties to rally round him, will, I believe, induce them to abide by it.

However, it is affirmed, 1st, that the larger part of the upper classes of France desire to destroy the peerage and the church, and to make the constitution, one which (without their being aware of such a consequence) would be wholly incompatible with the duration of a hereditary monarchy.

2. A portion—a very small one, it is true—of the lower classes, and an enormous body of the lower classes, although the desire by Napoleon II. is combined with one for a free constitution. Thousands of the Parisian mob fought on the 28th and following days of July, to the cry of Napoleon II. and one of their leaders declared to a friend of mine, "Non sommes nous contents de ce qui est arrive dernièrement?" meaning the accession of the Duke of Orleans.

3. Nevertheless the majority of proprietors, and the great body of the middle classes, are determined to resist any attempt, from whatever quarter, to disturb the public peace, by another change in the nature of the existing Government, or the person of the Monarch.

It is affirmed by intelligent men of more than one party, that had Lafayette but followed his approbation of the Duke of Orleans as King, there would have been a republic proclaimed within twelve hours, and Lafayette made president, to the exclusion of every rival. A distinguished person remarked to me, that "no event of such vast importance as the accession of Philip I. was ever attended with less of resistance or enthusiasm—and that amidst all the demonstrations of the newspapers, no one seems to feel for the present King either admiration or affection."—This tallies with what I remember being told some months ago, (what I then could not bring myself to believe) that the Duke of Orleans was not personally popular.

It is expected by members of the new government of France, that Austria will, ere long, declare war against her. An inscription of the Piedmontese is considered certain, and the march of an Austrian army to press them, on the same principle, as that of the Austrian attack on Naples. This movement France will decidedly resist.

The French government is apprehensive that it will not be able to arrange the Algiers question, so as to satisfy at once the Duke of Wellington and the French nation. All I can say is, that if the Duke shall quarrel with the French for such a cause, his Grace will have much to answer for.

It is a fact that Ferdinand, not many weeks ago, wrote with his own hand to Charles X. and the letter is now in the possession of the French government, stating that there existed a general plan throughout Spain, for overthrowing him and his monarchy; that all the cities, and upper and commercial classes were against him, the majority of the troops—all the Guards themselves, except the brigade commanded by Moscovitz, and, in short, unless Charles X. would immediately send an army across to Algeria, and despatch a large division of the Pyrenean army to the South of Spain, he believed that a revolution in Spain is inevitable, and close at hand, and much cause to be for rejoicing.

The Municipal Council of the city of Paris decided at its sitting of the 13th of August, that the Prefect of the Seine should be invited to unite with the competent authority for the purpose of consecrating to the memory of the victims of the glorious events of the month of July, the funeral monument raised on the site of the old Opera. The scattered bones of different places are to be carefully collected

and deposited in the hollow of the monument. The names are to be engraved on tablets of black marble, laid in the interior walls of the chapel; an inscription, placed in the front, is to contain the expression of national gratitude; around the monument will be disposed with art and kept with care, groups of trees, with plate, the whole surrounded with a handsome railing about four feet high; at the four angles of the railing will be placed fountains, &c.

LONDON MEETING.—A large meeting was held in London, Aug. 17, to express an opinion on the recent events in France, raising a subscription, &c. A great crowd attended. Mr. Bowring in responding to the resolution proposed, among other remarks said, "The Bourbons have done no more than follow the Quarterly Review. He would not call the Quarterly Review an official publication, but it had always been considered a demi-official one at least. That publication had encouraged the Bourbons in their work of mischief, it had told the King, 'The Nation is nothing and you are every thing, cut up the press that disturbs you by the very roots; by firmness we have done every thing; follow our examples, and the nation will be satisfied.' It could not be denied. If there should be again that Prince, who was now in a very different situation to that in which he had formerly known him, he would advise him to have that essay of the Quarterly Review printed in gold and bound in pure white—the Bourbon color with this inscription upon it—

"The Bourbons' fall, 'By Basil Hall'."

THE HOLY ALLIANCE. The New York Commercial Advertiser, in an article entitled *The French Revolution*, contains a number of extracts from the "European Congresses," from the first formal treaty of alliance against Napoleon, in March 1814, down to the last general congress, held at Verona in 1822. These extracts are highly interesting just at this moment, as tending to throw light on the views and wishes of the Sovereigns, and affecting of course, our calculations as to their interference in French affairs. We hope, however, while these passages from their royal diplomacy indicate sufficiently their temper towards free and representative governments, that, on the other hand, the feeling of the age, the unanimity of the French nation, and, we may presume, the different temper of England from what it exhibited under the dishonest Castlereagh administration in respect to Continental affairs, are also many circumstances to prevent the wishes of Legitimacy from being embodied into acts against the existing order of things in France.

We feel a fresh astonishment and indignation at the declarations from the source alluded to, as being brought back to our notice by the London Herald, by the way, issued during "the hundred days," is not very complimentary either to his lordship's notions of freedom, or to his rhetoric. He talks of the "Sovereigns forming a Supreme corporation upon which will be raised the solid pedestal of the peace and happiness of nations." If these form the pedestal, what makes the column? He adds, what is more exceptional than his rhetoric, that "the name of Louis 18th is inscribed on his column; the allied Sovereigns replaced him the throne of his ancestors, until its extinction, over the French people." If we understand this sentence, which is about as well written as a king's speech, we may ask what his lordship would have said to a power that should have replaced a Stuart "on the throne of his ancestors," the glorious act of settlement, and the true spirit of 1688, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Sovereigns, alarmed by the various revolutionary movements of Europe, declare, in various documents, that "they have a right to take measures of precaution against those states whose reforms, engendered by a rebellion, are opposed to legitimate governments." Our readers must remember that, in this vocabulary, a legitimate government is not one legitimately derived from the people, but one whose throne is held by a dynasty, or by a monarch, chosen by another ass, debt or tyrant. They add, on another occasion, that "they overtook what exists" is flat treason, to which they must oppose a barrier, because all changes in the administration of states "must emanate alone from the free will of those whom God has rendered responsible for power," such as Charles X. for example, or the Austrian Fritz;—and they regard as null "all pretended reform, effected by revolt and open force;" of course, all reform, as it is to come only from those who have no interest to make it, is postponed till the Greek Kalends.

The most pointed passage, however, from the documents brought into view by the journal we have quoted, is one from the proceedings at the Congress of Verona. The first and second articles, as they cannot be made to seem more monstrous by comment, we quote entire, to speak for themselves:

"Art. 1. The high contracting parties, well convinced that the system of representative government is as incompatible with the monarchial principles, as the monarchial principles of the people is opposed to the principle of divine right, engage, in the most solemn manner, to employ all their means, and unite all their efforts, to put an end to the system of representative government, wherever it is known to exist, in the states of Europe, and to prevent it from being introduced into those States where it is not known."

"Art. 2. It cannot be disputed, that the freedom of the press is the most efficacious means employed by the pretended defenders of the rights of nations to injure those of princes; the high contracting parties reciprocally promise to adopt every possible measure for its suppression, not only in their own States, but in all others in Europe."

It is scarcely credible that such doctrines of government could be promulgated in the nineteenth century. After reading them, we may understand something of the Charleses and the Polignacs.—*Balt. Amer.*

INCONVENIENCES OF A COVENIENT DISTANCE. "Humboldt," says a certain Captain in West-Middlesex militia, "Humboldt is an overrated man; there is very little in him; and he knows nothing of geography!"—How can he tell a traveller knows nothing of geography? "No more than my black terrier there, Sir. I met him once at a party at the Russian Ambassador's at Paris, and put him to the proof. As long as he was talking about the Andes, and the Cordilleras, and places which nobody but himself had ever heard of, he carried it off his own way; but the moment I put a straight forward question to him, which any school boy might have answered, he was by surprise. 'Now, Baron, can you tell me where Turnham Green is?' Upon my honour, he knew no more about it than I know about Jericho."

Now for the information of Baron Humboldt, and of such other persons whose education in that important branch of knowledge called geography may have been neglected, it will be

useful to state that Turnham Green is a village situated on the Western road, distant about five miles from London, and two from the well-paved and agreeable town of Brentford. Its chief produce is *General Education for young Ladies*, which is supplied by numerous manufacturing establishments, institutions, &c. as—the march of intellect began—with vulgar propriety they were termed, boarding schools; and the population consists of the thousands of the hundreds and the thousands, for since the Waddes have abandoned the place, the remaining souls are mere nobodies in our estimation.

Who that has ever journeyed from the giant metropolis towards Brentford, but must have observed, on the left-hand side of the road, at the farthest corner of the rural Albia Mater I have described, a house remarkable for an air of snugness and comfort, and an appearance altogether bespeaking respectability and solid wealth in its owner. It stood alone, and its circumference told of independence: it was no more than two stories high, and was as square as a chess-board; to these would the intelligent observer at once attribute snugness and comfort; and for an indication of wealth, there it stood, as plain as a pike-staff, in the principal front-windows. But from the adoption of this one of the necessities of life—for it is idle to rank plate-glass windows among the superfluities—it was evident, also, that the owner was a man of sound common sense; he was resolved to see things as they are; and he well knew that so to behold them through the common material used for excluding wind and weather, was scarcely possible. Perfect in its kind as was this edifice, a taste severely critical might have objected to two of its accessories, namely, a common little plaster cast of the Duke of Wellington stuck in the fan-light over the door; and the leaven figure of a Cupid standing in a bed of tulips, in front of the house, squirting up a thin thread of water to the height of some eight or ten feet. And yet these were altogether devoid of utility, for they saved a world of questions, and plainly told you that the inhabitant was, or had been, a gentleman of the city. Besides, since few fortunes would suffice to rival Versailles, a private individual who is fond of cascades, fountains, and *jet d'eau*, must be content with what he can reasonably accomplish in that way; and, in spite of Pennant, who, some-where, says, "I hate your drip-drip-drips, misceled cascades," a good-natured observer would consider these tiny hints at *line art* and ornament as indications of the gigantic scale on which their perpetrators would execute, were they provided with "the appliances and means to boot." For my own part, notwithstanding these trifling drawbacks, I never passed this happy looking mansion without a feeling of admiration of the genius which had directed its construction, and something, perhaps, like envy of its cozy occupant.

Rufus Wadd, I have often thought, "must be the happiest man in the King's dominions!" Alas! alas! for human happiness!

The last time I saw this abode of bliss—it has since been demolished, its fair garden has been uprooted, and the little squirting Cupid is humbly exposed for sale at a plumber's at Hummersmith; and nought remains to mark that such things were, but a heap of rubbish, and a notice, stuck upon a post, that the ground is to be let on building leases, such is the instability of worldly brick and mortar.

The last time I passed the house I was astonished and alarmed at finding the window-shutters closed, the plaster Duke removed from his niche over the door, and poor dusty Cupid with the chubby cheeks, which had heretofore reflected the beams of his apparent thirst, as if in mockery of his apparent thirst. The desolation was awful. "Can Wadd be dead?" I exclaimed. But I was presently relieved from this apprehension by a notice, painted on a board, which I had not at first perceived. It was in these precise words: "This house to be let or sold, with or without the furniture, on very moderate terms, with immediate possession—*the owner consents to a long lease.*"

For further particulars, &c.—The inscription was conceived in the spirit of profound melancholy. It conveyed an idea of resolved and total abandonment, which was affecting in the extreme. It left no resting place for hope. The resolution it announced was immutable. It was so framed as to meet and to overcome all objections and difficulties. The house might either be purchased or hired; it was indifferent to Wadd: the furniture might be taken, or not; Wadd cared not; the option, in both cases, was left with the other contracting party; to Wadd even the terms were of trifling importance; it was his object to rid himself of this property and to quit his country, and it was clear that nothing was to stand in the way of its fulfillment. What was the cause of this? I knew nothing of Mr. Wadd; we were total strangers to each other; yet the desire I felt to learn what could have happened to induce mortal man to quit this terrestrial paradise, was irresistible. It was a moral phenomenon which called for explanation, so I went to Mr. Stiles.

Mr. Stiles was the auctioneer to whom all inquirers were referred.

"Perceive, Sir, that Mr. Wadd's house is to be disposed of."

"Is it, Sir. It is a most desirable and commodious residence, comprising—"

"But, surely, there must be something wrong about it; else why is its present owner so anxious to part with it?"

Mr. Stiles hesitated for a time; at length he replied, "Why—yes—Sir; it is situated at so very convenient distance from town."

"But if that be all—"

"Why—a—no, Sir, to be candid with you, the dining room is capital, and will accommodate eight men with all the comfort in life."

"I do not see that in the light of an objection, Mr. Stiles; and if there be no other—"

"Why then, Sir, to speak out like an honest man—these Omnibuses, Sir, it was the Omnibuses that forced Mr. Wadd to sell his house, and fly to his native land—for, between ourselves, he is already gone—he could stand it no longer."

The connexion between self-expatriation and a Turnham-Green Omnibus was not quite evident; I requested of Mr. Stiles to explain it; whereupon he very obligingly favoured me with the melancholy story of the sorrows of Wadd, to the effect following:—

Mr. Rufus Wadd had been, for many years, head of the respectable firm of Wadd, Brothers, Wadd & Co. (the Co. comprising a couple of business in Lawrence-Pountney-lane, near Thames street. In the same house the Waddes had been established time immemorial; it was here, following the good old city custom, in the house of business did he resolve to dwell, until he should have acquired sufficient wealth to warrant his relinquishing the cares of commerce altogether. By "solid wealth," (a phrase already used) nothing more was meant than a real bona-fide property, producing a certain income of some hundreds, in contradistinction to "immense wealth" in mining speculations, foreign bonds, &c. which cannot, strict-

ly speaking, be termed "solid;" and Mr. Wadd's notion of "sufficient" extended not beyond a clear and unencumbered seven hundred and fifty pounds per annum. Till he had attained the uttermost shilling of this sum, not all the entreaties of his wife and his daughter, nor his own secret longings after rural retirement, could induce him to quit the house, as he emphatically termed it; and the merit of maintaining his resolution will appear the greater when it is stated that, from his earliest youth, his most earnest wish which had been to lead the life of a country gentleman.

Many of our most profound desires may be traced to some trivial circumstance operating constantly, though imperceptibly, upon the mind. In a large enclosure (somewhat resembling a burying-ground) in Lawrence-Pountney lane, stands a huge tree, in form resembling the elms; though, as its leaves are usually black (except after a heavy rain, when they assume a dingy brownish-green colour,) a cautious observer would hesitate before he referred it decidedly to that class. However, it certainly is a tree; and the windows of the bed room formerly occupied by Mr. Rufus command an agreeable view of it. There would he sit for hours, after the cares of business were ended, reading Thompson's Seasons—his only book, and a work of which he possessed every known edition—and listening to the wind, as it elbowed its way through the numerous stacks of chimneys, and just ruffled the topmost leaves of the tree. To this habit, no doubt, it was to be traced his settled wish for rural life. Pity that a being like Wadd, formed by nature for the enjoyment of the Sylvestral beauties of Turnham-Green, should have been hunted from their precincts ere he had scarcely tasted of their pleasures!

There are persons who, when they contemplate an abandonment of the capital, send their imaginations full gallop across the Pyrenees; others, of less ardent temperament, dream of nothing beyond Geneva or Lausanne; some again, of colder constitution stop short in Wales, some even at Walthamstow. Of this, the most moderate class, was Mr. Wadd. He did not intend, upon his quitting Lawrence-Pountney Lane, to become either a bear or a hermit. He knew that old habits are not to be put off like an old garment; consequently, that he might, now and then, feel a longing to visit his old haunts, and see how things were going on at Garraway's, on "Change," or "the House;" and to this end, convenient distance from town was desirable. In evil hour, he found precisely the thing he wanted: some demon thrust under his very nose an advertisement of "A house to be sold, most delightfully situated at a convenient distance from London, enjoying the super-eminent advantage of commanding coaches, up and down, four times a-day;" and he fell plump into the snare.

The seven hundred and fifty pounds per annum were completed, and away to Turnham-Green went Mr. Wadd.

He had never been fond of company, thereby meaning visits, occasional droppers-in; they interfered with his habits. His mornings were, of course, secured against such intruders by the imperious duties of business; besides which, in his neighbourhood, every man had his own to attend to. But his evenings were by no means so safe; and it had frequently happened that his intercourse with his favourite Thomson, and his sly dallies with the Muses, were interrupted by the unwelcome call of some acquaintance, who had kindly resolved to come and spend a couple of hours with him.

Yet was he fond of society—that is to say, whenever it exactly suited with his own good pleasure and convenience, and once a month, or so, he would invite a few friends to a family dinner, which, in due time (and as it was but fair it should be), was regularly accounted for by an invitation from each of the guests. Here, at his rural residence, no such unexpected intrusions as those alluded to could be accomplished: he was protected—like the New Hollanders from an incursion of the Cherokeses—by distance. But, it may be inquired, how did Mr. Rufus Wadd intend to spend his comfortable income, with no one but his wife and daughter to provide for, and a pass and his mornings, which, to a man formerly used to occupation, must press wearily on his hands? Why, with respect to his income, he did not intend to spend it; on the contrary, he had resolved, by severe economy and by sundry dabbings in sundry matters, whenever he paid a visit to the City, "to make his mickle more;" and with respect to his time, he had devised a variety of methods of passing it entirely to his own disposal. Then, once a year, on his daughter's birthday, which fortunately occurred in July, he would give a splendid entertainment—a breakfast of salt lawn—to all his friends and acquaintance. This would be a handsome-looking thing, and at that particular season he should have such an abundance of fruit—which, as he kindly considered, Londoners are so passionately fond—that if his friends did not eat it, his pigs must. But their was beneath this scheme of the "splendid" of Wadd, a potent intention altogether worthy of Wadd; and one which his head alone perhaps could have conceived: it would serve as a set off against the dinner-scoops he might run with his City friends, whenever his affairs might call him Eastward; and his friendly reminder on any such occasion, "Remember, we shall expect you at the Green on the 27th of July next," would also serve as a hint at which no one could reasonably take offence, that they would not be expected till then.

These, however, were but projects, few of which were destined to be fulfilled.

It was on the first of August that the Waddes took possession of the new mansion. On the sixth (Friday), as the clock struck, and just as they were sitting down to dinner, the stage-coach stopped at the door. The servant announced the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wadd and Master Tom. Rufus stood like one transfixed—like his royal namesake, if you please—By Jingo, Rufus," exclaimed his cousin Bob, "you are at the most convenient distance! delightful! Fine afternoon, nothing to do, at half past three Betsy and I took it into our heads to come down, no sooner said than done, capital lot of fun, upon my word, took little Tom with us. Tom, my dear, don't be picking the edges of that tart, they'll give you some presently—jumped into a Turnham Green coach at the Goose and Gridiron, and here we are, just in pudding time." There was no parrying this blow, but Rufus resolved to avoid himself of the sweetest vengeance that occurred to him—knowing that his visitors were fond of a little of the "Capital pot," this, Rufus. Now see, Betsy, my dear—tis, as I told you, a most convenient distance: plenty of time to take one's wine comfortably, get a cup of tea! where's Tom? O, I see him amongst the strawberries. (Rufus's heart sank within him.) Can't leave the little fellow with you to-night, but he shall come and spend a month with you before we lose the fine weather; nice distance for the boy and I; as I was saying, time to take our wine for us, and at ten there we are at home—Charming! charming! isn't it, Betsy, my dear? Half past eight came, and the guests went—This won't do, thought Rufus. But he not-

ly thought it, he said night be slept not.

The next day (Saturday) he came to dinner, and we all out. The less, for no one did to resume his usual clock a stage-coach down jumped a little small portmanteau—the devil—is—this.

—It was Mr. Wadd the pleasantest fellow whom Mr. Wadd well loved.

—Mrs. W. I'm delighted house, I have heard of it! sets you down at the door. Nice house, wadd!—that'll never that dog to-night house where there echoed Wadd; "to sleep here?"

all night, I can tell you know my ways; I'll tell you, I'll tell you, I'll tell

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...seeing
...his solus.
...You know
...how it is
...Rufus; women
...are never
...ready; but
...as the distance
...is positively
...not worth
...mentioning,
...I left them to
...come by them-
...selves by the
...next stage." "Them!"
...O—ay—the two
...Miss Praters
...are staying with
...us, so that we
...couldn't do less
...than to invite
...them to come
...with us. As I
...said to Jane,
...where two can
...dine and, and
...besides you can
...make an addition
...to your provisions
...with so little
...difficulty at this
...charming place—
...you are at
...such a convenient
...distance!"
...These two or three
...days are types of
...most of those which
...followed. Mr. Wadd
...saw his projects
...frustrated, his hopes
...of leisure and re-
...laxation destroyed.
...He was seldom left
...alone except when
...by would have given
...one of his ears for
...society—that was
...when it rained a
...deluge, and he was
...constrained to re-
...main indoors, and
...seek amusement
...in beating the de-
...vil's tattoo with his
...fingers on the plate
...glass windows of
...his front parlour,
...or watching the
...little circles, made
...by the little rain-
...drops, in the little
...cistern wherein
...Cupid stood.
...His temper, his pa-
...tience, his health,
...and perhaps his in-
...come, would not
...much longer have
...held out against
...the daily importations
...of visitors, consigned
...to him through the
...medium of those
...moving-lazar-houses
...the Turnham-Green
...stages, carrying
...only six inside;
...and he began to
...think of stealing
...a mile or two
...lower down the
...road. One morning
...at breakfast, while
...Rufus was reading
...the Morning Post,
...Mrs. Wadd and
...Jemima were
...alarmed at hearing
...a sort of rattling
...sound in the good
...man's throat. The
...paper had fallen
...from his hand, and
...a piece of toast
...was sticking in his
...mouth; he was
...within an ace of
...choking, but his
...attentions were
...revived him. He
...spoke not, but
...pointed to the
...paragraph which
...had so fearfully
...affected him. It
...ran as follows:—
...“We are happy to
...learn that four
...Omibuses each
...carrying sixteen
...inside, will run
...daily between the
...City and Turnham-
...Green.”
...It is supposed that
...Mr. Rufus Wadd is
...gone with his family
...to reside at one of
...the most distant
...settlements on the
...Swan River.

ly thought it, he said it and swore it too.
night he slept not.

The next day (Saturday) he gave strict
to the servants that, if any one should
come to dinner, they were to stay the family
were all out. The order happened to be need-
less, for no one did come, and Rufus began
to resume his usual good humour. At eight
o'clock a stage-coach drove up to the gate, and
down jumped a little, round, red, fat man, with
a small portmanteau in his hand. “Who—
the devil—is—that, and what can he want?”
—It was Mr. Wobble, the underwriter, one of
the pleasantest fellows in the city and one
whom Mr. Wadd was always delighted to see
—at other people's houses. “Ha! Wadd, my
boy! Mrs. W. I'm yours. Ha! Miss Jemima!
Delightful house, I declare—comes up to all I
have heard of it! And, the distance! Stage-
coaches you down at the very door—the very
door. Nice house, indeed, and—Bow, wow,
wow—that'll never do. You must chain up
that dog to-night, Wadd; I can't sleep in a
house where there is a dog barking—“Sleep!”
echoed Wadd; “why surely you are not awake
to sleep here?” “I'm not come to lie awake
all night, I can tell you that. Ha! ha! ha!
you know my way; I always take the bull by
the horns. Ha! ha! ha! first come, first served.
Ha! ha! you may have the house full to-
morrow—Sunday, you know—and then Sam
Wobble might come off second best. But
don't put yourselves out of the way—any thing
will do for me—a garret, any thing, only let
me have a good bed and plenty of pillows. I
leave that to you, my dear Mrs. W. I have
a neck, and must sleep with my head high,
else I might go off suddenly in the night—
and a funeral in a newly-finished house would
make such a mess, wouldn't it, Wadd? I
suppose you have dined? So have I. I know
you are supping people, so I dined early—
Well! I'll just go and make myself comfortable,
and come down to you. Charming house, de-
lightful distance, I declare!” “Where can
we put him?” inquired Mrs. Wadd; “we can't
turn him out now he is here.” “There is the
blue bed,” replied Wadd; “it has never been
slept in, and may require airing in case I should
want to use it myself; the very thought of a
damp bed makes me tremble, so put him into
that.”

The next day was, as Mr. Wobble had sagely
foretold it would be, Sunday, a day of all
others dearest to Rufus Wadd, who liked to
have his time, as indeed he did, to himself. But to him
this Sabbath was no day of rest. The 12 o'clock
coach brought Mr. and Mrs. William Wadd
who apologized for not getting down in time
to breakfast, the distance being so short it
was shameful to lose the fine of the morning;
but then the 1 o'clock coach made ample amends
to the amiable host, for it brought Mr. Par-
kins (the currier) and his son, just in time for
luncheon. “The distance is so convenient,”
observed the latter, “that one can calculate
one's time to a moment; and then the luxury
of being set down at the very door, I'll set fire
to the house; thought Rufus. The next con-
veyance introduced Peter Wadd. “I'm sorry
your wife is not with you,” said Rufus, put-
ting the best face he could on the matter, yet
hearty glad at seeing him solus. “You know
how it is Rufus; women are never ready; but
as the distance is positively not worth mention-
ing, I left them to come by themselves by the
next stage.” “Them!” “O—ay—the two
Miss Praters are staying with us, so that we
couldn't do less than to invite them to come
with us. As I said to Jane, where two can
dine and, and besides you can make an
addition to your provisions with so little
difficulty at this charming place—you are at
such a convenient distance!”

These two or three days are types of most
of those which followed. Mr. Wadd saw his
projects frustrated, his hopes of leisure and re-
laxation destroyed. He was seldom left alone
except when by would have given one of his
ears for society—that was when it rained a
deluge, and he was constrained to remain in-
doors, and seek amusement in beating the de-
vil's tattoo with his fingers on the plate glass
windows of his front parlour, or watching the
little circles, made by the little rain-drops,
in the little cistern wherein Cupid stood.

Horrid!—A gentleman from Medfield, Mass.
has given us the particulars of an attempted
murder in that town, which exhibits the most
appalling depravity. On Sunday evening last,
a lad 15 years of age, of the name of Cheney,
son of a blacksmith, went to the house of an
other lad, about 16 years of age, whose name
or informant did not recollect. Cheney
prevailed on him to go out to the barn to swap
watches, which he did, taking with him a little
trunk, containing a watch and fourteen dollars.
Some time after, the parents of the boy who
had left the house (supposing him to have gone
to bed) were roused by his cries at the door.
He was found in a shocking condition.—The
bank part of his head was beaten in, and he
was wholly unable to give any account of what
had happened to him. Suspicion rested on
young Cheney who was traced and taken
about twenty miles from Medfield, and has
been committed to jail. From his confession
and other testimony, it appears that his com-
panion while in the barn, declined trading
watches—that they continued talking, the
moon shining brightly, until the elder boy fell
asleep—Cheney then struck him on the head
with a club, until he supposed he had killed
him; and threw the body out of the window of
the barn loft, and with the trunk, made his
escape. His intention was to get to a seaport
and go to sea. The wounded boy succeeded
in crawling to his father's house. It was
thought probable that he might recover from
his wounds.—Prov. Daily Ad.

A well dressed young man was observed on
Friday morning last, sitting on the pavement
near the corner of Second and Market streets
—on being spoken to, he gave no answer. Oc-
cupying the same position until nearly 2 o'-
clock, he was apprehended that he was sick
—he however refused medical aid. He also
thrust from him food that the market women
offered him. It was evident, however, that
he was suffering much, although he would not
speak. A physician was called, who after at-

tempting in vain to bleed him, caused him to
be sent to the Alms-house. His appearance in-
dicated better days.—U. S. Gazette.



THE WING. EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 5, 1830.

THE ELECTION.
The returns from the several election dis-
tricts of this county will be found below.—Our
opponents have succeeded. But altho' defeated
in the recent battle, we rally for another. Our
banner is unfurled, and we go forth to the ac-
tion, with unsubdued spirits. In frankness we
now proclaim to our opponents that we shall
contend every inch of ground. True prin-
ciples—republican principles—the principles of
'98 must triumph over a policy which is in di-
rect opposition to our universal interests.

Notwithstanding the result in this county,
we do not despair of the State—we have lost
one member in the House it is true, but we
must gain in other counties, or our friends
have been more deceived than we were.

DISTRICTS.		Total.	
Easton	St. Michaels	Chapel	
CANDIDATES.			
Jackson Assembly.			
Thomas Henric	215	199	72 137 623
William Rose	200	165	67 165 631
Edw. Lloyd Jr.	187	178	73 141 579
Samuel Stevens	175	184	83 127 539
Sheriff.			
Jesse Scott	133	67	85 169 404
W. E. Shannahan	177	43	42 34 296
Clay Assembly.			
Wm. Hugglett	187	217	209 114 727
George Dudley	178	201	204 122 705
Spry Denny	166	231	204 93 693
Sol. Dickinson	177	217	228 99 701
Sheriff.			
George Stevens	116	13	244 69 442
J. M. Faulkner	123	354	20 44 541

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

WEST INDIA PORTS OPENED.

By a gentleman who arrived in Easton on
Sunday evening last, we received the Bal-
timore Republican extra, dated Saturday eve-
ning, at 6 o'clock, and also the New York
Standard of Friday, containing the highly im-
portant information that Mr. McLane our Min-
ister at London, had succeeded in negotiating
a treaty, by which the British Colonial Ports
are to be opened to our commerce.

This desirable event is communicated in an
official letter from Francis B. Ogden, Esq. our
Consul at Liverpool, to Samuel Swartwout,
Esq. Collector of the Port of New-York. It
is in these words, which are conclusive, quo-
ting the authority of Mr. McLane.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25th, 1830.

“I have the great satisfaction to inform you
that our negotiations with this country have
terminated in the most favorable manner. Mr.
McLane arrived here the evening before the
last, and forwards his dispatches by the Na-
poleon this morning. He informs me that the
British Government consents to restore to us
the direct intercourse with the West Indies,
upon the terms of the act of July, 1825. The
Proclamation of the President, under the late
act of Congress, will be the first step; im-
mediately thereafter, Great Britain will revoke her
Order in Council of July 1827,—abolish the
discriminating duties on American vessels in
her colonial ports, and extend to them the ad-
vantages of the act of July 1825.”

“Thus have we recovered by the conciliatory
measures of our venerable President, and the
talent, perseverance and strait forward
course of our able Minister here, all that was
lost by the last administration, and all that
we have asked for since 1826.”

Besides this cheering intelligence, the prints
opposed to General Jackson, admit the fact.
The Journal of Commerce, a New York pa-
per, hostile to the present administration, pub-
lishes from a Liverpool correspondent the fol-
lowing letter which makes the fact indis-
PUTABLE:

LIVERPOOL, 24th, Aug. 1830.

Your minister, to his great credit, has suc-
ceeded in obtaining the consent of this govern-
ment to open the intercourse between the Uni-
ted States and the British West India Colonies,
and it is probable that your President will in
a few days after this reaches you, issue the
proclamation contemplated in his Message last
session; a Message which, you may remember,
I approved of at the time, because it showed
a disposition on your side to remove every sub-
ject of difference between the two countries.
The government of this country has displayed
equal good feeling in meeting this disposition,
and Mr. McLane deserves the gratitude of the
American nation for his unwearied labors, and
the persevering skill and intelligence which he
has put forth in attaining this result.

We have been also favored with the follow-
ing extract of a letter received by one of the
most distinguished Merchants in Baltimore,
from UNDOUBTED AUTHORITY, dated
London, August 21, 1830.

“I have to thank you for your kind letter,
some time past, and have the satisfaction now
to inform you that the negotiation which has

been pending for some time past with your Min-
ister, has been successfully closed. This Gov-
ernment consents to restore to us the direct
trade with her Colonies upon the terms of the
act of Parliament of 5th July, 1825. The
President's Proclamation under the act of Con-
gress of the late session, will lead the way in
this arrangement; this Government will im-
mediately follow by revoking their Orders in
Council of July 1827, abolishing the discrim-
inating duties in their Colonial ports; and ex-
tending to our vessels the advantages of the
act of Parliament of 5th July 1825—this is all
the last administration lost, and all that he
did or could demand—it places the navigation
of the two countries in the direct trade upon
an equal footing, and the skill and enterprise
of our Merchants must do the rest.”

The New York papers of all parties concur
in announcing the event.

We give you the earliest information, and
assure you of our implicit confidence in its cor-
rectness. We congratulate you on this new
evidence of the civic triumph and Statesman-
ship of ANDREW JACKSON.

Since the above was written, we have
been favored with the perusal of a letter from
Mr. McLane, our Minister at London, address-
ed to a merchant of this city, which confirms
the above intelligence.

The ex-king of France arrived at Cowes,
in England, on the 18th August, accompanied
by his family and suite; but it does not appear
certain whether he will fix his residence in that
country. He had been waited on by the
Marquis of Anglesea, and some others of the
nobility. A London paper of the 19th August
remarks, that, “according to all accounts yet
received, Charles X. and his family embarked
at Cherbourg without receiving any slight
or contumely from the population.” This fer-
reance and moderation, are in keeping not
only with the urbanity of the French charac-
ter, but also with the whole tenor of this most
extraordinary revolution. It is stated by some
that if England acknowledges the constitution-
al government of France, this weak old man
will refuse an asylum in that country, if it
should be offered him. The Duke of Well-
ington, it seems, had an interview with the
Marquis of Choiseul on the present state of affairs
of France. The Russian and Austrian Am-
bassadors had also had interviews with the
Duke.

The new government of France appears
to be going on much to the satisfaction of all
classes of the people. Works of improvement,
which had been suspended by the revolution,
were to be immediately gone on with; and
ways and means adopted of giving employ-
ment to the working classes.

A splendid entertainment was given by the
City of Paris to General Lafayette, on the
15th August. The banquet was for 350 per-
sons.

It was generally believed in England that
a serious revolution would soon take place in
Spain; indeed, there were some reports that
it had already broken out.

The weather had continued favourable for
the harvest in England, and grain was declin-
ing in price.

Knapp, one of the murderers of Mr. White
of Salem, was executed at Salem on Tuesday
last. Since his conviction, it seems, he has
persisted in declaring his innocence of the
charge alleged against him, just as he did
when sentence was passed upon him by the
court. He does not appear to have exhibited
any signs of remorse or repentance, but has
remained unmoved and cool, and indifferent
apparently to the fate that awaited him. It
is stated that he has left a sealed packet, with
directions that it be opened after the trial of
his brother Joseph, which takes place in No-
vember.

[From the Banner of the Constitution.]

The following is a copy of a letter recently
received by us:

Decatur, De Kalb county, Georgia,
Aug. 22, 1830.

“Sir:—In examining your paper of Wed-
nesday, the 4th instant, I find in your ‘Sum-
mary statement of the quantity and value of
goods, wares, and merchandise imported into
the United States, from the 1st day of Octo-
ber, 1828, to the 30th September, 1829,’ a
statement respecting the quantity of bar and
bolt iron; and with regard to it there appears
to be a difference of opinion among some of
your subscribers, and I would be much obliged
to you if you will write to me, and say whether
it is intended to express 66,408 pounds, or 7-
437,696 pounds. I am aware that requests of
this kind only serve to contribute to the exten-
sive and laborious exertions of an editor, whose
time is otherwise occupied; but in answering
this question you will confer a favor on one
who has an equal interest in the welfare of the
country, and who is desirous of seeking infor-
mation upon the important subject which at
present agitates and distracts the minds of the
people in the South—the tariff.”

We publish the foregoing for two reasons:
one, to let our readers see that the question
of the iron duty is undergoing an investigation
in a distant quarter, as well as near at hand;
and the other, is that we may have an oppor-
tunity of saying, as we now do, that we shall
at all times take great pleasure in complying
with similar requests, as far as we are able,
without making any of the tax called postage, we
being great enemies to all taxes, except for the
legitimate support of Government.

Upon referring to the Summary Statement
above alluded to, we find, that what our cor-
respondent probably supposed was a typograph-
ical error, was not so. The quantity expres-
sed was 66,408 cwt. or 3,320 tons and a frac-
tion, equal to 7,437,696 lbs. This indeed is
a very small quantity, compared to the quan-
tity of “bar and bolt iron hammered,” imported
in the same year, which was, according to the
same Summary Statement of the Secretary of
the Treasury, 66,039,460 lbs., that is, 29,491
tons and a fraction. The cause of this differ-
ence can be easily explained. The duty upon
rolled iron, bar and bolt, is upwards of 100 per
cent. upon an average; whilst that upon ham-
mered is but 35 per cent.

How is this ascertained? it may be asked.
By a reference to the same Summary State-
ment. By that document it appears that the
3,320 tons of rolled iron cost \$119,825, which
is not quite \$36 per ton, and the duty being
\$37 per ton, is consequently upwards of 100
per cent. It also appears, that the 29,491 tons
of hammered iron cost \$1,384,048, which is
something more than \$63 per ton, and the duty
being but \$23 40 per ton, is consequently just
about 35 per cent.

These statements prove that the consumers
of iron in the United States paid last year a
tax on iron, which went into the treasury, of
\$37 per ton on 3,320 tons equal to \$123,840
\$23 40 per ton on 29,491 tons equal to 650,374

Making in all, \$773,214
Now, if this was all the tax paid upon iron
in one year and if that amount were necessary
to be laid upon that one article, so essential to
the farmers, mechanics, merchants, and build-
ers of steamboats and machinery, no one would
have a right to complain. But the case is not
so. Besides the above tax, one of equal amount
at least, must have gone into the pockets of the
iron masters, who, had it not been for the above
duty, would have been obliged to have sold
their iron, estimated to be equal in quantity to
that imported, at a price as much less than
that at which they sold it, as the duty. This
sum, then, added to the former, makes the
whole tax paid upon iron by the people of the
United States, \$7-\$1,546,428.

But this is not all. Before the iron reaches
the consumer, it is saddled with the wholesale
and retail merchants' and the blacksmith's pro-
fits upon this enormous tax, which may be put
down in round numbers at 30 per cent.; so that
the whole tax on iron paid last year, by the
people of the United States, cannot be estimated
at less than two millions of dollars.

And for whose benefit? Certainly not for
that of the laboring people employed at the
iron works, who do not get more money wages,
(whatever the nominal rates may be, payable in
store goods, at double price) than the current
wages of the neighborhood. For whose benefit,
then, is this tax, which operates like
such a dead weight upon agriculture, naviga-
tion, foreign and domestic, and even upon all
manufacturing and mechanical employments,
except the manufacture of iron, imposed?
And exclusively for that of a handful of
rich owners of iron mines, forges, and furna-
ces. If there be in number, one hundred, and
amounts to a bonus of 20,000 dollars per an-
num a piece. If they be two hundred, and the
number cannot possibly exceed that, it is a bounty
of 10,000 dollars a piece.

Now, reader, whether you be farmer, me-
chanic, planter, merchant, manufacturer, or
sailor, can you look upon this gross imposi-
tion, and not be astonished that a free people,
whose motto has ever been, “cheap Govern-
ment, and no monopolies,” can submit to it?
Recollect that this is no idle visionary theory.
It is plain and palpable matter of fact, demon-
strated from official documents; and we chal-
lenge the whole restrictive party, and offer our
columns freely to their use, to disprove any syl-
lable of what is here laid down. If we have
underestimated the quantity of domestic iron pro-
duced, the result will only be, that the tax, and
consequently the bounty, paid to the iron man-
ufacturers is greater than we have stated it to
be.

We scarcely look into a newspaper that
does not contain an account of some improve-
ment or discovery with which the American
System is at war.

A western paper informs us, that it has been
ascertained that thirteen bushels of corn on
the cob, ground up, afford as much nourish-
ment to cattle as nine bushels of shelled corn,
which we believe are commonly supposed to
be about the equivalent of 15 or 18 bushels
unshelled. If this be true, the effect of it will
be, to require fewer agricultural laborers than
heretofore to raise food for cattle, and conse-
quently to throw out of employment a great
quantity of American industry, now so profit-
ably employed in raising corn cobs to be
thrown away.—Banner Con.

Much feeling and excitement are spreading
throughout the Creek nation, especially that
portion of it, prepared, and in daily waiting,
to remove Arkansas, in consequence of a
communication received by Col. Growl from
the President, through the Secretary of War,
dated at Franklin, in Tennessee, at which
place the President was, a few weeks since.
We have learned from some intelligent Indi-
ans, to whom the purport of this communica-
tion from the Secretary of War, has been made
known by the Agent, that the President directs
emigration at the expense of the government to
be stopped; withdraws his protection from the
Indians; and will not expend one dollar to as-
sist them in emigrating, unless the whole na-
tion consent to go. The President farther says
that though this determination on his part
may operate harshly upon those Indians, who
have planted corn, and who have no means
of support if they remain another year, still he
has formed the positive resolution to hold
no further intercourse with them, except they
appraise him of their wish to sell out their lands,
and remove in a body west of the Mississippi.
This is the substance of the communication
of the President, received by the Agent a day
or two since at the Creek Agency, near this
place. The above statement of facts in rela-
tion to the Creek nation, may be relied on as
substantially correct.

We learn also, that Major Wager, com-
manding at the Creek Agency, has been or-
dered to repair forthwith with the company un-
der his command, to the Military Station,
recently established in the Cherokee Nation.

[From the Franklin Balance.]

THE INDIANS.—On Thursday, the 19th
inst. the Chickasaw Delegation, consisting of
twenty-one Chiefs accompanied by their agent,
Colonel Benjamin Reynolds, arrived at this
place. On Monday, the 23d inst. Major Easton
and Gen. Coffee, Commissioners appointed
by the President to hold the treaty, met the
Delegation in Council at the Presbyterian
Church; and after a preliminary address on the
part of the Commissioners, proceeded to lay be-
fore the Delegation a talk from the President
in relation to the exchange of their lands for
other lands west of the Mississippi.—this hav-
ing been read and explained through their In-
terpreter, Mr. Love, was delivered to them
by a request by the Commissioners that they
would retire, and, in private council, consider
of propositions contained in the President's
talk.

On Thursday morning, the 26th inst. the
Council again assembled, when, after a short
colloquium, a response was delivered in writ-
ing by the Secretary of the Delegation, in
which they declined a removal West of the
Mississippi until they should have an opportu-
nity of exploring the country designated in the
propositions. On the evening of the same day,
the Commissioners having modified their pro-
posals, and submitted the modification to the
Chiefs, they again met the Commissioners, and
agreed to consider of the modification. The
principal feature in the modification varied
from the original proposition, relates to stipu-
lation for the payment of an annuity, or the pur-

chase of other lands for them, in case dissatis-
faction should arise on an examination of the
lands offered them in exchange.

The treaty is at an end—the delega-
tion, in council, to-day, at the Masonic Hall,
agreed to the propositions of the President, as
modified by the Commissioners. Those who
think proper to avail themselves of reserva-
tions (which was another feature in the modi-
fication) and remain where they are, will be
governed by the laws of Mississippi.

We do not exchange with the Easton Ga-
zette, and therefore did not until yesterday,
and then by accident, see the reply of Robert
H. Goldsborough, the author of the notorious
Talbot Resolutions, to the comments which
we found it our duty to make upon their ex-
traordinary character. We are too busy with
our own affairs, to take up his argument just
now, but to our reply to his could reach Easton,
to be republished there, until after the elec-
tion. That gentleman must not, however,
suppose that he has thus escaped a proper ex-
posure of the unfairness and weakness of his
defence. He has opened the controversy in
his own person, and although sufficiently sen-
sible of the concession of the Anti-tariff lead-
er of the American “system” the first man
of the Clay party of this State, in humbling
himself to a personal argument with “vulgar”
Jackson men, we shall not suffer our humili-
ty to extend so far, as to spare him one jot of
the just reproof which his intemperance, unfound-
ed, and untenable assaults upon Gen. Jackson's
administration so richly deserve.

Balt. Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 27.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States reached
his residence in this city late on Saturday eve-
ning, and attended divine service at the Rev.
Mr. Post's Church yesterday. We are grati-
fied to see that his constitution seems to have
been renewed by the exercise and fatigue which
he has encountered, and that his health is
manifestly better than it has been at any time
for many years past.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday 28th September last, by the
Rev Samuel L. Rawleigh, Mr. MADISON R.
JACOBS, of Sussex county, Delaware, to Miss
JANETTE, only daughter of Matthew Hardcas-
tle, Esq. of Dorchester county, Md.

Departed this transitory life, on Tuesday
morning last, Mrs. ELIZABETH MULLIKIN, con-
sist of William B. Mullikin, of this town.

In this town on Monday morning last, after
a very short illness, JAMES ROBINS, eldest
son of Isaac Chambers, Esq. of this town, an
interesting child aged 4 years and 3 months.

Died on Tuesday night last Charles Henry,
the only son of Henry Townsend from a kick
of a horse in the street just before the door,
which he survived only a few hours.

In Miles River Neck, on Thursday last,
MARGARET ELLEN, youngest daughter of
Wm. J. Hamilton, after a short illness, in
her sixth year.

At Wye, on Saturday, MARY HULL, second
daughter of Wm. J. Hamilton, after a short
illness, in her twelfth year.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

GRIN & SEEDS.

Wheat.—The prevalence of unfavourable
winds for some days has limited the supplies
at market this week. Sales of parcels of good
so prime red have ranged from 90 a 93 cents
per bushel; and at the last named price several
cargoes were readily taken yesterday and to-
day. There has been very little of what is
properly termed prime red wheat at market
and it is believed that approved parcels of
that description would command an advance
on our highest rate. A cargo of white wheat,
suitable for family flour, was sold on Thursday
at \$1.03 per bushel. We quote other sorts
of white at 97 a 100 cents.

Corn.—Until Thursday inclusive the sales
of Corn ranged from about 55 a 57 cents per
bushel. Since then the market is somewhat
unsettled, and the article is not considered worth
as much by 2 cents per bushel. This morning
a parcel of 1000 bushels white was sold at 56
cents. There has been a considerable quan-
tity of mixed corn at market. According to
the best information we can obtain to-day, we
quote common and mixed parcels at 51 a 53
cents, and good parcels at 55 cents.

Oats.—Sales throughout the week, at 50 a
52 cents per bushel, according to quality.
Ons.—Sales of several parcels at 27 cents
per bushel.

Clover Seed.—A demand for the article, and
very small supplies, have caused an advance
in price. Sales of small lots from store have
been made at \$5.50 and \$6 per bushel, and one
lot at \$6.50.—The quantity in market,
however, as we have already remarked,

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 6.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1830.

WHOLE NO. 110.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per
Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ad-
vertisements are inserted three times for ONE
DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY-
FIVE CENTS per square.

TO BE AN EDITOR.

A PARODY—BY HERODOTUS NIBB, ESQ.

Air—"I'd be a butterfly, born in a bower."

I'd be an editor, mew'd in a garret,

Where cobwebs in dusty magnificence hang,

With a stately arm chair, and no rivals to share it,

And a hat full of politics, verses and slang,

I'd never fret about talents or merit,

I'd never cower, or challenge, or flout;

I'd be an editor mew'd in a garret,

Ready to wear my coat either side out;

I'd be an editor—I'd be an editor;

Luck to the coat, be it inside or out.

O, I would pilfer the wit of my betters!

Scissors should minister all to my need;

Then I should look like a rare man of letters,

If I should not warrant the title indeed;

He who has wealth, must be watchful and wary,

He who has office, look out for his nose,

I'd be an editor; here high and airy,

Rock'd on a sublunary—when the wind blows.

I'd be an editor—I'd be an editor,

Rock'd in my garret and safe in my nose,

What though you tell me that more kicks than dol-

lars,

Fall to the tender of typical lore,

Yet are the pures of gentlemen scholars

Free to the bottom—and who could ask more?

Some in life's winter may toil to discover

Favours from fortune which never will rust,

I'd be an editor, living above her,

Seeking for nothing but glory and—trust,

I'd be an editor—doce take the credit,

Writing for glory, and printing on trust.

THE FIRST AND LAST AGONY.

By MISS MARTHA BROWN.

Oh! the tears that fell

When we were parting as we dream'd forever,

The quivering throbs, the bosom's anguish'd swell,

That pain'd the more for every strong endeavor.

Oh! the thoughts that came

Like withering lightning through a twilight calm,

Destroying, in their wild and feverish flame,

The gentle dreams that were to us like balm!

Oh! the long embrace,

The tearing of the impassion'd hearts asunder,

The burning tears upon the quivering face,

That rose from the hot fount, the bosom under!

This was the earliest sorrow known to me.

'Twas my first agony!

But thou hast forgot!

The vow of love, that dark moment spoken,

The heart that swore to rest on that one dear spot,

And never wander though it should be broken.

And the memory

Of that last parting from thy heart is gone,

Even like a raging billow of the sea,

That burst, and left no echo of its tone.

Thou wert lost to me,

Yet still I trusted I might keep thy heart:

But I have learnt thy falsehood; and for thee

Could not one sweet, one soothing tear-drop start.

And the shock that rang

Upon my tortured feelings, withering all,

Was such a maddening and overwhelming pang,

No more upon my crush'd cold heart can fall.

I have but now to lay me down and die:

'Twas my last agony.

THE BETRAYED.

From the Undying One and Other Poems.

By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.

I saw the innocent lover come to take

Farewell of her he loved in better days,

And, coldly careless, watch the heart strings break—

Which beat so fondly at his words of praise.

She was a faded, painted, guilt-bow'd thing,

Seeking to mock the hues of early spring,

When misery and years had done their worst

To wither her away. The big tears burst

From out her flashing eyes, which turn'd on him

With agony, reproach, and fear, while dim

Each object swam in her uncertain sight,

And nature's glories took the hue of night.

There was, in spite of all her passion's storm,

A wild reviving beauty in her form;

A beauty as of sin, when first she comes

To tempt us from our calm and pleasant homes.

Her voice, with the appealing tone it took,

Her soft clear voice belied her fearless look;

And woman's tenderness seemed still to dwell

In that full bosom's agonizing swell.

And she stood there, the worshipful one of years,

Sick of her fondness, angry at her tears;

Choking the loathing words which rose within

The heart whose passion tempted her to sin;

While with a strange sad smile lost hours she

mourns.

And prays and weeps, and weeps and prays by

turns.

From the 15th volume of the Waverley Novels.

THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.

The author, on a former occasion, declined

giving the real source from which he drew the

subject of this history, because, though

occurring at a distant period, it might possibly

be unpleasing to the feelings of the descendants

of the parties. But as he finds an account of

the circumstances given in the Notes to

"Law's Memorials," by his ingenious friend

Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, esq., and also in-

cluded in the reprint of the Rev. Mr. Sym-

son's Poems, appended to the "Bride of

Lammermoor," as the original of the "Bride of

Lammermoor," the author feels himself now

at liberty to tell the tale as he had it from

connections of his own, who lived very near the

period, and were closely related to the family

of the bride.

It was well known that the family of Dal-

rymple, which has produced, within the space

of two centuries, as many men of talent, civil

and military, and of literary, poetical and pro-

essional eminence, as any house in Scotland,
first rose into distinction in the person of James
Dalrymple, one of the most eminent lawyers
that ever lived, though the labors of his pow-
erful mind were unhappily exercised on a sub-
ject so limited as Scottish jurisprudence, on
which he has composed an admirable work.

He married Margaret, daughter to Ross of
Balnial, with whom he obtained a consider-
able estate. She was an able, politic, and high-
minded woman, so successful in what she un-
derstood, that the vulgar, no way partial to her
husband or her family, imputed her success to
necromancy. According to the popular be-
lief, this Dame Margaret purchased the tem-
poral prosperity of her family from the master
whom she served under a singular condition,
which is thus narrated by the historian of her
grandson, the great Earl of Stair: "She lived
to a great age, and at her death desired that
she might not be put under ground, but that
her coffin should be placed upright on one end
of it, promising that while she remained
in that situation, the Dalrymples should con-
tinue in prosperity. What was the old lady's
motive for such a request, or whether she re-
ally made such a promise, I cannot take upon
me to determine; but it is certain her coffin
stands upright in the aisle of the church of
Kirkliston, the burial place of the family."

The talents of this accomplished race were
sufficient to have accounted for the dignities
which many members of the family attained,
without any supernatural assistance. But
their extraordinary prosperity was attended by
some equally singular family misfortunes, of
which that which befel their eldest daughter
was at once unaccountable and melancholy.

Miss Janet Dalrymple, daughter of the first
Lord Stair, and Dame Margaret Ross, had
engaged herself without the knowledge of her
parents to the Lord Rutherford, who was not
acceptable to them, either on account of his
political principles, or his want of fortune.

The young couple broke a piece of gold to-
gether, and pledged their troth in the most so-
lemn manner; and it is said the young lady
imprecated dreadful evils on herself should she
break her pledged faith. Shortly after a suit-
or, who was favored by Lord Stair, and still
more so by his lady, paid his addresses to Miss
Dalrymple. The young lady, refused the
proposals, and being pressed on the subject,
confessed her secret engagement. Lady Stair,
a woman accustomed to universal submission
(for even her husband did not dare to con-
tradict her), treated this objection as a trifle, and
insisted upon her daughter yielding her con-
sent to marry her new suitor David Dunbar,
son and heir to David Dunbar of Baldoon, in
Wigtownshire. The first lover, a man of very
high spirit, then interfered by letter, and insist-
ed on the right he had acquired by his troth
plighted with the young lady. Lady Stair
sent him for an answer, that her daughter, sen-
sible of her unfaithful behaviour in entering
into a contract unsanctioned by her parents,
had retracted her unlawful vow, and now re-
fused to fulfil her engagement with him.

The lover, in return, declined positively to
receive such an answer from any one but his
mistress, in person, and as she had to deal
with a man who was both of a determined char-
acter and of too high a condition to be trifled
with, Lady Stair was obliged to consent to an
interview between Lord Rutherford and her
daughter. The latter, in person, and argued the point with the dis-
appointed and incensed lover with pertinacity
equal to his own. She particularly insisted on
the Levitical law, which declares that a wo-
man shall be free of a vow which her parents
dissent from.

While the mother insisted on these topics,
the lover in vain conjured the daughter to de-
clare her own opinions and feelings. She re-
mained totally overwhelmed, as it seemed—
mute, pale and motionless as a statue. Only
at her mother's command, sternly uttered, she
summoned strength enough to restore to her
plighted suitor the piece of broken gold which
bore the emblem of her troth. On this he burst
forth into a tremendous passion, took leave of
the mother with malice, and as he left
the apartment, turned back to say to his weak
if not fickle mistress, "For you, madam, you
will be a world's wonder!" a phrase by which
some remarkable degree of calamity is usually
applied. He went abroad, and returned not
again.—If the last Lord Rutherford was the
unfortunate party, he must have been the third
who bore that title, and who died in 1685.

The marriage between Janet Dalrymple and
David Dunbar of Baldoon, now went forward,
the bride showing no repugnance, but being
absolutely passive in every thing her mother
commanded or advised. On the day of the
marriage, which was then used, was cele-
brated by a great assemblage of friends and
relations, she was the same—dumb, silent and
resigned, as she was connected with the family,
told the author that she had conversed on the sub-
ject with one of the brothers of the bride a
few days before the wedding, who had ridden
before his sister to church. He said her hand,
which lay on his as he held her arm round his waist,
was as cold and damp as marble. But full of
his new dress, and the part he acted in the
procession, the circumstance, which he long
afterwards remembered with bitter sorrow and
compunction, made no impression on him at the
time.

The bridal feast was followed by dancing;
the bride and bridegroom retired, as usual,
when of a sudden the most wild and piercing
cries were heard from the nuptial chamber.
It was the custom, to prevent any coarse plea-
santry which old times perhaps admitted, that
the key of the nuptial chamber should be en-
trusted to the bridegroom. He was called up-
on, but at first refused to give it up, till the
shrieks became so hideous that he was com-
pelled to hasten with others to learn the cause.
On opening the door, they found the bride-
groom lying across the threshold, dreadfully
wounded, and streaming with blood. The
bride was then sought for; she was found in
the corner of the large chimney, having no cov-
ering save her shift, and that dabbled in gore.
There she sat, grinning at them, moping and
mewing, as I heard the expression used; in a
word, absolutely insane. The only words she
spoke were—"Take up your bonny bride-
groom!" She survived this horrible scene lit-
tle more than a fortnight, having been mar-
ried on the 24th August, and dying on the 12th
of September 1689.

The unfortunate Baldoon recovered from
his wounds, but sternly prohibited all in-
quiries respecting the manner in which he had re-
ceived them. If a lady, he said, asked him
any question upon the subject, he would nei-
ther answer her nor speak to her again while
he lived; if a gentleman, he would consider it
as a mortal affront, and demand satisfaction as
having received such. He did not very long
survive the catastrophe, having met with a fa-

tal injury by a fall from a horse, as he rode
between Leith and Holyrood house, of which
he died the next day, 28th March, 1692.—
Thus a few years removed all the principal
actors in this most frightful tragedy.

Various reports went abroad on this mys-
terious affair, many of them very inaccurate,
though they could hardly be said to be exag-
gerated. It was difficult at that time to be-
come acquainted with the history of a Scottish
family above the lower rank; and strange
things sometimes took place there, into which
even the law did not scrupulously inquire.

The credulous Mr. Law says, generally,
that the Lord President Stair had a daughter,
who "being married, the night she was bride
(that is bedded bride) was taken from her
bedroom and harled (dragged) through the
house (by spirits we are given to understand),
and soon afterwards died. Another daughter
he says, was possessed by an evil spirit."

My friend Mr. Sharp, gives another edition
of the tale. According to his information, it
was the bridegroom who wounded the bride.
The marriage, according to this account, had
been against her mother's inclination, who had
given her consent in these ominous words,
"you may marry him, but soon shall you re-
pent it."

It is needless to point out to the intelligent
reader, that the Witchcraft of the mother con-
sisted only in the ascendancy of a powerful
mind over a weak and melancholy one, and
that the harshness with which she exercised
her superiority in a case of delicacy had driven
her daughter to despair, then to frenzy.—
Accordingly the author has endeavored to ex-
plain the tragic tale on this principle. What-
ever resemblance Lady Ashton may be sup-
posed to possess to the celebrated Dame Mar-
garet Ross, the reader must not suppose that
there was any idea of tracing the portrait of
the first Lord Viscount Stair in the tricky and
mean spirited Sir William Ashton. Lord
Stair, whatever might be his moral qualities,
was certainly one of the first statesmen and
lawyers of his age.

The imaginary castle of Wolf's Craig has
been identified by some lovers of locality with
that of East Castle. The author is not com-
petent to judge of the resemblance betwixt the
real and imaginary scene, having never seen
East Castle except from the sea. But fortali-
es of this description are found occupying
like aspreys' nests, projecting rocks, or pro-
montories, in many parts of the eastern coast
of Scotland, and the position of East Castle
seems certainly to resemble Wolf's Craig as
much as any other, while its vicinity to the
mountain ridge of Lammermoor renders the
assimilation a probable one.

We have only to add that the death of the
unfortunate bridegroom by a fall from horse-
back, has been in the novel transferred to the
no less unfortunate lover.

[From the United States Gazette]
Many years ago, say 1658, when the Hol-
landers were "lords of the sea," they were
wont to dispatch vessels of discovery into the
Eastern Archipelago. We have before us the
voyages of "Gautier Schouten," to the East
Indies, between the years 1658-1665, from
which we translate the following account of the
RHINOCEROS:

"The Rhinoceros, or the Ethiopian Bull," is
nearly the size of an Elephant, with much
shorter legs, and divided hoofs on his feet. He
resembles a wild boar more than any other
animal, having a very long pointed snout. He
has upon the end of his nose, a horn, thick
at the lower part, and pointed at the end; about
6 inches long. It is said that he sharpens this
horn when he is about to attack an elephant.
The skin of this animal is about 5 inches thick,
hard and uneven, and covered with a species
of scales that renders it impenetrable to a
Japan sabre—of this skin are made coats of
mail, bucklers, &c.

In medicine, the blood of the Rhinoceros is
used to strengthen the heart, and among the
Indians it passes for an antidote against con-
tagious diseases, especially as it is a great
sudorific.—It is a powerful astringent, and pu-
rifies the blood.

Of the Rhinoceros's horn are made drinking
goblets, with a view of preserving the user
against impure air. It is said that the most
violent toothache is immediately arrested by
putting the tooth of a Rhinoceros against the
affected tooth of the sufferer. Among the pre-
sents which the King of Siam sent into France
in the year 1666, there were 6 horns of the
Rhinoceros. They are highly esteemed in all
the south of Asia. The Chevalier Vernet
wrote from Batavia to England, that the horn,
the teeth, the nails and the blood of the Rhi-
noceros, are antidotes, and have the same use
in the Pharmacopoeia of India, as Theriacs
have in Europe. Their flesh is sweet and ten-
der. One of them has been seen quite tame,
following his master like a dog; he drank nothing
but milk; but he did not live long. They are
fond of grass; but their horn is supposed
to possess the good or bad quality of the food
which they eat.

[FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE]
HOW TO PREVENT DWELLING HOUS-
ES BEING HAUNTED.

Messrs. Editors.—Many people whose cir-
cumstances might enable them to enjoy even
more than a common portion of domestic fel-
icity, are rendered miserable, by reason that
the houses they live in are haunted. A fiend,
of a most frightful aspect, enters their bol-
soms, stalks through their kitchens, their par-
lors, and their bed chambers, making frightful
noises—sometimes hoarse, sometimes shrill,
overturning chairs, the tables, the crockery,
&c. and throwing every thing into confusion.
The name of this fiend is Domestic Discord;
and it is of that species of demons which when
once having obtained strong possession, is al-
most impossible to be cast out. Therefore I
most propose means to prevent the evil, rather
than remedies for it in its inveterate stage of
existence.

Before giving your hand in marriage, exam-
ine critically the character of the person with
whom you propose forming this important con-
nection; and prefer those qualities which will
unite well, to such as are merely showy. A
fine face, a genteel air and figure, a charming
voice, ready elocution, quickness of wit—how-
ever attractive—are poor substitutes for sound
sense cultivated by useful education, prudence,
integrity, benevolence, together with the re-
sidue of the train of domestic virtues.

Expect not unalloyed felicity in the mar-
riage state. Such an unreasonable expecta-
tion must ever prove the parent of disappoint-
ment. If you think your wife an angel, or
that the man who gives you his hand in mar-
riage will through life set towards you the part
of a hero in romance, a few years, perhaps a
few months or few weeks, will show you your

mistake; and the never failing disappointment
of such romantic expectations tends to pro-
duce coldness, alienation, and bitterness of
mind. The Angels "neither marry, nor are
given in marriage;" this kind of contract and
relation is between mere mortals, who at best,
have some failings which must be overlooked
or patiently borne.

As before marriage, you cannot be too criti-
cal, afterwards you can hardly be too candid
in your judgment of each other. If you find
some unexpected flaws in temper, or foibles in
character, assiduously endeavour to cure them,
not by reproaches, but by all the winning arti-
cles of prudence and benevolence; or, if they should
prove incurable, bear them, as much as possi-
ble, with good humour. Meanwhile look
steadfastly and chiefly on the bright side of
character; and see whether the good qualities
do not balance, or even outweigh, the faulty
ones. Your wife, perhaps, is peevish in her
temper, and sometimes scolds; but if she is
neat, industrious, frugal, faithful to all your in-
terests, you have more cause for self congrat-
ulation, than for murmuring. Perhaps your
husband is hasty and choleric—when he uses
passionate expressions towards you, let not the
law of kindness depart from your tongue; but
requite them with mild and soothing words; if
you are yoked with a fool, an habitual drunk-
ard, or an unfeeling brute, all this will not
avail, but if your husband be a man of under-
standing and sensibility of heart, by patience
and good humour, on your part, you will be
able to calm the tempest, and sooth the asperities
of his mind.

Ever prize the chain of domestic friendship
as the choicest of all your household furniture;
frequently examine every link; if any should
grow weak, strengthen it; should any happen
to gather rust, burnish it till its lustre be fully
restored; so will you shun the grievous calami-
ty of many, that of living in a haunted house.

ADDRESS

OF WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, ESQ.
In the Capitol at Richmond, Va. on Saturday, 11th
Sept. 1830, in honor of the recent revolution in
France.

FREEMAN! FELLOW CITIZENS!

A great event in the history of mankind has
just been announced to us—A deed of mighty
name—of glorious import, has just transpired
on the continent of Europe. The breezes that
have for so long a time come to us loaded only
with the groans and complaints of the victims
of a roasting oppression, bear at length upon
their bosoms the grateful Hosannas of rejoicing
freemen. France—great, generous, high-spirited
France, has risen in the majesty of her
strength—and, as the lion, the dew-drop from
his mane, has shaken off her fetters. The des-
potic tyrant who would have forged them, is
flying—wisely, but ignominiously, flying—
from a justly incensed, and a much and long
abused people. Again is the Government in the
hands of the Governed—Again is the Scepter
in the only hands that may legitimately
wield it—the hands of the sovereign people.

Never, from the beginning of time, hap-
pened so mighty a change with so slight a convul-
sion.—The foundations of a settled govern-
ment overturned—a dynasty of a thousand
years overthrown—a provisionally supreme
power erected on its ruins—and in the brief
space of six days, public confidence, and public
reign of the laws resumed, over [I hazard
nothing in saying it] millions of people. The
dark cloud of popular indignation seemed to
gather on a sudden. It rolled impetuously on.
An electric flash burst from it. The foul va-
pours of tyranny were dispersed. It descended
gentle and refreshing showers 'on the place
beneath.—And again the Laws, emerging
from temporary eclipse, shed in the calm and
clear atmosphere, their mild and genial
light upon the nation.

Amazement and Admiration attend every
witness upon the tidings as they fly: Amaze-
ment at the suddenness and grandeur of the
achievement.—Admiration of the unparalleled
wisdom, the high and generous daring—above
all, the magnanimous forbearance, that dis-
tinguished its accomplishments.

Another view of this remarkable event—a
brief survey of the causes that led to it—while
my tend, in some degree, to lessen our won-
der, will yet serve to increase our admiration,
and enhance our joy. It will be seen to have
resulted from no factious conspiracy of design-
ing ambitious men, impatient of restraint
and panting for power—no effervescent
spirit of liberty bursting for a moment
from its confinement, again to subside in-
to the crater of Despotism.—Far deeper laid
were the foundations of this mighty Revolu-
tion. We shall see them based upon the eter-
nal and immutable principle, that Knowledge
is to handmaid of Liberty—the Pioneer of
Patriotism—a truth as incontestable, and
as lovely too, in the moral world, as it is
in material, that Darkness shall fly before
the light. We shall see in it proof also of the
progressive illumination of the human mind—
and of the growing and resistless force of an
enlightened public opinion. Thus tracing it
to deep-seated and permanent causes, we may
repose in the confidence that the effect will be
as stable, as the end is glorious, and feel in
our hearts a warmer glow of triumph and ex-
ultation, at the splendid and happy emancipa-
tion of a great and spirited people.

It is perhaps on the condition of France in
the 17th century, that the eye of the philan-
thropic reposes with the least satisfaction. It
witnesses that the popular voice, heard before
this—finally, it is true, but yet heard,
—through their States General, was hushed in-
to the fearful stillness of a slavery without
hope.—It is in these terms that a writer of that
century has described the people of that mis-
erable period. "You may see spread over the
country certain savage looking creatures, both
male and female, squalid, abject, half-naked
blinded by the rays of the sun, bent to the
ground, and who turn up, till the soil with
unobtainable constancy. They have, it is
truly, the faculty of speech, and, when they
speak, exhibit the human countenance.—
I trust, they are men. They retire at
night into wretched hovels, where water, black
and roots are their only food. They save
men the trouble of sowing—or working
—of gathering, and thus, only, enable
themselves not to be denied a scanty subsis-
tence of the bread themselves have made."
Gloomy but constant ameliorations of the
debased condition, softened, as time
passed on, the deep shadowing of this pic-
ture.

Under the reign of Louis 14th, the Press
already shed her benign and hope-inspir-
ing influence over the age—but still no gleam
of liberty broke through the profound politi-
cal gloom in which the nation was enveloped.

Habit of passive obedience—the Gorgon

terrors with which a cruel and absolute tyr-
anny had been so long invested—seem to have
repressed, if they did not crush, the spirit of
the philosophers of that day, who saw full well
and must keenly have felt, the unmerited de-
gradation

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 12, 1830.

In this day's paper we publish the Proclamation of the President opening our ports to British vessels arriving from her Colonial Ports: our vessels being about to be admitted into the Ports of her Colonies on reciprocal terms. This trade we now perceive is restored to our country on the same terms on which it stood when Mr. Adams was called to the administration; terms, which by his bad management were lost to the government, and which he in vain attempted to regain. Unfortunately as has been the policy pursued by the late administration, to the agricultural and commercial interests of our country, and deeply as we regret the delusions under which the people of this section of country labour in regard to this policy, we cannot but smile at the absurdities and inconsistencies of the opposition when speaking on the subject of the West India trade. In one paper we see the prospect of regaining this trade spoken of as a hoax, a mere trick of electioneering, to delude the people; the President and his Cabinet as having stooped to the most pitiful artifices, to low and contemptible subterfuges, in submitting to Congress the prospects of regaining this trade, and asking them to pass such a law as will enable the Executive to carry it into operation; if the result of our negotiations should prove favourable; in another we hear it roundly asserted, that G. Britain is not going to part with this trade, so beneficial to her marine and important to her agricultural interests; and in the next we see it spoken of as a matter unworthy of notice, that the indirect is as good as the direct trade, and that if it be obtained, it is not worth the negotiation. Such folly, such absurdity, coming too from men in the opposition who hold some reputation for talent and information, should receive the contempt of every candid man. The facts however afford the best commentary on their conduct, and serve to shew the source from which such gross and wilful misrepresentations proceed.

After the Proclamation of the President is read, we presume his course, and that of his friends in Congress will no longer be considered a trick to delude. We presume they will now believe that this trade is to be restored to us, and by the efforts of this administration. In answer to the allegation that this trade is of no importance to us if regained, we copy an article from the Easton Gazette of 5th June last, speaking on this subject. As this article emanated from the master spirit of the party, the hand that moves the wires which set his puppets to dancing, we hope it will be received as good authority.

COLONIAL TRADE.

The late Message of President Jackson, requesting Congress to make provision for the President's giving effect to the favourable termination of the negotiation committed to Mr. McLean on the subject of the Colonial Trade, a favourable result of which he had sufficient reason to expect, excited great interest as it was well calculated to do and the country breathing less expectation of the arrival of the promised good news. If what is here promised is true, how grateful will it be to the agricultural interest of this nation who are almost to a man, distressed by the great depreciation in the price of all their produce chiefly owing to the ill advised, unwise system of diminishing our Commerce, and thereby diminishing the demand for, or rather the capacity to receive, our products abroad, thus inevitably reducing their price.

Can it be that there is "sufficient reason to expect a favourable result of the negotiation to participate in the Colonial Trade?" If true, it is a matter of congratulation throughout the land, and blotted over as this administration is with every thing that is the reverse of wisdom, justice, judiciousness, and patriotism, we should with ten thousand voices all exclaim, but here is one fair spot—and fairer still it would seem by the long dark, loathsome and unvaried contrast that precedes. To gain an advantageous participation in the colonial trade of seemingly steady duration, would, in the grateful tribute of our hearts, "cover a multitude of sins" and we will be found as ready as willing to accord it. But if this message is dictated by other motives and ends than those we attribute to it, it were better that its authors had a mill stone around their necks and were cast in the sea, than left to feel the indignation of an abused, an insolently treated people. As on the one hand we will not bear the afterthought abuse of our fair confidence and unsuspecting credulity—so on the other, we will not be put off with pretended misconceptions, convenient ignorances, a predetermined imputation of bad faith in others, to answer schemes in view. We will act fairly, and we demand to be treated honestly—President Jackson told Congress on the 26th of last May that "at the date of our last advices from Mr. McLean, there was sufficient reason to expect a favourable result to providing for a decision in the recess"—President Jackson has of his own accord placed himself fully before the nation, under a solemn, voluntary pledge—we will respectfully and anxiously await its fulfilment, with sincere wishes for it.

The result of the recent election in Maryland, is, we must confess, wholly unexpected to us. In examining the returns, however, throughout the State, the friends of the administration have no cause to despair of ultimate success. The Jackson ticket will be found in almost every county of the State, to have gained strength; and although the opposition have a large majority of Delegates, their majorities in the several counties will be found very small, and the whole popular vote of the State very little against us.

We submit a statement from the Baltimore Republican, which exhibits rather a singular state of things. In ten counties and two cities the aggregate Jackson majority of votes is 57, and yet the opposition in these same places have a majority of 99 Delegates. Let the friends of true principles, the friends of Public

Schools, and the enemies to those principles which squander millions on schemes of Internal Improvement of little or no national advantage return to the charge. Our principles support the people, and the people, when they reflect, must and will support them.

(From the Baltimore Republican.)

Average votes.	Delegates.	J. Anti-J.	J. Anti-J.
Baltimore City 4369	3995	3	0
Do County 2220	1087	4	0
Harford 1034	1167	0	4
Montgomery 823	925	0	4
Frederick 3245	3541	0	4
Anne Arundel 772	1181	0	4
Annapolis 118	159	0	2
Prince Georges 679	774	0	4
Cecil 1072	943	4	0
Worcester 1136	1170	1	4
Dorchester maj.	225	0	4
Somerset maj.	326	0	4
15549	15491	11	33
15491			

Jackson majority of votes FIFTY-SEVEN. Clay majority of Delegates TWENTY-TWO.

This is a curious result, and shews how strong in the popular vote the Jackson ticket is, notwithstanding the very unfavorable result of the delegate election. All the counties to be heard from will not probably give the anti-Jackson ticket a majority of more than one thousand and yet by their accurate mode of computation they have a majority of at least 40 against us. We repeat it, this is exceedingly curious, and must be placed as one of the most extraordinary cases in the chapter of accidents, or one of the most extraordinary instances of accurate political "management" on record.

EUROPE.

We give to our readers highly important news from Europe published in the Baltimore papers of Saturday.

The spirit of freedom appears to be spreading its sacred influence over the whole continent of Europe. France is free. Spain is struggling against the power of Despotism, and the Netherlands have risen in their strength and asserted the rights of the people. What may we not expect from this commotion? The whole of Europe is in a flame, which her crowned heads in all their majesty cannot extinguish. The United States of America have set the example. They have shown that the people can govern themselves; that Government is instituted for the benefit of the people. Monarchs, Despots, look to yourselves.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

REVOLUTION IN THE NETHERLANDS.

We have received our Baltimore American of Saturday, which is filled with details of the Revolution which broke out in the Netherlands on the 25th of August. This information is brought to New-York by the packet ship Florida, from Liverpool, and the ship Hannibal from London, furnishing dates to the 1st from Liverpool, and 2d of September from London.

It appears that during the 27th no violence was committed at Brussels—the Burgier's Guard kept the town quiet. The demands made by the insurgents are said to be the following:

1. The complete execution of the Loi Fondamentale, or Charter, given by the King at his accession.
2. The dismissal of the Minister of Justice, Von Masman, and another member of the Cabinet, together with some of the city authorities.
3. The equal division of offices between the two nations, the Belgians and the Dutch.
4. The establishment of the chief tribunal of the nation in some frontier town.

One of the Belgic journals, demands for the people that the ministers of the King shall be made responsible, and that trial by jury shall be established, with "twenty other guarantees." The latest advices say that troops from Holland had marched upon Brussels, a measure which, from the hatred between the Belgians and Hollanders, is of doubtful policy. It seems, however, that they will not immediately attempt an entry, an arrangement having been made to await the return of a commission of the chief inhabitants of Brussels, which had been sent to the Hague with propositions to the King. Great hopes are entertained of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement.

At Brussels much outrage had been committed in the burning of houses and destruction of property.

The spirit of revolt had spread very generally, it appears throughout Brabant, and the tri-colored flag had been hoisted at Antwerp.

London, Sept. 1, evening.

By a steam packet which arrived late this afternoon we have the following important intelligence. The utmost excitement reigns throughout the whole of Brabant. At Antwerp the Belgic flag had been hoisted, and the town-guard fired upon the people and killed 40 or 50. At Rotterdam seven steam boats were freighted to convey 200 men each to Antwerp. At the Hague the King had refused to receive the deputies from Liege and threw those from Brussels into prison. It was also reported that one of them had been shot by his orders. He had determined not to comply with the demands of the people of Brabant, and had ordered 30,000 Dutch troops, under the command of the two princes, to proceed against the Belgians. At Brussels all remained quiet.

The King of England has issued his proclamation, convening the new Parliament on the 26th of October. In the Irish elections which have just terminated, it is said that a more considerable change had taken place than has occurred at any election since the Union. The new members, generally speaking, are said to be Ultra-Liberals or Ultra-Tories, who have pledged themselves to the effect in the different sections of the opposition benches.

In Paris every thing appears to be tranquil. The new sovereign of France has been acknowledged by the King of England, and it is also said that he would also be recognized by the governments of Austria, Russia and Prussia.

There is an ordinance of the King recalling all Frenchmen banished under the law of January, 1816, and restoring them to their rank and pensions.

As soon as the loss of the crown by Charles X. was known at Rome, the members of Buonaparte's family, who reside in that city, informed the French Ambassador that the flight of the ancient dynasty annulled the decree by which they were banished from their country, and they intended to take advantage, without delay, of the liberty of returning.

A telegraphic despatch, received at Bordeaux, on the 23d, by General Janin, announced that French vessels bearing the tri-colored flag are now received in all the ports of Spain.

The Duke de Bourbon has committed suicide, owing, it is supposed, to the embarrassed state of his fortunes.

Forty thousand National Guards were reviewed at Paris, on the 29th of August. The tri-colored flag has been hoisted on board all the ships of war, transports and batteries at Algiers.

France, it is said, will recognize the Spanish American republics unconditionally, and without any regard to the principles of legitimacy. Consuls are to be established in their ports, special envoys sent to every government, and treaties of commerce on a footing of reciprocity concluded.

There are some alarming rumours from Italy, but nothing like definitive information has been received.

The account of the Revolution in France has reached Portugal, and an extraordinary ferment among the people, has it is said carried dismay into the palace of Miguel.

The accounts from Spain are enveloped in mystery, but enough has transpired to prove that Ferdinand holds his sceptre by a feeble tenure. Movements have taken place in Catalonia, and every thing announces that important events are at hand.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, it is provided, that, whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports in its Colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the Continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, for an indefinite or for a limited term; that the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, on entering the Colonial ports aforesaid, shall not be subject to other or higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description, than would be imposed on British vessels, or their cargoes arriving in the said Colonial possessions from the United States; that the vessels of the United States may import into the said Colonial possessions, from the United States, any article or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said possessions, from the United States; and that the vessels of the United States may export from the British Colonies aforesaid, to any country whatever, other than the dominions or possessions of Great Britain, any article or articles that can be exported therefrom in a British vessel, to any country other than the British dominions or possessions aforesaid, leaving the commercial intercourse of the United States with all other parts of the British dominions or possessions on a footing not less favorable to the United States than now; that then, and in such case, the President of the United States shall be authorized, at any time before the next session of Congress, to issue his Proclamation, declaring that he has received such evidence; and that, thereupon, and from the date of such Proclamation, the ports of the United States shall be opened, indefinitely, or for a term fixed, as the case may be, to British vessels coming from the said British Colonial possessions, and their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or impost, or charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on the vessels of the United States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British possessions; and that it shall be lawful for the said British vessels to import into the United States, and to export therefrom, any article or articles which may be imported or exported in vessels of the United States; and that the act, entitled "An act concerning Navigation," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, an act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Ports," passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, shall, in such case, be suspended, or absolutely repealed, as the case may require.

And whereas, by the said act, it is further provided, that, whenever the ports of the United States shall have been opened under the authority thereby given, British vessels and their cargoes shall be admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States, from the Islands, Provinces, or Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American Continent, and North or East of the United States.

And whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by the President of the United States, that, whenever he shall give effect to the provisions of the act aforesaid, the Government of Great Britain will open, for an indefinite period, the ports in its colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the Continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, upon the terms, and according to the requirements, of the aforesaid act of Congress:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that such evidence has been received by me; and that, by the operation of the act of Congress passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the ports of the United States are, from the date of this Proclamation, open to British vessels coming from the said British possessions, and their cargoes, upon the terms set forth in the said act; the act, entitled "An act concerning Navigation," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the act entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Ports," passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, are, absolutely repealed; and British vessels and their cargoes are admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States, from the Islands, Provinces, and Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American Continent, and North or East of the United States.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fifth day of October, in the

year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the fifty-fifth of the Independence of the United States.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President: M. VAN BUREN, Secretary of State.

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Clay.	Jackson.
St. Michaels	177	43
Chapt	177	43
Trape	177	43
Total	527	129

CANDIDATES.

Jackson Assembly.	Clay Assembly.	Jackson.	Clay.
Thomas Henric	215	199	72
William Rose	200	178	67
Edw. Lloyd Jr.	187	178	73
Samuel Stevens	175	184	83
Jesse Scott	133	67	35
W.E. Shannahan	177	43	42
Wm. Hughlett	187	218	209
George Dudley	178	201	209
Spy Denny	166	231	204
Sol. Dickinson	177	217	228
Levin Mills	3	33	1
George Stevens	116	13	244
J.M. Faulkner	123	354	20

CAROLINE COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Clay.	Jackson.
Upper	149	233
Middle	133	217
Lower	163	224
Total	445	674

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Clay.	Jackson.
St. Michaels	177	43
Chapt	177	43
Trape	177	43
Total	527	129

SOMERSET COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Clay.	Jackson.
St. Michaels	177	43
Chapt	177	43
Trape	177	43
Total	527	129

WORCESTER COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Clay.	Jackson.
St. Michaels	177	43
Chapt	177	43
Trape	177	43
Total	527	129

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Clay.	Jackson.
St. Michaels	177	43
Chapt	177	43
Trape	177	43
Total	527	129

KENT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Clay.	Jackson.
St. Michaels	177	43
Chapt	177	43
Trape	177	43
Total	527	129

CECIL COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Clay.	Jackson.
St. Michaels	177	43
Chapt	177	43
Trape	177	43
Total	527	129

HARFORD COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Clay.	Jackson.
St. Michaels	177	43
Chapt	177	43
Trape	177	43
Total	527	129

BALTIMORE CITY.

DISTRICTS.	Clay.	Jackson.
St. Michaels	177	43
Chapt	177	43
Trape	177	43
Total	527	129

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Clay.	Jackson.
St. Michaels	177	43
Chapt	177	43
Trape	177	43
Total	527	129

FREDERICK COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Clay.	Jackson.
St. Michaels	177	43
Chapt	177	43
Trape	177	43
Total	527	129

ANNAPOLIS. Clay. 162 Jackson. 155

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY. Clay. 736 Jackson. 795

DISTRICTS.	Clay.	Jackson.
St. Michaels	177	43
Chapt	177	43
Trape	177	43
Total	527	129

CALVERT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Clay.	Jackson.
St. Michaels	177	43
Chapt	177	43
Trape	177	43
Total	527	129

CHARLES COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Clay.	Jackson.
St. Michaels	177	43
Chapt	177	43
Trape	177	43
Total	527	129

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.—No opposition.

Thomas Hawkins 953 Blackstone 895

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

EXCELLENT NEWS!

"What has this Administration done?" We congratulate our readers on the exhibiting News from England. The West India Ports are open to us! The trade which was lost by Adams and Clay has been restored by Jackson and Van Buren! What James Buchanan tried in vain to effect, has been accomplished by the perseverance and talents of McLane! The opposition prints laughed at the very idea of such a thing. They ridiculed it as a Quix—Hoax—a gross, palpable fraud upon the public—a thing that was only got up to affect the elections, and impose upon the People. Doddridge ridiculed the expectation of any such event. The Clay prints jeered the Administration for holding out any such false lights. Their friends begged them to be patient—not to commit themselves by such rash denunciations. We said *Nous verrons*. We hoped for the best. We have entertained strong expectations for four months past of McLane's success.—We did not abandon the hope for one moment.—And now the tables are turned—the Opposition are baffled—and success crowns once more the admirable diplomacy of the present Administration. We can see the wand of the "Arch Magician," in this matter. Were his enemies to have their way with him, they would consign him to an Auto da Fe. The W. India Ports are opened. All doubts are dissipated. We understand from the highest authority (not at Washington) that McLane has succeeded in his negotiation. "The Government of G. Britain consents to restore to us the direct trade with her colonies upon the terms of her famous act of 5th July, 1825. The President's Proclamation will be the first step, which will be immediately followed by the necessary acts on the part of G. Britain revoking her Order in Council of July, 1827, abolishing all discriminating Duties in her Colonial Ports, and extending to our vessels the advantages of the British Act of Parliament of the 5th of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.—Thus giving us all that has been heretofore offered, and all we could or did demand." We pledge ourselves to the accuracy of every word in the preceding statement. Thus, we have regained every thing the last mad and mischievous Administration lost—and what they could not get back, when they tried to recover it.

This is "what we call comfortable" for the present Administration. It shows what good they have done—and what good they are capable of doing.—And again as to our French matters, the late New York American (a strong Opposition journal) says: "It is reported upon the authority of a private letter from England, speaking as if with knowledge, that there was a fair probability of the speedy adjustment of the claims of American citizens upon France. We earnestly hope this may be true."—Now, we undertake to say positively, that our Minister did expect to succeed in his negotiation under the last Dynasty—if they had remained one or two weeks longer in power.—Mr. Rives will yet realize the hopes of his friends. He who is ridiculed by a popinjay of an Editor as a Cypher, will cut a distinguished figure among our foreign ministers.

We congratulate our readers then on the successful Diplomacy of the present Administration. Large amounts of Claims recovered from Colombia and Denmark; not only the Black Sea opened, but the privileges of the most favored nation secured to us; all the Turkish ports—the West India Trade now thrown open to us—and our claims against France likely to be speedily adjusted.

And what will the partisans of Clay now say? That since we have recovered the W. India trade, it is not worth having—that a direct trade, is no better than an indirect one!—and that it is not the slightest advantage to get clear of double freight, double commissions, &c., &c., in the course of which trade, too, our vessels were superseded by those of Great Britain! We are prepared for any abjectly cowardly gross, any misrepresentation, which vindictive and disappointed malice can suggest.—*Nous verrons!*

General Lafayette.—At the public dinner at the Freemason's Tavern, last week, in celebration of the triumph of freedom in France, Sir Francis Burdett, the Chairman, made an excellent speech, in the course of which he thus eulogized the patriotic veteran Lafayette:—

"There was one individual that stood foremost at the present period, and demanded of them the highest tribute of their admiration; he meant the brave, the generous, the humane Lafayette. His name stood foremost in history as a great and good man. He seemed as if he had mortified himself of every unsocial feeling. He reminded him (the Chairman) of what Cardinal Wolsey said when addressing his faithful follower, Cromwell, 'Love thyself last.' This appeared to be the principle upon which the gallant General to whom he referred constantly acted. Again Wolsey says to Cromwell, 'That corruption wins not more than honesty.' So appeared to think Gen. Lafayette. His first acquaintance with the name of this gallant and humane man, was while reading an anecdote relative to the American war, in which he was represented as saving a wounded English soldier from the effects of the American soldiers' fire when his (the soldier's) comrades had fled, and when he himself was unable to make any resistance. He really believed that the character of Lafayette was the most perfect in the world."

The editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser complains that some friend has borrowed without leave his Blackwood, from his private room. Formerly there was a censor set up in barbers' shops, at least the annotators on Shakespeare say so, by which a spec-

cific fine was fixed for the offence of handling any of the tools of him who

"Shaved, drew teeth and breathed a vein." If they who take gentlemen by the nose, in olden times thus hedge about their privileges, why should not those who minister to eye and ear, be equally jealous of the tools of their craft.

We have received a note through the Post Office, which contains a few hints that a be of service.—When ladies and gentlemen, either, arrive in steam-boats, let them be in hurry, lest in the confusion they lose their baggage, and even lose their balance on the pl—the porters will not go away while there any passengers left."

When you go to the Post-Office, where may not be known, write your name plain; a piece of paper, and hand it to the clerk, tendance—it will save many vexatious takes.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

Wheat.—In the early part of the week sales were light, and prime samples of were sold at 95 a 96 cents per bushel. Since then there has been a better supply, and market has declined a shade. On Thurs the principal sales of the best parcels were made at 92 a 93 cents, and in an occasional instance a cent or two more. To-day's of very good parcels have been made at 93 93 cents per bushel. We quote good to per wheat to-day at 90 a 93 cents per bushel. Sales of common white wheat have been at 95 a 97 cents, and better lots at 98 a 100 cents per bushel.

Corn.—This article has remained with any change since our last report. The sales have been tolerably fair, and sales prime parcels have been very generally at cents per bushel. For an occasional small, for city use, a cent more has been paid. Thursday about 4000 bushels were sold at cents. Sales of ordinary lots at 52 a 54 cents. Several parcels of new Corn have appeared week, and were sold at 46, 48 and 50 cents bushel.

Rye.—Sales throughout the week at 52 cents per bushel, according to quality. Oats.—Sales at 26 a 27 cents per bushel. Clover Seed.—The wagon price is \$5, 1 bushel, and sales from stores have been at \$5.50. Flaxseed.—The wagon price is 95 a 1 cents per bushel.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. M. Henry, Mr. WILLIAM P. FAULKNER, to MRS. ANN LOVEDAY, all of this county.

DIED.

In St. Michaels on Friday night last, Mr. ANN MARSHALL, in the full triumph of d. Christian faith—in the 49th year of her age.</

your
friends of

Singular Circumstance.—A short time since a sister and a brother met together, in this city, after a separation of 22 years, during which time neither of them had ever heard from the other. The parents of these persons, and another daughter, had been inhabitants of Philadelphia, and died in that city in 1807. In consequence of the embarrassed state in which they left their circumstances, the surviving relatives found it necessary to separate the children, who were then very young. Two relatives of the mother took the two female children to a distant part of the country, and the boy was taken by a friend of the father, to a distance from the two females. All three lived and grew up; and each was aware of the fact that a fraternal degree of kindred bound all, although the females knew not their brothers' abode nor he theirs. One sister now resides in Ohio; the other has lived a considerable time in this city, where she is happily married. About two years since the brother came to reside in this city, and continues to work at his trade; during six months his sister lived next door to the house in which he still boards. The sister had many fruitless searches for him, and even went, some time since, to Philadelphia to endeavour to find some account of him, but without effect. Finally, she some days since, heard his name mentioned casually in conversation, and a presentation, real or imaginary, struck her that he was "the long sought for one." She proceeded to her old neighbour's house and waited till the young man came home from work, and a scene of mutual recognition led to a pleasure more difficult to describe than imagine, after separation of relatives so closely allied, during a period so long.

These circumstances have come to us through a correct source, from one who has been acquainted for a considerable length of time with the sister residing in this city; yet it was worked up into a "new novel" even by the author of Pelham, it is probable the critics of the day would denounce it as "improbable." But it has often been remarked, and with propriety, that "Truth is often more marvellous than Fiction."—*N. Y. Cour. & Eng.*

Dismissing Occurrence.—On Tuesday night last Midshipman ALEXANDER L. DADÉ, of the U. S. Navy, met an untimely end by drowning, having fallen overboard from the North Carolina 74, lying at the Gosport Navy Yard. He had passed the evening on board, playing at chess with a brother officer, until 10 o'clock when his companion retired to his berth, and Mr. Dade went up on deck, but did not make his appearance again, nor was it till the next morning that he was missed. As it was certain that he had not gone ashore, the inevitable conclusion was that he had fallen overboard, (probably going into the bow of the ship,) and being struck in his fall, either by striking against the chain cable or the shutters of the bow-port, was disabled from making any effort to save himself from drowning. The circumstance, too, of his hat being found near the spot, gave additional strength to his belief, and orders were given by the Commandant of the Yard to drag for the body, which duty was performed during Wednesday and Thursday without success. This morning, however, the body was found near the ship, much bruised about the head.

Mr. Dade was the son of Judge Dade, of Prince William, (Va.) and only 18 years of age. He was a young gentleman of highly prepossessing manners, and bade fair to be an ornament to the service in which he had embarked. —*N. York Herald.*

LIBERAL SENTIMENT. The London Quarterly Review, the organ and the tool of the British Ministry, used the following language in reference to the decree of Charles X. establishing a censorship of the press: "We hope, and trust that the King and his present ministry may succeed in establishing a censorship on the press, and likewise in acquiring so decided a preponderance in the Chamber of Deputies, that its existence, as an independent body, capable of bearing the monarchy, as it has recently done, shall no longer be recognised. This we own, will be a virtual abolition of the charter, but the question is obviously reduced to this:—Shall the monarchy, which is suitable to the country be overturned, or shall the charter, which is every possible point of view, is unsuitable to it be abrogated?"

We should like to see a restoration of the ancient authority of the crown. The French nation will require to be governed with a tight hand. The necessity of the case requires that we should not shrink from the trial but be prepared to witness, as the less grievous of the two evils, the re-establishment of a tolerably absolute authority on the part of the crown of France. If this be possible, or if the attempt be longed for in the execution, we may bid adieu to repose and buckle on our armor for another quarter of a century!!!

Pulpit Ingenuity.—A preacher in the neighborhood of Blackfriars, London, not undeservedly popular, had just finished an exhortation strongly recommending the support of a certain very meritorious institution. The congregation was numerous and the chapel was crowded to excess. The discourse being finished, the plate was about being handed round to the respective pews, when the preacher made this short address to the congregation:—"From the sympathy I have witnessed in your countenances, and strict attention you have honored me with, there is one thing I am afraid of, that some of you may be inclined to give too much.—Now it is my duty to inform you that justice, tho' not so pleasant, should always be a prior virtue to generosity; therefore, as you will all be immediately waited upon in your respective pews, I wish to have it thoroughly understood that no person will think of putting any thing into the plate who cannot pay his debts." I need not add that this produced a most overflowing collection.

Liberty Hall.—Old Heywood tells a story of a woman that "had a husband, who customarily came drunk home, and was drinking from his stool or mirror, would fall on the floor and there lie along; and still when she called him to bed, he would answer her, 'Let me alone, the tenement is mine own, and I may lie where I list, so long as I pay rent for the house.' Some few nights after coming home in the like time, and sitting asleep in a chair before the chimney, his wife being gone to bed, present the man falls into the fire. The maid cries out to her mistress, 'Oh! mistress, my master is false and lies in the fire, even in the midst of all the fire.' She lay still, and turning on the other side, said, 'So long as hee pays rent for the house he may lie where he listeth.'"

was sent for, and he was desired to beat a couple of marches, which he readily performed, and thus removed the commander's suspicion of his assuming a fictitious character. "But my lad," said he, "let me now hear you beat a retreat." "A retreat!" replied the drummer, "there is none such beat in our service."

With all the evidence of a fixed and settled determination on the part of the leaders of Mr. Clay's party, we have asked in vain the reason why the National Administration should be put down. Its measures have been of the most salutary kind—it has reformed the abuses which existed when it came into power—it has applied the broom of reform to the Augean stable—it has restrained the hand of extravagant legislation—it has guaranteed by its measures, the speedy payment of the National Debt—it has procured from foreign powers that justice which had been vainly sought for our citizens by its predecessors—it has put a check upon the vice of duelling; and has brought every department of the government into the full tide of successful experiment. And save the lamentations of a few dissident defectors, and the outcry of a few reformed politicians, who left their offices for the good of their country, a general sentiment, appropriately of its measures, prevails throughout the community.—*Western Emporium.*

GOOD HORSES & CATTLE FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Stock of good HORSES, CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS &c. will be offered for Sale at Abbott's Mill on Thursday the 14th day of October instant, on a credit of ten months. Notes with approved security to be given for the purchase money with interest thereon, and the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. In behalf of Joseph L. Turner. JOHN BENNETT, agent. Talbot county, 5 oct. 1830 2w

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold, in Easton, at the late Dwelling House of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, part of the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of a variety of household furniture, amongst which are a sideboard, dining and tea tables, looking glasses, chairs, beds, bedsteads, blankets, sheets, quilts, table cloths, towels, also a full assortment of Kitchen furniture, a four wheeled carriage &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security for the articles purchased, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor, of Rachel L. Kerr, dec'd. Easton, Oct. 5

WOOD LAND. ANY person having a good SPRUCE or PINE WOOD LOT, say from 500 to 1000 Acres, bounding on navigable waters, and is willing to dispose of it cheap, can hear of a purchase, by applying to the subscriber, manager of Voluna Copper Rolling Mill, Smith's wharf, Baltimore. SAMUEL HAYWARD, G. sept. 23 St

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. IN pursuance of an order of the Commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, dated July 13, 1830, will be sold at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 19th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all those tracts and parcels of land (or parts thereof) as may be necessary to raise the several sums due thereon, which were advertised in the Gazette, Star, and Whig of Easton, and the Baltimore Patriot, in August last, on which the tax has not been, or shall not be paid before the day of sale; for the years 1828 and 1829; to be sold for cash, the purchaser to pay the expenses of locating and conveying. SOL. MULLIKIN, Collector of Talbot county Taxes for the years 1828 and 1829. Easton, sept. 28, 1830 4w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. THE subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this Fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, (at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig) where he will attend every TUESDAY, for the reception of the same.—It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies in their respective districts. BENNETT BRACCO, Collector. aug 10

Easton Female Academy. MRS. SCULL respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians, of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that the duties of said Seminary, will be resumed on the 13th September next,—wherein will be taught the usual courses of Literature, viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, (ancient and modern) History, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, &c. &c. Those who may think proper to patronize this institution, may be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the instructors. august 31

LAST NOTICE. ALL persons indebted for officers fees, for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees, as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person, who may neglect this notice, I would also take the liberty to inform those persons, who owe fees for the present year, 1830, that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for the same. July 20 WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, HAVING purchased the Printing establishment of John D. Green, Esq. and added considerably to the stock of materials, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms,—as: Pamphlets Hat and Shoe Bills, Cards &c. all kinds of Posting Bills August 3

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court, August Term, Anno Domini 1830. ON application of ROBERT LARRIMORE, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Robert Larrimore, Sen'r. late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in the "Centreville Times," printed in the Town of Centreville, Queen Ann's County. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed this thirtieth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty. Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal Estate of Robert Larrimore sen'r. late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the tenth of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this second day of October, A. D. 1830. ROBERT LARRIMORE, adm'r. de bonis non with the will annexed of Robert Larrimore, sen'r. deceased. oct. 5 3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, Md. on the 30th September, 1830.

A.	Marshall, Joseph
Atwell, Sarah	N.
B.	Neale, Timothy
Banks, Mary	Newcomb, Ellen
Banning, Margaret	O.
Banson, Ann	Ozmont, Jonathan
Bruff, John T.	Ogden, Henry A.
Beak, John W.	Ozborn, James
Boadley, Mathias	P.
Barnett, Susan	Parrott James (2)
C.	Paca, John P.
W. M. Coats' Lodge	Peter, Wolman
Clanton, Noah	Parrott, Edward D.
Clayton, Susan M.	Phelps, Mary
Coward, Robert	Parrott, Eliza
Catrup, Henry	Porter, Benjamin
Cox, Margaret	R.
D.	Register of the Eastern Shore Land Office
Dorrell, John	Rhodes, Kennard &
Dashiels, Edward	Loveday, (4)
E.	Ridgway, Henry
Everitt, William B.	Roberts, Edward
Executors of Peter Emuson	Robbins, Robert
F.	Robinson, Thomas
Farland, Joseph	S.
G.	Sherrwood, Hugh
Gist, William	Stewart, James
Goldsbrough, John	Shehon, Mason
Gray, Doctor	Sprouce, Perry
Gist, Elizabeth H. A.	Scott, John M.
Gow, Elizabeth	Shenahan, William E.
H.	Seabour, Thomas
Hussey, Stephen	T.
Hands, Rachel D.	Tilghman, William H.
Hemler, Hilery	Tilghman, Anna
Huston, Hester Ann	Townes, A.
Herrington, Stephen	Townsend, William
J.	Taylor, Elizabeth
Jones, Robert	Thomas, Philip
K.	Tilghman, Elie
Kinnamont, Mary Ann	Turner, Joseph
Kinnamont, Ann	Thomas, Col. N.
L.	Toomy, George
Executors of Jacob Loeckman	W.
Lambdin, William K.	Willis, Emily
Lovley, Mary	Will, Jeremiah
Lloyd, Richard	Wilson, Susan A.
M.	Wells, John
Moore, William	Winder, Edward
Morrill, Isaac	Wright, Elizabeth H.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, F. M. Easton, oct. 5 3w

LOOK HERE. 

BARGAINS!!! BARGAINS!!!

Boots, Shoes, Caps, &c. **THOMAS S. COOK.** HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Baltimore

WITH AN ELEGANT AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Boots, Shoes, Caps, &c.

which he will warrant to be at least equal to any that has been offered in Easton and which he will dispose of at the following very reduced prices for cash.

Gentlemen's boots from	\$1 75 to 5 00
do. Shoes from	75 1 50
do. Wrist Proof boots	2 50 3 00
Ladies Leather Shoes	50 1 25
do. Lasting	50 1 25
Coarse shoes for servants	75 1 50
Gentlemen's Caps (Other)	2 50 5 00
do. Leather Caps	2 00 3 50
Seal do.	75 1 25

T. S. Cook—has also on hand at his old stand opposite the Court House a complete assortment of

LINING AND BINDING SKINS, THREAD, BLACKING, &c. &c.

all which he requests the public to call and examine and judge for themselves and has no doubt then of their purchasing. oct 5 3w

CART WHEEL WRIGHT.

EDWARD STUART

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has supplied himself with an excellent stock of well seasoned TIMBER, and is now prepared to execute orders in the following branches, viz: Cart Wheel Wright, Plough making or Cradling of Scythes, at his shop in Easton, near Doc. Nicholas Hammond's. From his experience and a determination to use every exertion to serve the public, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. march 20 1f

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, & COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, would be conducive to the interests of society, would be conducive to public benefit, has been induced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, one block from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his establishment, and sedulously endeavour to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage.

He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims.

He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of good done by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state.

Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit a share of patronage, and to remain the public's obedient servant

JOHN BUSK.

Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to permit him to refer to us in support of his character and standing, we take pleasure in complying with his request. We have known him for a long series of years in various capacities, and have always found him correct in his department and honest in his dealings. Under the business of a General Agent, Collector and Intelligence Office Keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those who may employ him.

N. Hiles,	Richard Frisby,
Benj. C. Ross,	S. & W. Meeter,
Danney S Carr,	Jos. & Adam Ross,
S. C. Leakin,	H. S. Sanderson,
F. H. Davidge,	Thomas Murphy,
Jno. M. Laroque,	Edward Priestly,

I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper.

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN.

TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin)

1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT

Also a variety of kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, alum, saltpetre, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c.

They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call on above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Groceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were personally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also a variety of Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.

John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or otherwise.

Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Salamander Works, such as:

Fire Cement	Portable Furnaces
Do. Clay	Do. Coffee Roasters
Fire Bricks	Do. Bake Ovens
Cylinders for Stoves	Tiles for Bakers Ovens
Backs for Grates	Cups for Garden walks
Perforated Bricks	Cappings for Walls
For Stove Pipes	Gutters 7 or 12 inches

David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on East Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of indisputable titles. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above.

Baltimore, may 11

PRIZE ESSAY.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND, at their annual convention held in the city of Baltimore, on the 7th and 8th June, 1830, passed the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to award a premium of one hundred dollars for such essay as they or a majority of them shall consider worthy thereof. The subject of such essay to be selected by said committee."

In conformity with the benevolent intentions of the Faculty expressed in the aforesaid resolution the committee offer a premium of \$100 for an essay upon the nature and source of the Malaria or noxious Miasma, from which originate the family of diseases usually known by the denomination of bilious diseases; together with the best means of preventing the formation of Malaria, removing the sources, and obviating their effects upon the human constitution when the cause cannot be removed.

The committee have been induced to call the attention of the profession to this subject, because of its vast importance to society at large. The immense extent to which this fruitful cause of disease operates, has not yet been accurately calculated, nor yet probable estimate made of the mortality which it occasions. The public attention has been justly directed to other subjects of general improvement, but we believe no adequate effort has yet been made to awaken and direct the public mind to the prevention of the evils dependent upon Malaria, although it is well known to medical men to be extending its influence, and threatening to depopulate some of the finest sections of this country, as it has already depopulated some of the fairest portions of the old world.

Candidates for the prize are to cause their dissertations to be delivered to our subscriber, in Baltimore, (postage paid) on or before the first day of May 1831. Each dissertation to be accompanied by a sealed letter, superscribed with a motto corresponding with that prefixed to the essay. None of the letters, except that to which the motto of the successful essay shall be affixed, will be opened; the other essays shall be disposed of according to the direction of the proprietors.

HENRY W. BAXLEY, Secretary to the Committee.

July 20

OPPOSITION.

THE BALTIMORE WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN NEW LINES OF STEEL SPRING COACHES.

Leaves LYFORD'S FOUNTAIN INN, Light street, No. 2, South Calvert street, one door from Market street, and Hanover House, No. 6, Hanover street, opposite Belthoover's Hotel, Baltimore, DAILY, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leaves Barnard's Mansion House and Laturno's Refectory, Washington; and Semmes' Hotel, Georgetown, at the same hours as from Baltimore.

Passengers in these lines, taken up and put down, where they direct.

A. FULLER, Agent.

June 8

P. S. Extra Coaches furnished at any hour and Expresses carried with great despatch.

A. F.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her routes in the following manner. Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton, march 23.

The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore are requested to publish this Notice once a week till countermanded, and present their accounts to Capt. Taylor.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Horney—Captain.

Will leave Miles River Ferry every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue her route during the Season. All orders left with the Subscriber or with Capt. Horney on board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horney or the Subscriber will attend to Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Easton, may 18 1f

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MAKING.

CHARLES W. SMITH

HAVING returned to Denton and engaged in all its various branches, and having supplied himself with an excellent stock of well SEASONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured good Workmen, is now prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Denton, June 22

TAILORING.

RUEBEN T. BOYD, from Baltimore respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Easton, next door to the Union Tavern, on Washington street, where he is prepared to execute all or part of the business in the most fashionable and complete manner. He flatters himself from his knowledge of the trade, having been ten years experience in Baltimore, and by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Prices moderate and fair to suit the times.

Easton, June 1

GABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand a most excellent stock of Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of

Sideboards, Secretary Desks,

BUREAUS, TABLES,

STANDS, &c. &c.

he has also a good stock of well seasoned materials, and is prepared to execute any orders with neatness and dispatch.

JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their bills.

Easton, June 1

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase young likely negroes. Families included, for which the highest cash price will be given. A line addressed to the subscriber at New Market will meet with prompt attention. Gentlemen wishing to sell will do well to call.

WM. W. WILLIAMSON.

sept. 7

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peaceck, & formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have hitherto honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.

The public's obedient servant.

SOLOMON LOWE.

jan 26

EASTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

MISS M. G. NICOLS respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of Youth in Talbot and the adjacent Counties, that the duties of her school will be resumed on the 13th of September next. Miss M. G. Nicols would also inform the public of the intention of her brother, Mr. Thomas Nicols, moving to Easton, about the 15th of October or before, and he will unite with her in the various branches of education, and nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to give satisfaction to those who may see fit to intrust their children to their care.

Boards can be accommodated, on reasonable terms at Mrs. Elizabeth Nicols's. Mrs. R. D. Hands intends opening a music school on the 1st of October next, at Mrs. E. Nicols's. Young Ladies, desirous of learning music, can obtain board at Mrs. Nicols's by the day, week, month, or year.

sept. 14 1f

Farm for Rent.

FOR rent for the next year, two thirds of the farm of the late Robert Larrimore, dec'd. now occupied by Lambert W. Ford; situated about 3 miles from Easton, on the road to Wye Mill. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber, in Queen. ROBERT LARRIMORE, Adm'r. de bonis non of Robert Larrimore, sen'r. dec'd. sept. 21 w

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Subscriber intending to leave this place, will sell on advantageous terms the HOUSE and LOT, on Harrison Street, on which he at present resides.—If not sold immediately, the same will be rented

WHOLE NO. 111.

Artificial Nose.—The Rhinoplastic operation was performed on the 21st ult. at the hospital of *La Pitié*, in Paris, by M. Lisfranc with success. The patient was a female who had lost her nose by ulceration. The skin was taken from the cheeks for the operation.

From the Banner of the Constitution.
It is commonly supposed that the advantages of a Constitution in a Government are only experienced by minorities, and that they are principally designed to protect minorities.—This is a very imperfect view of the nature of constitutions. They are equally designed for the protection of majorities. And here it will be asked, cannot majorities take care of themselves? We reply, in some cases they can, but not in all, as we shall show.

In the government of a corporation like that of the city of Philadelphia, where the members of the councils are elected by a general ticket, and not by the different wards, a majority of the qualified voters are fairly represented, and the interests of the majority will necessarily be as much consulted as they can be in a representative government. Such a local government is a government of a majority, and the charter of the corporation may be considered as chiefly designed to protect the minority.

In a State Government, like that of Pennsylvania, where the members of the Legislature are chosen by counties or districts, having reference to a due apportionment of the taxable inhabitants, it may sometimes happen that a plurality of the Legislature shall be elected by a minority of the people, and thus the Constitution is necessary to protect the majority. For instance, suppose the counties were equally populous, and that there were fifty counties, each sending two members, and having 4000 taxables. Suppose an important subject to be likely to be brought forward, such as that of laying taxes of a particular sort, to pay the interest on her canal debt, and that 24 counties were unanimously opposed to this tax, and that in the other 26 counties there were bare majorities in its favor. If the choice of representatives turned upon this point, it would happen that 52 members, constituting a plurality, would be elected by a little more than one-fourth of the whole number of qualified voters, and in such case the constitution would be found necessary to protect the majority; for if the majority of the legislative body, chosen by a minority of the people, were at liberty to construe the constitution just as they pleased, they might grind three-fourths of the State to powder.

Let us now examine and see whether there is any possible case in which the Constitution of the United States might be found necessary to protect a majority of the people, against the mischievous use of it. We shall not be long before finding several. The number of members of the House of Representatives is 213, of which 107 constitute a plurality. The representative number of the population by the last census was 3,969,814, of which the half is 1,984,907. Now if it can be shown that 107 members may be sent by a less population than the number last mentioned, it will be manifest that the constitution will be the protector of the majority. Such a number is sent by five of the twenty-four States:

Population.		
New York,	with 3,667,775 sends	34
Pennsylvania,	" 1,919,419 "	26
Virginia,	" 895,303 "	23
North Carolina,	" 556,821 "	13
Kentucky,	" 513,623 "	12
	4,833,971	107

Consequently, a law may be passed by the House of Representatives against the wishes of a majority of the people. But this case is not as strong as the following. Suppose the 107 members constituting the law-making majority, sent by these five States, were chosen by bare majorities of their constituents, whilst the 106 members sent by the other nineteen States were chosen unanimously, what would be the result? Why, that the representatives of less than one-fourth of the whole people should give the law to the other three-fourths. In such case, for whose protection would be the Constitution? Clearly for that of the majority of the people; and we are not quite sure if it was possible to arrive at the real state of public opinion in the Northern States, that it might not turn out that there is not a single protecting duty now existing under our tariff laws, that would have the support of a majority of the nation.

But it is not merely in the popular branch of the Federal Government, that the utility of the Constitution in protecting majorities is observable. In the deliberations of the Senate, it is even more conspicuous than in those of the other House. A majority of the Senate, elected by the thirteen smallest States, would represent but 2,029,473 of the whole represented population, and would be less than one-fourth, and if they should have been elected by bare majorities in their several States, they would in fact represent the wishes of but 1,015,000 or less than one-eighth. Nay, should a majority of the members of the State Legislatures by which they were chosen, have been themselves elected by bare majorities in their respective counties, it might very well happen, that one-sixteenth of the whole population could send to Washington a majority which would control the legislative power of the Senate.

To all this, it will be answered, that the power of this majority in the Senate is counteracted by that of the other branch. Here is an error. In regard to the positive power of the Senate, that is, in the law-making power, it is true; but it is not true as relates to the negative power, that is, the law repealing power. Suppose, for instance, that a law was already in existence, such as an oppressive tariff, which the great mass of the people, residing in the eleven larger States, and a majority of the House of Representatives, wished to abolish. The power to prevent the repeal is clearly lodged with the 20 Senators sent to Congress by the thirteen small States; and a case might thus occur, wherein it would be possible for a minority of 508,000 to keep a law in existence against the wishes of the rest of the people. Is not a Constitution therefore shown to be, under our forms of government, as necessary for the protection of majorities as minorities? We think this cannot be doubted; and we will then ask, is it not as much the interest of majorities as of minorities, to see that the Constitution be strictly observed?

As corroborative evidence of the correctness of the positions we have above assumed, we have copied the following article from the Columbus Enquirer, of Georgia, which shows in practice, a much greater evil than we imagined in theory. We should like to see a statement by some of the Georgia editors, showing precisely how many voters of the whole population, under their present system, can elect a majority of the Legislature.

"We have read in many of the Journals of the State, sensible and well written articles on the subject of reduction in the Legislative Department of the State Government. Every print in Georgia has, we think, expressed an opinion in favor of reform. The evils that oppress the State and retard its growth, are all traceable to our partial and unequal mode of representation, and call loudly for a different order of things. The prospect of a change appears much brighter this year than heretofore, and gives increased confidence to the friends of reduction to persevere in the work of well doing. The increasing strength of the

State, and the weight and importance of its interests, will eventually force an alteration in the Constitution, and will every day make more manifest the imperfections of the present system. The simple statement of facts detailed in many of the papers of the State, in relation to this matter, should make all of one mind upon the absolute necessity of a change in the existing plan of representation. Take for instance the following from the Georgia Journal.

"Let us take another view of the question. Jasper county has 16,821 inhabitants; Dooley has 771. Jasper sends five members—Dooley sends two. Now if it be right that Dooley should have two members, Jasper should have 14. The result of this view of the subject is, that under the present system, using round numbers, two men in Dooley are worth, as to political weight, about 22 men in Jasper. And of consequence, one man's vote in Dooley county has as much weight in the general concerns of the State as the votes of about 11 men in Jasper."

Again—
"The 35 large counties paid into the Treasury more than they received as pay of their members—824,179 89
The 41 small counties received, as pay of their members, more than they paid into the Treasury—811,809 41
The general result then, is this—that it takes nearly one-half of what 35 large counties pay into the Treasury over and above the pay of their members, to pay the expenses of the members from the 41 small counties over their taxes—because these small counties cannot pay their own expenses."

These two paragraphs speak volumes in evidence of the violence done to a first principle of a free government, that a majority shall govern. We are surprised that a majority has not been kept out of its just rights, and tolerated a state of things so anti-republican, and fraught with mischief so consuming and destructive. We do not think in a single State of the Union so unfortunate a system prevails, one so dispiriting, and so well calculated to prevent the State from advancing in any thing like its just rate.

From the U. S. Telegraph.
"POLITICS FOR FARMERS."
This is the title of an elaborate article published by the editor of the Weekly Register on the eve of the late Maryland election, which has been extensively circulated. The following is an extract:

Advanced duties are, or are not, taxes, "according to circumstances." Now, if a person is compelled to use 20 lbs. of tea per annum, an increased duty would be a tax, but if a farmer is free to refuse the use of it, a diminished consumption might reduce the price he had paid. We do not grow any tea. But there is a "tax" of 15 per cent. "15 dollars on every hundred of the cost," as Mr. Raguet has it on wheat and Indian corn—acorns and hickory nuts—but the prices of these are not affected by the "tax" on them.

It is then manifest that the farmers pay less money for the articles needed by them, because of the manufacture at home, than they did before such manufacture was established. It is the showing of a single case to the contrary, even in "cradles" or "artificial flowers." The article labors to prove that a reduction in the price has always followed an advance in duties; and that, therefore, the farmers, who, it admits, are the consumers, are benefited by an increased demand for their provisions, and a reduced price in their merchandise.

Now no one knows better than Mr. Niles, and we therefore submit to him the following queries:

Has not the late tariff increased the price of woollen goods, particularly of casimere?
Has not the price of lands, and other articles upon which no duties are laid, been as much reduced as the price on these articles which are subject to advance duties?

Do not all other classes levy their proportion of advance duties upon the agriculturists?
Is not the reduction on the price of dutiable articles chiefly attributable to the following causes?

1st. The deficiency in the supply of the precious metals, causing a diminution of the circulating medium, affecting alike the price of all commodities.

2dly. Has not the multiplication of scientific power, and the appreciation of the price of manufactures?

3dly. Has not the reduction of price in France, particularly in England, been as great as in this country?

May not the people who are least taxed and cheapest food command the market of the world, provided they possess equal scientific power?

Are not the people of the United States cheaper fed and less taxed than the people of England?

Does not the policy of high duties tend to limit the American manufacture to the domestic market?

Would it not be better for the American manufacturer, if the duties were so reduced that he could undersell the British manufacturer in all the markets of the world?

If these queries be answered in the affirmative, it follows that the manufacturers and farmers are deeply interested in such a modification of the tariff as will reduce the price of manufactures, because the manifest effect of such a measure would be to make the United States the workshop of the world and to benefit the farmers by reducing the price of the articles which he consumes, and increasing the price of the produce which he sells. For, if the proposition which Mr. Niles lays down be true, that it is the interest of the farmers to increase the number of domestic artisans and manufacturers, upon conditions which compel the farmers to feed and clothe the manufacturers, and also to pamper into power and wealth the aristocratic holders of manufacturing capital, it is certainly more their interest to increase their numbers on terms which will enable them to furnish the proceeds of their labor at a cheaper rate, to eat American produce at a higher price, and levy their profits upon foreign States. We propose to follow up the subject; and as it is our intention to combat error with truth, we have prepared, from official sources, a table which exhibits at one view the manner and amount of taxes levied in the shape of duties. It will be found in another column, and we trust our readers will preserve it for future reference. The importance of the interests involved in the discussion demands a candid and liberal examination.

The St. Lawrence below Quebec.—Those who have not seen this part of the world, the greatest of the navigable rivers in the world, can form but a very imperfect idea of its grandeur and the magnificence of its scenery. Above the island of Orleans the St. Lawrence is comparatively confined to a narrow channel passing through a level country, offering much sameness on the south side, and producing much effect on the north to distant produce much effect.

The views on the great Lakes of the St. Lawrence in the Upper Province stretching out of sight of land, differ little from those on an extended sea coast studded with islands and bordered with towns and habitations.

The St. Lawrence below the Island of Orleans, from many points on its northern banks, lays open to the view a hundred miles of a

river varying from twenty to twenty-five miles in width, the whole course and coast of which, in this clear atmosphere, can be distinctly discerned. Beautiful islands covered with neat dwellings and cultivated fields, contrast with those that are of bare rock or covered with woods; the crowded settlements, villages and distant highlands on the south shore, are opposed to the bold and lofty mountains of the north, crowned with the native forests and impending over the margin of the river, while the valleys formed by the streams and torrents of these mountain ranges, leave openings in which the village spires are discernible in front of the bare, rugged and stupendous ranges in the interior. In other places the settlements extend nearly to the tops of the mountains, presenting to the view neat dwellings, luxuriant harvests and green fields etched out on the face of the wildest of nature's domains. Along the main channel of the river numbers of the thousand vessels which frequent Quebec during the season of navigation, are continually passing up or down under crowded sails, or quietly anchored waiting the tides or winds, and from behind every cape and promontory, among the islands and in every bay and creek, the smaller vessels and boats are constantly plying in the industrious pursuits of the merchants, or on excursions of pleasure. It is a scene which elevates the mind to devout contemplation, and a just appreciation of the benefits of peaceful industry.

The inhabitants of this part of the St. Lawrence, may now amount to about a hundred thousand souls. They owe almost everything to their own efforts, which indeed is the only sure dependence. With the progress which education is now making amongst them, and the impossibility of a partitioned, vigorous and enterprising population should proceed onwards in the march of prosperity, and force every obstacle or impediment, to withdraw or be overcome.

Every year must render this naturally grand and unparalleled entrance to the inhabited parts of the St. Lawrence, more worthy of the vast, fertile and populous regions which border its upper waters, and more suitable for the comfort and convenience of its inhabitants.

Quebec paper.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
Letter from Thos. Jefferson to John Adams.
A friend has obligingly selected for us the following letter of Thos. Jefferson, written seven years since. The letter will be read with much interest at this time, and the passages we have italicized will, no doubt, lay on the mind of the reader a lasting impression of the depth of intellect and accuracy of observation which were the characteristics of their illustrious author:

"MONTICELLO, Sept. 4, 1823.
"Dear Sir—Your letter of August 15th was received in due time, and with the welcome of every thing which comes from you. With its opinions on the difficulties of revolutions from despotism to freedom, I very much concur.

The generation which commences a revolution, very rarely completes it. Habituated from their infancy to passive submission of body and mind to their Kings and Priests, they are not qualified, when called on, to think and provide for themselves; and their inexperience, their ignorance and bigotry make them instruments often in the hands of the Bonapartes and Turbids, to defeat their own rights and purposes. This is the present situation of Europe and Spanish America. But it is not desperate.

The light which has been shed on mankind by the art of printing, has eminently changed the condition of the world. As yet, that light has dawned on the middle classes only of the men in Europe. The Kings and the rabble, of equal ignorance have not yet received its rays, but it continues to spread, and while printing is preserved, it can no more recede than the sun return on its course.

A first attempt to recover the right of self-government may fail; so may a second, a third, &c. But as a younger and more instructed generation comes on, the sentiments of liberty and mind to their Kings and Priests, they are not qualified, when called on, to think and provide for themselves; and their inexperience, their ignorance and bigotry make them instruments often in the hands of the Bonapartes and Turbids, to defeat their own rights and purposes.

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(From the Baltimore Republican).
THE ELECTION.
We have carefully collected the complete returns of the late election, and republish them to day, in as correct a form as practicable.—The errors, (if any) will be found very slight. We have also prepared an average of the votes given in the several counties, which is also published to-day. The whole will form a convenient table for future reference.

After all the boasts of the Anti-Jackson party, it will excite some surprise in our friends abroad, to find that the actual majority of popular votes against us is very small; and that with a majority of twenty-four thousand votes in the lower house, they have less than five hundred majority of the people. For every ten votes of a popular majority they have one delegate majority. Putting the case in a lower light, and deducting the eight delegates elected in St. Mary's and Calvert, where the Jackson party had no ticket and we have a majority of popular votes exceeding one hundred, while they have a majority of delegates amounting to forty! This is owing to the gross inequalities which exist in our mode of representation, the small counties carrying an equal weight with the largest in the house of delegates, and double the weight of Baltimore City.

In some of the small counties, the Clay party have succeeded by such slender majorities, that notwithstanding the vast majority which they have in the Legislature, a very few votes would revolutionize the State.

In 1828, at the Presidential election, the votes of Maryland, (exclusive of St. Mary's County) were

For Jackson	23,175
For Adams	23,011

Majority 164
It will be perceived, that at the recent election the votes stood (St. Mary's likewise excluded)

Anti-Jackson	27,328
Jackson	23,216

112
This then is all the change—and the whole substance of the "unsuccessful" victory of the Clay party. There are very thankful for very small favors. There were Jackson votes in Baltimore City not polled, sufficient to more than balance the loss in the State.

Twenty-one more delegates than are elected on our side; would give us a majority on joint ballot, and consequently the Governor and Council, and the whole control of the state. Let us see how few changes would have given us this twenty-one.

The following delegates opposed to us are elected by the average majorities mentioned:

4 in Kent by	43
2 in Caroline	40
2 in Annapolis	39
3 in Allegany	39
3 in Worcester	30
2 in Queen Anne's	14
1 in Montgomery	10
2 in Prince Georges	21

21 221
Add to these:

1 in Harford by	30
1 in Washington	29

23 250
This twenty-three, with the sixteen elected, and our eleven senators, give us fifty votes on joint ballot, or a majority of five.

An increase of less than three hundred votes on our side, or a change of about one hundred and fifty votes in about forty-six thousand, would thus change the whole election. There does not therefore seem to be any great reason for such extravagant rejoicing on the Clay side.

That this change is probable, no man who has impartially witnessed the course of the National administration, can seriously doubt. It would be a libel upon the good sense of the people of Maryland, to suppose that any arts however ingeniously practised, can long blind them to the merits of an administration, which has been more brilliant and successful in its foreign policy, than any which has for many years preceded it, and has, at home, made the safety of the constitution and the true happiness of the people, the cardinal points of its ambition.

Independent, however, of any changes, there is Jackson strength enough in the State, to carry it in our favor if properly organized and brought forth.—The slender majorities which our adversaries received, could by an efficient discipline and watchfulness on our part, be increased and many of them transferred to ourselves. Our friends perceive that the actual ground lost in the election, is very small, and they know that in any contest between Gen. Jackson directly and any opponent, he is vastly stronger than his strongest friends.

We have therefore every reason to hope, that the Anti-Jackson success at this election, betokens us no very permanent or extensive loss.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
CHILLING COMFORT.
Mr. Hammond of the Cincinnati Gazette, the sworn friend of Mr. Clay, is not contented with discountenancing a nomination by a Caucus in Kentucky, but comes out with a further announcement of his griefs and lamentations. He declares, that he is "sick of party tactics"—that he has "long felt its trammels, and must shake them off"—that, "henceforth, he means to claim, for himself, the privilege of expressing (his) views of the political condition of the country, in the character of an independent citizen, and not as a 'leading' partisan."

That he "disclaims intention to 'lead' or canvass, in the character of a 'Leader'; and (he) reserves to himself the freedom of expressing (his) disapprobation of any measure proposed by his (Clay's) friends to aid in effecting that object."—Mr. H. honestly confesses, that "whatever may be said to the contrary, the friends of Mr. Clay, every where feel disappointed of the result of the late Kentucky election; that the result could not fail to produce a 'chilling' effect, which cannot be removed by the bustle of a convention."

Having permitted this damper to be put upon their political confederates, I think (says Mr. H.) it does not become the friends of Mr. Clay, in Kentucky, to take the lead of the other western States in deciding upon the time and manner of nominating him formally.

Why, here's rebellion for you! What! Mr. Hammond chilled in his allegiance to Mr. Clay?—Mr. H. throwing off the character of a partisan, and becoming at length, what, by his own confession, he has not been hitherto, an independent citizen—Mr. H. confessing, in order to enjoy the freedom of an independent citizen! To what poor miserable drudges must the partisans of Mr. Clay have sunk, by this confession—and how absolute must be the despair, which extorts such a declaration from the lips of one of the ablest, and one of the most devoted, and the "leading" partisan of the Clay party. Call you this backing your friends?

There is also "a speck" of dissent in the East. Passing by the Boston Palladium, we have the following Jeremiads from "The New Bedford Record of the Times."

"Majne has actually gone high and dry for the administration. This adds another of the New-England states to the Hero's civic crown. The truth is, and it may as well be spoken as hid, that General Jackson, notwithstanding his vetos, and reverses, and misadventures, so called, has lost nothing in the affections and confidence of a sovereign people, so far as an expression has been made of public opinion at the polls. We have been deceived upon this subject, and in a small degree may have helped to deceive others.—We have been told most vainly, and by those who professed to know, that an astonishing reaction had taken place, and is now taking place in the counties—that Mr. Clay has gained fifty per cent, in the number of his supporters—and we believed all this, because we wished it might be true,—but it is of no use—Jackson is still 'lord of the ascendant,' and bids fair to continue so, the errors of his government to the contrary notwithstanding. The West certainly will support him, even against the boasted claims of a 'favorite son.'—The South will support him in sentiment—Pennsylvania will support him, because he is 'Old Hickory,' and fought like dander and blizzards at New Orleans.—New York will unquestionably support him in obedience to the commands of the magicians and the Albany Regency, and two at least of the New-England states will support him, because the sovereign people of the said states 'will have it so'; and what chance is there for Clay!"

Certainly none—no chance what-ever—and the only surprising thing is, that the Editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, and the Record of the Times should have been so long in finding it out. Strike then your tents at once—drop the character of "freedom" of "Independent Citizens."

But the most amusing part of the political drama, is the anxiety of their "leading Partisans" about their Vice-President. One man selects Mr. Drayton (as if, he would run Castor to Mr. Clay's Polls). The New York Commercial Advertiser prefers Judge Spencer. Some Pennsylvania Editors nominate Richard Rush. But the Cincinnati American declares that his "preference would direct him to Samuel L. Southard, the late Secretary of the Navy"—"nothing so good for fortifications as Leather" (exclaims the Courier).—We humbly think, that these gentlemen may as well save themselves the trouble of nominating any Vice at all. Mr. Clay's prospects are a complete damper to any such proposition.

From the Chronicle and Marylander.
"The people of Fell's Point are too intelligent and understand the operation of the direct trade to the British West Indies too well, not to know that the opening of the ports is a positive injury to the country, and that it will have the tendency of injuring Baltimore ship-owners and ship-wrights very materially."

We copy this choice morsel, for the purpose of applying the rule of political economy thus dogmatically established, to more familiar cases. The writer, doubtless thinks, that the circuitous trade is the best for the mechanics, because it employs more shipping, to carry on the same trade, and that moreover freights are increased,—in other words, that the longest and most crooked voyage is the best, because it requires more vessels, and cost more.

In like manner, we had better tear down all the bridges over Gwynn's Falls, and set the coach makers at work to build carriages to carry us round the head of the stream. The coach makers will like it, and the freight will be materially increased.

We must also put down the Rail Road. The circuitous trade to the Ohio, requires more wagons and encourages the wheelwright, and the wagoner and teamster will receive better encouragement. If the Rail Road goes on, the Baltimore wheelwrights who manufacture wagons for the Ohio trade, "will be injured materially."

We wonder how Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay will like this "backing" by their friends. They sent out several ministers specially instructed for the purpose of regaining this trade, at a cost of from thirty to forty thousand dollars; they abandoned one by one the grounds which they had taken against Great Britain; and finally after neglecting to comply with the terms which she proposed, would take no rebuff; but would repair their own blunders and to take these very terms. And now that another minister of another administration has succeeded, their friends contend that all this humiliation was worse than useless, and that they were actually petitioning for an injury! Should some wag publish anew the Panama project, attributing to Gen. Jackson the intention of renewing the mission, we should expect to hear from these same gentlemen, a bitter denunciation of the whole scheme. Such are partisan feelings, and such is partisan justice.—Balt. Republican.

From U. S. Telegraph.
INTERFERENCE OF THE BANK OF THE U. STATES IN THE OHIO ELECTIONS.

We extract from the Cincinnati Republican record for present and future use.

Messrs. Editors: In pursuance of an order passed by the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati, Columbus, and Wooster Turnpike Company, we send you for publication the following communication from the President of the Bank of the United States.

FRANCIS CARR, President of C. C. & W. Turnpike Company. SAM L. DAVIES, Secretary.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, Aug. 27 1830.
SIR—I have been this day instructed by the Board of Directors to present you fifteen hundred dollars, as a contribution on their part towards the construction of the Cincinnati, Columbus and Wooster Turnpike. Of this sum they request your acceptance, not merely as an evidence of their interest in the general advancement of your State, with which the prosperity of the Bank is intimately connected, but also of their willingness to share with their fellow citizens resident in the more immediate vicinity of this road the burden of an offer it with more cheerfulness because the respectable character of the company over which you preside, satisfies them that it will be faithfully and judiciously employed. With my best wishes for the success of your enterprise, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours,
N. BIDDLE, Pres't.
Francis Carr, Esq. President of the Cincinnati, Columbus, and Wooster Turnpike Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

There are fifteen hundred dollars given to an incorporated company by the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States!—And wherefore was it given? because, says Mr. Biddle, they desire it to be considered as an evidence of the interest in the general advancement of the State, with which the prosperity of the Bank is intimately connected; and also of their

willingness to share with their fellow citizens resident in the more immediate vicinity of this road the burden of an improvement for their common benefit?

When we take into consideration the time, place, and manner in which this donation is made and published, it shows a settled purpose of operating on the elections, which should excite the alarm and arouse the energies of every man who desires to perpetuate our free institutions. Kings and nobles may scatter in largesses their money, to propitiate the favour of the people from whose hard earnings it is drawn; but every American is interested, and his liberties depend upon a successful resistance of the efforts of this mammoth broker to purchase a renewal of its charter. What! shall the American people sell their bright spirit of sleep?

SPAIN.
The London Times has an interesting article on Spain, from which we extract the following passages:

"We have no hesitation in affirming it to be unquestionable, that an entire overthrow of the tyranny of Ferdinand the perfidious is now on the point of taking place. Those who are not accurately informed with regard to the Spaniards, seem disposed to found their anticipation of this great

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 19, 1830.

We are much pleased to see by the last Gazette, that the writer of the article published in our last, as extracted from that paper, has not denied the importance of the direct trade with the British West Indies. He has in some sort redeemed his pledge, but does it with an ill grace, and many wry faces.

If the writer, instead of reading to us the fable of the boy and the wolf, had said that he suspected us of having caught some of the tricks of the coalition, and that the express giving us the news of the opening of the West India ports, was a set off for their famous New York express, received and certified by the coalition committee of correspondence in Baltimore, on the day of our last Presidential election, we should have given him more credit for his candour. The only difference between the coalition express of 1823, and that of the Jackson party of 1830, is that the former was false, the latter true. But to judge the gentleman by his own fable. The fable if we recollect aright was this: The boy who was placed to guard the sheep, cried wolf, wolf, the people believed the cry, and ran to his assistance, but after being often deceived no longer heeded the cry, &c. Now we think this writer has never professed to believe the cry of the West India trade. When the President communicated to Congress the prospect of regaining this trade, it was called an electioneering trick; when the late report was received and circulated that our negotiations with Great Britain were brought or about to be brought to a favourable issue, it was called a scheme to affect the elections in Maine; when this last report was received, it was at once pronounced a trick to influence our state elections.

If this writer had given us the fable of the man, who from his own habits of mendacity had acquired such a suspicion of others that he finally fell a victim to his incredulity, we should have considered it more in point.

One word in answer to the terms on which this trade has been obtained.

The writer in the Gazette, says, our able diplomatist, Mr. McLane has been outwitted, and has permitted the British to get the start of us. It is odd to contend against a man who knows every thing; who is wiser and abler, and understands all our foreign relations better than our President, Secretary of State, and foreign ministers all together; but we hope to be indulged in asking of this great man, which Government passed the first restrictive act? Did not the Congress of the United States, when Mr. Adams was Secretary of State, by his advice, pass the act of 1813, which imposed the first restrictions on this trade? were not these restrictions increased by the act of Congress of 1820, and was not this trade wholly destroyed by the act of Congress of 1823? which being persevered in by Mr. Adams and Clay, until 1826, Great Britain in that year finally closed her ports against our Commerce. Mr. Adams, after having obstinately persevered in the restrictions imposed by the acts of Congress of 1813, 20 and 23, when the trade was lost, was brought to the humiliating necessity of asking the restoration of this trade on the repeal of these laws, but asked in vain. Thus we see what was refused to Mr. Adams is accorded to the present Administration. As we were the first to impose restrictions, so must we be the first to recede from them.

We invite the careful attention of our readers, who wish to understand the nature and value of this trade, to the article copied from the New-York Evening Post.

Pennsylvania Election.—The election in Pennsylvania took place on last Tuesday. We have only heard from the city of Philadelphia, which accounts show that the Jackson ticket has prevailed by a large majority. Messrs. Sutherland, Horn and Walmough, are elected to Congress. Last year, it will be recollected, the anti-Jackson ticket succeeded in Philadelphia.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

[From the New-York Evening Post, Oct. 6.]

The West India Trade.—It is now almost a week since the editor of the American announced the alarming intelligence that he was buckling on his armour to cover the retreat of the forlorn hope. We have waited for the appearance of this formidable antagonist, trembling for the fate of the administration—but "discretion is the better part of valor." The condition of the opposition is distressing; we must turn them over to the sympathy of their companions in misfortune, the Canadians—not only fellow mourners, but brethren in principle. The latter would have sacrificed the interests of the British Empire to secure markets which they never could supply—the former would have renounced their country's interests to save the miserable remnant of a hopeless party. Not content with using every artifice to defeat Mr. McLane's negotiation—not satisfied with rejoicing with the Canadians, for six months past, in the imaginary success of their united efforts—we are now told that all this twelve months' clamor was to defeat a negotiation for an object worth nothing whether gained or lost. Had Mr. Gallatin's negotiation, like Mr. McLane's, terminated triumphantly, the value of the British West India trade, the ability of our minister, and the wisdom of the administration, would have been trumpeted from Maine to Louisiana; and none would have blown a louder blast than the editor of the American. What peals of applause would have resounded through the Union had Messrs. Adams and Clay, after others had unsuccessfully negotiated for twenty years, secured indemnity from Denmark for the whole amount of her spoliation on our commerce? Had these great diplomatists succeeded, after their distinguished predecessors had failed, in passing the barrier of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and seeking for us the commerce

of the Black Sea, all the treasures of oriental learning would have been exhausted to show what rich cargoes once floated on the waters of the Bosphorus. But all these things have been done in the first year of Gen. Jackson's administration; and now that we have acquired a commerce infinitely more valuable—now that, after seven unsuccessful embassies, and forty years of persevering negotiation, we have at last succeeded in opening our commerce with the British Islands, on terms mutually satisfactory and advantageous to both countries, we are gravely told—"que le jeu ne vaut pas le chandelle!" But of the value of the West India trade we have fortunately higher authority than the journals of the opposition. We have Mr. Tomlinson's Report in 1827; he was a friend, but not a tool of the late administration; he did not concur with Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay that negotiation was better than legislation. The friends of the latter will not find it politic to dispute the authority of the present Governor of Connecticut. That gentleman tells us that, from 1802 to 1815, excluding the years of war and restrictions, and before our commerce with the northern provinces had become important, our exports to all the British American possessions averaged annually "not less than six millions of dollars;" that the imports were "estimated at the same sum, making twelve millions of dollars;" and that the exports in 1817 were seven millions and a half. We commenced our restrictions in 1813, and the trade has been regular and disturbed from that to the present time. Had Mr. Adams recommended the acceptance of the British proposal of 1817, we should have escaped that twelve years' legislative war, in which his unfortunate diplomatic efforts involved the two countries for no substantial object; and our commerce with these Islands would have been, excepting that with the mother country, more valuable than our trade with any nation in Europe or America. The British West India trade not valuable to the United States! When open to our flag, it has always been the most important branch of our foreign commerce in a national point of view; because it is from its character the best calculated to employ our navigation, nourish our commercial marine, and sustain our navy. Are these interests of no value in the estimation of the opposition? For what purpose have we dispensed with millions of revenue, in the last forty years, to sustain the codfishery, by exempting that interest from the general rule of taxation? Compare that tonnage with our navigation employed in our commerce with the British Islands, even when it was last opened, and then only for a few years. We had in the cod-fishery in 1823, 4 and 5, about 70,000 tons employed. The West India trade was opened by the acts of Parliament and our own in 1823; in that year the American tonnage entered from the British West Indies was \$3,719; in 1823, 71,340; in 1824, 93,933; in 1825, 102,604. What a tonnage should we have now employed in that trade, had it been open, as every other branch has been for the last fifteen years! It would have been surpassed by none—not even by the navigation employed between the United States and the mother country; for it had, even in four years, outstripped almost every branch of our foreign trade, and was rapidly overtaking that with Cuba and Great Britain. Five years more would have convinced us, that, for cultivating a commercial marine, the trade with the British Islands is the most important branch of the foreign commerce of the United States.

But why have the lynx-eyed editors of the opposition so suddenly discovered that our statesmen have been for forty years grasping at a shadow? They are apprehensive that men of common sense, of all parties, will naturally think that the present administration have recovered what was notoriously lost by the folly and negligence of the late President and his Secretary of State. But we have gained a nobler victory than a mere diplomatic triumph over an ill-starred opposition. We have not only saved a commerce which was almost hopelessly lost through manifold and unaccountable blunders, but President Jackson has acquired for himself the proud honor of accomplishing what was unsuccessfully attempted by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. The latter of the first year of his administration is already illustrated with three important changes in our foreign relations. These brilliant results do honor not only to our Chief Magistrate, but to his Secretary of State, and whose department they are connected, and who has thus placed himself on a level with his most distinguished predecessors. The most hardy partizan of Mr. Clay will scarcely venture to contrast the accumulating and useful labors of Mr. Van Buren, with that splendid abortion, the Congress of Panama! But no more. It is more eminently entitled to the approbation of his countrymen than the Minister at the Court of St. James. It is not transient honor to accomplish what had been in vain attempted by statesmen so distinguished as Morris, Jay, King, Monroe, Pinckney, Adams, Clay, and Gallatin. Mr. McLane found the question surrounded with difficulties, and was doomed to encounter persevering opposition both at home and abroad. It was a question which had been pending almost half a century. Soon after the peace of 1783, Mr. Pitt recommended that the commerce between the Islands and the States should be placed on a footing substantially similar to the colonial policy adopted by Parliament in 1823; but his enlightened plans were defeated by those who take selfish and short-sighted views of national interests. The narrow policy actuated the British ministry through all our negotiations conducted by Morris, Jay, Monroe, and Pinckney—Mr. Jay having only succeeded in making a partial arrangement, and on terms which were justly deemed inadmissible. It was not until 1817 that the British Government evinced the first symptom of a disposition to depart from their ancient colonial system. From that time till the close of Mr. Adams' administration, this question was, whether as Secretary or President, under his special direction. Why was not the British proposition of 1817, which was the most rational and reciprocally advantageous ever made—why was it not accepted? Because there was a fourth article, relating to our interior trade, which had been satisfactorily explained by Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Adams in 1815, but which was, for want of that explanation, objected to by the committee, and the consequence of this mistake was our first restrictive act of 1818! Why did not Messrs. Gallatin and Rush accept the proposition made by the British commissioners on the 19th October, 1818, when they offered us the West India trade on the most favorable terms ever proposed? Not because our commissioners were not satisfied with the proposal, but because their instructions were insufficient! When it was transmitted to Mr. Adams, did he instruct Mr. Rush to accept their proposal? We have the answer in our supplementary restrictive act of 1820! In 1823 Congress and Parliament passed laws to open this trade; it was opened, and we were going on most successfully, enjoying nineteen-twentieths of the navigation employed—but Mr. Adams soon discovered, as he thought, that some two-penny tonnage or light duty was collected in one of the Islands, and at the very next session he

produced the celebrated "elsewhere" act of the 1st March, 1823, which closed our ports against British vessels, while we were enjoying a valuable and growing commerce with their Islands! Did Britain then close her ports? No. She offered us the proposition of 1824, which Mr. Rush transmitted to Mr. Adams, who filed it away among the archives of the Department of State! Still the ports were not closed to us; and in 1825 Parliament passed those very acts which are now proposed as the basis of the trade between the United States and the Islands. We are all familiar with the efforts of the party now in power to reciprocate those acts, and the extraordinary means by which they were defeated by the party now in the opposition. Mr. King was said to be negotiating, but without one syllable of instructions! The British Government suspended issuing its Order in Council long after the period fixed in the act of Parliament. Mr. Gallatin was at last sent out as our most able diplomatist; and to insure success, Mr. Clay instructed him to give up every point for which Mr. Adams had been during ten years contending. But these mortifying concessions came too late: the door of negotiation was closed; other channels of trade had been opened for supplying the Islands—the policy of Great Britain had changed, and the northern Colonies had reason to believe that this interdiction would be permanent. The commerce between the Islands and the northern Colonies began to increase, and all hope of recovering this trade was abandoned. It was in this correspondence of things, when all was lost, that Louis McLane, of Delaware, was appointed our Minister at the Court of St. James. Before he had received his instructions, the opposition conjured up the phantom of a Congress at Wilmington to frame a commercial treaty with Great Britain: a hue and cry was raised—the interests of the country, it was said, were to be sacrificed. Congress had scarcely convened, when, to the surprise of every body, Mr. McLane came out with his famous report, enjoining a tariff which Mr. Clay himself said ought to be altered, and which Mr. Adams and Mr. Webster had both denounced. A report which, a distinguished member of the opposition remarked, was designed to extinguish Mr. McLane's negotiation for the West India trade. While these patriotic efforts were making at home, our Minister had every obstacle to encounter abroad, from those who were flourishing on the declining prosperity of the British Islands. But neither opposition at home or abroad could impede the steady progress of our able Minister. The negotiation between the two countries emanated from and was conducted by statesmen—our instructions were liberal, and were responded to—the conferences between the Ministers of the two countries were frank and friendly—there was no diplomatic duplicity—no fine spun arguments about nothing about nothing about nothing, but a straightforward and unflinching determination to do what was right, and to secure to our country the most advantageous and honorable result. It was no light responsibility for Mr. McLane to undertake a mission which his predecessor had failed to accomplish—it is no perishable honor to have succeeded where that able and veteran diplomatist, Mr. Gallatin, failed. We shall now leave this question to the lamentation of the opposition in both countries: the trade will soon be open, and we shall make a practical experiment of its advantages.

LATEST FROM VENEZUELA.

By the brig Hiram, Capt. Carez, from Lagaira.—The editors of the New-York Journal of Commerce, have received a file of Caracas papers from July 30th, to September 24th inclusive.

They contain the proceedings of the Venezuelan Congress to August 23d. Considerable discussion had been elicited on the question where to fix the seat of government: some said Valencia—others Caracas. This question remained undecided. They had, however, passed an Act, prohibiting all persons directed to the cause proclaimed by Venezuela, or justly suspected of disaffection, from entering the territory of the Republic, whatever may be the cause of their absence, not excepting natives of Valencia. And on looking over the debates, we perceive that this act had immediate reference to persons supposed to be in the interest of Bolivar; and doubtless not least to Bolivar himself, the latter having a case pending in Caracas, relative to the mines of Aroa, which requires his presence.

It has already been mentioned, say the New-York editors, that on the 20th July, Congress admitted St. Juan de Dios Aranzana, an Envoy from the government of Bogota, to a seat among its members, in consequence of the decree of 5th May, inviting Venezuela to form a union with the rest of Colombia. The object contemplated by this mission, became a fruitful source of discussion, which resulted, at last, in a decree of the Executive, declaring that Venezuela is disposed to enter into a federal compact with the other sections of Colombia. This decree was signed was presented to Congress on the 20th August, by the Secretary of Foreign Relations.

On the 21st, a communication was received from the Executive, accompanied by a paper from the Commandant of Arms at Porto Cabello, containing information received from Caracas relative to the measures taken by Bolivar and his agent to attack Venezuela! The Council of Government was solemnly installed by Gen. Paez, August 18th. It appears to consist of the Vice President, Diego Bautista Urbaneja, who was elected by Congress to that office on the 10th of July; and the three Ministers, viz: of war and marine, of the interior, and of the treasury and foreign relations.

On the 8th August, all the chiefs and officers of the army residing in Valencia, were invited to an audience with Paez, who addressed them at some length, exhorting them "to sustain the cause of the people." Gen. Marino, Minister of War, replied in behalf of his fellow-officers as follows: "The army of Venezuela, excellent Sir, has long been fighting for liberty; and for liberty its meritorious individuals have beheld with serenity the death of thousands of their companions, have poured out their blood on the field of battle, and honored themselves with glorious wounds. The army well knows that the sovereignty belongs to the people, and that without this there is no liberty. And it is the army, which through me as their organ of communication, now pledges to your Excellency as President of the State, obedience and patriotism."

The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman of character and intelligence in Paris, who, though not connected with the embassy to France, has the best means of information.—The letter is dated August 24th. "As far as I am able to judge Messrs. Rives and McLane will, before the next Congress, bring to a fair issue the difficult matters which have been entrusted to them, I however doubt whether we will get all our claims from this country (France). A fair liquidation is enough to satisfy our countrymen, which I trust we shall obtain."

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser Oct. 9.

ELECTION OF BISHOP.
The members of the Episcopal Convention assembled in Trinity Church last evening, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Bishop of this Diocese, to fill the office vacated by the decease of the lamented Bishop Habart.
The Rev. Dr. Lyell was called to the chair, and the Delegates proceeded to ballot for a Bishop, which resulted in the election of the Rev. Benj. T. Onderdonk.
The number of clerical votes was 91, of which 52 were for Rev. Dr. Onderdonk, 26 for Rev. Dr. Wainwright—scattering 23.
Laymen's votes were 92, of which Rev. Dr. Onderdonk had 56, Rev. Dr. Wainwright 16—scattering 20.
Whereupon, the Rev. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK was announced as BISHOP of this Diocese.

From the Balt. American of Saturday.

GRAIN.
Wheat.—In the early part of the week, the prices of good to prime parcels of red wheat ranged from 90 to 93 cents per bushel, and more ordinary sorts at lower rates, according to quality. Since the middle of the week, however, prices have declined a shade, and we quote the price of prime lots at about 90 cents—for very choice parcels a cent or two more might probably be obtained. On Thursday a lot of prime white was sold at \$1.00 per bushel, and more ordinary parcels at lower rates.
Corn.—Moderate supplies only at market. Prices have improved a shade in the course of the week; on Thursday sales were made at 37 cents, and a lot of 1000 bushels very superior at 58 cents. The fair quotation to-day for old corn, white and yellow, appears to be 56 to 57 cents. One or two small parcels of new have been sold this week at 46 cents per bushel.
Rye.—We know of no change. Sales through the week at 50 to 52 cents, as in quality.
Oats remain the same as per last report, at 26 to 27 cents per bushel.
Barley.—A cargo of 2000 bushels North River Barley was sold this week at 62 cents per bushel.
Flour.—The wagon price of the small lots receiving, is \$1.12 1/2 per bushel. The article is still very scarce, and \$1.35 per bushel has been asked from store.

MARRIED.
In Ferry Neck on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Geo. G. Cookman, Mr. CHARLES GWINN, to Miss MARY ANN COLSTON, all of this country.
On Monday evening last by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. THOS. H. LEONARD, to Miss SUSAN COLLINS, all of this country.

DIED.
At the residence of her mother in Carey's Court, on Saturday last, 16th inst. BELEZIZA FORB, an amiable and interesting young lady, in the 17th year of her age.
At Hook Town in this country, on the 13th inst. MARGARET ANN, eldest daughter of Thomas Larimore, in the 17th year of her age.

Notwithstanding the absence of the Rev. Mr. Spencer, Divine Service will be performed at Miles River Ferry on Sunday 24th Oct. in course, at 3 o'clock P. M. instead of at 11 o'clock A. M.
Oct. 19.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION.
THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Proprietor of the Washington Museum, Baltimore, has yielded to the solicitation of some respectable friends at Easton to gratify them with an Exhibition. He has selected the following Useful, Interesting, Novel and Amusing Exhibition, which will be exhibited at the old Fountain Inn for a few days only, to commence at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, Oct. 19th.
PART I.—GRAND COSMERAMA; containing a View of Lisbon; 2 Views of London; Battle of New Orleans; Sailors' Frolic; Harper's Ferry; 3 Views of a tremendous Storm at Sea; Lord Burlington's Garden; Battle of Castalla in Valencia; Town of Biar, in Valencia; 3 Hunting Scenes; Earl of Westmoreland's Park.
PART II.—SPLENDID PHANTASMAGORIA. The Proprietor presents this interesting and amusing Exhibition to the Public with great confidence, as the Apparatus is equal to any ever exhibited in the United States, and is for useful and rational amusement, is surpassed by none.

PART III.—NITROUS OXIDE GAS. To those who are acquainted with the nature of this Gas, comment would fail to make it more interesting. To persons who are not acquainted with the effect of this Gas, we would just say, that when inhaled, it produces the highest excitement the animal frame seems capable of undergoing.
The exhilarating effects of this Gas is truly amazing, as the variety is just as various as human nature, it generally developing the latent disposition of the person who inhales it.
A. B. Any person so disposed can take the Gas. A Lecture will be given on the Gas previous to its being administered.
Accompanying this Exhibition, is a first rate ELECTRIFYING MACHINE, which will be free for the use of visitors. All so an ORGAN.
Admittance 25 cents, children half price.
Oct. 19.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL.

At New-Ark Delaware.

THE winter session of this Seminary will commence on Monday the 25th inst. The course of instruction embraces Orthography; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic; English Grammar; Rhetoric; History; ancient and modern; and Geography; with constant reference to the best Maps and Charts; Natural History; Natural Philosophy; Electricity; illustrated by experiments; Astronomy and use of the Globes; Chemistry; Intellectual Philosophy and the Elements of Moral Science; Evidence of Christianity with Biblical Recitations on the Sabbath; Exercises in Letter-Writing and other species of composition, weekly, with recapitulation.—Terms: Board and Tuition in any of the foregoing branches \$30 per quarter, payable in advance. Music, with use of Piano, \$10. Moderate charges for Painting and other ornamental branches. The subscriber, intending to devote to the school, his constant personal attention, together with the assistance of the most Competent Teachers in both departments, flatters himself that he will be enabled to render the course of instruction thorough and efficient. A small Chemical and Philosophical apparatus is connected with the institution.
The adaptation of the village of Newark to the purpose of Academic Education has been exemplified by long experience, and the almost proverbial healthfulness of the situation renders it a place of residence peculiarly desirable for Young Ladies from the low grounds of the Peninsula.
SAMUEL BELL.
Oct. 19.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at the suit of William Dickinson, against Samuel Roberts, Edward Roberts, and William A. Leonard; one other venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, at the suit of William Dickinson, against Samuel Roberts; one other venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, at the suit of Edward Spedden, against Samuel Roberts, survivor of Edward Roberts; will be sold for cash at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Samuel Roberts, of, in and to, that tract or parcel of land, situate on Miles River, called by the names of Part of Daniel's Rest, Daniel's Addition, Fishing Bay and Walker's Tooth, containing 223 1/2 acres of land, more or less; also that tract or parcel of land called Springfield, containing 25 1/2 acres of land more or less, with the premises and appurtenances thereto belonging. Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Samuel Roberts, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Oct. 19 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed at the suit of Jos. Martin, against Nancy James, will be sold for cash on TUESDAY the 9th day of November next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of her, the said Nancy James, of, in and to, that tract or parcel of land known by the name of Barmston, Cox's Addition, and part of Samuel's Beginning, situate in Island Creek, in Talbot county, and containing the quantity of 128 acres of land, more or less. Taken as the lands and tenements of the said Nancy James, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Oct. 19 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of Wilson L. Palmer and Isabella his wife, use of Jesse Scott, against Geo. W. Nabby, tenant of Benjamin Benny, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, the following property, viz: Part of a tract of Land called Kirby's Vine, part of a tract of Land called Morley's Addition, and part of a tract of Land called Wolf Pitt Range, and part of a tract of Land called Turner's Chance, lying and being in the county aforesaid, being the quantity of acre what it may. Taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Oct. 19 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Wm. Shehan, use of William Dickinson, against Joseph C. Wright, will be sold for cash at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him, the said Joseph C. Wright, of, in and to his undivided part of that farm or plantation, on which Priscilla Clark now resides, called Part Carter's Range, Part Carter's Forest, near Pott's Mill, and containing 23 1/2 acres of land more or less. Taken as the Lands and tenements of the said Joseph C. Wright, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Oct. 19 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a fieri facias issued out of Queen Ann's county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Ashcom, administrator of D. B. N. of Margaret Ringgold, against Ann Meconick, heir at Law of William R. Meconick, will be sold for cash on TUESDAY the 9th day of November next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to all that tract or parcel of land, called Part Partnership; situate lying and being in Talbot county, near the Town of Hillsborough, and containing the quantity of 75 acres of land more or less. Taken as the lands and tenements of the said Ann Meconick, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
Oct. 19 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed at the suit of William Bromwell, against Henry Delahay, Jr. also by virtue of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed at the suit of John Goldsborough, against Henry Delahay, Jr. and Spedden Seymour, will be sold for cash on TUESDAY the 9th day of November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, all the Estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Delahay, of, in and to 2 houses and lots situate in Trapps Town in Talbot county. Taken as the lands and tenements of the said Delahay, and will be sold as above specified; also will be sold for cash on Wednesday the 10th day of November next, at the suits above mentioned on the premises of the said Delahay, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, the following property, viz: 3 head of Horses, 10 head of cattle, 1 yoke of Oxen, 12 head of hogs, 1 gig and harness, 4 beds, bedsteads and furniture, 19 Windsor chairs, 1 sideboard, 2 end dining tables, 2 carts. Taken as the goods and chatties of the said Delahay, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, and the above fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
October 19. 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, use of Lott Warfield, will be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 13th November, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock of said day, all and singular that lot or parcel of ground lying and being in the Town of Easton, and all the buildings thereon; and the estate, right, title or term of years of Jabez Caldwell, of, in and to the same, which James Neall sold, conveyed and assigned to said Jabez Caldwell by his deed, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, as by reference hereunto had, will fully appear, as by the Land Records of Talbot County—Also all and singular that lot or parcel of land and ground situate in the Town of Easton, adjoining to lot No. one hundred and sixteen, at the West end thereof, and on West street, which was sold and conveyed by James Neall, to said Jabez Caldwell, by Deed of bargain and sale, bearing date the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, in fee simple, as by reference to said Deed will appear. Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of Jabez Caldwell, and will be sold to satisfy the above venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff.
Oct. 19 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of Philimon Thomas, dec'd, William H. Groome, use of Philimon Thomas, one at the suit of Edward Lloyd, one at the suit of John Welsh, alias John J. Welsh, one at the suit of Frances D. McHenry, and one other at the suit of James Tilton, Executor of James Tilton, against Fayette Gibson, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 13th November, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock of said day, a tract of land called Maringo, situate and lying and being in Talbot county, containing the quantity of five hundred and fifty acres of land more or less; also on WEDNESDAY the 17th November, on the premises of the said Gibson, between the hours aforesaid for cash to the highest bidder, 13 head of horses, 40 head of cattle, 52 head of sheep. Seized and taken as the goods and chatties, lands and tenements of the said Fayette Gibson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff.
Oct. 19 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry D. Sellers, against Benjamin Benny, will be sold for cash, at the Court House door, in Easton, on SATURDAY the 13th day of November, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock, of said day, the Plantation with all the improvements, situate in Talbot county aforesaid, whereon the said Benny lately resided. Seized and taken as the Lands and tenements of the said Benny, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the said writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by THOMAS HENRIX, late Shff.
Oct. 19 4w

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

SIRJOHN AS COVET OF EAGLEY, October Term, 1830.

James Sangston, William Potter and Kimmel Godwin, vs. Alford Driver, Mary Driver, and Hester Ann Driver, children and heirs at law of Matthew Driver, deceased.
Ordered that the sales of the lands made to William Potter and George Gargery, by James Sangston, Trustee for the sale of certain lands and tenements and real estate of Matthew Driver, deceased, in the case of James Sangston, William Potter and Kimmel Godwin, complainants, against Alford Driver, Mary Driver and Hester Ann Driver, children and heirs at law of the said Matthew Driver, defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday in March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-one; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the fourth Monday in November, in the year first aforesaid. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$1350.00.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, AKA SPENCE.
True Copy, Jos. Richardson, Clerk.
Oct. 19 3w

Collector's Second Notice.

THE Subscriber, desirous of completing his collections within the time the law prescribes, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The Collector is bound to make his payments, to those who have claims on the county, in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired and is much pressed for the same; therefore, those in arrears, must now be prepared to settle the amount of their tax this present fall, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.
BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.
Oct. 19

JOURNEYMAN TAILOR WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a Journeyman Tailor, to whom constant employment will be given, and as good wages as any part of the State will afford, Wilmington not excepted.
JOHN E. DUGAN, Cannon's Ferry, Del. Oct. 12th 1830.
The Chestertown Telegraph will insert the above three times and charge the Eastern Shore Whig.
Oct. 19 3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to remove from Easton, respectfully requests all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given.
THOS. S. COOK.
Easton, Oct. 19.

SERVANT WANTED.

A Gentleman of Talbot wishes to purchase for his own use, a negro man, slave for life, from 20 to 40 years of age—for one who can be recommended for his honesty and sobriety, a liberal price in cash will be given.—It is particularly desirable that he should have been accustomed to the cure and management of horses.—On application at this office either by letter (post paid) or verbally, further particulars will be made known.
Oct. 19 4w

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.
Opening of the West India Ports.—Commercial Prospects.—Commercial Legislation.—The opening of the British West India ports to American Commerce, of which there is now no doubt, is one of the most important acquisitions to the commerce of the United States, which has taken place these last twenty years. The negotiation by which this point has been achieved, is additional evidence of the good sense, patriotism, and wisdom of the administration of Andrew Jackson. To Connecticut, Maine, North Carolina, Virginia, and other maritime states, it will furnish an outlet for many valuable articles of domestic production, which have heretofore been at home, unsold, unexported, and their value lost to the nation at large, as well as to the individual producers. The agricultural interests, the backbone of every state, will receive a new impulse from the prosperous termination of the present negotiation.

But the advantages of this new treaty of commerce, will not be confined to the mere interchange of commodities between the West Indies and the United States. The good feeling, the magnanimous conduct which have led to so desirable a result, will make an impression upon the commercial policy of both countries, tending still further to advance the interests of commerce and navigation. The revolution in France has materially altered the political condition and prospects of the European continent. The spirit of liberty which has spread a blessed light upon the political and social rights of man, must shed a kindred ray upon the freedom of commerce and navigation between states and nations. England by her present compromise with the United States, in relation to the West India trade, has commenced a system of policy, founded on the spirit of the age, and calculated to produce an impression favorable to that nation. What farmer, what merchant, what mechanic in the United States, does not look back with delight upon that bright age of our commercial prosperity, which existed during the wars in Europe, growing out of the French revolution of '89. Previous to the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon, this country enjoyed the most prosperous commerce ever enjoyed by a nation. We were the center of the world—the striped banner floated over 800,000 tons of shipping—not as now 800,000 tons and a doubled population—our farmers found excellent markets for their produce—our merchants freights for every ship—and our artisans business for every hand without fear of depression. This prosperity was placed beyond the reach of high and forced tariff systems, which set rival interests in opposition, and produce bitterness between different sections of a common country. All was industry and industry throughout the nation, and beyond the aid of monopoly, combination, legislation, or political schemes. Every class and condition of society flourished. Our merchants became wealthy, liberal and munificent—our mechanics received the most remunerating prices for their labor, and the farmers on the Genesee, Mohawk, Susquehanna, and Connecticut, became rapidly independent and wealthy.

Will those happy days ever return? We believe they will. The dawn is spreading around us. The present state of Europe gives every reason to feel such a hope. The spirit of political reform has broken out. The great contest between the rule of despots and the sovereignty of the people is rapidly approaching, and it never has been, nor ever will be achieved without a long and violent contest. Hereditary despots do not give up their power without a struggle.

Believing from every indication, that a short time will put us in a new situation, both politically and commercially, with Europe, the United States are right in preparing, by every honorable means in their power, to avail themselves of the advantages which the late events in Europe have thrown up to view. The present arrangement for the opening of the West India ports, is but the first step in the measures calculated to extend our commerce, benefit our agricultural interest, and give a new impulse to the industry of the whole nation. It secures to us the good feeling of England—a good feeling calculated to endure from every consideration of policy, situation and prospects. It will be the interest, and the pride of all our valuable agricultural interests to trim their sails to the prosperous breeze which the age begins to blow towards our shores. Our commercial laws ought to be so modified as to meet with propriety the approaching state of the world. No class of society has a greater inducement to push this experiment forward than the agricultural interest of the whole nation—the farmer of the north as well as the planter of the south—the inhabitant of Kentucky as well as the citizen of Massachusetts. Let the shackles which have been, from time to time appended to our foreign trade, be judiciously lopped off by a wise and reflecting Congress.

It is the interest of agriculture—of manufactures—of commerce—that it should be so. For the prospect held out by Europe will be dimmed indeed, unless our National Government accommodate themselves to the spirit of the age, and put the nation in a position to meet the march of circumstances. Secured, so far as commerce is concerned, in the friendship of Great Britain, France and the liberal party throughout the world, and protected by a gallant navy—which ought by all means to be improved and strengthened—the free of Europe should be changed into a contented camp, our neutral trade may receive an accession highly beneficial to every class and every interest in the United States. Let us prepare in time by wise legislation.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Myrtle Grove, the residence of R. H. Goldsborough, Esq. on THURSDAY, the 21st October, where a punctual attendance is particularly requested at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order
R. SPENCER, Sec'y.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either for postage, subscription, or advertising are requested to call and settle the same; as a further delay will subject him to considerable inconvenience.

JOHN D. GREEN.
TAILORING.
RHEUBEN T. BOYD, from Baltimore respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Easton, next door to the Union Tavern, on Washington street, where he is prepared to execute all orders he may receive with neatness and dispatch, and in the most fashionable and complete manner. He flatters himself, from his knowledge of the trade, having had ten years experience in Baltimore, and by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Prices moderate and fair to suit the times.
Easton, June 1

POSTPONED SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue on the 6th of October between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. a lot of ground being part of the tract of land called Londonderry, situate on the North side of Cabinet Street extended; contiguous to the town of Easton, and containing the quantity of 4 acres and 7-8 of an acre of land. There is an excellent stable, carriage house and granary on the premises. The soil is of excellent quality and the whole well enclosed. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WM. TOWNSEND, agent.
oct. 12 2v

The above sale is postponed until TUESDAY the 19th inst.

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold, in Easton, at the late Dwelling House of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, part of the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of a variety of household furniture, amongst which are a sideboard, dining and tea tables, looking-glasses, chairs, beds, bedsteads, blankets, quilts, table cloths, towels, also a full assortment of Kitchen furniture, a four wheeled carriage &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security for the articles purchased, with interest from the day of sale.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor.
of Rachel L. Kerr, dec'd.
Easton, Oct. 5

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, dated July 13, 1830, will be sold at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 19th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all those tracts and parcels of land (or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the said sums due thereon), which were advertised in the Gazette, Star, and Whig of Easton, and the Baltimore Patriot, in August last, on which the tax has not been, or shall not be paid before the day of sale; for the years 1828, and 1829; to be sold for cash, the purchaser to pay the expenses of locating and conveying.

SOL. MULLIKIN, Collector
of Talbot county Taxes for
the years 1828 and 1829.
Easton, sept. 28, 1830 4w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in pursuance of this Fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, [at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig] where he will attend every TUESDAY, for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies in their respective districts.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.
aug 10

Easton Female Academy.

MRS. SCUILL respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that the duties, of said Seminary, will be resumed on the 15th September next, wherein will be taught the usual courses of Literature, viz.—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, (ancient and modern) History, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c.

Those who may think proper to patronize this institution, may be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the instructors.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collection of said fees, as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person, who may neglect this notice, I would also take the liberty to inform those persons, who owe fees for the present year, 1830, that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for the same.

WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.
July 20

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY.

THE advocates of intellectual improvement in this Town, have long regretted that a public Library should hitherto have been a desideratum.

The advantages of such an institution need no comment. There is amongst us a class of young persons, who cannot possibly furnish themselves with private Libraries, commensurate with their taste and spirit of inquiry—for whom such an institution holds forth peculiar facilities. Impressed with these views a number of young men in this Town associated themselves together under the title of the "Young Men's Library Society," and having adopted a Constitution, elected officers, and being patronized by valuable donations of money and books, from several gentlemen in this Town, have determined to open their Library to-morrow (Wednesday night) the 13th inst. at six o'clock, at Mr. James McNeill's Shoe Store, where for the present the Books are deposited.

The Library is now open for public inspection, and contains several of the latest new works. Persons desirous of becoming subscribers, are informed that the payment of one dollar in advance, constitutes a person a member, on condition of an annual subscription of one dollar from the time of entrance.

oct 12

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, two good steady Journeymen Tailors to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given. Apply to
J. L. SMITH.
Easton, Md. oct. 12 3w

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

HAVING purchased the Printing establishment of John D. Green, Esq. and added considerably to the stock of materials, is prepared to execute all kinds of

JOB PRINTING
with neatness and despatch, on the most reasonable terms, as—
Pamphlets
Handbills
Cards
Posting Bills
August 8

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August Term, Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of ROBERT LARRIMORE, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Robert Larrimore, Sen'r. late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in the "Centreville Times," printed in the Town of Centreville, Queen Ann's County.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this thirtieth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal Estate of Robert Larrimore, sen. late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the tenth of April next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this second day of October, A. D. 1830.

ROBERT LARRIMORE, adm'r.
de bonis non with the will annexed of Robert Larrimore, sen'r. deceased.
oct. 5 3w

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, Md. on the 30th September, 1830.

A.	Marshall, Joseph
Atwell, Sarah	
B.	Neale, Timothy
Banks, Mary	Newcomb, Ellen
Banning, Margaret	
Banson, Ann	Ozmont, Jonathan
Bruff, John T.	Ogden, Henry A.
Bell, John W.	Ozborn, James
Boardley, Mathias	
Barnett, Susan	Parrott James (2)
C.	Paca, John P.
W. M. Coats' Lodge	Peter, Wolman
Clannon, Noah	Parrott, Edward D.
Clawson, Susan M.	Phelps, Mary
Coward, Robert	Parrott, Eliza
Catrup, Henry	Porter, Benjamin
Cox, Margaret	
D.	Register of the Eastern Shore Land Office
Dorrell, John	Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday, (4)
Dashiels, Edward	Ridgeway, Henry
E.	Roberts, Edward
Everitt, William B.	Robbins, Robert
Executors of Peter Emmonson	Robinson, Thomas
F.	
Farland, Joseph	
G.	Sherwood, Hugh
Gist, William	Stewart, James
Goldsborough, John & Gray, Doctor	Shehon, Mason
Gist, Elizabeth H. A.	Sprouce, Perry
Gow, Elizabeth	Stout, John M.
H.	Shanahan, William E.
Hussey, Stephen	Seamour, Thomas
Il.	
Il.	Tilghman, William II.
Il.	Tilghman, Anna
Huston, Hester Ann	Townes, A.
Herrington, Stephen	Taylor, Elizabeth
J.	Thomas, Philip
Jones, Robert	Turner, Joseph
K.	Thomas, Col. N.
Kinnamont, Mary Ann	Tommy, George
Kinnamont, Ann	
L.	
Executors of Jacob W.	Willis, Emily
Lambdin, William K.	West, Jeremiah
Loveland, Mary	Wilson, Susan A.
Lloyd, Richard	Webb, James
M.	Winder, Edward
Moore, William	Wright, Elizabeth II.
Morrill, Isaac	
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.	
Easton, oct. 5 3w	

LOOK HERE.



BARGAINS!!! BARGAINS!!!

Boots, Shoes, Caps, &c.

THOMAS S. COOK.

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Baltimore

WITH AN ELEGANT AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Boots, Shoes, Caps, &c.

which he will warrant to be at least equal to any that has been offered in Easton and which he will dispose of at the following very reduced prices for cash.

Gentlemen's boots from	\$1 75 to 5 00
do. Shoes from	75 1 50
do. Water Proof boots	2 50 3 00
Ladies Leather Shoes	50 1 25
do. Lasting	50 1 25
Coarse shoes for servants	75 1 50
Gentlemen's Caps (Otter)	2 50 5 00
do. Leather Caps	2 00 3 50
Seal do.	75 1 25

T. S. Cook—has also on hand at his stand opposite the Court House a complete assortment of

LINING AND BINDING SKINS, THREAD, BLACKING, &c. &c.

all which he requests the public to call and examine and judge for themselves and has no doubt that they will be well satisfied.

oct 5 3w

CART WHEEL WRIGHT.

EDWARD STUART

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has supplied himself with an excellent stock of seasoned TIMBER, and is now prepared to execute orders in the following branches, viz. Cart Wheel Wright, Plough making or Cradling of Seythes, at his shop in Easton, near Doc. Nicholas Hammond's.

From his experience and a determination to use every exertion to serve the public, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage

March 30 1f

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, would be conducive to the interests of society, would be open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, one door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his establishment, and sedulously endeavor to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage.

He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims. He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of goods stores by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state.

Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit a share of patronage, and to remain the public's obedient servant

JOHN BUSK.

Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to permit him to refer to us in support of his character and standing, we take pleasure in complying with his request. We have known him for a long series of years in various capacities, and we always found him correct in his deportment and honest in his dealings. Understanding that he is about to commence the business of a General Agent, Collector and Intelligence Office Keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those who may employ him.

H. Niles,	Richard Frisby,
Benj. C. Ross,	S. & W. Meeteer,
Dabney S. Carr,	Jos. & Adam Ross,
S. C. Leakin,	H. S. Sanderson,
E. H. Davidge,	Thos. Murphy,
John M. Larowe,	Edward Priestly,

I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper.
July 13

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN.

TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin)

1500 bbls Coarse and G. A. SALT

Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, alum, saltpetre, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c.

They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would receive.

Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Groceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were personally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Cans to prevent chimeys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.

John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or otherwise.

Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Salamander Works, such as:

Fire Cement Portable Furnaces
Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters
Fire Bricks Do Bake Ovens
Cylinders for Stores Tiles for Bakers Ovens
Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks
Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls
For Stone Pipes Gutter 7 or 12 inches

David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on east Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of indisputable title. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above.

Baltimore, May 11

PRIZE ESSAY.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND, at their annual convention held in the city of Baltimore, on the 7th and 8th June, 1830, passed the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to award a premium of one hundred dollars for such essay as they or a majority of them shall consider worthy thereof. The subject of such essay to be selected by said committee."

In conformity with the benevolent intentions of the Faculty expressed in the aforesaid resolution the committee offer a premium of \$100 for an essay upon the nature and sources of the Malaria or noxious Miasma, from which originate the family of diseases usually known by the denomination of bilious diseases; together with the best means of preventing the formation of Malaria, removing the sources, and obviating their effects upon the human constitution when the cause cannot be removed.

The committee have been induced to call the attention of the profession to this subject, because of its vast importance to society at large. The immense extent to which this fruitful cause of disease operates, has not yet been accurately calculated, nor any probable estimate made of the mortality which it occasions. The public attention has been justly directed to other subjects of general improvement, but we believe no adequate effort has yet been made to awaken and direct the public mind to the prevention of the evils dependent upon Malaria, although it is well known to medical men to be extending its influence, and threatening to depopulate some of the finest sections of this country, as it has already depopulated some of the fairest portions of the old world.

Candidates for the prize are to cause their dissertations to be delivered to the subscriber, in Baltimore, (postage paid,) on or before the first day of May 1831. Each dissertation to be accompanied by a sealed letter, superscribed with a motto corresponding with that prefixed to the essay. None of the letters, except that to which the motto of the successful essay shall be affixed, will be opened; the other essays shall be disposed of according to the direction of the proprietors.

HENRY W. BAXLEY,
Secretary to the Committee.

July 20

OPPOSITION.

THE BALTIMORE

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN

NEW LINES OF STEEL SPRING COACHES.

Leaves LYFORD'S FOUNTAIN INN, Light street; No. 2, South Calvert street, one door from Market street, and Hanover House, No. 6, Hanover street, opposite Beltzhoover's Hotel, Baltimore, DAILY, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leaves Barnard's Mansion House and Laturno's Refectory, Washington; and Semmes' Hotel, Georgetown, at the same hours as from Baltimore.

Passengers in these lines, taken up and put down, where they direct.

A. FULLER, Agent.

June 8

P. S. Extra Coaches furnished at any hour and Expresses carried with great despatch.

A. F.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND.

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner.

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton, March 23.

The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore are requested to publish this Notice once a week till countermanded, and present their accounts to Capt. Taylor.

STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamboat on her routes, between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 30th of this month and until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of Passengers, and not at Cambridge.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.
Easton, oct. 12, 1830

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

WILL leave Miles River Ferry every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue her route during the Season. All orders left with the Subscriber or with Capt. Horney on board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horney or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Easton, May 18 1f

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MAKING.

CHARLES W. SMITH

HAVING returned to Denton and engaged in Coach, Gig and Harness Making, in all its various branches, and having supplied himself with an excellent stock of well SEASONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured good Workmen, is now prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Denton, June 23

CABINET WARE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general that he has on hand a most excellent stock of Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of

Sideboards, Secretary Desks,

BUREAUS, TABLES,

STANDS, &c. &c.

he has also a good stock of well seasoned materials, and is prepared to execute any orders with neatness and despatch.

JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their bills.

Easton, June 1

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase young likely negroes. Families included, for which the highest cash prices will be given. A line addressed to the subscriber at New Market will meet with prompt attention. Gentlemen wishing to sell will do well to call.

WM. W. WILLIAMSON.
sept. 7

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, & formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.

The public's obedient servant.

SOLOMON LOWE.
Jan 26

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 8.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1830.

WHOLE NO. 112.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
AT PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per
copy, payable half yearly in advance. Ad-
vertisements are inserted three times for One
Doll., and continued weekly for twenty
insertions per square.

Published by the American Monthly Magazine.

THE LEPER.

"Room for the leper!" And as he came
It passed on—"Room for the leper! Room!"
The leper's prostrate form, pronounced his name.
"Hail!"—the voice was like the master-tone
Of a rich instrument—most strangely sweet;
And the dull pulses of disease awoke.
And for a moment beat beneath the hot,
And leprosy scales with a restoring thrill.
"Hail!" arise!" and he forgot his curse,
And he rose and stood before him.

Love and awe
Mingled in the regard of Helen's eye
As he beheld the stranger. He was not
In costly raiment clad, nor on his brow
The symbol of a princely lineage wore;
No followers at his back, nor in his hand
Buckler or sword or spear—yet in his mien
Command sat throned serene, and if he smiled,
A kindly condescension graced his lips.
The lion would have crouched into his lair.
His garb was simple and his sandals worn;
His stature modelled with a perfect grace;
His countenance the impress of a God,
Touched with the openhandedness of a child;
His eye was blue and calm as is the sky
In the serene noon; his hair unshorn
Fell to his shoulders; and his curling beard
The fulness of perfect manhood bore.
He looked on Helen earnestly awhile,
As if his heart was moved, and stooping down
He took a little water in his hand
And laid it on his brow, and said "Be clean!"
And lo! the scales fell from him, and his blood
Coursed with delicious coolness through his veins,
And his dry palms grew moist, and on his brow
The dewy softness of an infant's stole,
His leprosy was cleansed, and he fell down
Prostrate at Jesus' feet and worshipped him.

From the *Albany Daily Advertiser*.

LETTER FROM A SAILOR IN PARIS.

My Dear Sally Ann.—When I agreed to go
Super Kargo to the Mary Jane, I was fully
convinced of the importance of the situation.
The winds was baffling, we got into port
as quick as the rigging packets, and I disposed
of our staves and heading in no time, I pro-
mise you. I got the hard money all down,
and I looked after the interests of the crew.
I told the Capt. to hold on till I expected
to the metropolis, and there I expected
I could lay out a little of the cash in Gullown
water. O do you, paper boxes and such like no-
tions which our people pay the money for like
nothing. But I never expected to be kitched
as I was. I am sure such a thing never en-
tered my head, or I should never have gone to Pa-
ris—no! indeed. It is the most unaccount-
ablest place I ever see. Our parishes in New
England are real shams come paired with this
ere. It's worth a trip just to go and see it.
Many of our American travellers are like Jo-
nah in the whale, they travel a damnd deal,
and see nothing after all. But let me tell you
what a time I have had since I got here. Such
doings I never see afore. I suppose you have
heard all about the biggest part on't, and for
ought I know, the papers has something about
me, for every body's eyes are on me. I did know
nothing about the troubles, I was walking in
the morning, after I had come in the diligence,
on the brink of the River Sin, to look at the
navigation. I was going to cross the Ponty
dislike, when I seen the people running along
like crazy folks—bare headed and bare legged,
and thousands of em in a bunch. Says I to a
man that was walking along, what's to pay
says I? "Vivally Shit," says he, and walked
on. So I walked on too, for I expected some-
thing or other was to pay—just then I heard
the cannons roar, and small arms rattled just
as they did at Stunington. All at once I seen
a nother great mob with sticks and staves, not
such as they could lay their hands on, and some
of them had flags of three different colors.
They went up to a great shout, but darned
a thing could I understand the meaning of "Vi-
vally Shit," and sure enough some on em had
not such a thing to their backs as I could
see. I joined in with them, and then they cried
Tooleries, Tooleries, which I thought was
not necessary, for they seemed to have all
sorts of tools in their hands already. But
what ascene. The streets all bombarded
and barricaded with coaches, all the paving stones
dug up and carried off! Think I here's a
pretty job for the select-men. Then they
pulled down all the flowers de lice that they
could find, and the Royal Crowns and every
thing like that. Then I saw the whole
thing as plain as day. The Burbons are down.
There's going to be a new election for King,
and a revolution is taken place. Perhaps
my father being one of the revolutionary ka-
rriers, I tho't I ought to be two, so I picked
up a stick and followed the people down Rue
street. We had got very far when bang
bang a whole volley of musketry was fired at
us—I tell you I never heard whistling that
was so unpleasant as that are. Sure enough
there was an attachment of light dragons, and
foul fingers they called them, right in our way,
blazing away at us as fast as they could, and
we had not much more than a priming amongst
the whole of us. We fell back as you may
guess and they arter us; but here they get
handomely. The paving stones came rattling
among the soldiers from the windows like a
hailstone thunder storm. They fell like old
trees, before a hurricane, and it lagged them
pretty considerably. I promise you. Just at
this minute a young chap with a handsome
uniform on him, and a sword in hand, run
up to the front where I got shoved some how
or other in the scrape, and clapping his hand on
my shoulder, says, Ma Brav. Sir, says I, my
name is Thompson. Then says he, allons
Mons. Tonson on avance! Vivally Shit!
Then they seemed to be struck by his bravery,
and cried out Vivally Polly Technique, which I
understand is his mother's name. And if it is,
she need not be ashamed of it, for such a boy
as that may be proud of any day in his
year. Well on we went fighting like devils,
excuse me for using such a paraphrase. Back-
wards and forwards we rolled like the waves
on the beach at Sachems head, but after awhile
we drove the soldiers off, and we picked up a
fine lot of muskets, they left behind them.
Then they began to cry, Tooleries more than
ever, and on they went. And I got so much
concerned about the business, that I thought
my dear Sally Ann, no more about the Mary
Jane. So on I goes. By and by we comes to
eternal big guardians all full of walks, with
houses bigger than Funnal hall and the state
house both together. Herewas terrible sight.

Of the course sackcloth shrouding up his face,
He fell upon the earth till they should pass.
Nearer the stranger came, and bending o'er
The leper's prostrate form, pronounced his name.
"Hail!"—the voice was like the master-tone
Of a rich instrument—most strangely sweet;
And the dull pulses of disease awoke.
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In the serene noon; his hair unshorn
Fell to his shoulders; and his curling beard
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He looked on Helen earnestly awhile,
As if his heart was moved, and stooping down
He took a little water in his hand
And laid it on his brow, and said "Be clean!"
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me, for every body's eyes are on me. I did know
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Jane. So on I goes. By and by we comes to
eternal big guardians all full of walks, with
houses bigger than Funnal hall and the state
house both together. Herewas terrible sight.

Day was breaking
When at the altar of the temple stood
The holy priest of God. The incense lamp
Burned with a struggling light, and a low chant
Swelled through the hollow arches of the roof
Like an articulate wail, and there, alone,
Wasted to ghastly thinness, Helen knelt.
The echoes of the melancholy strain
Died in the distant aisle, and he rose up,
Struggling with weakness, and bowed down his head
Unto sprinkled ashes, and put off
His costly raiment for the leper's garb,
And with the sackcloth round him, and his lip
Hid in a foathome covering stood still
Waiting to hear his doom.

Depart! depart, O child
Of Israel, from the temple of thy God,
For he has smote thee with his chastening rod,
And to the desert wad
From all thou lovest away thy feet must flee,
That from thy plague his people may be free.

Depart and come not near
The busy mart, the crowded city more;
Nor set thy foot a human threshold o'er,
And stay thou not to hear
Voices that call thee in the way; and fly
From all who in the wilderness pass by.

Wet not thy burning lip
In streams that to a human dwelling glide;
Nor rest thee where the covert fountains hide,
Nor kneel thee down to dip
The water where the pilgrim bends to drink,
By desert well, or river's grassy brink.

And pass thou not between
The weary traveller and the cooling breeze
And lie not down to sleep beneath the trees
Where open tracks are seen;
Nor milk the goat that browseth on the plain
Nor pluck the standing corn or yellow grain.

And now depart! and when
Thy heart is heavy, and thine eyes are dim,
Lift up thy prayer beseeching to Him,
Who from the tribes of men,
Selected thee to feel his chastening rod—
Depart! O leper! and forget not God!

And he went forth—alone! not one of all
The many whom he loved, nor whose name
Was woven in the fibres of the heart
Breaking within him now, to come and speak
Comfort unto him. Yes, he went his way,
Sick at heart broken, and alone—to die!
For God had cursed the leper!

It was noon,
And Helen knelt beside a stagnant pool
In the lone wilderness, and bath'd his brow,
Not with the burning leprosy, and touched
The loathsome water to his fevered lips,
Praying that he might be so blest—to die!
Footsteps approached, and with no strength to flee,
He drew the covering closer to his lip,
Crying "Unclean! unclean!" and in the folds

Thousands of people firing at the windows and
doors, and thousands of soldiers firing back at
them. The trouble was pretty much over
though for all. We scrouged up closer and
closer, and by and by the people broke in.
What a crash was that ere! Pell mell we
went in. Down fell the Swiss boys—Blood
flowed in torrents. All that was killed sur-
rendered or cut sick and cleared. The grand
Sloons were filled with the most tremendous
eloquent things. It seemed all silver and gold,
but it went out of the windows faster than it
ever went in at the doors. Such a ruin as I
never see. I could have made a speculation
out of some of that stuff if I had it snug in
Boston, I tell you. We saw one room with
a kind of throne in it, and one of our fellows
with his face all black and bloody like the king
of spades, got into it and cried Vivally Roy,
at which they set up a hurrah and cried louder
than ever, Vivally Shit! But he looked so
plaguey-ahamed and beat down when we laugh-
ed at him, that I felt sorry for the poor par-
leyous. Pretty soon it began to grow pretty
peaceable. The people acted just as though
nothing had happened, and they began some-
times to join in the singing. I went
along though I was pretty well tired I promise
you, I did my share, but at present don't like
to say any thing about it, for fear the grand
jury should find a bill agin me, but I knew
there's no law for revolutions. Well on we
went, and at last we came to Rue Honorey
street. Then all at once they stopped before
an old fashioned house, and then they cried
Vive la Fayette. Oh says I here's where the
Marquis lives. I say nothing, but steered
for the door which sailor like they called a
port and I went. I went from one room to
another for some time before I found the right
one. But at last I found it, and there sure
enough stood the old Marquis dressed up in his
uniform like old General Trotter, and ever so
many more round him. What a astonishing
old man! I knowed me before I said a word,
and thought I looked more like a Chimbley
sweep than a genuine American! Says he:
"My good friend how do you do. When did
you come to the city?" So I told him what
I'd been about, and he shook me by the hand,
and so did the rest of them, called me the
brave American. Only think now Sally Ann
of that ere. Then one of his valies was cal-
led, and he came mountain up the stairs and
took me to a room where I had something that
was nice and cold, and lots of good wines
and so forth. I felt pretty tired, and so I
wished em all a good evening and went home
to my lodgings, where I stole into bed. I
could scarcely believe my eyes. Here I was
a French patriot, helping the people to their
freedom, and didn't know nothing about it.
But on this pint I will say something in my
next letter. My dear Sally, I remain yours
till death, and that was not far off to this day
I tell you.

From a late London Paper.

BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE.

(Before Mr. Justice Bayley.)

HALL vs. GRUNDY.—This was an action to
recover damages of the defendant for not per-
forming a promise of marriage which he made
to the plaintiff.
Mr. Brougham stated the case to the jury.
The plaintiff was the daughter of a man in a
humble but respectable station of life, being
canal-agent. By a long life of good conduct
and industry he had amassed a considerable
property. The plaintiff was one of a large fa-
mily who had been brought up with great care,
the education which they received was rather
above than beneath their condition in life.
The defendant was also a person of considera-
ble property in houses, and was, besides, part
proprietor and driver of a coach which plied
between Manchester and Buxton. The period
at which the acquaintance of these parties com-
menced was very distant, nor did it seem
that there was very much of those preliminary
measures which the situation of parties, stran-
gers to each other, might seem to require, be-
fore they came to a good understanding of each
other purposes. The defendant, it would be
shown, had been struck "all of a heap," but
whether it was love, or the arrows
of cupidity, the sequel would show. Certain
it was, however, that he solicited, at the hand
of his brother, an introduction to Miss Hall.
This decisive step, however, it would appear,
was not taken but as a result of a conversation
which the defendant had previously had with
the brother concerning his sister's fortune.—
The father was known to have died rich, and
as he died intestate, it was judged that the
children would share alike in the effects. The
defendant inquired particularly of all these
matters of the plaintiff's brother, and, when
he was satisfied that her share would be about
£1000, he lost no time in placing his preten-
sions forward in the boldest way. A formal
proposal was accordingly made, and, as Miss
Hall was neither very young nor very roman-
tic, she very wisely determined to "strike the
iron while it was hot," and signified to the de-
fendant that she was nothing loth. There was
nothing improper in this, nor any thing unrea-
sonable in the match, for the defendant was her
equal, well to do, and well spoken of in the
world. The plaintiff, therefore, secure as to
the propriety of her attachment, suffered her
feelings to take a shape and receive an impres-
sion which not all the subsequent harshness of
the defendant's conduct have been entirely able
to efface, and her health had suffered a great
deal from the disappointment.

It has been said that the current of true love
never yet ran smooth, and perhaps there was
a fatality in loving too well and too sincerely.
The plaintiff was doomed to experience a
blight of all her prospects, and a freezing re-
pulsion of all her affectionate kindness. Things
went on very well for some time, but at last a
message came from the defendant to say that
he had found a woman with £1700 portion,
that he had married her, and that Miss Hall
must, therefore, look out elsewhere. This was
the heartless and injurious treatment of
which she complained by this action. Her case
was not a single one, for unhappily, there were
thousands who from time to time had thus been
disappointed; but still it was an unmanly, wan-
ton, and grievous injury thus to mislead a wo-
man. She now asked for compensation at the
hands of a jury. He was aware that his Learned
Friend, (Mr. J. Williams), who was upon the
other side, and who was remarkable for
making a great deal into his speech—he meant
that his Friends had the talent of saying a great
deal and greatly to the purpose, in a small
space—would attempt to laugh this case out
of court, by branding it as a trumpery action,
unbecoming the station in life of the parties;
but he (Mr. Brougham) was prepared to join
issue with his Learned Friend upon this point.
He was prepared to demonstrate that females
in the middle walk of life had their feelings as

well as those in higher stations; nay, more,
that these feelings were perhaps the more
acutely sensitive, because they were unable to
cover their discomfiture with the same elat,
or to repair their loss with the same probab-
ility of success, as those who were more gifted
with the wealth of the world. He hoped there-
fore, that no such topic would be addressed to
the consideration of the jury. This young
woman came before them with an unblemished
character, and with a mind and prospects
deeply wounded by the conduct of the de-
fendant. She had arrived at that time of life
when she could not reasonably expect to re-
ceive many other offers of marriage. She
would be clearly entitled to a verdict, for he
should prove a letter written for the defendant
to the plaintiff, containing a distinct promise of
marriage, the defendant being unable to write
himself. The acknowledged cause of his de-
fection too formed an aggravation of the de-
fendant's conduct, for could it be tolerated
that he was to trifle with a woman's feelings
and marry another who happened to have a
few hundreds more than she? He hoped the
jury would mark their sense of injury by their
verdict.

John Hall said he was the plaintiff's brother.
Had known James Grundy, the defendant,
for two years. In February last witness
travelled by the Robert Bruce coach, which
the defendant drives between Manchester and
Buxton. Witness's father had died the pre-
ceding January intestate. Grundy invited him
to the box seat, and began speering at him a-
bout his sister's fortune. Witness explained
that he, a brother, and the plaintiff, would
share his father's property equally between them,
and that the portion of each would be
£1000. Grundy upon this invited the wit-
ness to his house at Manchester; there he was
taken through all the rooms and shown the
furniture. Grundy then turned to him and
said, "You see I want for nothing, so your sis-
ter has nothing to do but to hang her bonnet
up, and I'll marry her." The defendant then
took witness to see some other property of his,
consisting of cottages and a public house.
He saw Grundy after this in March last, and
was invited by him to be present at his wed-
ding.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. Williams.—It was
not upon a Valentine's Day that the first con-
versation took place between witness and the
defendant respecting his sister; it was, how-
ever, some where near the middle of February.
The defendant is a jolly red faced chap, but
witness could not say how old he is. The
plaintiff is about 28 years of age.
Mrs. Hall, the wife of the preceding witness,
had known the defendant two years.
On the 20th of March last she was directed to
look out for the "Bruce" coach and she ac-
cordingly took her station in a front garden.
The coach soon drove up, and the defendant,
who was driving it, stopped. He then handed
a letter to witness to be given to the plaintiff.
Upon the 19th of April Grundy came to the
plaintiff's mother's house, in order to take her
with him to Manchester, and witness helped
to carry the boxes and trunks to the coach.
These boxes contained the wedding dresses.

Cross-examined.—Witness knew that the
defendant could not write.
The letter was then put in and read. It was
full of expressions of a maudlin tenderness, and
contained an appointment of a particular day
for the wedding.
James Sykes, the keeper of the Green Dragon
in Antwerp, acknowledged that the pre-
cious specimen of fond correspondence
which had been read "was of his composing."
Grundy merely told him to tell the
girl that he was very fond of her and all
that, leaving it to witness to dilute the senti-
ment with such little qualifications and sub-
tleties as his clerkship should suggest. Upon
the 21st March this letter was shown to Grundy,
who said it was all right. Witness subse-
quently offered to get him a wife with £1-
700, but the defendant told him that he was
too late, for that his mind was made up to
marry the plaintiff.
Cross-examined.—The letter was not read
over to the defendant. The plaintiff and Grundy
had been to witness's house together about
the latter part of February. Anne was not
then much in a melting mood, but seemed
very cool. Grundy too was quite easy, not at
all as if he was in love. They sat together in a
room. Grundy does look rather red about
the nose, and has a small bit of a halt in his
gait—(a laugh.)—Anne is at Lancaster to-day,
but looking any thing but what she used to do,
moping and melancholy.
Miss Sykes, daughter of the last witness,
confirmed his testimony. This witness was
to have been the bridesmaid, and slept with Miss
Hall the night before the promised wedding.
Eliza Williams, servant to Sykes, proved
that on the morning of the 20th of April, the
defendant, accompanied by a friend of his, a
hackney-coachman, came to Sykes's house
and asked where all the folks were? This
was at eight in the morning. Witness said
Anne Hall would be down directly, and she
went up to call her. She ran into Anne's room,
awakened her and told her that Grundy was
come. Anne jumped up and said she would
be down directly. Witness went and told Grundy
that she was coming. Grundy, however,
said, "Oh, so she's not a coming, very well."
—Witness ran up again and told Grundy that
his mistress was just ready to come down
stairs. Grundy then turned to his friend and
said, "Oh, I see she's not for coming, let's
bolt; here am I to time at the search, but she
won't come; it's no go." He then marched
off.—As he was going out at the door witness
called out, "I say, old man, you're a nice man I
don't think. Do you expect a woman to come
down to you naked? You ought to be ashamed
of yourself." The defendant only put his
thumb to his nose, fanned out the fingers of
his left hand, and giving a lurch, hobbled off.
Anne came down almost immediately after-
wards, and was dreadful "cut" to find the
bird had flown. She ran after Grundy, but
could not overtake him. She returned in ten
minutes. She had not been more than a
quarter of an hour dressing.
A clerk to the plaintiff's attorney spoke of an
interview which he had with the defendant on
the 21st of April. Grundy then said that he
had expected that £5000 of Anne's fortune
would be paid down on the nail, and the other
£500 secured to him. Witness told this to
the plaintiff, but she denied that any thing of
the sort had passed between them, and if it
had been mentioned there would be no diffi-
culty in making the arrangement. Witness
told the defendant he ought not to use a wo-
man so, but he said, "she might go home to
her friends for he'd have nothing to do with
her."

This was the plaintiff's case.
Mr. John Williams then proceeded to ad-
dress the jury for the defendant. He ridiculed
the whole proceeding, and contended that such

a case ought not to have been brought into
Court. From the description which had been
given of the defendant, nobody could say that
the plaintiff had sustained any loss in not being
married to him. It was not a case for damages.
Mr. Justice Bayley observed that it might be
true, in such a lottery as marriage, that there
was no such thing as proving an actual loss
by disappointment of any particular suit-
or, but yet, if the party's feelings were wounded
by the breach of the agreement she was enti-
tled to damages. What the amount of them
should be was solely for the jury to say.

The jury, after a little hesitation, found for
the plaintiff—Damages £100.

Generosity.—The African Repository for Sep-
tember contains the following information,
which must be gratifying to all who take an
interest in the emancipation and coloniza-
tion of our colored population.

A family manumitted by a gentleman lately
deceased in Essex county, Virginia, are ex-
pected to embark in the vessel of the Society
soon to sail from Norfolk.—Property has been
left to his family to the amount of about \$400 or
\$500.

A lady near Fredericksburg, Va, we are
informed, signified her intention of speedily
sending the whole number of her slaves [50] to
the Colony.

A gentleman in Montgomery county, Mary-
land has resolved to manumit twenty slaves
for the purpose of African colonization, and
they are expected to sail in the next ves-
sel.

A generous lady near Charlestown, Virginia,
has resolved to emancipate twelve for the same
philanthropic purpose. Two of these have
been purchased by this lady, that they might
be permitted to accompany their relatives.
For one of these she gave \$450, and for the o-
ther \$350. All these are fitted out with clo-
thing and household furniture and such things
as may contribute to the comforts of their voy-
age.

A gentleman near Charlottesville, Va, has
determined to liberate all his slaves for the
purpose of Colonizing them in Africa, the males
at 25, and the females at 21 years of age.
Two or three are to be emancipated this sea-
son.

A gentleman in New York writes, "I own
in Savannah a colored man to whom I have
offered the option of going to the American
Colony in Africa. I am informed that he con-
sents to accept that the owner of his wife and
children is willing that they should go likewise.
The man in question is a sober and industrious
mechanic originally from Africa."

Outrageous.—Yesterday morning, between
7 and 8 o'clock, two men entered the auction
store of Mr. WOLBERT, in Carpenter's court,
and demanded of the porter where the money
of the office was deposited, holding a pistol at
the same time to the man's head: having learn-
ed that some money might be found in the desk,
they locked the door of the office, bound the
porter, and broke open the desk; not finding
any money, the villains resumed their threats
to their captive, who directed them to the
"fire proof," this they broke open, and took
out about 40 dollars in cash, and some due
bills, &c. They then thrust the porter into
the fire proof, fastened the door upon him, lock-
ed the front door, and made their escape.

In addition to the above piece of high hand-
ed work, we find the following detail in the
Chronicle of last evening:—"About one or two
o'clock this morning, a daring attempt was
made to break open the counting house of
Mr. RONALDSON, at his type foundry in South
street. They were discovered in good time,
and a conflict ensued; but the villains, after a
desperate effort, succeeded in escaping. One
of them is believed to have been wounded, as
a pistol was fired at him, and tracks of blood
were afterwards found."—U. S. Gaz.

THE NETHERLANDS.—The following para-
graph from Webster's Travels through the
Crimea, Turkey and Egypt, &c. is particu-
larly appropriate at the present moment:

"The dominions of the King of the Nether-
lands consist of three parts: Holland and
Belgium, properly speaking, form the king-
dom—Luxembourg being held by a distinct
right, as a portion of Germany. This may
show how little attention was given to reason,
to popular analogies, in settling the bounda-
ries when peace was concluded. Belgium
and Luxembourg, which resemble each other
in almost every respect, are held by an oppo-
site tenure; Belgium and Holland, the inhabi-
tants of which are utterly dissimilar are held
by the same tenure. Nor is the difference
merely nominal; the powers of the Govern-
ment are not the same in Luxembourg, which
is held by a sort of vassalage to Prussia, or
whatever power happens to preponderate in
Germany; thus, at present, there is a garrison
of ten thousand Prussians in its capital, who,
it is true, are there agreeably to the terms of
the peace, and under pretence of protecting
the general interests of Germany; but in this
way all German States are kept in subjection.
The independence of each is fully acknow-
ledged, solely for the benefit of the confeder-
ation, either Prussia or Austria are careful to
garrison the whole country, leaving to the petty
princes and their governments a merely
nominal independence."

JONESBOROUGH, Tenn. Oct. 2.
We learn with regret that the town of Sur-
goinsville, in Hawkins county, and the neigh-
borhood, adjacent to the river, has been, for
several weeks, usually sickly; and, in propor-
tion to the population, there has been more
deaths than has ever been known, in the same
length of time, in any part of this country.
This fatal fever is attributed to the long con-
tinued drought—the river being lower than
has been known before. We were informed
this morning that in a single family twenty-
three persons had died; in three instances, hus-
band and wife had been buried in the same grave;
and in one instance nineteen persons who at-
tended the funeral of a neighbor but a few
weeks ago, have all been buried, and that for
several miles round, there are but one or two
families exempt from sickness. We hope the
frosts we have had for two or three nights
past, will check this distressing disorder.

Farmer's Journal.

Breach of Promise.—Mary Cooke vs. Joseph
Whipple.—The case was determined last Sat-
urday, in the Supreme Court, now sitting in
this town, having occupied two days in the
trial. Both parties belong to Cumberland,
and are far advanced in life. The case was
tried in November last, before the Court of
Common Pleas, and a verdict given of 50 dol-
lars damages for the plaintiff. From that ver-
dict the plaintiff appealed. Upon this second
trial the jury have brought in a verdict against
the defendant, of \$500 damages, from which
there is no appeal.—Providence Daily Ad.

GIVING UP THE SHIP.
Mr. Clay's friend Charles, (not black Charles,
but white Charles,) has a long Jeremiah in
Tuesday's Gazette, about the imprudence of a
convention in Kentucky to nominate Mr. Clay
for the Presidency. He deprecates the measure
in the most mournful terms, and in effect
gives up all hopes of his dear friend, the
"Vindictive Demagogue," succeeding. He does
not flatter him with the certainty of a single
state in the Union. It may fairly be inferred
from the article, that he has no hope of Mr.
Clay being any longer a beneficial patron, and
puts out his feelers for some other. He
roundly asserts that Mr. Clay's nomination
would be most mischievous in its effects. We
have for some time told our readers that
there was not a less dangerous opponent to
General Jackson than H. Clay. Hammond
bears us out in the supposition, as he evi-
dently believes there is no kind of chance
for his success. We will publish his article
in our next.—Cin. Ad.

"If Mr. Van Buren has partaken of a Public
Dinner in New York. This is perfectly
right, in every man except Mr. Clay. Is it
not Mr. Ritchie?"
The above is from the Lynchburg Vir-
ginian, a coalition paper, and is like a great
many other statements made in the same print
in relation to Mr. Van Buren—entirely des-
titute of truth, or semblance of truth. Mr.
Van Buren never accepted any public din-
ner in New York. He did indeed, attend a pri-
vate dinner, with the Court of Errors one day,
in company with the Corporation, and there
is no doubt many of his friends have given
him

We give an article of the Gazette, edited by Charles H. Johnson, who seems to think that at this time, with the South Western Maryland divided, with the support of New Jersey doubtful, and the States, and would be little more than a nominal nomination. We shall then see our taxes reduced to a minimum, and our protection duties, and our nation require to give us still a surplus of money, and a surplus of money.

We to-day lay before you an article of the American Review, hand of a great mind. Respect for the author, which is universally felt, see every thing which of itself commands respect, and candid personal merit—combining lucid and a frank statement of the situation of the country.

In regard, however, as contrasted with his Virginia Legislature, appears an irreconcilable subject of the Power of the United States will be observed, he is a authority as the exposit of the last resort, and sequences to the Rig of the judicial department of deciding upon the acts of its own government.

Some tribunals have generally conceded against the individual national—the Report against the sole tribunal arguments made by systems, we doubt not of ours to discuss ourselves with haste from the Report in ders, that they may themselves.

If our columns were as much pleasure, improvement, to our Hayne (who carries to its greatest Madison and Mr. I we can see but little time exhibit the contrast with the whole.

Extracts from the principle, founded by common practice of compact had no tribunal of the parties, the the right to judge the bargain made. The constitution was formed by the on by each in its to the stability and authority of the constitution, in the then, being the part, and in their of necessity, that their authority, to or the compact may consequently, the most heinous questions, as many to require their in.

"But it is objection to be to the constitution, in the asked for what the General Assembly truly, could day and in so so first, that there power, which the would never be judicial department of the judicial authority of the constitution, the decision not carried by the fore the judicial and final partment. But section is, that Assembly relating ordinary cases, in constitution, fractions change the parties to it. dangerous power is usurped by the parties, but also may exercise beyond the consequently the ties to the compact has been extended to violation, as well as by the well as by the the."

be told, "cassins and hemesum" clothes, are good enough for men. Again, if a farmer complain that he has to pay for the iron with which his plough shares, axes, chains, spades, hoes, &c. are made, double the price at which he could buy it, if it were not for the duty, he is to be told, "you are not 'compelled' to buy so much—make the old implements last longer—a diminished consumption will reduce the price you pay." This I understand to be Mr. Niles' doctrine, as laid down in the above article, and to me it appears to be intended as a complete justification of the most exorbitant duties.

To do Mr. Niles justice, however, I must admit that in his essay entitled "Political Economy," he has embodied a fund of shrewd and valuable information worth being possessed of. He has shown that the internal trade of the country, is ten or twenty times greater than foreign trade. In this, however, there is nothing new or remarkable. It has always been the case in the United States, and it will be the case whether there are high or low duties, or no duties at all. It is inherent in the nature of things, and it ever continues so. What Mr. Niles has omitted, however, to show is, what is the fact, that if the foreign trade were greater than it now is, the internal trade would be greater too, and that consequently, by reducing the duties, we should buy more foreign goods, and sell more domestic productions to pay for them.

Mr. Niles has also given a considerable list of articles that have fallen in price since the year 1816, when an inflated paper money system, in some places, doubled the nominal prices of foreign as well as of domestic goods. That this fall has taken place cannot be denied, but Mr. Niles has not shown that these articles are now as cheap as they would be if the duties were reduced.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

[From the Banner of the Constitution.]

In a late New York paper, we observed the following paragraph in connexion with some remarks upon the late news from Europe:

"The effect of a war in Europe would be good for the commercial interests of this country. Out of the reach of its disasters, dangers, and losses, we could only feel it as it would give impetus to the shipping trade—to commerce and navigation—yet as the friends of universal peace, we should regret its occurrence."

We are not able to perceive the soundness in the foregoing article which the editor supposes it to possess. A war in Europe would be a calamity to us, as it would be for the belligerent parties. It would disturb the established employments of the people, by elevating some branches of business and depressing others; and although it might occasion a temporary excitement favorable to the interests of particular individuals, that excitement would be inevitably followed by a reaction at the return of peace, which would be accompanied by miseries far greater in magnitude than the aggregate of benefits derived by the nation from the existence of the war. To accommodate the pursuits of industry to a change from a state of peace to a state of war, is comparatively easy, and may be compared to the influence produced upon the apparent prosperity of a country, by the emission of floods of paper money; but to resume the *status quo ante* requires a revolution in property and employments, which entails years of struggling and distress, in the same manner nearly as a return from a depreciated currency to a sound one. With this view of the subject, we should regret the occurrence of war, not merely as the friends of universal peace, but even as friends of the people's pockets.

PROSCRIPTION.—The opposition papers have never ceased to charge the Administration with proscription since it first came into power. The following summary of removals and of the number of officers in the respective Departments of the public service will show with what propriety, this charge has been made:

In the Treasury Department, there are 174 officers; of those 22, or one-eighth, have been removed.

In the War Department, there are 20 officers; of those 3, or one-seventh, have been removed.

In the Navy Department, there are 23 officers; of those 6, or one-fifth have been removed.

In the Post Office Department, there are 61 officers; of those 5, or one-twelfth, have been removed.

There are, in the United States, 8,350 Postmasters; of those 543, or one-sixteenth, have been removed.

In the year 1832, Mr. Melles, the then Postmaster General, in his official report to Congress, says:

"The changes of Postmasters, from various causes, is an inconsiderable source of labor, in making final adjustments of accounts. Those changes amount to nearly 1,000 a year."

If, in 1832, when the number of Postmasters was about 5,000, one thousand changes annually took place, five hundred and forty-three will not be thought extravagant for 1838, when their number has increased to 8,000.

The workshops in the yard of the Ohio Penitentiary were destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th instant—loss estimated at \$500. It is believed that the fire originated from a plan maintained by the convicts to destroy the whole establishment; the workshop being destroyed, the keeper has determined to keep the convicts in solitary confinement until the meeting of the legislature.

The following is a new style of communicating intelligence. It appears in the shape of an advertisement in the Pittsburg Mercury:

"Among other persons in Pittsburg, from Boston, is CHARLES SMITH, a free person of colour, for his health. He is much better."

"Under the cheering condition of our prospects," says Conover, "it is not totally inexplicable, how one of our leading and most able friends could write such an article as 'Hammond's Speech.' We are at a loss to conjecture why he put such an engine into the hands of our enemies, and one that may be revivified with so much effect against us." We will tell Mr. Conover: Mr. Hammond is an older and more experienced campaigner than you are, he has observed the "Signs of the Times," he has no confidence in the nomination made by a Convention of political friends in Kentucky, since you all despair of a nomination from the Legislature of that State; he has perceived that Mr. Clay has no prospect of being supported in the East, since the West refuses to support him, and he wishes to save him the mortification of entering into a contest, which promises nothing but defeat and disgrace.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

"CHILLING SUPPORT."

Under this head, our fellow laborers of the American have put forth a pointed rebuke, upon my article respecting the Kentucky convention. I am entirely satisfied that our friends shall enjoy their own views of the matter; mine remain unaffected by what they have said. They are the result of attentive observation and serious reflection. I did not give them publicity from any affectation of candor, but for the purpose of directing the attention of our friends to the true state of things.

Most men, in all the affairs of life, become the dupes of their own wishes. In political parties this is particularly the case. And it is, in party contests, an almost invariable practice to regard party effect as the great object to be attained by all practicable means. A party man is expected to conceal his opinions if they tend to dishearten the partisan efforts of those who act with him. If the over-zealous partisans adopt injudicious and impolitic measures, a party man must remain silent. He must not express his disapprobation or point to the consequences. To do so puts "an engine in the hands of our enemies, to be wielded with most effect against us." This, I know, is party tactics. But I am tired of them. I am tired, too, of the character of a "LEADING and most able," partisan. I have long felt its trammels, and I must shake them off. It is not my intention to assume the sneaking position of neutrality. But, henceforth, I mean to claim, for myself, the privilege of expressing my views of the political condition of the country, in the character of an independent citizen, and not as a "LEADING" partisan. No party ought to be affected by them further than their correctness and justice may warrant. Mr. Clay shall, as ever, have my earnest support for the Presidency, in opposition to any man whom the party that now misrule the country may put in nomination. But I disclaim standing to him, or to the canvass in the character of a "LEADER," and I reserve to myself the freedom of expressing my disapprobation of any measure proposed, by his friends, to aid in effecting that object.

What may be said to the contrary, the friends of Mr. Clay every where feel disappointment at the result of the late Kentucky election. The result could not fail to produce a "chilling" effect, which cannot be removed by the bustle of a convention. After having permitted this damper to be put upon their political coadjutors, I think it does not become the friends of Mr. Clay, in Kentucky, to take the lead of other western States in deciding upon the time and manner of nominating him formally. This convention movement can have no favorable operation upon the elections in Ohio, where the spirit of party is fast subsiding, every effort of the caucus managers and subsidized press, is put in requisition to keep it alive. All that supplies even a temporary alibi for this spirit, is advantageous to the opponents of Mr. Clay. When I feel that Kentucky has been the occasion of "chilling" my hopes concerning the sentiment of that State, when I believe that she is taking steps that may operate injuriously upon an approaching election in Ohio, I am satisfied that it is my proper duty as the Editor of a newspaper, to the criticism of my opinions. I submit them to the friends and opponents: but I acknowledge no party allegiance, which makes their correctness their most reprehensible feature.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

Mr. Editor: In your paper of 8th instant, you have quoted from Niles' Register a short article, in which, by the accidental omission of the disjunctive particle, "or," a sense is given to it different from that contained in the original. The extract is as follows:

"Advanced duties are, or are not, taxes, according to circumstances." Now, if a person is compelled to use 20 lbs. of tea per annum, an increase duty would be a tax; but if at liberty to refuse the use of it, a diminished consumption might reduce the price he had paid. We do not grow any tea. But there is a "tax" of 15 per cent. or "15 dollars on every hundred of the cost," as Mr. Raguet has it, on wheat and Indian corn—acorns and hickory nuts—but the prices of these are not affected by the "tax" on them."

The particle "or," in the original, precedes the quotation "15 dollars on every hundred of the cost," and shows that that expression was ascribed to Mr. Raguet, and not the position that a tax is paid upon "wheat, corn, acorns, and hickory nuts," for no where in the list, published in the Banner of the Constitution, of 300 articles upon which duties of 30 per cent. and upwards, are imposed, are the above articles enumerated.

And whilst upon this subject, permit me to advert to the curious doctrine contained in the above extract. Mr. Niles supposes that a duty on foreign articles is only a tax in case the consumer is "compelled" to buy them. Thus, for instance, if a working man complains that he has to pay a dollar for a pound of tea, which, if it were not for the duty, he could get for fifty cents, he is to be told, "you are not 'compelled' to buy it—eat much and milk, that is quite good enough for such fellows as you." Again, if a laboring man who has to work hard for his living, should say, "if it were not for the duty on sugar, I should be able to get the same pound for five cents, that I now have to pay eight cents for," he is to be told, you are not 'compelled' to eat sugar—molasses is good enough for laboring men."

Again, if a mechanic wishes to have a Sunday suit, somewhat better than his every day clothes, and thinks that a broad cloth coat and pantaloons are not too good for one who belongs to a class of citizens now rising into political consequence, and should say, "if it were not for the high duties, I could get a coat for ten dollars that now costs twenty," he is to be told, "a suit of clothes for an ordinary sized man, takes three yards of cloth six quarters wide, that is 44 square yards. If the foreign cost of the cloth be anywhere between \$3.50 and \$4.00 per square yard, the duty is \$1.50 per square yard, which upon the suit, makes a total of \$3.50, besides what must be paid to the wholesale and retail merchants for their profit on their advances of these duties, which cannot be estimated at much less than \$1.50, making the whole tax \$10."

ment; and the attainment of a concert, the immediate object of the course adopted by the Legislature, which was that of inviting the other States "to concur in declaring the acts to be unconstitutional, and to co-operate in the necessary and proper measures in maintaining the reserved rights, rights, and liberties of the people." That by the necessary and proper measures to be concurrently and co-operatively taken, were meant measures known to the Constitution, particularly the ordinary control of the people and Legislatures of the States over the Government of the United States, cannot be doubted; and the interposition of this control, as the event showed, was equal to the occasion.

It is worthy of remark and explanatory of the intentions of the Legislature, that the words, "not law, but utterly null, void, and of no force or effect," which had followed in one of the resolutions, the word "unconstitutional," were struck out by common consent. Though the words were, in fact, synonymous with "unconstitutional," yet to guard against a misunderstanding of this phrase as more than declaratory of opinion, the word "unconstitutional" alone was retained, as not liable to that danger.

The published Address of the Legislature to the People, their constituents, affords another conclusive evidence of its views. The Address warns them against the encroaching spirit of the General Government, and argues the unconstitutionality of the Alien and Sedition Acts, points to other instances in which the constitutional limits had been overleaped; dwells upon the dangerous mode of deriving power by implication; and in general presses the necessity of watching over the consolidating tendency of the Federal policy. But nothing is said that can be understood to look to means in maintaining the rights of the States, beyond the regular ones, within the forms of the Constitution.

If any further lights on the subject could be needed, a very strong one is reflected in the answer to the Resolutions, by the States which protested against them. The main objection of these, beyond a few general complaints of the inflammatory tendency of the resolutions, was directed against the assumed authority of a State Legislature to declare a law of the United States unconstitutional, which they pronounced an unwarrantable interference with the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. Had the Resolutions been regarded as avowing and maintaining a right, in an individual State, to arrest the execution of a law of the United States, it must be presumed that it would have been a conspicuous object of their denunciation.

With cordial salutations,
JAMES MADISON.

*See the concluding resolution of 1793.

FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE JOURNAL.

"When Doctors differ who shall decide?" The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, Mr. Hammond, and the editor of the Cincinnati American, Mr. Conover, are at points about the policy of making a formal nomination of Mr. Clay as a candidate for the presidency. They are both enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Clay, as well as zealous advocates for the "American System." Indeed, there has appeared for some time, a rivalry between these kindred prints, as to which of them should sing Mr. Clay's praises upon the loftiest note.

As those family jars always present some curious topics of speculation, we shall lay before our readers, in a summary way, the *pros* and *cons* of the disputants.

It appears that the citizens of Winchester, Kentucky, had a meeting, and passed a resolution, recommending the friends of the American System, throughout all the counties of that State, to send delegates to a Convention, proposed to be held at Frankfort, for the purpose of nominating Mr. Clay to the presidency. To this measure Hammond decidedly objects. He thinks matters are not ripe yet, for Mr. Clay to take the field. Long in the confidence of Mr. Clay—intimately acquainted with his views and prospects—having taken an honest view of the field of controversy, and having seen no "deciding indications" of success, he is afraid to hazard Mr. Clay's future prospects by a premature and unsuccessful contest with Gen. Jackson. But hear Hammond's own words:

"There is very little difference of opinion about the person to be nominated; but whether it would be sound policy to make any nomination, is a question of much more difficulty. A premature and unsuccessful effort must be attended with serious consequences. With the South and South-west against us; every State in the West, and Maine and New Hampshire, in the East disputed, with Maryland, New Jersey doubtful, and with little assurance of the support of New York or Pennsylvania, there can be no wisdom in nominating a candidate."

Again he says:

"When some decisive indications are given, that this state of things is favorably changed, it will be time enough for the friends of the 'American System' to name their candidate, and to take measures for his support."

It is more than probable that Hammond speaks, here, the opinions and wishes of Mr. Clay; but Conover calls his objections to the proposed nomination "chilling support" and proceeds, at much length, to express his surprise and regret, that his fellow laborer in the cause of Clay and the tariff, should have been so candid in his views on the subject, and so little mindful of the "interests of Mr. Clay and his friends."

Hammond's "doubt of the success" of the effort to nominate Mr. Clay by Convention in Kentucky, throws Conover into an ecstasy of surprise, and he exclaims, "Can it not be?" Hammond's opinion that the South and South-west are opposed to Clay, he treats with no great courtesy. Louisiana, says Conover, is certainly for us—Mississippi is getting on our side—Alabama gives strong indications of friendship—Tennessee will give us one or two votes—and in Virginia, "we verily believe, the vote of that State will be given to Mr. Clay!"

What State in the West? says Hammond, and Maine and New Hampshire, in the East, is disputed." "Fiddle-sticks," exclaims Conover, "Our cause in the West stands upon too impregnable a basis to entertain the slightest apprehensions as to the result; and as to Maine, 'the elections, which have just taken place there, will prove to the world that all is safe in that quarter.' Yes, 'very safe.' The Governor, five Members of Congress and a majority of the State Legislature, are for Jackson and against Clay!"

With Maryland divided, New Jersey doubtful, and with but little assurance of the support of New York or Pennsylvania, what can we expect? says Hammond. "Oh! you ex-cessive candor will ruin us!" exclaims Conover. "What could have induced you to pen this very erroneous sentence? General Jackson may possibly get one or two votes in Maryland, but even that we doubt! New Jersey is with us—we never dreamt before that New York was against us—and with what sort of justice or propriety could Mr. Hammond say that we have but little assurance of support in New York, we cannot divine!"

stance and revolution, there can remain but one resort, the last of all—an appeal from the cancelled obligations of the constitutional compact, to original rights and the law of self-preservation. This is the *ultima ratio* under all governments, whether consolidated, confederated, or a compound of both; and it cannot be doubted, that a single member of the Union, in the extremity supposed, but in that only, would have a right, as an extra and ultra-constitutional right, to make the appeal.

This brings us to the expedient lately avowed, which claims for a single State a right to appeal against an exercise of power by the Government of the United States decided by the State to be unconstitutional, to the parties to the constitutional compact; the decision of the State to have the effect of nullifying the act of the Government of the United States, unless the decision of the State be reversed by three-fourths of the parties.

The distinguished names and high authorities which appear to have asserted and given a precise scope to this doctrine, entitle it to all respect which it might be difficult otherwise to feel for it.

If the doctrine were to be understood as requiring the three-fourths of the States to sustain, instead of that proportion to reverse the decision of the appealing State, the decision to be without effect during the appeal, it would be sufficient to remark, that this extra constitutional course might well give way to that marked out by the Constitution, which authorizes three-fourths of the States to institute, and three-fourths to effect, an amendment to the Constitution, establishing a permanent rule of the highest authority, in place of an irregular precedent of construction only.

But it is understood that the nullifying doctrine imports that the decision of the State is to be presumed valid, and that it overrules the law of the United States unless overruled by three-fourths of the States.

Can more be necessary to demonstrate the inadmissibility of such a doctrine, than that it puts it in the power of the smallest fraction, over one-fourth of the United States, that is, of seven States out of twenty-four, to give the law, instead of the Constitution to seven States, each of the seventeen having, as parties to the Constitution, an equal right with each of the seven, to expound it, and to insist on the exposition? That the seven might in particular instances be right, and the seventeen wrong, is more than possible. But to establish a positive and permanent rule, giving such a power, to such a minority over such a majority would overturn the first principle of free Government, and in practice necessarily overturn the Government itself.

It is to be recollected that the Constitution was proposed to the People of the States as a *whole*, it being a part of the Constitution that not less than three-fourths of the States should be competent to make any alteration in what had been unanimously agreed to. So great is the caution on this point, that in two cases where peculiar interests were at stake, a proportion even of three-fourths is distrusted, and unanimity required to make an alteration.

When the Constitution was adopted as a *whole*, it is certain that there were many parts, which, if separately proposed, would have been promptly rejected. It is far from impossible, that every part of a Constitution might be rejected by a majority, and yet taken together as a whole, be unanimously accepted. Free Constitutions will rarely, if ever, be formed, without reciprocal concessions; without articles conditioned on, and balancing each other. Is there a Constitution of a single State out of the twenty-four, that would be the experiment of having its component parts submitted to the People, and separately decided on?

What the fate of the Constitution of the United States would be, if a small proportion of the States could expunge parts of it, particularly valued by a large majority, can have but one answer.

The difficulty is not removed by limiting the doctrine to cases of construction. Low many cases of that sort, involving casual provisions of the Constitution, have occurred? How many now exist? How many may hereafter spring up? How many might be inconspicuously created, if entitled to the privilege of a decision in the mode proposed?

Is it certain that the principle of that mode would not reach further than is contemplated? If a single State can at right require three-fourths of its co-States to overrule its exposition of the Constitution, because that proposition is authorized to amend it, would the plea be so insubstantial that, as the Constitution was unanimously established, it ought to be unanimously expounded?

The reply to all such suggestions seems to be unavoidable and irresistible, that the Constitution is a compact; that its text is to be expounded according to the provisions for expounding it, making a part of the compact; and that none of the parties can rightfully renounce the expounding provision more than any other part. When such a right accrues, as may accrue, it must grow out of abuses of the right, and releasing the sufferers from their fealty to it.

In favor of the nullifying claim for the States, individually, it appears, as you observe, that the proceedings of the Legislature of Virginia, in '98 and '99, against the Alien and Sedition Acts, are much dwelt upon.

It may often happen, as experience proves, that erroneous constructions not anticipated may not be sufficiently guarded against, in the language used; and it is due to the distinguished individuals, who have misconceived the meaning of those proceedings, to suppose that the meaning of the language, so well comprehended at the time, may not now be obvious to those unacquainted with the contemporary indications and impressions.

But it is believed, that, by keeping in view the distinction between the Governments of the States, and the States in the sense in which they were parties to the Constitution; between the rights of the parties, in their concurrent and in their individual capacities; between the proper modes and objects of interposition against the abuse of power, and especially between interpositions within the purview of the Constitution and interpositions appearing from the Constitution to the rights of nature paramount to all Constitutions, with an attention, always, of explanatory use, to the views and arguments which were combatted, the Resolutions of Virginia, as vindicated in the Report on them, will be found entitled to an exposition, showing a consistency in their parts and an inconsistency of the whole with the doctrine under consideration.

That the Legislature could not have intended to sanction such a doctrine is to be inferred from the debate in the House of Delegates, and from the address of the two Houses to their constituents, on the subject of the resolutions. The tenor of the debates, which were ably conducted, and are understood to have been revised for the press by not, if not, of the speakers, discloses no reference whatever to a constitutional right in an individual State, to arrest the operation of a law of the United States. Concern among the States for redress against the Alien and Sedition Laws, as acts of usurped power was a leading senti-

case of disputes between the independent parts of the same Government, neither part being able to consummate its will, nor the Government to proceed without a concurrence of the parts, necessarily brings about an accommodation. In disputes between a State Government and the Government of the United States, the case is practically as well as theoretically different; each party possessing all the departments of an organized Government, legislative, executive, and judicial; and having each a physical force to support its pretensions. Although the issue of negotiation might sometimes avoid this extremity, how often would it happen, among so many States, that an unaccommodating spirit in some would render that resource unavailing? A contrary supposition would not accord with a knowledge of human nature, or the evidence of our own political history.

"The Constitution, not relying on any of the preceding modifications, for its safe and successful operation, has expressly declared, on the one hand—1. 'That the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land; 2. that the Judges of every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; 3. that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority, &c.'"

On the other hand, as a security of the rights and powers of the States, the individual States, against an undue preponderance of the powers granted to the Government over them in their united capacity, the constitution has relied on—1. The responsibility of the Senators and Representatives in the Legislature of the United States to the Legislatures and the people of the States. 2. The responsibility of the President to the people of the United States. And 3. The liability of the Executive and judicial functionaries of the United States to impeachment by the Representatives of the people of the United States, and the Senators and Representatives of the United States, and trial by the Representatives of the States, in the other branch; the State functionaries, legislative, executive, and judicial, being, at the same time, in their appointment and responsibility, altogether independent of the agency or authority of the United States.

How far this structure of the Government of the United States is adequate and safe for its object, time alone can absolutely determine. Experience seems to have shown, that whatever may grow out of future stages of our national career, there is, as yet, a sufficient control, in the popular will, over the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government. When the alien and sedition laws were passed, in contravention to the opinions and feelings of the community, the first elections that ensued put an end to them. And whatever may have been the character of other acts, in the judgment of many of us, it is true, that they have generally accorded with the view of a majority of the States and of the people. At the present day it seems well understood, that the laws which have created most dissatisfaction, have had a like sanction within doors, and that, whether continued, varied, or repealed, a like proof will be given of the sympathy and responsibility of the representative body, to the constituent body. Indeed, the great complaint now is, against the results of this sympathy and responsibility in the legislative policy of the nation.

With respect to the judicial power of the U. States, and the authority of the Supreme Court in relation to the boundary of jurisdiction between the Federal and the State Government's, I may be permitted to refer to the thirty-ninth number of the Federalist, for the light in which the subject was regarded by its writer at the period when the constitution was depending; and it is believed, that the same was the prevailing view then taken of it, that the same view has continued to prevail, and that it does so at this time, notwithstanding the eminence of objections to it.

But it is perfectly consistent with the concession of this power to the Supreme Court, in cases falling within the course of its functions, to maintain that the power has not always been rightly exercised. To say nothing of the period, happily a short one, when judges in their seats did not abstain from interpartate and party harangues, equally at variance with their duty and their dignity; there have been occasional decisions from the bench, which have incurred serious and extensive disapprobation; still it would seem, that with but few exceptions, the course of the judiciary has been happily sustained by the predominant sense of the nation.

Those who have denied or doubted the supremacy of the judicial power of the United States and denounce at the same time a nullifying power in a State, seem not to have sufficiently adverted to the utter inefficiency of a supremacy in a law of the land, without a supremacy in the exposition and execution of the law; or to the destruction of all equipose between the Federal Government and the States Governments, if, whilst the functionaries of the Federal Government are directly or indirectly elected by and responsible to the States, and the functionaries of the States are, in their appointment and responsibility, wholly independent of the United States, no constitutional control of any sort belonged to the United States, over the States. Under such an organization, it is evident that it would be in the power of the States individually, to pass unconstitutional laws, and to carry them into complete effect, any thing in the constitution notwithstanding. This would be a nullifying power in its plenary character; and whether it be its final effect, through the legislative, executive, or judiciary organ of the State, would be equally fatal to the constituted relation between the two Governments.

Should the provisions of the Constitution as here reviewed, be found not to secure the governing laws and rights of the States, against usurpations and abuses on the part of the United States, the final resort within the purview of the Constitution, lies in an amendment of the Constitution, according to a process applicable by the States.

And in the event of a failure of every constitutional resort, and an accumulation of usurpations and abuses, rendering passive obedience and non resistance a greater evil than resistance.

No 39. It is true, that in controversies relating to the boundary between the two jurisdictions, the tribunal which is ultimately to decide, is to be established under the General Government. But this does not change the principle of the case. The decision is to be impartially made, according to the rules of the Constitution; and all the usual and most effectual precautions are taken to secure this impartiality. Some such tribunal is clearly essential to prevent an appeal to the sword, and a dissolution of the compact; and that it ought to be established under the General, rather than under the local Governments, or to speak more properly, that it could be safely established under the first alone, is a position not likely to be combatted.

LETTER OF JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE NEW YORKER REVIEW.

MONTPELIER, AUGUST, 1830.

Dear Sir: I have duly received your letter, in which you refer to the "nullifying doctrine," as advanced as constitutional right, by some of the distinguished follow-citizens; and to the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature in '98 and '99, as appealed to in behalf of that doctrine, and you express a wish for my ideas on those subjects.

I am aware of the delicacy of the task in some respects and the difficulty in every respect, of doing full justice to it. But, having, in more than one instance, complied with a like request from other friendly quarters, I do not decline a sketch of the views which I have been led to take of the doctrines in question, as well as some others connected with them; and of the grounds from which it appears, that the proceedings of Virginia have been misconceived by those who have appealed to them. In order to understand the true character of the Constitution of the United States, the error, not uncommon, must be avoided, of viewing it through the medium, either of a consolidated Government, or of a confederated Government, whilst it is neither the one nor the other; but a mixture of the two. And having, in no model, the similarities and analogies applicable to other systems of Government, it must, more than any other, be its own interpreter, according to its text and the facts of the case.

From these it will be seen, that the characteristic peculiarities of the Constitution, are, 1. the mode of its formation; 2. the division of the supreme powers of Government between the States in their united capacity; and the States in individual capacities.

1. It was formed, not by the Governments of the component States, as the Federal Government for which it was substituted was formed. Nor was it formed by a majority of the people of the United States, as a single community, in the manner of a consolidated Government.

It was formed by the States, that is, by the People in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions.

Being thus derived from the same source as the constitutions of the States, it has, within each State, the same authority as the Constitution of the State; and as such a Constitution, in the strict sense of the term, within its prescribed sphere, as the Constitutions of the States are, within their respective spheres; but with this obvious and essential difference, that being a compact among the States in their highest sovereign capacity, and constituting the people thereof one people for certain purposes, it cannot be altered or annulled at the will of the States individually, as the Constitution of a State may be at its individual will.

2. And that it divides the supreme powers of Government, between the Government of the United States, and the Governments of individual States, is stamped on the face of the instrument; the powers of war and of taxation, of commerce, and of treaties, and other enumerated powers vested in the Government of the United States, being of as high and sovereign a character as any of the powers reserved to the State Governments.

Nor is the Government of the United States, created by the Constitution, less a Government in the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the Governments created by the Constitution of the States are, within their several spheres. It is like them organized into Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments. It operates, like them, directly on persons and things. And like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it. The concurrent operation in certain cases, is one of the features marking the peculiarity of the system.

Between these different Constitutional Governments, the one operating in all the States, the others operating separately in each, with the aggregate powers of Government divided between them it could not escape attention that controversies would arise concerning the boundaries of jurisdiction; and that some provision ought to be made for such occurrences. A political system that does not provide for a peaceable and authoritative termination of occurring controversies, would not be more than the shadow of a Government; the object and end of a real Government being the substitution of law and order for uncertainty, confusion, and violence.

That to have left a final decision, in such cases to each of the States, then thirteen, and already twenty-four, could not fail to make the Constitution a law of the United States, different in different States, was obvious; and not less obvious that this diversity of independent decisions must altogether distract the Government of the Union, and speedily put an end to the Union itself. A uniform authority of the laws is in itself a vital principle. Some of the most important could not be partially executed. They must be executed in all the States, or they could be duly executed in none. An impost, or an excise, for example, if not in force in some States, would be defeated in others.—It is well known that this was among the lessons of experience, which had a primary influence in bringing about the existing Constitution. A loss of its general authority would moreover revive the expiring questions between the States holding ports for foreign commerce, and the adjoining States without them; to which are now added, all the inland States, necessarily carrying on their foreign commerce through other States.

To have made the decisions under the authority of the individual States, co-ordinate, in all cases, with decisions under the authority of the U. S. would unavoidably produce collisions incompatible with the peace of society, and with that regular and efficient administration, which is of the essence of free government. Scenes could not be avoided, in which a ministerial officer of the United States, and the correspondent officer of an individual State, would have recourses in executing conflicting decrees, the result of which would depend on the comparative force of the local powers attending them; and that, a casualty depending on the political opinions and party feelings in different States.

To have referred every clashing decision, under the two authorities, for a final decision, to the States, as parties to the Constitution, would be attended with delays, with inconveniences, and with expenses, amounting to a prohibition of the expedient; not to mention its tendency to impair the salutary remedy for a system requiring such frequent interpositions, nor the delicate questions which might present themselves as to the form of stating the appeal, and as to the quorum for deciding it.

To have trusted to negotiation for adjusting disputes between the Government of the United States and the State Governments, as between independent and separate sovereignties, would have lost sight altogether of a Constitution and Government for the Union; and opened a direct road from the failure of that resort, to the ultimate rupture between the two independent and alien to each other. If the idea had its origin in the process of adjustment, between separate branches of the same Government, the analogy entirely fails. In the

THE WHIG. EASTON, MD. TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 26, 1830.

We give an article copied from the Cincinnati Gazette, edited by Chas. Hammond, one of the ablest and most devoted of Mr. Clay's followers. He seems to think that to nominate Mr. Clay at this time, with the whole of the Southern and South Western States against him, with Maryland divided, but with little assurance of support of New-York and Pennsylvania, New-Jersey doubtful, and two of the New England States, and all the Western States, would be little short of madness; that would be sacrificing Mr. Clay to gratify the spirit of opposition. This is indeed candid; it is humbly trust Mr. Clay's friends will nominate him, and run him in opposition to Gen. Jackson. If so we think H. Clay and his hobby the American System will be forever put to sleep. We shall then see the public debt paid off; our taxes reduced to the wants of Government; and if protecting duties on such articles as can be advantageously manufactured in our country, and on such as the safety and independence of the nation require to be manufactured at home, give us still a surplus revenue, let it be divided amongst the States for purposes of education.

We to-day lay before our readers the Letter of Mr. Madison to the editor of the North American Review. It displays the master-hand of a great mind, upon a great subject—Respect for the author and a natural curiosity which is universally felt by his countrymen to see every thing which issues from his pen, will of itself command for this Letter an attentive and candid perusal.—It is a document of much merit—combining luminous and connected argument with a frank and disinterested exposition of Constitutional Law.

In regard, however, to his present opinions as contrasted with his memorable report to the Virginia Legislature in '99—1800, there appears an irreconcilable variance, especially on the subject of the supremacy of the Judicial Power of the United States. In his Report, it will be observed, he objects to the judicial authority as the expositor of the constitution, in the last resort, and sketches the injurious consequences to the Rights of the States, of allowing the judicial department the ultimate power of deciding upon the constitutionality of all the acts of its own government.

That some tribunal is necessary, seems to be generally conceded. The Letter protests against the individual States being that tribunal—the Report against the Federal Court being the sole tribunal in the last resort. Many arguments might be justly urged against both systems, we doubt not—but as it is no purpose of ours to discuss this question, we content ourselves with laying the following extracts from the Report in question before our readers, that they may make the comparison for themselves.

If our columns would admit, it would afford us much pleasure, and be the source of much improvement, to compare the opinions of Mr. Hayne (who carries the doctrine of nullification to its greatest length) with those of Mr. Madison and Mr. Livingston, (between whom we can see but little difference) and at the same time exhibit the views of Mr. Webster in contrast with the whole of the Democratic disputants.—We have, however, a few copies of these speeches, and it will afford us pleasure to have them compared.

EXTRACTS from the Report of '99—1800.
"It appears to your committee to be a plain principle, founded in common sense, illustrated by common practice, and essential to the nature of compacts, that where resort can be had to no tribunal, superior to the authority of the parties, the parties themselves must be the rightful judges in the last resort, whether the bargain made has been pursued or violated. The constitution of the United States was formed by the sanction of the States, given by each in its sovereign capacity. It adds to the stability and dignity, as well as to the authority of the constitution, that it rests on this legitimate and solid foundation. The states, then, being the parties to the constitutional compact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necessity, that there can be no tribunal above their authority, to decide in the last resort, whether the compact made by them be violated; and consequently, that, as the parties to it, they must themselves decide, in the last resort, all such questions, as may be of sufficient magnitude to require their interposition."

"But it is objected that the judicial authority is to be regarded as the sole expositor of the constitution, in the last resort; and it may be asked for what reason, the declaration by the General Assembly, supposing it to be theoretically true, could be required at the present day and in so solemn a manner.
"On this objection it might be observed, first, that there may be instances of usurped power, which the forms of the constitution would never draw within the control of the judicial department; secondly, that if the decision of the judiciary be raised above the authority of the sovereign parties to the constitution, the decisions of the other departments, not carried by the forms of the constitution before the judiciary must be equally authoritative and final with the decisions of the judicial department. But the proper answer to the objection is, that the resolution of the General Assembly relates to those great and extraordinary cases, in which all the forms of the constitution may prove ineffectual against infractions dangerous to the essential rights of the parties to it. The resolution supposes that dangerous powers not delegated, may not only be usurped and executed by the other departments, but that the judicial department also may exercise or sanction dangerous powers beyond the grant of the constitution; and consequently that the ultimate right of the parties to the constitution, to judge whether the compact has been dangerously violated, must extend to violations by one delegated authority, as well as by another; by the judiciary, as well as by the executive, or the legislature."

"However true therefore it may be that the

judicial department, is, in all questions submitted to it by the forms of the constitution to decide in the last resort, this resort must necessarily be deemed the last in relation to the authorities of the other departments of the government, not in relation to the rights of the parties to the constitutional compact, from which the judicial as well as the other departments hold their delegated trusts. On any other hypothesis, the delegation of judicial power, would annul the authority delegating it; and the concurrence of this department with the others in usurped powers, might subvert forever, and beyond the possible reach of any rightful remedy, the very constitution, which all were instituted to preserve."

FROM EUROPE.
The advices by the packet ship Birmingham, at New-York, are six days later.—England had promptly recognized the new government of France, and it was confidently believed that this example would have a favorable effect on the determination of the other European Courts. The English Ambassador presented his new credentials at the French Court on the 1st September. It was said the Austrian government had signified its intention of acknowledging that of France; but Russia had interdicted all intercourse; and a report prevailed in London that French subjects resident in Russia had been ordered to quit the dominions in five days—this latter report, however, was not credited.

In FRANCE nothing had occurred seriously alarming to the public repose; though in Paris the peace had been disturbed by some journeymen printers, who had revolted against the use of improved machinery, and had compelled some of the principal employers to return to the old method of conducting business.

The project of a law had been submitted to the Chambers, annulling the ordinance of exile of 1815, except so far as regards the Buonaparte family. This exception argues a want of confidence in the popularity of the reigning family. Indeed, reports exist of discontents having been manifested in various parts of France.

In the NETHERLANDS a prospect of the adjustment of the differences between the King and the people gains confidence. The King seems disposed to listen to the complaints of the people and redress their grievances. The Prince of Orange had exerted himself to restore order and good understanding, in a manner alike creditable to his valour and judgement.

The Prince of Orange issued his proclamation convoking the authorities of the City on the next day for the purpose of determining the best means of establishing order.

General Mina left Paris, August 30th for the Spanish frontier. He would pass it or not according to the prospect of success in attempting a revolution.

General Lafayette, accompanied by the eldest son of King Louis Philip, was about to visit all the cities of France and review all the National Guards.

The Duke de Montebello was to proceed to Stockholm and Copenhagen, to announce in person the accession of Louis Philip to the throne of France.

[For the Whig.]

TALBOT COUNTY, Oct. 22nd, 1830.

TO ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—The election is now over, and nothing that will be said at this time, is likely to be ascribed to any other than its true motive. No suspicion of electioneering tricks, no display of insincerity, nor of unkind feelings towards you personally, will, I trust, be brought to obstruct a fair and candid investigation of the principles and reasons assigned by you in the resolutions offered and adopted at the late public meetings of the Clay party in Easton, as the cause of your opposition to the present Administration of the State and General Government.

I shall begin with the preamble and resolutions subscribed by you at the meeting on the 31st of August.

With your preamble I am very well content. To say that it becomes a party which has raised the standard of opposition, to designate some head or leader, is certainly very correct; but let us see what reasons you have given for the selection of Mr. Clay. You say he is frank, and sincere, liberal and noble in sentiment, social and honest in private life, that he has uncommon force of talent, long political experience, extensive information, sound practical knowledge, a thorough acquaintance with mankind, and has had a long and splendid public course. These are your reasons for selecting Henry Clay as your leader, and these your only reasons, or at least all which you have thought proper to declare to the world. If they be all, will they not equally apply to the orator of Roanoke, Mr. Randolph, or to Governor Giles? are they not "frank and candid, liberal and noble, social and honest?" have they not "uncommon force of talent, long political experience, extensive information, sound practical knowledge, a thorough acquaintance with mankind, and have they not had each of them a long and splendid public course?" But there is one specification in the qualifications of Mr. Clay which really appears to have great weight, and which seems to distinguish him in an especial manner—viz: "That of 'sound practical knowledge.'" This term "sound practical knowledge," is used, by every man—(if the individual be in public life) to designate that course of public conduct which he believes most promotive of our national prosperity. I must ask you now to point out the measures in which Mr. Clay has displayed this sound practical knowledge. Was it in the support of the Louisiana purchase made by Mr. Jefferson, and so much decried by the Federal party? Was it in the support of the embargo, another of Mr. Jefferson's measures? Was it in support of the war? or is it in his grand "American System?" These I have designated as the most prominent measures of the Government since Mr. Clay has been distinguished in public life; and I will ask you to say whether in all or in which of these your opinion his "sound practical knowledge" has been displayed. I humbly apprehend it will hardly be denied that you have thought him palpably in error in the course he has taken on each of these grand questions. The "American System" the grand master stroke of his great mind, or rather the great theme of his never ceasing orators, you take only by half. You oppose his tariff or high duties, and wish free trade, but in Internal Improvement, say you, we go hand in hand. So will I go with him if he can accomplish them without taxing the people. We are all friends to Internal Improvements if they can be made without money. But Mr. Clay in all his electioneering

speeches has never yet ventured to say that these members of this phantom of his imagination can be separated. Internal Improvement has justly been styled the belly, the Tariff, the hand that supplies its wants. If the hand become paralyzed, the belly must pine and die. If the belly refuse its food the hand has no longer its stimulant to exertion. It is idle, then, to say you are in favour of Internal Improvement, without also supporting the tariff (unless you resort to direct taxation) as it would be to say you expect a man to live without food.

If it be in none of these public acts in which Mr. C. has displayed his "sound practical knowledge," has it been in some private negotiation, or has it been in some Minister to the Panama Congress, or has it been in his negotiations in relation to the West India Trade; or has it been in any other of the important negotiations effected by him when Secretary of State? If it be in none of these, may I hazard a suggestion? has not your great love and admiration of Mr. Clay arisen out of his support of Mr. Adams for President against the known wishes of the people of Kentucky and of the whole West? Was not this wish the first cause of your excessive love and admiration for Mr. Clay? Before this vote when have you ever bestowed on Henry Clay such fulsome flattery? Before H. Clay was ever suspected of corruption to you he was unusual; then he wanted "sound practical knowledge"—now that he is suspected of being rotten to the core—now that he has openly been proclaimed a traitor to his country and to the people's rights, and has received the reward of his iniquity, you have for the first time found in him what is lovely. Although you are opposed to the principles which he would administer the Government, if in power, you "proclaim to the world that you cordially designate H. Clay as your decided choice for the next President of the United States."

Adieu for the present.

A FARMER.

I have to ask the favour of you to insert in your next paper the foregoing letter to R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. and at the same time, if it be not trespassing on your paper, will ask the publication of such other numbers as I may find it convenient to write on the above subject.

A FARMER.

From the Baltimore Republican.

The opposition here, have discovered since the election that they are no longer a "faction without a head." Truly, if we may judge from the Captains under which they fight, we must admit that they have many heads. There is a tariff head and an anti-tariff head; a republican head (that used to be) is the leader of his hundreds; and a Hartford Convention anti-war head rallies his thousands. Men who would not vote a cent even to the great work of all, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are chiefs of one clan, and those who are for granting appropriations from the common treasury for cleaning out mill dams, and improving ditches, are leading another. Here are heads enough, which agreed pretty well when they were in the minority—but now that they are in the uppermost, which head will be highest? There's the rub. We will therefore correct the phrase and call them if they please, the "faction with many heads."

Col. JACOB SMALL, has been re-elected Mayor of the city of Baltimore, by a majority of 1020 votes over Col. Standish Barry, his opponent.

The election returns from Pennsylvania, as they come in, show that the Jackson party has very much increased in that great republican State. We have routed the combined forces of the Clayites, workies and anti-masons in almost every county; and where they have succeeded, it has been by very diminished majorities from the last year's vote.

OHIO.—We have no returns from this State which can be relied on as accurate, on account of their imperfect nature. What we have received, however, would upon comparison with the vote of 1828, lead us to suppose the contest has been a very close one. In our next we shall probably be able to give a better idea of the state of parties in this State.

CHILLICOTHE EVENING POST—Extra, }
October 13th, 1830. }

Our annual election for Governor, Congressmen, members of the Legislature, and County Officers, took place yesterday. In this county, the stronghold of Mr. Clay in this State, we have quite a spirited, and in some townships, quite an animated contest. Eight townships already heard from the vote for Governor, stands for Mr. Arthur, (Clay) 1053; for Gen. Lucas, 858.

Mr. Creighton, the Clay candidate for Congress, will probably go out of this county with a majority of about 300 votes. Col. Kellier, the Jackson candidate, probably will lead him considerably in Pickaway, his own county, and receive a majority in Fayette. It will be a very close run, and we deem it quite uncertain which will succeed.

Col. King, (Clay) is probably elected to the Senate over Judge Thompson, by a majority of 100 votes, and Mr. Walke, (Clay) for the Legislature, about the same majority. Judge Cook, (Clay) stands 90 votes ahead of Colonel Stewart, and is probably elected by a bare majority. The friends of the present administration have been true to their principles, and have maintained their ground to a man.

P. S. the Columbus way-bill of this evening, announces Gen. Lucas and Col. Kellier, 400 votes ahead of the opposition candidates in Pickaway.

In Belmont county, the vote for Governor was for Mr. Arthur, 1243; Lucas, Jackson, 1463. For Congress, Kennon 1778, Weston 1436, Wishart 95.

In Green county as far as heard from; Mr. Arthur 568, Lucas 525.

In Warren county, Mr. Arthur's majority is between 7 and 800. For Congress Cornwin's majority is 853 over his Jackson opponent, Shields.

In Stark county, as far as heard from Mr. Arthur 599, Lucas 686. For Congress Harris, N. Rep. 799, Thompson, Jackson 887. Thompson it is said has been re-elected in the district.

In Ross county, Mr. Arthur 982, Lucas 818. For Congress, Creighton, (Clay) 1069, Kellier, Jackson, 756.

Messrs. Vance and Vinton, friends of Clay, have been re-elected to Congress without opposition.

In Muskingum county, the Jackson ticket has succeeded by a majority of 100 to 150.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—We have but few returns from this state.

ives are elected for Convention—one Senator in Kershaw, the Anti-Convention representatives are elected.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The friends of Jackson have carried their candidates for the state legislature in the counties of Salem, Hunterdon, Somerset, Sussex, Warren and Bergen; and, it is believed, have been partially successful in every other county of the state, with the exception of Cape May, which is entitled to but one member of Assembly.—Phil. Sent.

General Result.—The following table exhibits the General result of the election in this State, as far as we have been able to collect information or returns, as regards the relative strength of parties in the Legislature.

Administration.	Anti-Administration.	A.	A.
Bergen	1	2	0
Essex	1	2	0
Gloucester	1	2	0
Hunterdon	1	5	0
Middlesex	0	1	3
Somerset	1	3	0
Warren	1	5	0
Westchester	0	1	0
York	1	2	0
Gloucester	1	1	0
Salem	1	3	0
Cumberland	0	3	1
Cape May	0	0	1
	10	36	4

From these counties certain information is received.

From these counties the best information received gives the above as the probable result.

The Administration party has fully and completely sustained itself in this State.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—The enterprising proprietor of Brown's Hotel gave, on Wednesday last, a splendid dinner to the Contractors. The Postmaster General, the two Assistants, and Chiefs of Bureaus, were invited guests. The dinner was served in Mr. B's best style, and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.

THE MAIL CONTRACTORS AND THE VETO.

The Mail Contractors, now in this City, being about two hundred of our most enterprising citizens, casually drawn from different parts of the Union, having appointed Colonel Reeside, of Pennsylvania, Colonel Avery, of New York, Colonel Allen, of Virginia, C. P. Mallett, of North Carolina, John M. Lean, of South Carolina, Captain C. Longstrete, of Georgia, W. T. Carruthers, of Alabama, and Colonel S. Reid, of Florida, to wait upon the President, and request him to appoint a time when they could pay their respects to him personally; they yesterday, in a body, waited upon him, and delivered the following address:

WASHINGTON CITY, 15th Oct. 1830.

Sir,—In compliance with the instructions of a number of citizens, concerning the most proper portion of the United States' mail, assembled at this time, in Washington, at Brown's Hotel, desirous to testify our respect for the Chief Magistrate of this nation, we ask leave to hand to you the following resolutions, unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we present to the President of the United States our heartfelt acknowledgments and cheerful thanks, for his wise, prudent, and patriotic conduct in the execution of the mail contract, in our opinion, more ably and uprightly filled since the days of his illustrious and venerated predecessor, Gen. George Washington.

2. Resolved, That we cordially approve and applaud his interpretation of the letter and the spirit of the Federal Constitution, in placing his constitutional veto on the Maysville road bill.

3. Resolved, That we deem his act on the subject of the mail, as emanating from the most elevated, moral and political courage; and as eminently worthy of the patriot and statesman, who has "filled the measure of his country's glory," as well as an earnest of the perpetuation of sound political principles, and a just exposition of the text of that sacred instrument which binds together our happy and prosperous Union.

4. Resolved, That we are on the whole, so highly gratified with his wise administration; and the choice of his Cabinet Counsellors, and the selection of his public officers, generally, that we are anxious and solicitous to see him continue in the administration of our national concerns, and are ready, again, to support him with our exertions and interest, for that exalted station for the next constitutional term; for we may truly exclaim, "If I did thou good and faithful servant."

5. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to General Duff Green, with a request to give them a place in his paper.

6. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

JAMES REESIDE, Chairman.

GEORGE BOWEN, Secretary.

The President replied: GENTLEMEN,—I receive the testimonial so kindly accorded to my official conduct by the resolutions which you have just presented to me, with a full sense of my responsibility to the people, and a gratification proportioned to the desire to deserve their approbation by a faithful and conscientious discharge of my duties. It is the duty of our citizens to look with vigilance to the conduct of those to whom they have delegated power; and its performance on your part cannot be the less salutary or proper on account of the relations you sustain to the Government, by which you are rather invited to a severe scrutiny of its actions, than tempted to relax a just one.

I am thankful, gentlemen, for the kind feelings you express for me personally, and salute you in return with a cordial shake of the hand, and a sincere reciprocation of your good wishes.

The company partook of some refreshments, and after an interchange of salutations retired much gratified at the fine health, cheerful deportment, and courteous manner of the President.

Trial for Murder.—It will be recollected that Oliver Watkins, of Sterling, Conn., was some time since tried and convicted of the murder of his wife, before the Superior Court at Brooklyn. That he moved the court in arrest of judgment, which was overruled, and sentence of death was passed upon him. He then petitioned the Legislature for either a new trial or a commutation of the punishment to imprisonment for life in the Connecticut State Prison. The Legislature relieved him, until he could apply to the proper tribunal for a new trial. A new trial was granted him, which came on last week, on Tuesday at Brooklyn, and was not finished until Saturday. There were nearly seventy witnesses examined on the trial, and although he was defended by some of the most able counsellors, yet after the jury retired for consultation they returned in a short time with a verdict of guilty. We learn that his counsel made a motion in arrest of judgment, which was argued on Monday, and that on Tuesday morning the court gave their opinion, overruling the motion. They subsequently passed sentence of death upon the unfortunate man.—Providence Jour.

Coroner's Inquest.—A Coroner's jury sat at 1 o'clock yesterday, at Washington Hotel, upon the body of a young man named John Thomas Ferris, who was found dead in his bed in that house. From the evidence adduced to the jury, it appeared that the deceased had been at the Bowery Theatre on the previous evening, was in good spirits, and left the theatre at about twelve o'clock with a friend, with whom he conversed on the subject of suicide—as to the easiest mode of committing it, and the proper doses of medicine required; but not, however, in a manner calculated to excite the slightest suspicion that he intended to make way with himself. He stopped at a cellar in Broadway—ordered a supper of oysters, and stepped out a few minutes while they were prepared. It seemed that during this short interval, he went to a drug shop in the neighborhood and purchased three ounces of laudanum, representing that he was obtaining it for a well known physician, and repaired with his friend to Washington Hotel, standing on the steps a few minutes whistling some favorite airs. At a quarter past two, he retired to his chamber. At half past eleven yesterday morning, a message was sent up stating that the brig Coral, for Charleston, on board of which he had taken passage and deposited his baggage, was on the eve of sailing. On seeking him in his room, he was found dead, with an empty phial (labelled "laudanum") and three letters lying on the floor. Two of these letters were read to the jury. They were dated at two o'clock, requesting that his death might be made known to his uncle in this city, to his brother at Throg's Neck, and requesting that his corpse might be interred alongside of his mother's. He stated that he did not wish to give the reason for his committing this fatal act. There was no evidence of the deceased having any time shown any tokens whatever of mental derangement. Under these circumstances the jury thought it their duty to return a verdict of "suicide from taking laudanum."—N. Y. Gazette.

Remarkable Hank of Silk.—A hank of silk produced by a single worm, was lately reeled in the presence of several gentlemen in Bolton, which was 865 yards in length, and on being weighed, was found to be of the texture of 15,000 hanks in the lb. A single pound of this would reach 716 miles. The worm was only seven days in spinning the hank, consequently it produced at the rate of 52 yards per diem.

THE RESPONSES.—An ignorant fellow being about to be married, resolved to make himself perfect in the responses of the service but by mistake got by heart the office of baptism for riper years; so when he was asked in the church, "will you have this woman?" he answered "I renounce them all." The clergyman said, I think you are a fool; to which he replied, "all this I steadfastly believe."

Naval.—The U. S. frigate Brandywine, Capt. Kennedy, bound to the Mediterranean, dropped down to the bite of Crany Island; this morning.—Norfolk Beacon, Oct. 17.

Liberal philanthropy.—The Harper's Ferry Press states that Miss Christina Blackburn, of that vicinity has emancipated a family of slaves, consisting of a man, his wife, and six children, and has provided for their emigration to Liberia.

The subscription of the American Students in Paris, for the families of those who perished the glorious days of July, amounting to 4,000 francs, was headed by Mrs. George Lafayette, by the committee, composed of Messrs. Middleton, of South Carolina; Clemson, of Pennsylvania; and Dugas, of Georgia.

The Great Unknown.—The lady of Sir William Scott, of Ancon, having given birth to a son on the 25th ult. the Northern papers announced it of course. Some of our contemporaries finding the W. alone in a certain print, forthwith filled up the name as Walter, and maugre the venerability of the great novelist, pepped in the word "Robertson," thus giving in his old age a child to Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, whose lady by the way, has been dead several years.—Sheffield Iris.

When Charles X. resided at the palace of Holyrood house here, one of the masters at the high school, the late Mr. Ritchie, was employed to give him some instructions in the English language.—Mr. R. by way of rendering his lessons useful, recommended his Royal Pupil to study history, in which he found him very ignorant. He tried him in French, English, and Scotch history, but in vain. The only book he could ever induce him to read was The Peer of Wakefield.—Edinburgh Advertiser.

DIED.
On Wednesday morning last, after a very short illness, MATILDA youngest daughter of Robert Banning, Esq. of this country.

VENDUE.
The Subscriber being about to remove, will sell at his residence in the town of Easton on THURSDAY the 4th November next, all his household and kitchen furniture, consisting of sideboard, tables, mahogany secretary and bookcase, Book case, wardrobe, a hand some Sofa, chairs, Carpets and drapery, a bedstead and bedding, bedsteads, a first rate bird cage with apparatus in case, china and glass ware including a dining and tea set, also a large and small looking glasses; with a great variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms of sale are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security. The particular terms will be made known at 9 o'clock when the sale will commence.

GEO. W. NABB.

Easton, Oct. 26 2w

CECILIA RAILS.

I will contract to deliver on any navigable water on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, where a vessel can go, drawing 8 feet water, from one to three loads of Cedar logs, (quartered or flat), from 5 to 9 inches wide, and 2 to 3 inches thick on the back, suitable for Post and Rail fence. Price six dollars per hundred for the logs, and eight dollars ditto for Rails.

LAUREL, Del. Oct. 26. 3c

OVERSEER.

An Overseer being wanted by a person who has been regularly brought up to the farming business. Satisfactory references can be given as to capacity, industry and sobriety. Apply at this office.

Oct 26 3w

Emporium of Economy.

JOHN W. JENKINS, aware that his friends have gathered short crops of corn the present Fall, hopes he has matured a plan which will enable them to supply themselves as plentifully and as comfortably as they have hitherto done with full crops. With a view to the accomplishment of this desirable object, he has just supplied himself with a more extensive and general supply of ALL KINDS OF GOODS, than he has ever had on hand heretofore, and is determined to sell at a more reduced profit than goods have ever been offered at in this market.—In regard to his present stock, the old saying, that "high priced goods are best," will hold good, of which fact any one will be satisfied who will call and examine. Those who wish to make their cash turn out to advantage should come and look for themselves.

Oct 26.

N. B. Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, &c. w^{ts} be taken in exchange.

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

HAYE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, Queensware, China, Glass, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Baltimore Ware in Wool Hats
sets
Old Cognac Brandy
Jamaica Spirit
Holland Gin
Old Eye Whiskey
Old P. Madeira
Dry Lisbon
Teneriffe
Portland Claret
Loaf, Lump, and Havana Sugars
Java and Green Coffee
Fresh Bunch Raisins
Almonds
Figs and Currants
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Cut and wrought Nails
Salt in Sacks, and by the bushel
Cast steel Wood Axes
the bushel
Carpenter's Tools
Solid Oil, Basket Salt
Silver and India Steel
Sperm, Mould and dip Candles
Razors
Gunpowder
Teas of without Tablets, a superior article
Old Hyson (the latest importation, a large assortment)
Buckwheat Flour
Tin Ware, Castings, Cheese and Family Store and Wood Ware
Flour
Bollwores and Brushes
Gun Powder by the lb. and in Canisters of superior quality, Patent Shot, Powder Flasks and Shot Bags
Also, a large supply of Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 23, Cotton Onanags, White and brown Muslins, Plaid, Stripes, &c. All of which will be offered at a small advance.

Oct 26

TO MILLERS.
A middle aged Gentleman who has a perfect knowledge of the milling business, wishes a situation. Application at this office will be attended to.

Oct 26 3w

COMMUNICATION.

Among many new inventions of our enlightened age, is a patent Threshing Machine, which we have heard highly recommended by our neighboring farmers, invented by Dr. C. Clark, residing in Green street, Philadelphia; and which we had the satisfaction to see in complete operation yesterday near this city, mow by one horse with great ease, thrashing at the rate of nearly one bushel of wheat per minute, perfectly clean, taking off nearly every white cap, without breaking the grain.—It throws the straw very strait from the machine, and leaves it in a good condition for binding. We also witnessed one moved by the power of one man, who informed us he could easily thrash ten bushels per hour, with the assistance of one man to feed it. This small and cheap machine, the price of which we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars, appears to possess the principle which has been so long sought for—which is in thrashing fast with ease. The beaters are in the form of a coarse screw of wrought iron, and secured in a very permanent manner to the cylinder, which moves with great velocity and ease.—Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

Oct 26

Printers in the country would probably do many of their subscribers a favor by inverting the above notice.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the subscriber either for postage, subscription, or advertising are requested to call and settle the same; as a further delay will subject him to considerable inconvenience.

JOHN D. GREEN.

Easton, Oct. 12 1830.

Easton Female Academy.

MRS. SCULL respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians, of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that the duties of said Seminary, will be resumed on the 15th September next, wherein will be taught the usual courses of Literature, viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, (ancient and modern) History, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c.

Those who may think proper to patronize this institution, may be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the instructress.

August 31

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY, two good steady Journeymen Taylors to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given. Apply to J. I. SMITH.

Easton, Md. Oct. 13 3w

EDWARD MULLIKIN,

HAVING purchased the Printing establishment of John D. Green, Esq. and added considerably to the stock of materials, is prepared to execute all kinds of

JOB PRINTING

with neatness and despatch, on the most reasonable terms, as:—Pamphlets, Handbills, Cards, Posting Bills, &c. &c.

August 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals, for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at the suit of William Dickinson, against Samuel Roberts, Edward Roberts, and William A. Leonard; one other venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, at the suit of William Dickinson, against Samuel Roberts; one other venditioni exponas, at the suit of Edward Speeden, against Samuel Roberts, survivor of Edward Roberts, will be sold for cash at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Samuel Roberts, of, in and to, that tract or parcel of land, situate on Miles River, called by the names of Part of Daniel's Rest, Daniel's Addition, Fishing Bay and Walker's, containing 2324 acres of land, more or less; also that tract or parcel of land called Springfield, containing 2814 acres of land more or less, with the premises and appurtenances thereto belonging. Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Samuel Roberts, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
oct. 19 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed at the suit of John Martin, against Nancy James, will be sold for cash on TUESDAY the 9th day of November next, at the Court house door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of her the said Nancy James, of, in and to, that tract or parcel of land known by the name of Barnum's Addition, part of a tract of land called Garrison, situate in Easton, in Talbot county, and containing the quantity of 138 acres of land, more or less. Taken as the lands and tenements of the said Nancy James, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
oct. 19 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of Wilson L. Palmer and Isabella his wife, of Jesse Scott, against Geo. W. Nabby, tereenant of Benjamin Benny, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, the following property, viz: Part of a tract of land called Kirby's Venture, part of a tract of land called Morgan's Addition, part of a tract of land called Wolf Pitt Range, and part of a tract of land called Turner's Chance, lying and being in the county aforesaid, be the quantity of acres what it may. Taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
oct. 19 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Wm. Sheehan, of William Dickinson, against Joseph C. Wright, will be sold for cash at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of him, the said Joseph C. Wright, of, in and to his undivided part of that farm or plantation, on which Francis Clark now resides, called Part Carter's Range, Part Carter's Forest, near Potter's Mill, and containing 3354 acres of Land more or less. Taken as the lands and tenements of the said Joseph C. Wright, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
oct. 19 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a fieri facias issued out of Queen Ann's county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Ashcom, administrator D. B. N. of Margaret Ringgold, against Ann Meconekin, heir at Law of William E. Meconekin, will be sold for cash on TUESDAY the 9th day of November next, at the Court house door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to that tract or parcel of land, called Part Partnership, situate lying and being in Talbot county, near the Town of Hillsborough, and containing the quantity of 75 acres of land more or less. Taken as the lands and tenements of the said Ann Meconekin, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
oct. 19 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed at the suit of William Brownell, against Henry Delahay, Jr. also by virtue of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed at the suit of John Goldborough, against Henry Delahay, Jr. and Speeden Seymour, will be sold for cash on TUESDAY the 9th day of November next, at the Court house door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, all the Estate, right, title, interest and claim of him the said Delahay, of, in and to 2 houses and lots situate in Trappe Town in Talbot county. Taken as the lands and tenements of the said Delahay, and will be sold as above specified; also will be sold for cash on Wednesday the 10th day of November next, at the suits above mentioned on the premises of the said Delahay, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, the following property, viz: 3 head of Horses, 10 head of cattle, 1 yoke of Oxen, 12 head of hogs, 1 gig and harness, 4 beds, bedsteads and furniture, 18 Windsor chairs, 1 sideboard, 2 end dining tables, 2 cars. Taken as the goods and chattels of the said Delahay, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas, the above fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
October 19. 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, use of Lott Warfield, will be sold at the Court house door in the Town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 13th November, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock of said day, all and singular that lot or parcel of ground lying and being in the Town of Easton, and all the buildings thereon; and the estate, right, title or term of years of Jabez Caldwell, of, in and to the same, which James Neall sold, conveyed and assigned to said Jabez Caldwell by his deed, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, as by reference being thereto had, will fully appear on the Land Records of Talbot County. Also all and singular that lot or parcel of land and ground situate in the Town of Easton, adjoining to lot No. one hundred and sixteen, at the West end thereof, and on West street, which was sold and conveyed by James Neall, to said Jabez Caldwell, by Deed of bargain and sale, bearing date the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, in fee simple, as by reference to said Deed will appear. Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of Jabez Caldwell, and will be sold to satisfy the above venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
THOMAS HENRICH, late Shff.
oct. 19 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five several writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, to wit: one at the suit of Philemon Thomas, dec'd. William H. Groome, use of Philemon Thomas, one at the suit of Edward Lloyd, one at the suit of John Welsh, alias John J. Welsh, one at the suit of Frances D. McHenry, and one other at the suit of James Tilton, Executor of James Tilton, against Fayette Gibson, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 13th November, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock of said day, a tract of land called Maringo, situate and lying; and being in Talbot county, containing the quantity of five hundred and fifty acres of land more or less; also on WEDNESDAY the 17th November, on the premises of the said Gibson, between the hours aforesaid for cash to the highest bidder, 13 head of horses, 40 head of cattle, 52 head of sheep. Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Fayette Gibson, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
THOMAS HENRICH, late Shff.
oct. 19 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, at the suit of Henry D. Sellers, against Benjamin Benny, will be sold for cash at the Court House door, in Easton, on SATURDAY the 13th day of November, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock, of said day, the Plantation with all the improvements, situate in Talbot county aforesaid, whereon the said Benny lately resided. Seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the said Benny, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the said writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
THOMAS HENRICH, late Shff.
oct. 19 4w

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY, October Term, 1830.
Ordered that the sales of the lands made to William Potter and George Gage, by James Sangston, Trustee for the sale of certain lands and tenements, and real estate of Matthew Driver, deceased, in the case of James Sangston, William Potter and Kimmel Godwin, complainants, against Alford Driver, Mary Driver and Hester Ann Driver, children and heirs at law of the said Matthew Driver, defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday in March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-one; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the fourth Monday in November, in the year first aforesaid. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$1890.00.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, AKA SPENCE.
True Copy, Test, Jos. RICHARDSON, Clerk.
oct. 19 8w

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL.

AT NEW-ARK DELAWARE.
THE winter session of this Seminary will commence on Monday the 25th instant. The course of instruction embraces Orthography; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic; English Grammar; Rhetoric; History, ancient and modern; and Geography; with constant reference to the best Maps and Charts; Natural History; Natural Philosophy; Electricity; illustrated by experiments; Astronomy and use of the Globes; Chemistry; Intellectual Philosophy and the Elements of Moral Science; Evidence of Christianity with Biblical Recitations on the Sabbath; Exercises in Letter-Writing and other species of composition, weekly, with recapitulation.—Terms: Board and Tuition in any of the foregoing branches \$30 per quarter, payable in advance. Music, with use of Piano, \$10. Moderate extra charges for Painting and other ornamental branches.
The subscriber, intending to devote to the school, his constant personal attention, together with the assistance of the most Competent Teachers in both departments, flatters himself that he will be enabled to render the course of instruction thorough and efficient. A small Chemical and Philosophical apparatus is connected with the institution.
The adaptation of the village of Newark to the purpose of Academeal Education has been confirmed by long experience, and the almost proverbial healthfulness of the situation renders it a place of residence peculiarly desirable for Young Ladies from the low grounds of the Peninsula.
SAMUEL BELL.
oct. 19 3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to remove from Easton, respectfully requests all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given.
THOS. S. COOK.
Easton, Oct. 19.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of ROBERT LARRIMORE, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Robert Larrimore, Senr. late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in the "Centreville Times," printed in the Town of Centreville, Queen Ann's County.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this thirtieth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.
Test, JAS. PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal Estate of Robert Larrimore, senr. late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the tenth of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this second day of October, A. D. 1830.
ROBERT LARRIMORE, Admr.
de bonis non with the will annexed of Robert Larrimore, senr. deceased.
oct. 3w

CART WHEEL WRIGHT.

EDWARD STUART
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has supplied himself with an excellent stock of well seasoned TIMBER, and is now prepared to execute orders in the following branches, viz: Cart Wheel Wright, Plough making or Cradling of Seythes, at his shop in Easton, near Doc. Nicholas Hammond's.
From his experience and a determination to use every exertion to serve the public, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
march 30 1f

TAILORING.

REUBEN T. BOYD, from Baltimore respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Easton, next door to the Union Tavern, on Washington street, where he is prepared to execute all orders he may receive with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable and complete manner. He flatters himself, from his knowledge of the trade, having had ten years experience in Baltimore, and by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
N. B. Prices moderate and fair to suit the times.
Easton, June 1

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY.

THE advocates of intellectual improvement in this Town, have long regretted that a public Library should hitherto have been a desideratum.
The advantages of such an institution need no comment. There is amongst us a class of young persons, who cannot possibly furnish themselves with private Libraries, commensurate with their taste and spirit of inquiry, for whom such an institution holds forth peculiar facilities. Impressed with these views a number of young men in this Town associated themselves together under the title of the "Young Men's Library Society," and having adopted a Constitution, elected officers, and being patronized by valuable donations of money and books, from several gentlemen in this Town, have determined to open their Library to-morrow (Wednesday night) the 13th inst. at six o'clock, at Mr. James McNeill's Shoe Store, where for the present the books are deposited.
The Library is now open for public inspection, and contains several of the latest new works. Persons desirous of becoming subscribers, are informed that the payment of one dollar in advance, constitutes a person a member, on condition of an annual subscription of one dollar from the time of entrance.
oct. 12

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers fees, for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees, as the law directs. I have given and deposited the most peremptory orders to execute every person, who may neglect this notice, I would also take the liberty to inform those persons, who owe fees for the present year, 1830, that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately from the time of entrance.
oct. 12 WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

Collector's Second Notice.

THE Subscriber, desirous of completing his collections within the time the law prescribes to the best Maps and Charts, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, illustrated by experiments; Astronomy and use of the Globes; Chemistry; Intellectual Philosophy and the Elements of Moral Science; Evidence of Christianity with Biblical Recitations on the Sabbath; Exercises in Letter-Writing and other species of composition, weekly, with recapitulation.—Terms: Board and Tuition in any of the foregoing branches \$30 per quarter, payable in advance. Music, with use of Piano, \$10. Moderate extra charges for Painting and other ornamental branches.
The subscriber, intending to devote to the school, his constant personal attention, together with the assistance of the most Competent Teachers in both departments, flatters himself that he will be enabled to render the course of instruction thorough and efficient. A small Chemical and Philosophical apparatus is connected with the institution.
The adaptation of the village of Newark to the purpose of Academeal Education has been confirmed by long experience, and the almost proverbial healthfulness of the situation renders it a place of residence peculiarly desirable for Young Ladies from the low grounds of the Peninsula.
SAMUEL BELL.
oct. 19 3w

SERVANT WANTED.

A Gentleman of Talbot wishes to purchase a boy for his own use, a negro man, slave for life, from 20 to 40 years of age—for one who can be recommended for his honesty and sobriety, a liberal price in cash will be given.—It is particularly desirable that he should have been accustomed to the care and management of horses.—On application at this office either by letter (post paid) or verbally, further particulars will be made known.
oct. 19 4w

JOURNEYMAN TAILOR WANTED.

A Journeyman Tailor, to whom constant employment will be given, and as good wages as any part of the State will afford, Wilmington not excepted.
JOHN E. DUGAN.
Cannon's Ferry, Del. Oct. 12th 1830.
The Chestertown Telegraph will insert the above three times and charge the Eastern Shore Whig.
oct. 19 3w

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, with a due regard to the interests of society, would be conducive to public benefit, has been induced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, one door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his establishment, and sedulously endeavour to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage.
He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confined to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims. He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of goods, and obtaining the highest prices for their owners, and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the State.
Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit a share of patronage, and to remain the public's obedient servant
JOHN BUSK.
Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to permit him to refer to us in support of his character and standing, we take pleasure in complying with his request. We have known him for a long series of years in various capacities, and have always found him correct in his deportment and honest in his dealings. Understanding that he is about to commence the business of a General Agent, Collector and Intelligence Office Keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those who may employ him.
Richard Frisby, S. & W. Meeteer, Jos. & Adam Ross, H. S. Sanderson, Thomas Murphy, Edward Priestly, Jno. M. Laroque, I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper.
July 13

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN,

TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin)
1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT
150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fine Salt
Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, snuff, tobacco, alum, saltpetre, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c.
They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Groceries they shall be able to supply goods in quality and low price as though they were personally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.
John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or otherwise.
Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New York Salamander Works, such as:
Fire Cement
Fire Clay
Fire Bricks
Do Baked Ovens
Cylinders for Stoves
Tiles for Bakers Ovens
Backs for Grates
Curbs for Garden walks
Perforated Bricks
Coping for Walls
For Stone Pipes
Gutters 7 or 12 inches
David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on East Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city), two new and unimproved properties, of considerable value. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above.
Baltimore, May 11

PRIZE ESSAY.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND, at their annual convention held in the city of Baltimore, on the 7th and 8th June, 1830, passed the following resolution, viz:
"Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to award a premium of one hundred dollars for such essay as they or a majority of them shall consider worthy thereof. The subject of such essay to be selected by said committee."
In conformity with the benevolent intentions of the Faculty expressed in the aforesaid resolution, this committee offer a premium of \$100 for an essay upon the nature and sources of the Malaric or noxious Miasm, from which originate the family of diseases usually known by the denomination of bilious diseases; together with the best means of preventing the formation of Malaria, removing the sources, and obviating their effects upon the human constitution when the cause cannot be removed.
The committee have been induced to call the attention of the press to this subject, because of its vast importance to society at large. The immense extent, to which this fruitful cause of disease operates, has not yet been accurately calculated, nor any probable estimate made of the mortality which it occasions. The public attention has been justly directed to other subjects of general improvement, but we believe an adequate effort has yet been made to awaken and direct the public mind to the prevention of the evils dependent upon Malaria, although it is well known to medical men to be extending its influence, and threatening to depopulate some of the finest sections of this country, as it has already depopulated some of the fairest portions of the old world.
Candidates for the prize are to cause their dissertations to be delivered to the subscriber, in Baltimore, (postage paid), on or before the first day of May 1831. Each dissertation to be accompanied by a sealed letter, superscribed with a motto corresponding with that prefixed to the essay. None of the letters, except that to which the motto of the successful essay shall be affixed, will be opened; the other essays shall be disposed of according to the direction of the proposers.
HENRY W. BAXLEY, Secretary to the Committee.
July 20

OPPOSITION.



THE BALTIMORE WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN NEW LINES OF STEEL SPRING COACHES.

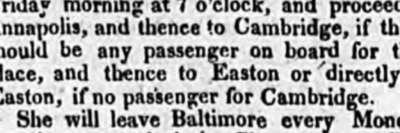
Leaves LYFORD'S FOUNTAIN INN, Light street; No. 2, South Calvert street, one door from Market street, and Hanover House, No. 6, Hanover street, opposite Beltzhoover's Hotel, Baltimore, DAILY, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leaves Barnard's Mansion House and Latam's Refectory, Washington, and Semmes' Hotel, Georgetown, at the same hours as from Baltimore.
Passengers in these lines, taken up and put down, where they direct.
A. FULLER, Agent.
June 8
P. S. Extra Coaches furnished at any hour and Expresses carried with great despatch.
A. F.

THE STEAM BOAT



HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her routes in the following manner. Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.
Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.
All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
Easton, March 23.

STEAM BOAT



NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamboat on her routes, between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 30th of this month and until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of Passengers, and not at Cambridge.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.
Easton, Oct. 12, 1830

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER
WRIGHTSON.
Benjamin Horner—Captain.
Will leave Miles Ferry every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue her route during the season. All orders left with the Subscriber or with Capt. Horner on board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in Easton, will be punctually attended to.
This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horner or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Easton, May 18 1f

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MAKING.
CHARLES W. SMITH
HAVING returned to Denton and engaged in Coach, Gig and Harness Making, in all its various branches, and having supplied himself with an excellent stock of well SEASONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured good Workmen, is now prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Denton, June 22

GABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general that he has on hand a most excellent stock of Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of
Sideboards, Secretary Desks, BUREAUS, TABLES, STANDS, &c. &c.
He has also a good stock of well seasoned materials, and is prepared to execute any orders with neatness and despatch.
JOHN MECONKIN.
N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their bills.
Easton, June 1

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase young likely negroes. Families included, for which the highest cash prices will be given. A line addressed to the subscriber at New Market will meet with prompt attention. Gentlemen wishing to sell will do well to call.
WM. W. WILLIAMSON.
sept. 7

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, & formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage.
The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.
Private parties can at all times be accommodated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with the full drivers furnished to go to any part of Peninsula.
The public's obedient servant.
SOLOMON LOWE.
jan 26

EASTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

MISS M. G. NICOLS respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of Youth in Talbot and the adjacent Counties, that the duties of her school will be resumed on the 13th of September inst. Miss M. G. Nicols would also inform the public of the intention of her brother, Mr. Thomas Nicols, moving to Easton, about the 15th of October or before, and he will unite with her in the various branches of education, and nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to give satisfaction to those who may see fit to intrust their children to their care.
Boarders can be accommodated, on reasonable terms, at Mrs. Elizabeth Nicols's. Mrs. R. D. Hands intends opening a male school on the 1st of October next, at Mrs. E. Nicols's. Young Ladies, desirous of learning music, can obtain board at Mrs. Nicols's by the day, week, month, or year.
sept. 14 1f

Farm for Rent.

FOR rent for the next year, two thirds of the farm of the late Robert Larrimore, dec'd. now occupied by Lambert W. Ford; situate about 3 miles from Easton, on the road to Wye Mill. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber, in Queen Ann's, or at Easton.
ROBERT LARRIMORE, Admr.
de bonis non of Robert Larrimore, senr. dec'd.
sept. 21 w

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Subscriber intending to leave this place, will sell, on advantageous terms the HOUSE AND LOT, on Harrison Street, at which he has present residence, not sold immediately, the same will be rented and possession given the first day of October next. The premises are in complete repair, with every convenience suitable to a dwelling.
G. W. NABB.
July 27

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, cross-barred gingham over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse low lined trousers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony although 81 or 92 years of age, is considerable under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a scar from the cut of an axe on one of his feet, the one not recollected, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure in either, the jail at Centreville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the above reward.
THOMAS BULLEN, Guardian for the heirs of John (Merriek, dec'd.
June 8 1f

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in May last, a negro boy named OLIVER CRAW, FORD, 17 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, dark complexion, has the king's evil in the neck, which causes him to crawl his head very stiff; he is a free spoken, affable fellow in conversation. Thirty dollars reward will be paid for the above described boy, if taken in the State of Maryland, or fifty dollars if out of the State, and all reasonable expenses paid if lodged in Easton jail.
CHARLES GORDON, Georgetown, D. C.
sept. 7 8w

NOTICE.—Was committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 3d day of August, 1830, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself MOSES, and says he belongs to a Mr. Beall of Montgomery county, he is about thirty years of age five feet nine inches high, he has a scar in his forehead and one other on the left side of his face; had on when committed a roundabout, striped pantaloons and vest, old fur hat and shoes. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come and have his negro released, he will otherwise be discharged as the law directs. JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md. August 24, 1830.—aug. 31 8w

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 30th July last, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself POLLY and says she belongs to John Booth of Washington county, had on when committed a striped Linsey Frock, about forty years of age, five feet one inch and a half in height, had a scar in her forehead and several others on her left arm, the owner of the above described negro will please to come and have her released, or she will otherwise be discharged as the law directs. JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md. August 24, 1830.—aug. 31 8w

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 17th day of August last, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JEFFERY, and says he belongs to Elijah Robertson, of Culpepper County, Virginia; had on when committed, a striped domestic close body coat, old cassinet pantaloons, old fur hat. He has a scar over the right eye and one on the back part of the left hand; is about fifty years of age, five feet five or six inches high. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged, according to law. JOHN RIGNEY, Shff. of Frederick county, Maryland. sept. 21 8w

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