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

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Are Two Dellars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Anvertisements are inserted three times for OKE DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per square.

The following lines are copied from the Backwoodsman. They are from the pen of its talented

> EVE'S BANISHMENT. She knelt-the ever glorious sky Spread its blue wings above— And angel harps were breathing songs Of never dying love: The stainless moon was glancing bright Upon the glittering robes of Night.

She knelt-the myriad stars looked down, In their untiring gaze, Upon the bright and sinless bower, Her home in happier days:
The sapphire wall of heaven unfurled
Their banners to the Eden-world.

She knelt-the earth lay calm beneath The Holy Spirit's smile—
And strains of seraph melody
Stole on her ears the while—
And whispering winds, and zephyrs bland,
Her pale and feverish temples fann'd.

She knelt-in its untroubled pride The waveless stream rolled by,
And glittered in the beamy light
Of the unclouded sky—
And onward passed, in murmuring sweep,
Unto the vast and watery deep.

She wept-a curse was on her heart, A curse that could not die,
For the deep sin which rested there
Was registered on high:
She wept—her seared heart could not bear The starless night of its despair.

She wept—to leave the sunny flowers That gem'd the sylvan scene, And danced, like fairy revellers, Upon the glittering green— Which almost offered rivalry Unto the bright and glorious sky.

She svept-that all the shining host That gazed upon her then, Should never light her steps unto That sinless bower again: But hence her heritage should be, To toss on Life's wild, billowy sea!

By Henry Neale. O! why should we seek to anticipate sorrow
By throwing the flower of the present away:
And gather the dark rolling clouds of to-morrow,
To darken the generous sun of to-day.

How often we brood over misery madly,
Till we murder the Hope that was sent to inspire;
And pleasure, grown old and decrepit, turns sadly
To shake his grey locks o'er the tomb of his sire.

the time of writing the song this John Holmes

Yes, Canwford, he's the man for me,

Without a puff or vaunting, It is his pride, that he's been tried, And found in nothing wanting, The SECOND JOHN, or John the Son, Is spoken of quite highly, He's learnt the art, and play'd his part, For President most slyly. In Foreign Courts, and Royal Sports, He got his education, And with the knack, he then came back, To teach the "Yankee Nation." He wrote a song, ('twas rather long)
Of Jefferson and Sally,
And scourged those brats, the Democrats, With mighty pith and rally. There's no dispute, John's mighty cute, And very wise and knowing, Will always veer and strive to steer, The way the wind is blowing. There's HARRY CLAY, some people say, is plaguy smart and lucky,

Who went adrift, to make a shift, Way over in Kentucky. He'll play at brag, break every "snag" That's in the Constitution," And talk's so fair, 'twould make you stare, To hear his elocution. But though he may both talk and play. And is so cute and funny, I'm sooth afraid, he'll learn the trade,

Of playing with our MONEY. Who after all this, can doubt the tender consciences, the pure principles, and the disinter-ested motives, by which Mr. Holmes and his party are actuated, and which impart to their conduct such a glorious consistency of charac-

THE STORM.—A heavy lowering atmos-THE STORM.—A heavy lowering atmosphere had for forty-eight hours hung over his Majesty's ship Bristol, and, in the opinion of the first lieutenant, he added, "have the good-side of the unfortunate bark to a height far the old sailors, they were going "to have a ness, Mr. Fearnought, to go below and super-breeze." The ship had been lying, for two or intend the extinguishing the fire, and send three days, at anchor among the rocks of Magdalene, in the Straits of Bonni Faccio, which tent." "Aye, aye, Sir," replied the lieuten-seperate Sardinia from Corsica. The naviga-ant, hastening down one of the main deck ladseperate Sardinia from Corsica. The havigation is here particularly difficult and dangerous, so much so, that, although the frigate had a pilot on board, fair weather, smooth water and broad day-light, she struck on the rocks and broad day-light, she struck on the rocks are the smoke ascended; and order of foam which indicated the presence of a rock, and with anxious heart, every deadly spot of foam which indicated the presence of a rock. going in, and hung for some time. Indeed, it and silence being restored, the captain gave and gave the command, "starboard," or "port going in, and hung for some time. Indeed, it and shence being instruction for securing the main the helm," with as much coolness of judgment, was only by the greatest exertions, by throwting all the sails aback, and getting out all the deck guns, which had broken loose and at the sails aback, and getting out all the deck guns, which had broken loose and at the ship still went on, and still she avoided the boats to assist in towing the ship, that she was same time ordered one watch up to send down got clear of the coral reef on which she touched, and that was not accomplished without the loss of a small portion of her false keel. The deck to report that the fire was trifling, havpassage at the broadest part is not wider than ing been occasioned by one of the loose gun the river opposite to the Prince's Dock, and in destroying part of the galley range, where many parts low, jutting ledges of coral rocks run nearly across, so that a vessel in going through has to alter her course perpetually; in one part, which extends about a quarter of and the lieutenant went forward to attend the rolls that a company to the rolls and the lieutenant went forward to attend the one part, which extends about a quarter of a mile, there are openings between the rocks not wider than a frigate's length. There is, however, great depth of water between the different part, and rigging a spare top-sail-yard in its place.

on her inree months, cruize, weighed and stood out from the anchorage. A gentle hint to the sary to get upon the other tack and lay the Corsican pilot that if he ran the ship on shore, he should ornament the fore yard arm in a pen
"It is what I have been wishing for some rectors have already been appointed."

dent position; in other words, should be hang- time sir," answered the master, "but I fear we ed up without ceremony, had a powerful effect shall not be able to wear her very readily." upon his visual faculties. He repaired to the bowsprit, where with nis red nightcap in his hand, he fixed his eyes intently on the water ahead of the ship, and seemed to distinguish instanter, the slightest ripple which indicated the presence of a rock, of which he did not fail to give instant information to the steet task was at length brought round to give instant information to the steet task.

o had been sent to take command of k while the lieutenant of the watch went to dinner,) and stated that he thought there was a heavy squall to windward. The officer no sconer looked in that direction, than for hope appeared, he perceived an extraordinary appearance. The sea, which had a heavy turbulent roll, which generally indicates approaching wind, was now, at a distance of about five miles off, in one continued foam. He lost no time in acquainting the commander, who ordered the hands to be turned up instantly to 'shorten sail.'

It now became the duty of Mr. Black, the youngest midshipman of the watch, to run down and acquaint the officers. He had hardly exclaimed, on entering the gun room, and addressing himself to the first lieutenant, "All hands shorten sail, sir," when a tremendous lurch, as sudden as unexpected, overthrew the mess table, and decomposed the quietude of the marine officer, by sending the entire contents of a tureen of hot pea-soup into his lap. This was an opportunity of embracing a warm bosom friend, which the gentleman had not at all anticipated. The purser was particularly chargined at legion within less than two leagues of the two local two leagues of the straits, and the wind seemed to be in the very the straits, and the wind seemed to be in the very the Empire, Minister and Secretary of State for Forcign Affairs, and Miguel de Souza Melou e Alvim, a member of his Council, Commander of the Order of Aviz, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Cross, Chief of Division in the Imperial and National Navy, Minister and Secretary of State for Forcign Affairs, and Miguel de Souza Melou e Alvim, a member of his Council, Commander of the Order of Aviz, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Cross, Chief of Division in the Imperial Affairs, and Miguel de Souza Melou e Alvim, a member of his Council, Commander of the Order of Aviz, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Cross, Chief of Division in the Imperial Affairs, and Miguel de Souza Melou e Alvim, a member of the Cross, Chief of Division in the Imperial Order of the Cross, Chief of Division in the Imperial Affairs, and Miguel de Souza Melou e Alvim, a member of the Cross, Chief of Division in the Imperial Affairs, and Miguel de Souza Melou e Alvim, a member of the Cross, Chief of Division in the Imperial Affairs, and Miguel de Souza Melou e Alvim, a member of the Cross, Chief of Division in the Imperial Affairs, and Cross of the Cross of the Cross of the Cross, Chief of Division in the Imperial Affairs, and Cross of the Cro all anticipated. The purser was particularly chagrined at losing, not only his untouched plate of soup, but with it all present prospect of a renewal; he could not, however, withstand the opportunity of joking Mr. Pipeclay, the marine, for having got more than his share of the dinner. The sufferer was hastily ridding which is that of giving every man a glass of himself of this outward show of having taken soup, and inwardly lamented his rashness in having quitted his lieutenancy in a doughty regiment of militia, for the less comfortable reaches. Captain Bright announced his intention to spirits, was soon accomplished; and finding no jesty the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to live more favorable point, or becoming more moderate, Captain Bright announced his intention tions of the earth, by means of a policy frank

the consequences which have been detailed in was the warm advocate of Mr. Crawford, since fore-yard was carried away in the slings, i. e. occasion to command silence. Every tongs z and Portugal, shall form an exception to then he has joined the coalition, was the devo-broken in the middle, the fore and mizen top-was hushed at this announcement. All hand this arricle. then he has joined the coalition, was the devo-ted friend of the second John and is now the devotee of Henry Clay.

Droken in the middle, the fore and mizen top-gallant-masts were snapt short off, and almost crept silently to the lee side of the ship; at then friends pulled each other by the sleeve, ship was, in fact, a complete wreck long before every sail rent in a thousand shreds. The ship was, in fact, a complete wreck long before Mr. Black could return to the quarter deck. Every man and officer was instantly on the alert to repair the damages; and then might he witnessed a scene to which no words can do justice. The wind was roaring with all the force of a West India hurricane; sails flapping and fluttering in the air; rones flying loose.

Article III.

Article III.

The two high contracting parties being like-the of the inheritance, on account for the inheritance, on account of their characters and of the inheritance, on account of their characters and of the inheritance, on account of their characters and of the inheritance, on account of their characters and of the inheritance, on account of their characters and of the inheritance, on account of the inheritance, on account of their characters and of the inheritance, on account of their characters and of the inheritance, on account of the inheritance, on account of their characters and of the inheritance, on account of the broken masts and yards swinging about and and the dash of the waves, as they momen-portending instant death to any luckless fellow tarily poured themselves upon the ship's bow. who might come in their way; to add to which harbour, broke loose, and were carrying destruction from side to side of the main deck, as ded with some emotion.

"Mr. Fearnought, let all the carpenters be they rolled backward and forward with every lurch the ship gave.—The confusion was brought to a climax, by a sudden cry of "fire"

in the fore part of the ship.

Captain Bright had just remarked to the first lieutenant, that he did not know his opinion, but his own was that they had a very pretty ship of it: when, hearing this cry, he snatched a speaking trumpet from a midshipman, and gave the order to "pipe belay."— was given—"Wear ship—put the helm up."
The meaning of this was to countermand the last order, and let every man leave off difficulty. whatever he was about. In less than one minute all was quiet. The seamen were seen leisurely descending the rigging as if nothing had occurred, the marines huddling to-gether under shelter of the main mast, to protect themselves from the sea, which was breaking heavily over the ship, and the officers taking their respective stations on the quarter-

"Beat to quarters," was the next command,

The master was now consulted as to the At six o'clock in the morning, the frigate having completed her water for the remainder 'Not beyond seven leagues,' was the reply. 'In that case, Mr. Steerwell it might be necessfar to the steer was now consulted as to the probable distance the ship was from the land. 'Not beyond seven leagues,' was the reply. 'In that case, Mr. Steerwell it might be necessfar to get upon the other tack and lay the

the presence of a rock, of which he did not fail to give instant information to the man at the helm. An occasional furtive glance at the aforesaid fore yard arm, which swung is terrorem over his head, plainly indicated that he did not by any means allow the subject to slip his memory.

The ship was now clear of the straits, and the pilot was now discharged, much to his apparent satisfaction, for he kissed a little silver image of the Virgin, as he stepped over the ship's side, with much fervor, and looked still occasionally at the threatened fore yard arm, he gave his adio, and ventured to replace his red night-cap with a smile. Having stood out to sea, with a light breeze, the frigats was laid too at noon; the high land of Magdalene bearing N. E. and distant about thirty miles. This was about the track for falling in with vessels bound from Alexandria to Marseilles, any of which, as it was during the war, would have been heartily welcomed by Capt. Bright and heen heartily welcomed by Capt. Bright and heen heartily welcomed by Capt. Bright and he ship, and the captain summoned the first lieu the presence of a rock, of which he did not fail to the three ship was at length brought round upon the other tack.

The captain began to feel very anxious, when on sulting the enter, the safe and the ship mass of each to strain began to feel very anxious, when on sulting the races at every moment, and the seat every moment, and the seather was now dark, the wind seemed to increase at every moment, and the seather of the ship. A present of the ship of the weather was such that no person on board could see on the ship's length. The crow were not able to replace his five times the ship's length. The crow were not able to relax their exertions, to set right too at noon; the bigh land of Corsica. It was feared the ship might be was now dark, the wind see the ship might be come at the sails and right contains a strain of the ship might be

And o'er their counsel hung impending fate."

The case was become too obvious for doubt; he ship was on a lee shore, and no opening for this most desirable object, the President

All hands had been already called, and such preparations as could be made under the hope-less circumstances were completed. At this time the captain ordered them to call all hands to "splice the main brace." This operation

Just at 20 minutes after 11 breakers we. the gun-room; and at the same moment the discovered on the lee bow. There was and fluttering in the air; ropes flying loose, thing could be heard, but the roar of the storm

"Youngsters," said Capt. Bright, to Black several of the guns, not having been secured and some other little midshipmen, "go below in the short time the vessel had been out of and say your prayers, and then go to bed. I harbour, broke loose, and were carrying des- shall see you in the morning-I hope," he ad-

ready aft with their hatchets: we may have occasion to cut away the mizen mast." "They are all ready, sir."

"Very good: now cut the anchors from the This was done, and the ship was somewhat relieved. More breakers were discovered

ahead, and no time was to be lost. The word "And now, lashed on by destiny severe,

With horror fraught the dreadful scene drew

The ship hangs hovering on the verge of Hell yawns, rocks rise, and breakers roar

beneath!" The scene was now indeed terrific. The ves sel flew before the wind, with lightning pace; she was already amidst the breakers, the noise and the drummer immediately struck up the of which might be distinguished amidst the well known tune of "Hearts of Oak," and the storm, like the chattering of hyenas, when the people hastened to their respective parts of lion roars. The captain and the master were the ship when in action. "Let the fire-men both in the fore part of the ship; but the forabove her mast head as it appeared, and, falling, rolled towards her as if about to seize their prey. And then again,
"High o'er the ship they throw a horrid shade,

And o'er her burst in terrible cascade." Every soul on board anticipated instant destruction. The captain watched with eagle-eye, and with anxious heart, every deadly spot

of Boni Faccio; and, being under the shelter of the high land of Corsica, which was now

It is stated that a branch of the U.S. bank is to be established at Utica, N. Y. The di-

seen through the gloom she, felt no more of the



his officers, if laden with gum-arabic, saffron and opium, this would have by no means diminished their satisfaction.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, the the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant of the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant master to the satisfaction and the captain summoned the first lieu jesty the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to establish a firm and permanent peace and friends so beautifully described by Falconer, again occurred in all its horrid reality.

"Important was the question in debate, and the captain summoned the first lieu jesty the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to establish a firm and permanent peace and friends in the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant was the question in debate, and the captain summoned the first lieu jesty the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to establish a firm and permanent peace and friends in the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant was the question in debate, and the captain summoned the first lieu jesty the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to establish a firm and permanent peace and friends in the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant peace and the captain summoned the first lieu jesty the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to establish a firm and permanent peace and friends in the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant peace and friends in the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant peace and friends in the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant peace and friends in the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant peace and friends in the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant peace and friends in the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant peace and friends in the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant peace and friends in the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant peace and friends in the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant peace and friends in the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant peace and friends in the mast peace and friends in the mast-head hailed Mr. R. the gundant peace and friends in the mast peace and f And o'er their counsel hung impending observed between the one and the other, by

> "No skill nor long experience could forecast, on William Tudor their Charge d'Affaires at Th' unseen approach of this destructive blast, the Court of Brazil; and His Majesty the Em-Th' unseen approach of this destructive blast, These seas where storms, at various seasons Most Excellent Marquez of Aracaty, a memblow,
> No reigning wind nor certain omens know."
> There was little doubt that the vessel was already within less than two leagues of the formula of the Imperial Bed Chamber, Councillor of the Treasury, Grand Cross of the Order of Aviz, Senator of the Empire Minister and Secretary of State

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a perfect, firm and inviolable peace and friendship between the United States of America and their citizens, and His spectively, without distinction of persons or

places. Cherish Hope, and though life by affliction be shaded, Still her ray shall shine lovely and gild the scene of war.

Like the dew-drop that glistens on leaves when they're faded, As bright and as clear as it glistened before.

As bright and as clear as it glistened before.

We subjoin below a poetical offusion of John Holmes, U. S. Senator from Maine. At the time of waiting the senge this low of the same last 20 minutes after 11 breakers we.

In peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage mutual tions of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage mutual stone of putting the ship before the wind, and taking the only possible remaining chance of running of putting the ship before the wind, and taking the only possible remaining chance of running of putting the ship before the wind, and taking the only possible remaining chance of running the open of putting the ship before the wind, and taking the only possible remaining chance of running the open of putting the ship before the wind, and taking the only possible remaining chance of running the only possible remaining chance of running the open of the only possible remaining chance of running the only possible remaining chance of ru

er, that the relations and conventions which er, that the relations and conventions which we exist or may hereafter exist between Brahabitants of the country wherein said goods

Andize: and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions, in navigation and commerce, which native citizens or subjects lo, or shall enjoy submitting themselves, to the laws, decrees, and usages, there established, to which native citizens or subjects are subjected. But it is understood that this article does not include the coasting trade of either country, the regulation of which is reserved

own separate laws. ARTICLE IV. They likewise agree that whatever kind of oreign country, can be from tune to time, law- all their trials at law. fully imported into the United States, in their own vessels, may be also imported in vessels he other. And they agree that whatever may b lawfully exported, or re exported from the be country in its own vessels, to any foreign jects of the United States of America, and of the Empire of Brazil, to sail with their ships,

extend to all other nations. ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VI.

It is likewise agreed, that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens or subjects of both countries, to manage themselves their own business, in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods, and management and sale of their goods. consignment and sale of their goods, and mer-chandize by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships; they being in all these cases to be treated as citizens or subjects of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on a footing with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE VII. The citizens and subjects of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes or merchandize or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those interested, sufficient indemnification.

Whenever the citizens or subjects of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports or dominions of the other, with their vessels whether of merchant or of war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates, or enemies, they shall be received and vor and protection, for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

ARTICLE IX

All the ships, merchandise and effects belonging to the citizens or subjects, of one of the contracting parties; which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction, or on the high seas, and may be carried, or found in the rivers, roads, ports, bays, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving in due and pro-per form their rights before the competent tri-bunals: it being well understood, that the claim should be made within the term of one year by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of their respective Governments.

ARTICLE X. When any vessel belonging to the citizens or subjects of either of the contracting parties, shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage, on the coasts, or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection, in the same manner jects of free and lawful commerce, so that they which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation, where the damage happens, per manner by both the contracting parties, even of the nation, where the damage happens, per mitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandize and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost or contri-bution whatever until they may be exported, unless they be destined for consumption.

ARTICLE XI. others acting for them, and dispose of the same are, shall be subject to pay in like cases: and if, in the case of real estate, the said heirs would

ARTICLE XII.

Both the contracting parties promise and en-gage formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens and subjects of each other, of all occupations who may be in their territories, subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial intercustomary, with the natives or citizens and subjects of the country in which they may be; for which they may employ, in defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, aproduce, manufactures, or merchandize, of any gents and factors, as they may judge proper in

ARTICLE XIII.

It is likewise agreed, that the most perfect of Brazil: and that no higher or other duties and entire security of conscience shall be enupon the tonnage of the vessel and her cargo, joyed by the citizens or subjects of both the shall be levied and collected, whether the im- contracting parties in the countries subject to portation be made in the vessels of the one the jurisdiction of the one and the other, withoutry or the other. And in like manner, that out their being liable to be disturbed or moshatever kind of produce, manufactures, or lested on account of their religious belief, so nerchandize of any foreign country, can be, rom time to time, lawfully imported into the impire of Brazil in its own vessels, may be alo imported in vessels of the United States:
that no higher or other duties upon the of the other shall be buried in the usual buryonnage of the vessel and her cargo, shall be e levied or collected, whether the importation ces, and shall be protected from violation or e made in vessels of the one country, or of disturbance. ARTICLE XIV.

It shall be lawful for the citizens and subexported in the vessels of the other country. with all manner of liberty and security, no dis-And the same bounties, duties and drawbacks, tinction being made who are the proprietors of the allowed and collected, whether such the merchandize laden thereon, from any port sportation, or re-exportation, be made in ves-is of the United States or of the Empire of hereafter shall be, at enmity with either of the Bazil. The government of the United States | contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawhowever considering the present state of the majoration of Brazil, agrees that a vessel shall be beconsidered as Brazilian, when the propried mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty to and captain are subjects of Brazil and the and security, from the places, ports, and hanners are in legal form. No higher or other duties shall be imposed so ever, not only directly from the places of the without any opposition, or disturbance what as if the danger had not been existing. The ship still went on, and still she avoided the breakers; though every time she rose she was expepted to

"Tear her strong bottom on the marker of an hour had elapased from the time the helm was put up and the frigate had run nearly three miles through the most intricate passage, surrounded with rocks, on which the sea broke within fifty yards of her. The passage now opened, and in five minutes more the ship was a larger of the wind and the first of the work of the two countries, on the exportation into the United States, of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States, that are of shall be payable on the like articles, being the produce or manufactures of the United States, of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States, of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States, of any articles the power, or under several. And it is hereby stip-ticles, being the produce or manufactures of ulated, that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deement to goods, and that every thing shall be deement to goods, and that every thing shall be deement to goods, and that every thing shall be found on board the ships belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power, or under several. And it is hereby stip-ticles, being the produce or manufactures of ulated, that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deement to goods, and that every thing shall be deement to goods, and that every thing shall be deement to goods, and that every thing shall be found on board the ships belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one or any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States, of any articles the produce or manufactures of the united States, of any articles the produce or manufactures of the united States, of any articles the produce or manufactures of the united States, of any articles the produce or manufactures of the though the whole lading, or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of either, conof my articles to the United States or to the Empire of Brazil respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles any other foreign country: nor shall any prolibition be imposed on the exportation or the extended to persons who are on board erty be extended to persons who are on board all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the owner-ship of the vessels belonging to the citication of the papers and subjects of the two contracting particles of the capacity of the two contracting particles of the capacity of the vessels belonging to the citication of the papers relating to the owner-ship of the vessels belonging to the capacity of the vessels belong the vessels b importation of any articles the produce or manufactures of the United States, or of the Empire of Brazil, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of the enemies: Provided however, and the service of the enemies: Provided however, and the service of the enemies: Provided however, and the service of the enemies:

the Empire of Brazil, which shall not equally | it is hereby agreed that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall article contained, declaring that the mag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those Powers only, who recognize this principle, but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

ARTICLE XV. It is likewise agreed, that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulation. it shall always be understood, that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels, shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and as such shall be liable to detention perty, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowlodge of it; but the contracting parties agree that four months having elapsed after the declaration, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral, does not protect the enemy's property, in that case the goods and merchandize of the neutral, embarked in such enemy's ship, shall be free.

ed in such enemy's ship, shall be free.
ARTICLE XVI. This liberty of commerce and navigation shall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, ex-

bines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberts, and grenades, bombs, pow-der, matches, balls, and all other things belong

ing to the use of these arms:

2dly. Bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats
of mail, infantry belts; and clothes made up in the form, for military use.
Sdly. Cavalry belts and horses with their

furniture. 4thly. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared and formed expressly to make war by sea or

ARTICLE XVII. All other merchandize and things not com-prehended in the articles of contraband, expressly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subto places belonging to an enemy, excepting only those places which are at that time besieged or blockaded: and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared, that those places only are besieged or blockaded, which are actually attacked by a force capable of preventing the course of a particular.

ing the entry of a neutral.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The articles of contraband, before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a ated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the rest of the cargo and the ship, that the lowners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas, on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain or supercargo of and vessels will deliver up the articles of consaid vessels, will deliver up the articles of con-traband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great, and of so large a

And whereas it frequently happens that ves-sels sail for a port or a place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is be-seiged, blockaded, or invested, it a agreed that every vessel so circumstanced, may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, he confiscated, unless, after warning of such blockade or investment from any officer commanding a vessel of the blockading forces, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place, she shall think proper: Nor shall any vessel of either that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor if found therein, after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo, be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof .- And if any vessel having thus entered the port before the blockage took place, shall take on board a cargo after the blockade be established, she shall be subject to being warned by the blockading forces to return to the port blockaded, and discharge the said cargo, and if after receiving the said warning the vessel shall persist in going out with the cargo, she shall be liable to the same consequences as a vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port after being warned off by the blockading forces.

ARTICLE XX. In order to prevent all kinds of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed mutually, that whenever a vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain at the greatest distance compatible with making the visit under the circumstances of the sea and wind and the degree of suspicion attending the vessel to be visited, and shall send its smallest boat, in order to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill-treatment, for which the commanders of the said armed ships, shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of the said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damages they may commit; and it is expressly agreed, that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel, for the purpose of ex-hibiting her papers, or for any other purpose

ARTICLE XXI. To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in

ARTICLE XXII. It is further agreed, that the stipulations above expressed, relative to the visiting and examining of vessels, shall apply only to those which sail without convoy: and when said vessel shall be under convoy, the verbal declaraword of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries: and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient. ARTICLE XXIII.

It is further agreed, that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the coun tries to which the prizes may be conducted should alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel, or goods, or property claimed by the citizens or subjects of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded. and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE XXIV. Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another state, no of marque, for the purpose of assisting, or cohe said party so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate. ARTICLE XXV.

If, by any fatality, which cannot be expected, and which, God forbid! the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, now for them, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business, and giving to them the safe conduct necessary for who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States; and of the Empire of Brazil, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Neither the debts due from the individuals of the one nation, to the individuals of the other, nor shares nor money, which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever in any event of war or national difference be sequestrated or confisca-

ARTICLE XXVII.

Both the contracting parties being desirons of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, of State of the United States, and the Che have agreed and do agree, to grant to their Envoys, Ministers, and other public Agents, of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, on the the same favors, immunities and exemptions, part of their respective governments: he most favored nation do. o shall enjoy; it being understood, that whatever JACKSON, President of the United States of favors, immunities or privileges the United States of America or the Empire of Brazil may find it proper to give the Ministers and Public that the same, and every clause and article Agents of any other power, shall, by the same act, be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE XXVIII. To make more effectual the protection which the United States and the Empire of Brazil shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens and subjects of each other, they agree to receive and admit Consuls and Vice Consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogative, and immunities, of the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the most favored nations: each contracting party however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such Consuls may not seem convenient.

ARTICLE XXIX. In order that the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the two contracting parties, may enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities, which belong to them, by their public character, they shall before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commissions or patent in due form, to the government to which they are accredited and having obtained their exequatur, they shall be held and considered as such, by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants, in the consular district in which they reside.

ARTICLE XXX. It is likewise agreed, that the Consuls, their Secretaries, officers, and persons attached to the service of Consuls, they not being citizens or subjects of the country, in which the Consul resides shall be exempt from all public service, and also from all kinds of taxes, imposts and contributions, except those which they shall be oldiged to pay on account of commerce, or their property, to which the citizens or subjects and inhabitants, native and foregin, of the country in which they reside are subject; being in every thing besides subject to the laws of their respective States. The archives and papers of the Consulate shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever, shall any magistrate scize or in any way interfere

ARTICLE XXXI. The said Consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country, for the arrest, detention and custody of deserters from public and private vessels of their country, and for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessels or ships roll, or other public documents, that those men were part of said crews; and on this demand so proved. (saving however where the contrary is proved.) the deliverd shall not be rufusd. Such descriers, when arrested, shall be put at the disposal of said Consuls, and may be put in the public prisons, at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the

within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and the calf will not be stinted in size. I think shall no more be arrested for the same cause. ARTICLE XXXII.

For the purpose of more effectually protect ing their commerce and navigation, the two ters or passports, shall also be provided with contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter, as circumstances will permit them, to form a Consular Convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities den or contraband goods be on board the same; of the Consuls and Vice Consuls of the res-

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The United States of America, and the Emperor of Brazil desiring to make as durale as circumstances will permit, the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this treaty, or general convention of peace, amity commerce & navigation, have declared solemnly and do agree to the fol-

lowing points.
1st. The present treaty shall be in force for twelve years from the date hercof, and further until the end of one year after either of the contracting powers shall given notice to the other, of its intention to terminate the tion of the commander of the convoy, on his same: each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, at the end of said term of twelve years: and it is hereby agreed between them, that on have been received by either, from the other party, this treaty in all the parts relating to ommerce and navigation, shall althogether cease and determine, and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be permanently and perpetually binding on

2dly. If any one or more of the citizens or subjects of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen or subject shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the nations shall not be interrupted thereby; each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such viola-

3dly. If (which, indeed cannot be expeced.) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty, shall be violated or infringed in any way whatever, it is expressly citizen or subject of the other contracting stipulated, that neither of the contracting parparty, shall accept a commission, or letter ties will order or authorize any acts of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on comoperating hostilely, with the said enemy, against plaints of injuries or damages until the said party considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such inuries or damages, verified by competent proof and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused, or unrea-

4thly. Nothing in this treaty contained shall however, be construed, to operate contrary to of their qualities) handling the udder almost former and existing treaties with other sove-

reigns or states. The present treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, shall be approved and transport their effects wherever they please, ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senit, which may serve as a sufficient protection ate thereof, and by the Emper r of Brazil, and until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens and subjects of all other occupations, eight months from the date of the signature eight months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible. In faith whereof we the Plenipotiaries of the

United States of America, and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done in the City of Rio de Janeiro, this the year of our Lord Jesus Christone thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

W. TUDÓR, MARQUEZ de ARACATY. MIGUEL de SOUZAMELLO eAL-

And whereas, the said Treaty or General Convention has been duly ratified on both parts. and the respective ratifications of the same have, this day, been exchanged, at Washington, by James A. Hamilton, Acting Secretary valier Je. Silvestre Rebello, Charge d' Affaires

own that I America, have caused the said Treaty or general Convention to be made public, to the end therof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens

thereof In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our . s.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty third.

ANDREW JACKSON. By the President: JAMES A. HAMILTON,
Acting Secretary of State.

AGRICULTURAL.

ON RAISING CALVES, MANAGEMENT OF BEES, &c.

Extract of a letter from Gorham Parsons, Esq. to Rev. Gardener B. Perry. Respecting the proper time and manner of veaning calves, I have considered if you intend raising the calf at the time it is calved, it is best to take it from the cow the day after, or not to succeed two days—unless the udder of the cow is swollen or hard, then it may require the process that nature points out for the calf, the forcible application of the head against the generally reduces the swelling and hard bunches; while either remain, should not take away the calf. But suppo-sing no difficulty of that kind, the calf should be taken from the cow the first day, or twelve hours after it is calved, then fed from a bucket, or small tub with two quarts of milk from he cow in the morning and evening, the finger held in the milk will very soon induce the calf to suck, and in a very short time he will drink the milk freely and readily. I have had a piece of leather (upper leather) sewed together of the size and in the form of a cow's teat, a small opening at top, the bottom so cut as when nailed to the bottom of a bucket or tub with three pump nails, the milk will pass under easily and flow to the orifice of the teat, the calf will soon press for it with as much carnestness as for that of his dam, and shortly he will be so impatient for his breakfast and supper, that the process of sucking will be too supper, that the process of sucking will be too tedious, and he will drink freely-it will not be necessary to increase the quantity of milk beyond two quarts night and morning, but as he advances in size, add a little water, a pint at first and increase it, of the same warmth as the milk, to which add a gill of Indian meal which may be increased to a pint, although I

for new milk made warm with water, as milk direct from the cow. ships to which they belonged, or to others of and drink water, and be quite as large as if he States on the 8th July.

prefer using double the quantity of wheat bran, and think it far better for milch cows than In-

properly and bulk of the ship, as also the name I the same nation. But if they be not sent back I had taken all the milk from the cow. The sawe err in permitting calves to suck too much at first, even when intended for the butcher, they fat better by beginning moderately, and increa sing gradually, as gorging is injurious to the rute creation as well as to the human race.

Let a man purchase an animal as prepared and presented at our cattle shows for premium, stuffed and pampered for the occasion then let him feed fairly as a good farmer would and ought to feed, and before the next cattle how, the animal would be like the lean kine of Pharaoh. You see I differ from many good men as to the condition in which animals should be exhibited at our cattle shows -I do not mean the cattle as fatted for beef, although in that case I should lean to the farmer who resented well fatted beef at the least expense have thought it better to have rather small enclosures of grass for calves, and change them very two or three weeks. If the feed should e short or the flies so troublesome as to prevent their eating in the day time, feed with a quart subject of universal and animated discussion of wheat bran or three pints per day-if no bran, a pint of Indian meal—some crusts of result was a determination on the part of a bread occasionally of which they soon become very large majority of the American people fond. I am fully of opinion calves should be so fed as to keep them in a growing state, but never gorged, or pampered. It frequently octhe expiration of one year after such notice shall curs that they require a very small piece of their tail cut off; the necessity is ascertained its policy before an opposition would be de by pulling the tail, and if the bones are losse clared against it: that if the measures of the by pulling the tail, and if the bones are loose and the skin spongy, cutting is necessary; they are what farmers term tail sick. They should be provided with salt to lick when they please. I use the crude lump salt from Liverpool; my have cheerfully acquiesced in the decision of cattle of every description lick it freely. It is the majority: that party hostility would cease economy to use it, and I think it answers the purpose quite as well as white and granulated gotten, and the nation at length find repose salt that is more expensive-you can see some of it at my farm in Byefield. The age at which they should have their

first calf does not appear to be settled, as I find farmers disagree, some preferring two years old past, or the month of June succeedng the spring when they were two years old, others three years old past-I am rather inclined to prefer the latter age, unless the calf grows rapidly, and has attained great size, and his friends to persevere in opposition to and may be considered a forward animal. Never allow a heifer to calve till June; the very last of the month is preferable; they will then have a flow of nutritious grass feed which will these anticipations. From what we every day swell the udder, give health and strength and unless a violent and cold rain storm no injury arises from calving in the pastures .-- I have thought it best to use bows, straps, or stanchions, to tie them up as it is termed; the first misrepresent every salutary measure of the fall they are brought to the barn, I have had practised, (and my father before me who was remarkably fond of them, and an excellent judge every morning, when tied up, feeling the teats, and, if I may use the term, make believe milking, if done gently, it will save trouble, which frequently happens with heifers with the first calf.—I think I have known several spoiled for want of this attention, and were of no value as milch cows-requiring their legs tied, and were not milked well, becoming the terror of

female and finally of male milkers. I believe you will think full enough has been written on this subject, and that I may as well proceed to answer your inquiry respecting Mrs. Griffith's hive-I have never used one, but I have no doubt the manner of securing the bottom is a great improvement, as the eggs lodgtwelfth day of the month of December, in ed by the bee moth can be daily cleared off the suspending the hive I think an improvement, as it will only permit the assailant moth to attempt entrance at the threshold, and bees the intelligence and patriotism of the people know them as an enemy, and will repulse them will render them as unavailing in the one case when they do not steal in at the back door, as they proved to be in the other.

As to the top, when you are informed that When we consider the short period during now have all the hives and glasses as described in Wildman's pamphlet, filled with honey, and can hardly admit Mrs. Griffith's an inprovement, you will, I think, readily bear me out in

GORHAM PARSONS.

my opinion.

ation of the faculties which occurred se cently from the imprudent use of cold wall we may be permitted to particularize one least; as it affords a most striking example of disinterested benevolence in a female, and worthy of all imitation by either sex. A man stopped at a pump in Pine street and took a hearty drink of cold water. By the time he reached the opposite side of the street he was seized with cramp, and all the horrid symptoms of approaching dissolution. He fell upon the pavement in dreadful agony, and a few persons soon collected around-but to all appearances nothing could be done. A lady who lived directly opposite observed the sufferer in his agony, and hastening to the scene of death immediately commenced the humane but apparently hopeless task of saving him. No 4th. From France and Naples we have as physician was at hand-The sufferer was a poor labouring man, coarsely clad, was unknown to all who stood around, and received but little aid from them. Mrs. Whowever, alive to his desperate and awful situation, procured every possible remedy she could devise-mixed up and applied strong mustard plaisters with her own hands, rubbed im with spirits till the skin came off her hand, and with characteristic presence of mind directed one of the idle spectators to find a physician, who came, however, when his services were no longer required. All this took place in the open street-a crowd looking on-ve this amiable mother of a charming family shrunk not from the exposure to a rude assemblage of strangers, so intent was she in her efforts to save the life of a friendless fellow being. To crown her labours of humanity SHE SUCCEEDED; but not until nearly two hours of unremitted personal fatigue had bee encountered! She has now the proud satisfat tion of knowing that to her efforts this man is indebted for his life; for in all human pron bility he would have been a corpse in half at

Angels might look down with approvi smiles upon this god-like spectacle; and if the records of the skies contain the good deels done by mortals upon earth, this noble act my well stand first upon a page of blessed chaff ties If human honours could appreciate spirit which incited the performer, where celld our humane societies find a more worthy abject for their brightest medals. But reward any kind never entered into her consideration

"Do good by stealth, and blush to find

[Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin.]

in the corvette Kensington, which went it sea other persons had examined her; all pulsation from Philadelphia on Sunday, for Cronstat:— had ceased, the cheeks were cold and livid, His Excellency, Baron Krudener, Rusian and in fact, every sign of life had departed; but dian meal—offer him second crop hay, (if before the season for grass) he will soon eat it,
amosoff, Midshipman Theodore Antorier, of
and may have skimmed milk soon substituted
the Russian Navy. Baron Krudener returns to Russia on leave of absence, and will be thev- The doctor was again called for, who by gived by Baron Sacken, as Charge de Afhires, ing her an emetic, caused her to throw up a

Alleghany County .- The Republicans of this ounty met in convention on 21st ult. at Cumperland and nominated as their ticket for the General Assembly

William Mc. Vahon, William V. Buskirk, Jasper Robbinett, and Notley Barnard.

We cannot refrain from making the follow ing extracts from the excellent Address of the Convention to the voters of that county:-

"Ours is a government of opinion. When therefore, the general principles of an admin istration are calculated to preserve and secure the purity of our institutions-to protect and defend the Constitution-and to promote the general prosperity of the nation, it becomes us, in the spirit of compromise by which our System was established, to wave any local and trivial objections that may be urged against it.

The policy of the last administration was a

during the four years of its existence, and the to set up another. Upon this distinct and manifest expression of the public will, it was reasonably expected that time would have been afforded the new Administration to develope government were found to be wise and whole some for the public good, the minority of the nation, in the spirit of Republicanism, would have cheerfully acquiesced in the decision of In these just expectations we were disappoint

d. We found to our surprise and regret, that within a few hours after the President had been inaugurated, and almost within his hearing, a leading member of the last Cabinet made public declaration of his intention to oppose he administration set up by the people. could be regarded only as the evidence of a determination on the part of that individual every measure of the government, for the pur pose of making him the successor of General Jackson. Succeeding events have justified see and hear, we consider ourselves fully justi fied in believing that a plan has been organi sed in which distinguished public characters have incurred the odium of participating, to government, and to discolor or exaggerate every little circumstance which might peradven ure be liable to question.

We have seen, for this purpose, some of the most distinguished members of the Senate and House of Representatives advocating principles directly opposite to those they had, not only once, but frequently and solemnly, proclaimed in the same bodies. We have seen meetings held in various parts of the United States expressly for the purpose of devising means t infuse suspicions into the minds of the people in regard to the administration of the govern ment: and by the revival of repudiated and exploded slanders, to render odious, if possible the personal character and reputation of the Chief Magistrate. These artifices were re sorted to, to prevent his election; as they are now to prevent his re-election. And the recent evidences of public opinion, in various parts of the Union, and particularly in Kentucky, inspire us with a certain assurance that

which the government has been administered by Gen. Jackson, so far from being disappointed in our expectations, we are struck with unfeigned astonishment at what has been effected under the auspices of his administration. In support of the truth and propriety of this obervation, let facts be submitted to the people It is familiar to every one, at all conversant Among the many instances of sudden prillowing for spalled affairs; that the claims of our cities for the foodbing for the foo ns for spoliations committed upon our com erce have been for many yea Alepensive and fruitless negociation with foreign powers. We are asked what has this administration done towards bringing these negociations to a close, and obtaining indemnity

our citizens?-We answer: 1st. A full indemnity is obtained from Co. lombia for property of our citizens uplawfully siezed and detained in that country.

2d. Our Minister to the court of Denmark has obtained complete indemnity to our citizens for captures made under the Danish Flag as far back the French Revolution. 3d. A settlement is finally made with the government of Brazil, by which our citizens

4th. From France and Naples we have as surances that the long contested claims of our citizens are in progress of adjustment, and will be finally adjusted as speedily as the nature of the case will admit of. These various claims amount to more than

THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. West Indies, lost to us by Mr. Adams, is now said to be restored, and their ports are thrown open to us after the first of September.

The Indian Question is settled: and th wise and benevolent measures recommended by Mr. Adams, in regard to that unhappy por tion of our fellow-men, will, we have no doubt be happily carried into effect during the present ad inistration.

The National debt is in a rapid progress of extinguishment; the wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the public monies arrested-and the strict accountability of public agents required and enforced:-

Public Works for the general benefit are fostered and encouraged:-and the Taxes reduced to the amount of Two MILLIONS OF DOL-LARS, per annum, by the relinquishment of a portion of the duties on tea, coffee, salt, cocoa, molasses: articles which enter into the imme diate consumption of the whole body of the

These are some of the principal and leading submitted, whether an administration put into power by the people, and using that power or their advantange, is entitled to their confidence and support?

Recovery from Death .- It has been stated to us as fact, that a laboring man living in the northern part of this city whose name we do not at this moment recollect, on his return from the funeral of one of his children, found another one, which had been dangerously ill. dead. Another coffin was obtained by the un-The following gentlemen went passeigers the girl was deposited. The doctor and many When four or five weeks old he will eat grass who was to sail from Liverpool for the United great quantity of phlegm. She is now alive and drink water, and be quite as large as if he States on the 8th July.

THE WHICH EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 7, 1830

Mr. Graham's Reply to Mr. Spencer's Card. The affected superiority which Mr. Graham laims to himself over me, in this production,edvertising himself as the sole proprietor and wner of the Gazette, -is too ridiculous to excite my resentment. Whatever relation he may bear to the Gazette is a matter unimportaut to me, and one that I have never been curious to know. 🥳 🖰

In regard to the Whig, whether Mr. Graham or any one for him, thinks fit to consider me responsible, or not, for what appears in its columns, is a matter I view with perfect in difference. I assert myself to be the sole editor of the Whig-and so long as I maintain this station, I shall continue to animadvert, freely, and according to my own judgment, not only on the effusions of the Gazette, but such public men and measures as I shall deem opposed to the true interests of the republicunawed by the Gazette-its editor-its editorial writer, or writers-its pointed guns-its lighted matches-or its copious supply of annunition, (the collection of years.)

Whatever contract or understanding exists between Mr. Spencer and myself respecting the proprietorship of this establishment, is a matter between ourselves, and not to be preed The Governor and Council trusting in the innto by others-but Mr. Graham is qu come to promulgate all the information obtained, or may obtain, of Mr. Spend any other person, respecting its purchase from of the very men employed to record these pathe late proprietor.

I am at a loss to discover how Mr. Graham ould have considered my remarks on the resolutions of Robert H. Goldsborough, at the the Opposition Caucus of this county, as an attack on the Gazette or its editor-and yet Mr. Graham has had the hardihood to assert that work. He receives for it \$5,117 25 and gets in his reply to those remarks, he has been act- it done for about one half that amount. Was ing in the defensive. Was this unauthorized as- this the proper conduct for a faithful public sertion the result of habitual dullness of comprehension, or did it proceed from that fiery num from the State? If the work was really zeal which sometimes induces a man to iden- worth no more than he actually paid Mayofur tify himself with an old and indefatigable pa- doing it, why did he not tell the Governor so. EDWARD MULLIKIN.

A second Solomon come to Easton. A. Graham, printer of the paper now called the Gazette, has insinuated in his reply to a Card saved about \$2,500, it is true, but Mr. Culof R. Spencer, Esq. which appeared in the breth seems not to think it the duty of a public last Whig, that until the Whig changed own- officer to economise and save the people's moers there was no responsible head to it; and ney, but to take all he can out of the public claims to himself the whole, sole ownership, coffers. proprietorship and editorship of that wonderful engine called the Easton Gazette.- I shall leave to the public to judge between the re- date of some of the papers to make the job a sponsibility of A. Graham and myself. It is a little longer. Yet this is the man employed by fact well known, that the paper that A. Gra- Mr. Culbreth to discharge a most important ham now prints, was established long before duty which the Governor and Council had emhe was employed to take charge of the me- ployed him to do. Mr. Culbreth may say he chanical department of it, by the leaders of the did not know Mayo was a scoundrel. We old federal party, to break down republican- will ask him if he did not know that this same ism on this shore; and it is also well known Joseph Mayo, took the benefit of the insolvent that to the present day, it is sustained, upheld, law, a few years ago, and cheated his crediconducted and edited by some of the first foun-

That he may have approved of the editorial vernment in preference to plain houest men? articles which appeared in it, I have no doubt, upon the same principle that a certain Clay man of this place, upon being interrogated up- had good, fat offices and have been turned out on the subject of the Tariff and Internal Improvements, exclaimed, "d-n it, Clay ap- feathered his nest, to use an old fashioned sayproves it, and shall I put my judgment in competition with his?"

JOHN D. GREEN. late editor of the Whig.

We received on Saturday a sample of the present crop of corn, grown by William G. Tilghman, Esq. of this county. It is of a superior breed-and each ear we received would shell a pint or more of corn. Mr. Tilghman's crop is supposed to be short at least 500 barrels this year, owing to the extraordinary drought, yet he will be able to furnish seed corn of this charming breed to gentlemen who may wish it, for next spring's planting. We To this we may add, that the trade of the invite agriculturists to see the sample at our

> MR. CULBRETH AND THE CHANCE RY RECORDS.

We beg leave to call the attention of the tration so much for, as their efforts to pay off freemen of Maryland, and especially those of the public debt. When that is paid, if the sur-Caroline county, to the following communicaplus revenue is divided amongst the States, tion from a plain citizen, who appears to be and not squandered on schemes of Internal well acquainted with the subject which he Improvement, we shall be able to start our free Schools. The friends of General Jack-

[FOR THE WHIG.] Fellow Citizens of Caroline County,

I have been present on more than one occasion during the last few weeks, and heard the late Clerk of the Council descanting loudly and at much length on the corruption of the pre sent administration of the General and State Governments. When hearing him we are alacts of the government. And the question is most ready to conclude, that we have no one amongst us, so honest, so wise, and so patriotic as himself. I am a plain man. Workin g and not speaking, nor writing is my employ ment; but have always thought a plain, straight tale, simply detailing facts, and unadorned with the flowers of rhetoric, the best calculated to leave correct impressions on the mind.

As this business of recording the old Chance ry papers, has been the theme of much conversation for a few weeks past, I will endeavour to give a simple statement of the facts. The recording of these papers cost the State \$25,586 25, of which William D. Beall receiv-

George Brown received Isaac Hines received II. Hobbs rece v.d

Joseph Mayo received

Mr. Clay, the opponents of the present admin-istration. In the Eastern and manufacturing States, under the influence of the tariffor pro-3,891 39 tecting duties, the friends of Mr. Clay are ex-3,863 41 erting every means in their power to raise a 3,889 26 party, under the specious and imposing pane of the American System or National Repub 4,884 54 licans, adverso to the present administration 3,990 40 The great manufacturing estall shments of

Thomas Culbreth received for examining the work of the above t men and seeing that it was cor-

These records were copied in about 18

non the, by the five gentlemen first named, and

their deputies. Of the value of their work I

shall say nothing.-Let us turn to Mr. Culbreth

and his employers. In the first place the work

performed by him was the duty of the men

who made up the records. Who ever heard

that a man must be employed by the State and

at public expence, to examine the records of

our Clerks of counties, Registers of Wills &c.

If the work had to be examined, the men who

did it should pay for it, or do it themselves.

But Mr. Culbreth was employed, and employ

ed too when he was in the receipt of a salary

of \$1500 per annum. As he was a public off.

cer, and received a salary fully adequate to

the service of any Clerk, if he had time to do

this work, over and above his other duties, the

Governor and Council ought to have directed

him, as their Clerk, to do it. If he had not

time, they ought to have employed some other

man. It seems that Mr. Culbreth had time.

or at least undertook to do the work, in addi

tion to his ordinary duties. If he promised to

do the work when he knew he could not, he

practised on the Governor the most barefaced

Mr. Culbreth did promise to do the work

and said that it was worth \$5,117 25 to do it.

tegrity of Mr. Culbreth, employed him at the

pers; one of the very men whom the Gover-

nor and Council could not trust to examine their

own work, and employs Mayo to examine the

records for him. But Mr. Culbreth when he

employs Mayo to examine these records, seems

to think very differently of the value of the

servant, receiving a salary of \$1500 per an-

and, if he had not time to do the work him-

self, give it directly to some worthy, poor man, at

that price. But by his Mr. Culbreth would

have gained nothing. The public would have

Even at this low price however Mayo seems

fond of the job; so fond, that he forged the

tors out of every dollar he owed them. Are

such men to be trusted, and employed by Go-

Fellow citizens, no men are so clamorous,

Let us look to them. I am glad Mr. Culbreth has

ing, but I am sorry that the way it came

sits so heavy on his conscience. He had bet-

ter modestly retire; I wish him no harm, but

as long as he talks I will write. I have just

heard that the West India Ports are soon to

be opened to our grain. This at least is one

good thing the present administration have

done. It is all fol lol to talk to me about the

indirect trade being as good as the direct-Mr.

Adams was a wise man, yet when he said we

suffered little inconvenience from the loss of

this trade he missed his mark. Any plain farmer

knows that if he had to freight his grain to

Cambridge and there unload it, pay port char-

ges, charter another vessel, reload and carry it

to Baltimore, his expenses would be increased

and his grain would sell for no more when it

But there is nothing I admire this adminis-

son have been in office but a little while; let

us try them a little longer, before we condema

We published a few weeks since a letter

from a friend of ours, signed a Farmer. The

following address is from the same person-

We respectfully invite the attention of our

readers to it, and hope they will give it due

reflection, as it is on a subject of great impor-

To the people of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

The present crisis in the political concerns

of our country is one of deeper importance.

and in my humble judgment likely to be pro-

ductive of more lasting consequences, to this section of our country, than most persons seen

The great question of internal improvement, supported by high taxes on duties, is the known and avowed policy of the friends of

Caroline county, Sept. 4, 1930.

tance to the Eastern Shore.

to think.

A FRIEND TO HONESTY.

reached Baltimore.

ice he said the work was worth. What does

do? He calls to his aid Joseph Mayo, one

that country, and ther with the gre this cause. To sur Middle Atlantic co tary. But the end 150 per cent. not importations, our and the Treasury National Debt, mu omy, full to overfl emergency, and st tern manufacturer on their labours internal improven Is brought to their ster is to be bestor farmer. The East duties or taxes, be of their manufactu with them because be bestowed on the and canals. But c sula be so blind as this system. If the the oppressor has f may then writhe a tern States, for the Western for that

5,117 25

will hang together What has this p tariff? She has tected; she has no ment to advance. country by her nu us roads sufficient have therefore no pect from either the As consumers, h tion of taxes. Eit to the Eastern ma ported goods, ever support of this gre ovement.-Whil

under the pressure

is driven from the

are pining in pove ishing thousands, of internal improve I again exhort t to pause and refle interest is in com the product of my end of the year if I ask no office; I But I have a famil educate. Is there Let us unite in fav who will pay off th our national indep be a surplus in the on wild and vision provement, but di purposes of Educa man and to the fri State and Genera which these prin cleave to names n ciples.

If the present d

revenue not dimit our public debt w then bave a surp lions of dollars states. This wil land about five per annum, and if the counties it wi twenty six thou But suppose only each county on teen thousand d sufficient to supp in each county. eduacate all the Can the people in favour of Mr.

prejudice agains such benefits as policy of the p SPEED OF THE

a minute 6,013 away from Fonts ty-four hours aft that time, there thousand Englis VERY LATE

REVOL The ship Hil erpool on the 1 New York on ship the import A revolution National Guar the latter were or 6000 men.

Guard. Cotton has 23,000 bags so We are led ligence from a mation brough tis, Capt. Hol to the 26th of They conta solution of the puties—the su

General Laf

ty of the pres and works of previous auth ticles of news Capt. Holn dopted by the as might be e and France a olution. It that there wa the impendi known certai dinances app that in conse

A commer ness was at A passeng telligence th per cent on th AF Desputch exti The Marit Minister of t

The ship

of which tw chest, and Regency of money in go

Reports would inter

that country, and all their dependencies, togo- occupy Algiers, and that in consequence a Bonaparte truly said that there was but a from the American Consul Mr. Lead by Middle Atlantic country is all rendered tributary. But the enormous duty of from 25 to 150 per cent. not being sufficient to suppress the sovereignty of France over Algiers and ning and puling of disappointment and despair, which make "several old men sob aloud!" importations, our revenue is still abundant, and the Treasury, after the payment of the National Debt, must become with proper economy, full to overflowing. To provide for this emergency, and still to continue to these Eastern manufacturers and capitalists the bounty on their labours which they now enjoy in the internal improvement system, as it is called. h brought to their aid. On this insatiate monster is to be bestowed the hard earnings of the farmer. The East is labouring to increase our duties or taxes, because it increases the price of their manufactures. The West co-operates with them because the revenue collected is to be bestowed on their country in making roads and canals. But can the people of this peninsula be so blind as not to see the operation of this system. If they open not their eyes until the oppressor has fixed his yoke on them, they may then writhe and groan in vain. The Eastern States, for the sake of the Tariff and the Western for that of Internal Improvement, will hang together and feed on the vitals of those who have nothing to expect from either.

What has this peninsula to expect from the tariff? She has no manufactories to be protected; she has no projects of Internal Improve-ment to advance. Nature has canalled her country by her numerous creeks, rivers, and bays, and the same munificent hand has given us roads sufficient for all our purposes. have therefore nothing to ask, nothing to expect from either the Tariff or Internal Improve-

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As consumers, however, we pay our full portion of taxes. Either in the form of bounty to the Eastern manufacturer, or duty on imported goods, every day we contribute to the are pining in poverty and idleness; we are lavishing thousands, yea millions on these schemes

of internal improvement.

I again exhort the people of this Peninsula to pause and reflect on these subjects. My interest is in common with them. I live by the product of my farm, and am glad at the end of the year if I can make both ends meet. ask no office; I have no friend to advance. But I have a family to support and children to educate. Is there not a remedy? there is .-Let us unite in favour of that man as president. who will pay off the public debt, who will reduce our taxes as low as may be consistent with our national independence, who will, if there be a surplus in the Treasury, not squander it on wild and visionary schemes of internal improvement, but divide it amongst the states for purposes of Education. Let us give to that man and to the friends of that man, both in the State and General Government the support which these principles deserve. Let us not cleave to names nor men, let us support prin-

If the present duties be continued and the revenue not diminished, in three years more our public debt will be paid off, and we shall then have a surplus revenue of twelve millions of dollars to be divided amongst the states. This will give to the State of Maryland about five hundred thousand dollars per annum, and if it be equally divided amongst the counties it will give to each county about twenty six thousand dollars per annum.— But suppose only half this sum be received by each county on the Eastern Shore, say thirteen thousand dollars. That sum will be sufficient to support at least twenty-six schools in each county, quite a sufficient number to eduacate all the children of the county.

Can the people in the fervour of their zeal in favour of Mr. Clay, or in the heat of their prejudice against General Jackson throwaway such benefits as these offered to them by the policy of the present Chief Magistrate?-I A FARMER.

SPEED OF THE EAGLE .- An eagle can fly in a minute 6,013 English feet. A hawk belonging to Henry the Second, King of France, flew away from Fontainbleau, and was caught twenthat time, therefore, this bird had travelled a thousand English miles, which make about 42 miles per hour, or 3,690 feet per minute.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE VERY LATE AND HIGHLY IMPOR-TANT FROM EUROPE.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. The ship Hibernia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of August, arrived below at New York on Thursday last at noon, by which ship the important intelligence is received that

A revolution has broken out in France-a battle has been fought in Paris between the National Guard and the King's Guard in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of 5000

General Lafayette commanded the National Guard. Cotton has risen in Liverpool 1-8 to id-23,000 bags sold. Flourhad declined.

We are led to give credit to the above intelligence from a perusal of the details of information brought to Boston by the ship Clematis, Capt. Holmes, which brings Paris papers to the 26th of July.

They contain the important news of the dissolution of the newly elected Chamber of Deputies-the suspension of the law of the liberty of the press by an ordinance of the King, and a prohibition of all periodical publications and works of less than twenty sheets, without previous authorization-further particulars re ative to the African expedition,-and other articles of news of considerable interest.

Capt. Holmes reports that the measures a-dopted by the French Government produced, as might be expected, very great excitement, and I rance appeared to be on the eve of a revolution. It appears from one of the papers that there was on the 25th a vague rumour of the impending measures, but nothing was known certainly respecting them until the or-dinances appeared in the Moniteur of the 26th. A commercial letter of the latest date, states

that in consequence of those measures, business was at a stand and foreign goods dull. A passenger in the Clematis brought the in telligence that the French funds declined two

per cent on the 26th of July.
AFRICAN EXPEDITION. Despatch extraordingry-Toulon, July 23, 1830, eight o'clock in the evening.

The Maritime Prefect to his Excellency the

Minister of the Navy and of the Colonies. The ship Marengo, which left Algiers the 15th, has just arrived with 15 millions francs, of which two millions come from the French chest, and thirteen from the treasury of the Regency of Algiers. These thirteen millions

are composed of ingots of gold and silver and Reports were in circulation that England would interfere with the right of France to in the great sea serpent,

mission had been sent to Constantinople, of lit is exemplied in the transition from those the Swedish Consul, and finally ryin the fering the Dey's treasure to that court upon the condition that the Porte shall consent to thought "to make Felix tremble," to the white

Private news from Algiers dated July 9th say, that good order and tranquility are daily reviving in that city; that the shops are opened again, and that provisions are coming from all quarters. The treasures of the Dey of which they have taken possession, and an account of which has been taken for the French, amount at present to 90 millions francs in mo- of comparing the wild fowl with the tamed ney and to 10 millions in articles of gold and and witnessing the magical influence by which

We are compelled for want of room to omit further details, though they are of considera-

dissolved on the following day .- The speech on the occasion seems to be got up in the usuclose of Parliament. The policy of the government, we are led to believe, will remain unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—It is with the deepes regret we again advert to the melancholy counts which daily reach us from Ireland; the elements of disorder are rapidly I coming more and more powerful, and we lear they will shortly be embodied in an effect, or a se rious of efforts, which we may all deeply de-ALGIERS .- A letter from Gen. Bourmont.

ported goods, every day we contribute to the support of this greedy monster of internal improvement.—While our farmers are groaning under the pressure of the times, our commerce is driven from the ocean, our ship carpenters.—Leghorn, Confidence was beginning to return, and waves the bush, the flower and money of the driven from the ocean, our ship carpenters.—Confidence was beginning to return, and waves the bush, the flower and money of the driven from the ocean, our ship carpenters.—Confidence was beginning to return, and waves the bush, the flower and waves the bush, the flower and waves the bush, the flower and waves the bush that the flower and waves the bush, the flower and waves the bush, the flower and waves the bush, the flower and waves the bush that the flower and waves the bush, the flower and waves the bush that the flower a and many of the shops were again opened.—
"We have found here," says the General, an immense quantity of powder, cannon balls, &c. and above 2000 pieces of cannon, almost all bronze." The letter concludes as follows:

army. The number of men put hors de combat since the 15th, is 2,300, 400 are dead; 1,900 wounded have been sent to the hospitals. Here, as in Egypt, they soon recover. Most of the fathers of those who have shed their blood for the country and the King, will be more fortunate than I am. My 2d son had received a severe wound in the battle of the 24th When I had the honor to inform your Excellency of this, I was full of hopes of preserving him; this hope has been deceived; he has just expired. The army loses a brave soldier, I lament an excellent son. I beg your Excellency to tell the king, that though struck by this family misfortune, I shall fulfil, with no less vigor, the sacred duties which his confidence imposes

I have the honor to be, &c.

[Signed] COUNT DE BOURMONT. A Paris article of the 20th July says, a telegraphic dispatch has been received at the office of the Minister of Marine, announcing the amount of the Dey's treasure, and the submission of the Beys of Oran and Constantine. "It is said that the government have intima-

ted to the Maratime powers that the blockade of Algiers is raised, as the French now possess the town, and can attend to the imports and exports. It is added, that on the other hand,

is still looking upwards and last Monday's prices are readily obtained to-day. Holders of American Flour are standing out for advance. On Monday very large arrivals checked the advance a little; but there were few sales of wheat at a reduction.

he proper light. The uniform accuracy that paper, and the confidence with which it speaks, added to the reluctant admissions of don will bring the final arrangements.
"The West India Trade.—Philadelphia pa-

pers contain a letter from this city, written on Saturday, in which the writer announces as a fact information of which had been received here, that the Ports of the British West Indias are open to our flag. The statement we believe strictly taken, is erroneous; the ports had not been opened at the time of the sailing of the last packet, but from information in our possession in which we place every confidence, we are enabled to state that the British Ministry had determined upon opening the ports to our flag. The next arrival will brobably bring intelligence of the execution of the treaty."

[From the American Sentinel.] "Tell thou the lamentable fall of me, And send your hearers weeping to their beds.

Mr. Clay and his partizans are becoming rangue from the orator, characterized as "remarkable for its effect," we are told, "that several old men went up to him and took hold of his hands while speaking, and were so much afected by his remarks as to sob aloud."

It is matter of some regret that the recorder of this precious incident has not stated what the subject was which made these "several old men" (old women perhaps) "sob aloud":-whe ther it was the badness of their dinner, the badness of their wine, or the badness of times;-the death of George the fourth, the capture of Algiers, or the downfall of Henry Clay. Whence this weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth? Has "Farmer Clay" lost any of his oxen, or "Lawyer Clay" any of his practice, or "Politician Clay" any of his votes?

Blubbering is quite a novel and ingenious mode of electioneering. It is akin with Coffin Handbills, and poor Harris' nineteen deserted children. Can any thing be more touching than a picture of Henry Clay, in front of diate contact with an expansive saddle of Kentucky mutton, waving his "gallant right arm,"

"The big round tears
"Cours'd one another down his innocent nose

"In piteous chase ?" Crocodiles are said to weep:-the sobbing of whales is reported by some one less fabu-lous than Sinbad the Sailor:—and, on one very particular occasion, something exceedingly tender "drew iron tears down Pluto's marble cheeks." These facts are explainable, upor natural causes. But that remarks! from Mr Clay!! at a political convocation!!! should and with his boy carried the ship in safty to make "old men"!!! "sob aloud"!!!!! is positive tively marvellous!!!!!! It beats the power of steam all hollow, and finds no parallel except

Bathos and pathos both combined is really sad work for the Father of the American System.

AMUSING EXPERIMENT AT THE INFANT SHOOL.—Having heard that a fresh band of little barbarians were to be admitted into the ranks of the Infant Shool at the Vennel, we went there on Monday to have an opportunity ney and to 10 millions in articles of gold and silver. It is hoped that there remain 20 to 30 Mr. Wilderspin brings order out of confusion. We found the hall crowded with the little candidates and their parents. As sixty-four infants were admitted, our readers may imagine the scene that ensued when the mammics were requested to withdraw as a necessary step to The British Parliament was prorogued by tion. We were deafened by the sound of inthe King in person on the 23d, and was to be consolable wee from every part of the gallery; and diverted with the composure of the large admixture of infant civilization with which it was also stocked. No newcomer thought of al style of the King's speech at the opening and leaving the gallery, but the whole sixty-four sat and roared in their respective places, refusing to be comforted! Mr. Wilderspin's voice was just heard when he called out, 'Now for our experiment! I have never seen it fail yet!' By visible signal, for hearing was imposible, the whole of the ancients sprung to their feet and gave several well measured rounds of clapping of hands. A pause ensued, and the lachrymists were reduced to three, while the mouths and eyes of all the rest opened, and remained for what should next befall. A song was sung and time beat, and one voice only was heard weeping; the tears were evidently disappear-

The tear on childhood's check that flows, Is like the dew drop on the rose: When next the summer's breeze comes by And waves the bush, the flower is dry."

Again, smith-work was to be done, ropes pulled, wood sawed, hands up, behind, before ger's twittered, and we marked many of the moderns attempting to join. The whole could now rise up and sit down by tinkle of bell, and their consciousness of power so delighted We have hardly 250 fever patients in the the new comers, that most of faces had relaxed into a smile. Mr. Wilderspin then said, "Now I shall have no more trouble with the new chi dren; imitation and their trained playfellows will do the rest." On this assurence we can away, just as one unhappy wight softened again, and was by "us left, crying, "The total number now is 260. We are glad to hear that the subscriptions are prospering, and no wonder, considering the sensation. We have also heard that, Leith and Portobello are sach contemplating the establishment of an Islant School.—Scotsman.

Melancholy Disaster.—The Journal of Com-merce of Wednesday morning, gives an account of the shipwreck of the schr. Ironsides, which left this city on the 18th August, loaded with stone for the Delaware Breakwater. There were on board 13 persons-Capt. Welch Andrew Brown, of this city a passenger, James Johnson, mate, and Welch's family, consisting of his wife, five children, his wife's siste young woman of 20, and Samuel Hodson an apprentice with whom he was going to remove to Lewistown, at the entrance of Delaware Bay. Being delayed by head winds near the Hook, he went to sea on the 22d August, in company with ten other vessels. 'The wind a\$1.10, and one parcel at \$1.15, and two par-

the blockade has been extended to the east and westward of Algiers, in order, no doubt, to prevent the introduction of supplies into the places which have not yet surrendered to the French arms.

I amount July 22, 1830.—The Corn market go falling on him, took the helm and caused a signal of distress to be hoisted. A schr. was signal of distress to be hoisted. A schr. was coming within hail astern, she was desired to a full supply at market, and (with English adkeep hun company, but night coming on, ad vices to the 24th July inclusive) sales of good the wind blowing a perfect hurricane, she us to prime red have been made at \$5 a 100 cts. lost sight of. After scudding as long ashe We give these rates as indicating the fair WEST INDIA TRADE—The New York Evening Post, of Monday, contains the following paragraph, which places this subject in bles were then cut, and they endeavored to two parcers of good that to the pumps until daylight, when the weer day at \$1.03 a \$1.05 per bushel. Was found to have gained on them. The Corn.—On Monday sales of Cobles were then cut, and they endeavored to at 53 a 51 cents per bushel. The in the evening, and all hands betook themseles of two parcels of good white were made torun in for land, but the water increasing rapd- find to-day, are still maintained for approved ly, it was clear that the vessel must go down, and at 10 o'clock Capt. Welsh informed is the Albion, which has always been opposed to the opening of the ports, strengthen and confirm our expectations, that the negociations have our expectations, that the negociations have fortunately fell overboard—the boat pitchedy the head and parted her fast, and could note recovered. In the mean time, the water 1st cents per bushel. increased in the held, the schr. settled on le beam ends, the boom slid down from the ping with her eight persons, embracing the in tire family of Capt. W. He himself rose to the surface and succeeded in gaining a plank,

by means of which he gained the boat. Tro

there were now 5 out of the 13 who had saild

from New York-all the rest had perished

The next morning (29th) they were picked ip

by the sloop Traveller, Brown, and the san

evening they were put on board the sloop Co-inthian, bound from Norfolk to this city whee

they arrived on Tuesday last. The message of the President on the Mass ville Road Bill is one of the most signal illis trations of the sound maxim, that "Honesti the best policy." It furnishes a lesson to dur statesmen which ought never to be forgotton. Instead of shaking the administration to its fourlation, as was confidently anticipated by or opponents, it has every where been received the wise and virtuous and disinterested at of genuine patriotism. Kentucky-the very state on which it operated-has yielded her interests and her feelings to the power of its chaels for a Store and Tavern. Persons wishtruths, and the grandeur of its motives. Nay, the very towns and parishes which were to have been fed by the national treasure, had the bill been passed, are foremost at the recent election to manifest their acquiescence, and to applaud the President's veto! This is, indeed the best reward an honest public officer can expect to receive! It is twice blessed-blessing those who give, and him that receives:for it exalts the people of Kentucky on the score of intelligence, virtue and democracy.

Phil. Amer. Sentinel.

The late Capt. Sheffield.—We received a few days ago the death of Capt. Sheffield of New York. An incident in the history of his life deserves particular notice at this time, and is a remarkable proof of gallantry and decision of character. Capt. Sheffield commanded a ship bound to Naples with a valuable cargo. and was captured in the Mediterranean by Algerine frigate, the crew taken out, and the prize master and eight Turks were put on board, and the ship orderd for Algiers. Capt. Sheffield was left alone with his boy on board the ship, and watching a favorable occasion, he actually threw the nine Algerines overboard,

Naples. When the Dey heard the news, he was excessively enraged, and demanded \$3000 a head |

government. Such acts of Ameedingly Mediterranean made the Algerine cautious of annoying them.

The Grand Seignior-A letty American G. O. Dwight, a missionary of April 30, Board, dated Cera (Constant Crican Citi-1840, is published in the Utilowing para-

last Friday I had a fine of The Grand Scipior himself, as he way go and from the mosque. Five or shousand troops were out upon the oceasi nd on each side of his person was a line odiers with drawn sweds, and behind him the Before him, elevenbeautiful Arabian his evere led, highly caprisoned and each gard by two soldiers with drawn swords. He are how to soldiers with drawn swords. He are how to soldiers with drawn swords. He are how soldiers with drawn swords. The breast of his coat of thickly wrought wit jewels and gold, at 15 cap, which was of sheautiful red, we set wh diamonds, and from the top a loss gold tael hung around its de. He wore a black clk of rich broadclotover his dress, so that e could see but little fit. His saddle and tidle trimmings wer very heavy, and all of id. He has a ver solid and intelligent cotenance and a piening eye. We were venear him, and he szed at us sometime as; passed. He hasertainly accomplished uders, by way of form, during his reign thear, and I have no loubt he is the greateman that now sitsupon a throne. Would the were good as e is great! It is heart-ching to reflect stument of shedding among bown subjects, to ay nothing of his cruelties, the Greeks. It's supposed that by his ord, at least sixty thusand persons have beer beheaded or stangled. This includes the Jaisseries, thirtythousand of whom were msacred in one

THOMAS L. McKENNY has een removed from the situation at the heapf the Indian Breau, in the War departmed.

MARRIED On Tuesday last by the Acv. Abraham Junp, Henny Junr, Esq of Queen-Am's, to Ms HARRIETT BAYNARD, of Caroline county. By the same on Thursday last, Mr. PHILIP Ry, to Miss SARAH MARSH, both of Caroline canty.

Departed this life in Caroline court, Eas-tel Shore of Maryland, on Monday wening th 23d ult. aged 74 years, 2 months and 20 lion district, as they are now numbered. des; Mrs. MARY EVITTS, relict of Mr Abra-

Departed this transitory life on Saturday lat 28th ult. at her late residence, Loje Point, Knt Island, Queen Anns county, Md. Mrs. Ly-pl, relict of Mr. Joseph Kemp, formerly of th county, in the 78th year of her age. Departed this life on the 3d instant, at his redence in Baltimore, HALL HARRISON, Esq. offhe firm of Harrison & Sterett, in the fifty sih year of his age.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

GIAIN-Wheat .- On Monday morning last, after the recipt of the English advices to the 19th of Jy, a sudden and material rise in the prices owheat took place; sales of red were made blew a stiff breeze from a northerly direction, and the schr. began to leak badly. After passwre at least 2 cents a bushel under the rates the morning. Since then, although the rereceded, and on Thursday and the reprime red were made at \$1,00 a \$1.05, and one prime parcel at \$1.05. To day there is durst, Capt. Welsh hove too about 7 o'clek range of the market to-dayfor red wheat. Sales

Flasseed.-The wagon price is 874 cents a \$1. per bushel, and the store price \$1.124. Wheat, white, 1.03a1.05 " best red, " ord. to good, (Md.) 85a95 Corn, white, 51a54 yellow, 25a27 90a 1.00 Beans, Peas, black eye, 50a60 Clover Seed, (store pr) Timothy do.

TO RENT,

1.124

1.124

18a20

9a10

Flax-seed, rou. (store pr.)

Chop'd Rye, 100lbs. Ship Stuff, bus.

Shorts, do.

FOR the ensuing year, and possession given on the first day of January next, that well known BRICK HOUSE and LOT in the town of St. Michaels, where the Subscriber at present resides. The above Property is one of the best stands in St Michaels, where the Subscriber at present resides. ing to rent will please come and view the pre-

mises immediately.
WRIGHTSON JONES. sept. 7 3t

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in May last, a negro boy named OLIVAR 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 carry 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 conflicting with, or contrary thereto, shall be, lodged in Easton jail.

CHARLES GORDON, Georgetown, D. C.

sept. 7 NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase young likely negroes. Families included, for which the highest cash prices will be given. A ine addressed to the subscriber at New Market will meet with prompt attention. Gentle-

men wishing to sell will do well to call.
WM. W. WILLIAMSON.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office, until the last Monday of Dearm office, until the last Monday of December next, for executing the Public Printing of the State; to be laid before the Legislature at ts next session.

The proposals must designate the rates of printing, for a single session, a term of years, or during the pleasure of the Legislature.

JAMES MURRAY, Clk. of the Council.

To be published once a week for three weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette, Baltimore; Whig, Easton; Village Herald, Princess Anne; Elkton Press, Elkton; Citizen, Frederick; Maryland Advocate, Cumberland; Maryland Free Press, Rockville. sept. 2-sept. 7

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

ORDERED, That the act to repeal all such August 25, 1830. parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Election Districts, and for other purposes; the act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of government of this State, as relate to the division of Worcester county into Election Dis-tricts; and the act to regulate the removal of Proceedings in Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and form of government for that purpose; be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Carrolltonian, Annapolis-Re publican and Gazette, Baltimore-Messenger, Snow Hill-Village Herald, Princess-Anne-Whig, Easton-Times, Centreville-Chronicle, Cambridge—Telegraph, Chestertown— Elkton Press, Elkton—Free Press, Rockville -Citizen, Frederick-Town-Hager's Town Mail-and Advocate, Cumberland. JAMES MURRAY,

Clerk of the Council.

CHAPTER 168. An act to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of government; as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Election Districts, and for other purposes.
Section 1. Be it enacted, (that) by the Ge-

neral Assembly of Maryland, 'That all such parts of the constitution and form of governthey are hereby repealed. SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That Frederick

county shall be divided into twelve separate election districts, and the additional district shall be taken and laid off from the third elec-

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That Patrick l'Gill, Junior, George Willyard, Col. John homas, Benjamin West and George Bowlus, the third election district of the county aresaid, be, and they are hereby authorised d appointed, or a majority of them, comissioners to lay off and divide anew the third ection district, into two election districts, and number the new election district formed out of the third election district; and to make choice of a place in the said new election district, so laid off, at which the elections shall be held, having due regard to the accommoda-tion of persons attendant upon such elections; and the said commissioners shall, on or before the third Monday in April, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, deliver to the clerk of Frederick county court, a description in writing, under their hands and seals, specifying plainly the boundaries and number of the election districts, so laid off by them; and also the place where the elections for such districts shall be held; and the said clerk shall record the same in the

records of said county.

SEC. 4. And be it exerted. That the sheriff of Frederick county stroll give action of the place of holding the election in such election district, so laid off anew, by causing the same to be inserted in one or more newspapers, prin-ted in Frederick county, once a week for at least two months, previous to holding the election in October eighteen hundred and thirty-one. Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That if any of

Corn.—On Monday sales of Corn were made 53 a 51 cents per bushel. These prices, we his appointment, before the first day of March, to eighteen hundred and thirty-one, the remainparcels, while those of ordinary qualities range from one to two cents per bushel lower. We cancy or vacancies.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That each commissioner shall be entitled to receive at the rate of two dollars per day, for every day he shall Oats.—We quote, as in quality, at 25 a 27 act in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him, by this act, to be assessed and levied by the levy court of Frederick county, as other county charges are; which said sums, when levied and collected, shall be paid over as oth-

95a1.00 er county charges are. SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of dele gates, during the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case, this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

> CHAPTER 190. An act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government of this State, as relate to the division of Worcester county into Election Districts.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Worcester county into elec tion districts, be and the same is hereby re pealed.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the third or Berlin district be laid off into two separate elec tion districts, and that the residue of the districts in said county be, and remain as they now are.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, 'That if this act shall be confirmed by the next General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, every matter and thing in the said consti-tution and form of government in any wise and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

CHAPTER 221. An act to regulate the removal of Proceedings in Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and Form of Government

for that purpose.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any person, against whom an indictment shall be found for treason, murder, manslaughter, rape, arson, or for any other offence, which, according to the laws of this state, may be punished with death, or for libel; shall suggest in writing, very reasonable terms.

supported by affidavit or other proper evidence that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had such court shall order a transcript or copy of the record of the proceedings in the prosecution, to be transmitted to the court having criminal jurisdiction, in any adjoining county either within the same district, or the county adjoining the district, in which the indictment is found, in which the same shall be heard and determined, in the same manner as if such pro-secution had been orginally instituted therein. SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That if any per-

son against whom any indictment shall be found for any felony or misdemeanor, other than those herein before mentioned, or for any forcible entry and detainer, or forcible detainer, which may hereafter be removed to any county court, or to Baltimore city court, shall suggest in writing, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the court where such indictment is found, or to which such inquisition shall be removed, it shall be in the discretion of the court, and the said court is herebly authorised and empowered, if they shall deem a removal proper, to order a transcript or copy of the proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the court havng criminal jurisdiction, in the adjoining county, either within the same, or any adjoining district, and the said prosecution, when so removed, shall be heard and determined in the same manner as if such prosecution had been

originally instituted therein.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding. sept. 7 Sw

MARYLANDS Talbot County Orphans' Court,

August Term, Anno Domini 1830. tors 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 or the newspapers printed in the town of Easton

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-pied from the minutes of proceed-ings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the scal of my office affixed and the seal of my office affixed this second 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 Henry Pickering 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 10th of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this second day of September, A. D. 1830.
THOMAS HENRIX, Adm'r.

of Henry Pickering, dec'd.

MARYLANDS Talbot County Orphans' Court, August Term, Anno Domini 1830.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That if any of the commissioners named in this act, shall die, tempore out of the county, or refuse to accept he give the notice required by law for creditors ed'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 one of the newspapers printed in the city of

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceed ings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this second 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 CRORI.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath btained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Captain Edward Auld, 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 sub-scriber, on or before the 10th of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this second day of September, A. D. 1830 THOMAS HENRIX, adm'r.

of Captain Edward Auld, dec'd. Sw [Balt. Repub.]

DENTON ACADEMY.

THE Patrons of the Denton Academy and L the public generally, are respectfully in-formed, that the duties of the Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th of September, instant; the following branches of Literature will be taught in an efficient manner, viz: Orthography, with a strict attention to the most essential rules of Prosody, Reading, Writing. Arithmetic, Book-Keeping by single or double entry, Geometry, Mensuration, Navigation, Land Surveying, comprising the most concise method of calculation, by difference of Latitude and Departure, horizontal and vertical Di-alling, Use of the Globes, Geography, English Grammar and History.

The subscriber, grateful for the encourage-

nent he has received since his location in Denton, takes this opportunity of returning his un-feigned thanks to his numerous Patrons; and assures them, that no exertion, in the discharge of his duty shall be omitted, that can tend to facilitate and expedite the moral and literary provement of his Pupils.

JAMES COLEMAN.

Denton, sept 1 1830 .- sept. 7

A young man of steady deportment, and well qualified to teach the rudiments of an English Education, is wanted as an Assistant; none need apply, who cannot come well re-commended. JAMES COLEMAN. ommended. Boarders can be accommodated by se-

veral respectable Families in the Town, on

ent,

ring ex-

SHERIFFALTY.

WM. E. SHANNAHAN solicits the suffra-ges of the voters of Talbot county, at the cusuing election for the Sheriffalty. may 18

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE.

to the discharge of those duties which have devolved upon me as Collector of the county, I flatter myself that the most of you are atquainted with me and my manner of doing business. I now present myself to your considcration as a candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland; should you think proper to honor me with your suffraes, the same attention which I am accustomed to devote to business, shall be applied to your best interest.

Yours &c. SHADRACH LIDEN. Caroline county, august 3 1830

CAROLINE COUNTY. FREDERICK HARRISON, offers his services to his fellow citizens of Caroline county as a Delgate to the next General Assembly of Mary hand, and respectfully solicits their suffrages.

We are authorized to state that SAMUEL CHAWFORD, Esq. will again serve his fellow-citzens of Caroline county, in the House of Delegates, if elected.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Caroline L'ELLOW CITIZENS:

I beg leave to tender you my services as a representative in the House of Delegates. Should ou think proper to elect me, I pledge myself to use my best endeavors to perpetuate our re-publican institution, and the best intercrets of with advantage. my constituents.

Very respectfully, JAMES M. STANTON. Caroline county, august 3 1530.

The following gentlemen are the Jackson Republican candidates for the State Legislature in Worcester county: Dr. Chesed Purnell Charles Parker Thomas Hooper John B. Robbins

To the Free and Independent Voters of TALBOT COUNTY.

TELLOW CITIZENS: Through the continued solicitations of my friends in the different districts of this county and in accordance with my own wishes, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at our ensuing October election.-Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to give a majority of your votes, I should ever feel grate ful for the same; and do pledge myself to discharge the duties incumbent on said office to the best of my ability, with fidelity, impartiality and justice. The public's obedient servant, JOSHUA M. FAULKNER. St. Michaels, june 29

TO THE PREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS

OF CAROLINE COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS:

At the instance and solicitation of my friends in the several districts of this county, I am again induced to offer myself as a Candidate for seat in the next Legislature of Maryland. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so

much of your confidence as to, get a majority of your votes, at the next October election, pledge myself to discharge the duties thereby reposed in me to the best of my ability. 'The Public's Ob't Ser'vt. WM. M. HARDCASTLE.

Near Greensborough, July 24th.

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 ma-

terials, 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

PRIZE ESSAY.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIURGICAL 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 remov-

The committee have been induced to cal the attention of the profession to this subject, because of its vast importance to society a large. The immense extent to which this fruit ful 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 improve ment, but we believe no adequate effort has yet been made to awaken and direct the publie mind to the prevention of the evils dependant upon Malaria, although it is well known to medical men to be extending its influence and threatening to depopulate some of the firest sections of this country, as it has already siepopulated some of the fairest portions of the

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 de disposed of according to the direction of the proprietors

HENRY W. BAXLEY. Secretary to the Committee.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Subscriber intending to leave this place, will sell, on advantageous terms the HOUSE AND LOT, on Harrison Street, or which he at present resides-If not sold immediately, the same will be rented and cossession given the first day of October next. of a Ipn of that day, under and in virtue The premises are in complete repair, with evry convenience suitable to a dwelling. july 27 G. W. NABB.

KINGSTON TO RENT.

TO Rent for the ensuing year, and possession given on the first day of January next hat well known Farm called "Kingston" situ ated in King's Creek hundred, Talbot county and immediately on the great Choptank River together with the buildings, premises and apcurtenances to the same belonging. Kingston has long since been established as a depot for grain and other articles intended for the Balti more market and is considered one of the most eligible situations on the river for conducting boating business and a Grocery Store, and has been successively used for the above purposes. An investment of a very moderate Capital, conducted with industry and enter prise, would no doubt yield a handsome profit. The situation is healthy, the soil productive and the buildings in tolerable repair and will be made completely so, in the early part of next spring. Terms made moderate to an approved tenant. Porsons desirous of renting are invited to view the premises and apply to the

> ENNALLS MARTIN, Jr. Dover Bridge, july 20

NOTICE TO MY PRIENDS LL persons who stand indebted to the sub-

A scriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle previous to the 15th of the ensuing month

The subscriber would do injustice to his own feelings were he not at this time to return his incere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal support he has received in his business - and he feels confident that whilst he continues to exert himself to deserve, he will receive a continuance of their

THOMAS S. COOK. aug. 31 210

Easton Female Academy.

MRS. SCULL respectfully informs the Parrents 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 Grantmar, Geography, (ancient and modern) History, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Nec le Work, &c. &c.

Those whe 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 august 31

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN. RADING under the Firm of Fountain & ■ Brown as GROCERSand COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13

Light street wharf, (usually called head of the

1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT 150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fill'd fine Salt Also, various kinds of SERIN CHAIR, or gether with a general assortment of GROCE-RIES, 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 use of Eliza Ann Abbott against Samuel Roberts 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 at the late residence, and on the premises of the farmer or country merchant would. the said William A. Leonard, on WEDNES Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Grotive the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and

ceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were personally present. David Brown has at the (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury bove stand street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Caps to pre vent 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 o-

therwise.

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

mander Works, such as: Fire Cement Portable Furnaces Do Coffee Roasters Fire Clay Fire Bricks Do Bake Ovens Cylinders for Stoves Tiles for Bakers Ovens Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks

Perforated Bricks Copings 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 ndisputable titles. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on undication as above.

LAST NOTICE.

Baltimore, may 11

A LL 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 mmediately for the same.

WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff. july 20

FOR RENT.

The Union Tavern in Easton, the premises put in complete order for the reception of a tenant who was expected to enter it immediately, but has been prevented by circumstances from removing to Easton, is again offered for rent. Possession may be had on the first day of January next, or at any time before, and a tenant entering at any time dur-ing the present year shall be free from rent till the 1st of January next on taking any reasonable lease of the premises.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, August 31

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

ASubscriber will sell at public auction. daye premises, on SATURDAY, the 18th 11 otember next, between the hours of the a, in the forenoon and 6 o'clock, in of Eqof Talbot county Court, as a Court bill of eassed at May Term 1826, on the Reuben int of John Leeds Kerr against FARM ammons, ALL THAT LAND, part or LANTATION, the same being collarshy of the Tract of Land colled Lottor Bowdh was soin and conveyed by mose health is in a great measure restored, lippes to be able to give her uninterrupted attention hereafter to her pupils. To enable them to do ample justice to the younger members of the School, they have engaged the services of a young lady most agent measure restored, lippes to be able to give her uninterrupted attention hereafter to her pupils. To enable them to do ample justice to the younger members of the School, they have engaged the services of a young lady most agent measure restored.

agreeable neighbor fully situated in a post cient to manurdie whole. Forty-two tres and one eighth an acre are held by a sparate purchase ide by Loftus Bowdle fom the late George, Hayward, sixty acreand with Thomas (Denny, but the purchase will separate purcle, making a delightful settement of 1024 acs, with an ample partie voodland.

The terms dale are as follow:-- A credit whole purchas money and interest thereones foresaid, the Trustee will by a good Deedo law, convey to the purchaser or purchast and his, her or their heirs, the land or propely to him, ter or them sold as aforesaid, free, cler those claiming by, from, or under them, eit

OHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee august 24 4w

or an of them.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

If Y wrtue of a writ of the State of Marylar of venditioni exponas, issued out of court of appeals for the Eastern shore of M. ryland, by the clerk thereof, and to me dire ed and delivered, at the suit of Thomas Ad proper to appoint me your Collector for the and Andrew Anthony, administrators of Aam Anthony, use of George Dudley against VI-liam A. Leonard; also, by virtue of sundry sy eral writs of venditioni exponas of the sale aforesaid, issued out of Talbot county Cott, and to me directed and delivered by the citk thereof, to wit: one at the suit of Edwal Lloyd, against William Ferguson and Willian A. Leonard; one at the suit of Rachel Wilson against William A. Leonard, Eusebius L.

nard and John Leonard; one at the suit William Clark against Edward Roberts, Sa uel Roberts and William A. Leonard; one the suit of Thomas Auld and Andrew Edward C. Harper against William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Samuel Roberts against Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard; and one other at the suit of Solomon Lowe, administrator of Benjamin Willmott and William A. Leonard survivors of Edward Roberts, will be exposed to public sale and sold to the highest bidders, for cash, o'clock h. M. of the same day, five head of horses, two colts, two young mules, eighteen head of cattle, twenty head of sheep, forty head of hogs, one voke of oxen; two ox carts, one horse cart, two wheat fans, six ploughs, eigh harrows, three spades, six hoes, a quantity of corn; also one grey horse and gig and harness, two beds, bedsteads and muniture, and one desk, seized and taken as the goods and chat tels of the said William A. Leonard; also, by virtue of the aforesaid writs of Venditioni exponas, will be exposed to public sale, and sold to the highest bidders, for each at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Eason, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of Septem-

ber next, between the hours atoresaid, of the same day, part of a tract of land called Smith's Clifts, part of a tract of land called Chesnut Bay, and part of another tract of land call-Burrow's Discovery, containing the quantity of four hundred acres of land more or less; seiz ed and taken as the lands and tenements of the said William A. Leonard, and all of which goods and chattels, lands and tenements, will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shit. 4w

FOR SALE, THAT VALUABLE FARM CALLED Worzington,

Better known as the residence of the late Col. Geo. W. Jackson. This Farm contains about 1250 acres, one half of which is cleared. It is situated in Somerset county, about 8 miles from Princess-Anne, on Back Creek, a branch of Menokin River, and has navigable water for batteaux within 50 yards of the dwelling. The arable land is well adapted to the growth of clover, Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. and it is believed this farm contains more good wheat soil, than any other farm of the same size in this part of the Eastern Shore. The representation of the process of a spacious and labe terms, comfortable brick dwelling and good out

houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view the farm.-Possession can be given on the 1st day of January next. The terms will be made accommoda ting. Those who may be inclined to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

H. P. C. WILSON,
Executor of John C. Wilson, dec'd.
Somerset county, Aug. 31, 1830.

3t

NOTICE. THE Oreditors of Benjamin Roe deceased are requested to have their accounts pro perly authenticated and deposite the same with Mr. James N. Casson, Merchant, Hillsborough

Daroline county.
EDWARD C. HARPER, adm'r.

DR. CLARK'S

PATENT THRASHING MACHINE. ANY persons wishing to purchase Individu-al rights, or for Districts or Counties, of Dr. Clark's Patent Thrashing Machine, may do so by addressing

L. COOLEY, Philadelphia. aug. 24 Sw*

EASTON CLASSICAL FEMALE ACA-MR. HART and MISS PENNELL, respectfully inform the public, that their Talbot countries it in the south side of Thirthaten Creek, and one hundred and two acres, and the hundred and two acres, and the hundred and two acres, and the hundred and two acres, and

known in Easton, who will assist them in the agreeable neighbored, lying immediatly on the course of a Stemboat and Padets from Easton Points Bultbore, and only is tant a few nrilesy water from Easton lint.

The arable land of the least The arable land of the best quality and as interruptions arising from causes beyond their on it extensive aks of ancient shells, ifficontroul, their school has received a most liberal share of public patronage-grateful for the past, and determined to secure the good will of the public by deserving it-they pledge themselves (in addition to their own untiring exerone eighth of acre are held undividely tions) -as soon as the income of the School

will permit, to procure such efficient aid as have the right an immediate partition, and will enable them to afford to the Young Ladies may thus haves moiety connected withthe of Talbot county, an education as liberal and accomplished as they can procure elsewhere at an expense comparatively trifling. Young Ladies desirous to learn Music will be taught in the best manner, by a lady who will remove of twelve mon from the day of sale wil be given on one of of the purchase money, and a credit cotwears from the day of sale or Academy, who may wish to learn this branch, (September.) as he is particularly anxious to close his accounts by that time; and he is further induced to make this call, because he is in need of money to prosecute his business in need of money to prosecute his business payment of thourchase money and interst. lars per annum. Parents, residing at a dis-The purcher shall be entitled to his po-portion of the resent year's rent from the dy this School may hear of situations where they of sale and to be possession of the premises t can be boarded on the most reasonable terms the end of the ear. On the payment of be by inquiring of S. Lowe, Esq. or Messrs. Khedes, Kennard and Loveday. Mr. Hart avails biniself of this opportunity to return his be executed and acknowledged according to most sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement given to himself and daughter, in their well meant exertions, in communicating knowledge to their pupils, to his friends and and discharged from all claim of the aforest heighbours for their hospitable and kind atten-John Leeds Kerr or Reaben P. Emmons ad tions to his family, and particularly to his pupils, for their strict attention to the regulations of the Academy, their devotion to their studies their ladylike deportment and affectionate in-

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

teregurse with each other.

august 17

FELLOW CITIZENS: -The Henorable the Leby Court of Caroline county having seen present year, I deem it necessary in the com-mencement of my duties as such, to apprise you of the course I shall pursue in the collection of the Taxes of the county. The Law will be

guide; it is rigid and positive on a Collec-He is allowed six months only to collect by unremitting attention to business, to merit the whole amount of Taxes due from the counhe increasing favours of a generous public. ty-and if not collected within that time, he lays himself liable to pay Interest on every dollar not collected, and liable to Execution the first Court after his six months are out. Therefore you will at oace see the necessity of a close and rigid collection of the taxes of your county, to enable me to pay off the various large demands against your Collector. hinself under the strictest obligation to be primpt in the payment of what may be due for th present year-I have often boasted of the meal obligations that exist amongst the peopld of our county, in the payment of their privae debts-and hope to see it realized in the disharge of their public dues to their Collec-Last year the taxes were \$1 12 cents in the hundred dollars, this year it will be about \$114; and by referring to last year's receipt will know what to hold in readiness for present year, against you are called on. Law requires me to call at your house for your taxes, and no more. We have

n blessed with a good crop of small grain, it requires but little exertion on your part cet your engagement for the present year. JOHN A SANGSTON, Collector of Caroline county. gust 31 St. [S. G.]

ugust 31

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE HE subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county, due for the preyear, in the course of this Pall, respectly requests all persons holding assessable reperty in the county, to call on him at his fice in Easton, lat the office of the Eastern bre Whig) where he will attend every TIESDAY, for the reception of the same .-It's hoped that these who cannot make it con elient to call on him, will be prepared for a a from him, or his Deputies in their respecdistricts. BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

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 prepajed to execute orders in the following rinches, viz: Cart Wheel Wright, Plough naking or Cradling of Scythes, at his shop in Easton, near Doc. Nicholas Hammond's. From his experience and a determination to se every exertion to serve the public, he hopes o merit a share of public patronage march 30 tf

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 neatnes and despatch, on the most reasonable terms,—as:

Posting Bills august 3

Horse Bills Hat and Shoe Bills, Blanks of all kinds

CASH FOR NEGROES. The Subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk. WISHES TO PURCHASE ONE HUNDRED

NEGROES

of both sexes, from the age OF TWELVE TO TWENTY-FIVE. For whom the highest prices, in cash, will be given. Any person wishing to sell, will please call at the Easton Hotel. SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Easton, may 18

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, & COL-LECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, onducted 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 BAL TIMORE STREET, one door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his es tablishment, and seduously endeavour to render justice to those who may favour him with

their patronage. He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negociations 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 elling of REAL and PERSONAL PRO-

PERTY-his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of good slaves by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out f the state.

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

Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to ermit him to refer to us in support of his haracter and standing, we take pleasure in complying with his request. We have known im for a long series of years in various caacities, and have always found him correct in is deportment and honest in his dealings. Unierstanding that he is about to commence the pusiness 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 ho may employ him.

Richard Frish S. & W. Meete H. Niles, Benj. C. Ross, Jos. & Adam Ross, Dabney S Carr, H. S. Sanderson, C. Leakin, Thomas Murphy, F. H. Davidge. Edward Pricetly, Jno. M. Laroque. I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor f this paper.

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.



THE Subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their continued patronage and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore,

WITH A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS,

which will enable him, with the assistance of the BEST WORKMEN, to meet all orders in his line. All new work, warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in the best manner and at the lowest rates, for CASH. He hopes

EDWARD S. HOPKINS. Easton, may 4 COACH, GIG & HARNESS



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 SEA-SONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured good Workmen, is now prepared to exccute all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. Denton, june 22

WANTED,

FOR the next year, (1831,) Two Overseers, the one for the subscriber's Fancy Farm. which being a large establishment will require wananager of the first order-the other for his Steventon Farm, about two and a half miles from Chestertown-the latter will be required to act as labourer on the farm, the former not. -None need apply unless they possess a good enowledge of farming generally, and can proiuce testimonials of an honest, sober and inlustrious character. To such fair and liberal wages will be given.
WILLIAM BARROLL.

Chestertown, July 23-

The Centreville Times, Easton Whig, and Elkton Press, will please insert the above four times and forward their accounts to the ofice of the Chestertown Telegraph. aug. 24 4w

BEMOVAL.

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

Private parties can at all times be accommo-

lated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the

The public's obedient servant. jan 26 SOLOMON LOWE.

TAILORING.

RHEUBEN T. BOYD, from Baltimere 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 desnatch, 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 Easton, june 1

THE STEAM BOAT



HAS commenced the Season, and will pur-sue her Routes in the following manner. Leave Easton every Wednesday and Satur-day morning at 7 o'clk, and proceed to Camridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the even-

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 wharfon 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



wrightedn.

Benjamin Horney-Captain. WILL leave Miles River Ferry every SUN-DAY 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 han 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 tf opposition.



This Balltimore WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN NEW LINES OF STEEL SPRING COACHES,

Leaves LYFORD'S FOUNTAIN INN, ight street; No. 2, South Calvert street, one loor from Market street, and Hanover House, No. 6. Hanover street, opposite Beltzhoover's Hotel, Baltimore, DAILY, at 81 A. M. and 2 . 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

hown, where they direct. A. FULLER, Agent.

P. S. Extra Coaches furnished at any hour

and Expresses carried with great despatch. RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday

called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth much worn, cross-barred gimings over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and vellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse towe linnen trowsers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony although 21 or 22 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 THOMAS BULLEN. Guardian for the heirs of John [Merrick, dec'd.

june 8

reward.

SIOOREWARD. RANAWAY from the Subscriber's Farm on West River, in Anne Arundel county, on Monday last, the 28d instant, a negro man named SAM CARTER, thirty-six years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, very black, and stoops in his walk; his clothing is Ticklenburg shirts, and Burlap trowsers. I will give Twenty Dollars if taken in the neighbourhood. Fifty Dollars if taken in the state, for the above reward if taken out of the state. and brought to me in Annapolis, or secured so that I get him again.
'THOMAS FRANKLIN.
4w

Annapolis, aug. 24, 1830 .- aug. 51 4w

NOTICE.—Was committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 3d day of August, 1630, 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. The Easton Hotel is now in complete order he has a scar in his forehead and one other on for the reception of Travellers and others, the left side of his face; had on when commit and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no ted a roundabout, striped pantaloons and yest. labour or expence to render every comfort and old fur hat and shoes. The owner of the above convenience to those who may favour him with described negro, is requested to come and have his nego 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 her self POLLY and says she belongs to John Booth of Washington county, had on when conmitted a striped Linsey Frock, about forty years of age, five feet one inch and a half in height, has 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 ber released, or she will otherwise be discharged as the law directs.

JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff. of Frederick county, Md. august 24, 1830--aug. 31 8w

PRINTING Neatly and expeditiously executed

At the Office of the

FASTERN-SHORE WHIG Annum payable half VERTISEMENTS are ins DOLLAR; and continu FIVE CENTS per squar REVOLUTIO.

BATTLE IN PARIS LIBERALS-DE CHARLES X, AN KING AND HIS LISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT. NATIONAL GUA These are the asto curred in France fr July, the particulars lumns. It does not a before us, (although led to the supposition

took any personal pa the military and the that of his son will Address of the Deput 29th he issued his pro in Chief of the Natio The packet ship H telligence is receive pers to the 4th and I nclusive. A letter from Pari The most horrible in Paris -- yesterday ing, and to-day till n but the Royal Guar on all points, and the ed on the Tuilcries. supposed that there

age in the populatio

one flew to arms and have resisted 100,00

is now posted along

it appears that, ments from Beauvia The Moniteur of that-"The Deputie found it necessary t serious dangers whi of persons and prop been appointed to all, in the absence Messrs. Andry de Jaques Lafitte, Co Oder : Casimer Per pose the Commissio mander in Chief of National Guards a

points."
On Saturday the to the king; all wa Duke of Orleans Deputies, consente ieutenant Gener Ministers appointed on the business of Louis for the Finan for the Departmen rard for War; Adr rine, M. Bignon fo Perriere for the In Guard as had sur saken the king. The King had f by the Duke de Bo

sumptive,) and o family. They h crown, and all th were to wait for will be decided w Germany, or to E both being of the royal flight was appear that Char ast-has stood th A letter from a is, dated Aug. 1st "We have eme Tyranny has be triumphed.—Glo they have achieve days has Paris be

> before them, too and all the publ terday, at six o'c of the citizens. perty, public or spected The he streets, which ulace, with the from the tops of are repairing."
> Much blood Fauxbourg of a ficed, when the ed at so much

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The events have passed be rapidity, that a dream rather ted. We mus sent the reade gible history published on on the 25th o which was Me issuing of the (Duke of Rag mand of the

(the 26th,) th upon which t their workme tilled with gr ordinary stat On the eye ordinance W

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EVERY TURBLE MORNING, B

before us, (although the previous intelligence led to the supposition) that General Lafayette took any personal part in the contest between the military and the people. His name and that of his son will be found attached to the Address of the Deputies of the 28th, and on the

29th he issued his proclamation as Commander in Chief of the National Guard.

The packet ship Hibernia, by which this intelligence is received, brought Liverpool papers to the 4th and London to the 3d August

A letter from Paris, dated July 29th, says:
"The most horrible carnage has taken place
in Paris—yesterday till 8 o'clock in the evening, and to-day till noon. The number of killed and wounded is considerable on both sides, but the Royal Guard was at length repulsed on all points, and the tri-coloured flag is hoist-ed on the Tuilcries. It could never have been supposed that there was such invincible courage in the population of the capital. Every one flew to arms and this morning Paris could have resisted 100,000 men. The Royal Guard is now posted along the road to St. Cloud; but it appears that, having received reinforcements from Beauvias, it will attempt another attack this night."

of persons and property. A Commission has been appointed to watch over the interest of all, in the absence of a regular organization. Messrs. Andry de Puiravieu, Comte Gerard, Jaques Lafitte, Comte de Lobau, Mauguin, Odier, Casimer Perrier, and De Schonon, compose the Commission. Gen. Lafayette is Commander in Chief of the National Guard. The National Guards are masters of Paris at all

On Saturday the 31st of July, the capital was entirely free from the troops who adhered to the king; all was tranquil in Paris, and the Duke of Orleans had at the request of the Duke of Orleans had at the request of the Deputies, consented to act provisionally as Lieutenant General of the kingdom. The Ministers appointed by the Deputies to carry on the business of government are—Baron Louis for the Finances; M. Dupont De L'Eure for the Department of Justice; General G Lieutenant General of the kingdom. The Ministers appointed by the Depaties to carry on the business of government are—Baroh Louis for the Finances; M. Dupont De L'Eure for the Department of Justice; General Gerard for War; Admiral De Rigny for the Mary rine; M. Bignon for Foreign Affaires; M. Guizof for Public Instruction; and M. Casimir Perriere for the Interior. Such of the Swiss Guard as had survived the carnage have forsaken the king.

The King had fied to Nantes, accompanied by the Depaties to carry the Edward of the Property in 5th and 55d Regiments of the day of the Swiss Guards and the Swiss Guards and the Swiss Guards and the Swiss Guard as had survived the carnage have forsaken the king.

Head Gen. Gerard, undertook the duty of protection the duty of protecting the city, and lead of the Property in 5th and 55d Regiments of the city and sold over the Mary and the Swiss Guards and the Swiss Guards which add been ordered to evacuate Paris, were directed to proceed to St. Cloud. The Third the Control of the Constitutional Charter; but each of the price of the funds, as they are all implicated in the late change. The streets are now crow-ded with persons laughing and as gay as if they be ground, and pushed their advantages to the charge. The streets are now crow-ded with persons laughing and as gay as if they be ground, and M. Casimir Perrier for the Interior. Such of the Constitutional Charter; but each of the Consti

The King had fled to Nantes, accompanied by the Duke de Bordeaux, (the young heir presumptive,) and other members of the royal family. They have carried with them the crown, and all the jewels. At Nantes they were to wait for the Ex-Ministers, when it will be decided whether they will proceed to Germany, or to England. [Another account, both being of the latest date, states that the royal flight was to Rheims.] Thus it would appear that Charles has set his crown upon a ast-has stood the hazard of the die-and lost

A letter from an English gentleman in Par-

is, dated Aug. 1st, says:
"We have emerged from a dreadful crisis. Tyranny has been subdued, and liberty has triumphed.—Glory and honor to the Parisians! they have achieved a mighty action. For three days has Paris been a scene of warfare. Blood has flowed in torrents; at least 3000 men have fallen on both sides; some say 5000; but the military are the principal sufferers. The spirit of the people was inconceivable; they successively carried every post, drove the soldiers before them, took the Tuileries, the Louvre, and all the public buildings by assault: Yesterday, at six o'clock, all Paris was in the hands of the citizens. To their honor be it said, property, public or private, was every where respected The gates, of the city are open, and the streets, which had been torn up by the populace, with the intention of throwing the stones from the tops of the houses upon the military,

Much blood has doubtless been shed. In the Fauxbourg of St. Denis it was reported from one to two thousand persons had been sacrificed, when the guards and the artillery, shocked at so much carnage, and seeing the deter-

mination of the people, had refused to fire.

The events connected with this revolution have passed before us with such unexampled rapidity, that they float hazily in the mind like a dream rather than facts officially authenticated. We must endeavour, however, to present the reader with something like an intelligible history of the week during which they occurred. The Royal Ordonnances which we published on Saturday, and which were the immediate cause of the explosion, were dated needed on the 25th of July, and published on the 26th, which was Monday. Simultaneously with the issuing of these decrees, Marshal Marmont, (Duke of Ragusa,) was invested with the command of the troops. On the day following, (the 26th,) the Bank refused to discount bills, upon which all the manufacturers discharged heir workmen, and the streets of Paris were filled with groups discussing aloud the extraordinary state of things.

On the evening of the same day, the following ordinance was posted up in Paris, which served to increase the agination already produced.

We, Prefect of Pales, &c. seeing the ordinance of the King, dated the 25th instantial in force articles 1, 2 and 9, miles

1814, &

most remote degree, of political matters, were state of excitement cannot be described.

session of the insurgents. The citizens were all armed with pikes, with pistols, with fire arms, or with bludgeons. The soldiers had, for

that—"The Deputies present at Paris have found it necessary to assemble to remedy the serious dangers which threatened the security monstration of feeling, and persevered in the course which must terminate in its ruin. This state of things continued until Wednesday, when the populace and the National Guards attacked and carried the Hotel de Ville and several small posts. The King's troops then by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders, and which promises to render the consummate wisdom shown by their leaders are consummated to consum the full transmit to you, with a request to insert it in your next to you, with a request to insert it in your next to you, with a request to insert it in your next to you, with a request to insert it in your next to you, with a request to insert it in your next to you, with a request to insert it in your next to you, with a request to insert it in your next to you, with a request to you, wi charged in turn, and, after an obstinate resistance, in which much blood was spilled, succeeded in re-taking them. The possession was of short duration, as the students of the Ecole de Droit, and of the Ecole Polytechnique, fell vigorously on the military, and drove them from their posts.

The Rester which promises to render this great victory as beneficial and durable as it is glorious."

A letter from Paris, July 31st, Evening, says:—I think business will begin again generally on Monday; to-day a good deal has been done in bills. The Exchange and Bank are the prosts.

"A solemn Act had, in 1816, laid the basis of a reancillation between the French pation."

who had not quitted their posts at the Tuilcries, er was there a more gi rious week for France. were attacked there at 12 o'clock in the day, During all the excitements not a single excess and the posts being forced, the troops retreat- was committed. The National Guards are ed to the Louvre. Here they were again at parading before all the public places. Some tacked at 3 o'clock, and, after a heavy firing, they were dispossessed, and finding further re- but all conducting themselves as well as possisistance hopeless, retired from Paris.

with no material result.

The Deputies met in Paris, and agreed to a

protest which was sent to the King at St. now existing!"
Cloud; but it did not appear that the King The Messages on ascertaining the obstinacy of the King, reassembled to deliberate, and to take measures

for the safety of the country.

The tri-coloured flag was floating on the Tuieries, and, according to some accounts, on Notre Dame also.

The occurrences of Thursday the 29th, are detailed at full length, in the articles below from the Journal des Debats, and the Messager des Chambres of July 30. And in addiion to the accounts given above, of the result of affairs on the 1st of August, we here insert the substance of the news as received by the don on Monday the 2nd ult. It is copied from the Sun of the evening of that day:

A third express has been received from Par-

is. As far as the intelligence has been suffered to transpire, we are informed that the tyrant Marshal Marmont, whom the Dauphin over-King had abdicated in favor of the Duke de whelmed with reproaches, and accused of be-Bordeaux; that the Duke of Orleans had been traying them, "as he did others," thus added declared Regent, or, as others have it, King, that Charles X and the Royal Family had set out for Rheims; and that Prince Polignac had showing, at the same time, how frail convenbeen compelled to surrender to Gen. Layfayette. The troops of the line at Lyons, at Lisle, stock of calamity.

at Rouen, at Havre, and generally throughout The present duke of Orleans, who has thus at Rouen, at Havre, and generally throughout the departments, had joined the citizens. This express left Paris on Saturday night, at which time the provisional government was most successfully exerting itself to restore order, and the city was generally resuming its tranquil appearance, though the greatest enthusiasm revailed. A deputation from Lisle had arrived at Paris, offering five thousand men, if

be on the way to Paris. At Marseilles the in-habitants and military had universally risen the Bourbons, he returned to France, and had against the government of Charles X. The Marseilles hymn was chaunted in the streets, him. He is next of the Princes of the Blood

in the convicts at 1 outon had atempted to escape but were prevented. In
fartelles great excitement prevailed, and the
fartelles hymn had been sung in the open
whether the Holy Alliance will interpose in ment has been affected.

THE TIME OF THE PROFESSIONAL GUARRES Y. AND FLIGHT OF THE RING AND HIS MINISTY—ESTABLE DEFTHRORMENT OF THE RING AND HIS MINISTRY—ESTABLE DEFTHRORMENT OF THE RING AND HIS MIN

tier Français, the Journal du Commerce, the National, the French Times, the Messager des Chambres, and all the rest of the liberal or moderate papers of the Liberal side were put down. The English were without their Ga down. The English were without their Ga lignani's Messenger, and their London Express; and the following are the only papers which the following the f had liberty to appear that morning, viz. Moniteur, Universel, Quotidienne, Gazette de France,
Drapeau Blanc. The proprietors of Journals
purely ministerial experienced, of course, no difficulty; but all others, which treated in the extraordinary appearance at this time. The

do nite Tuilcries. It could never have been upposed that there was such invincible course from first thing, says that paper in its commentaries, of the morning Paris could never have been a very active and busy spectator. It is copied from the Herald of August 3.—The first thing, says that paper in its commentaries, or who have a present at appears that, having received reinforcements from Beauvias, it will attempt another attack this night."

The Moniteur of the same date, announces that the most of the same date, announces that the same date, announces that the most of the same date, announces that the same date, announces the same date, announces the same date, announces that the same date, announces the sam

of them the poorest-looking devils imaginable. ble. The bankers and the first people in the A meeting of the Peers had taken place, but place have joined the National Guards. All Paris is now armed. The united French army would not be able to put down the spirit

The Messager des Chambres vindicates the would make any concession. The Deputies, propriety of raising the Duke of Orleans to on ascertaining the obstinacy of the King, rethe throne, as the best mode of deriving the utmost possible advantage from this great triumph. A few voices, says the Journal, were heard in favor of the republic; but it also says that they met with very little encouragement. A most farcical exhibition was ta king place about the same time outside the walls, in which the deposed Monarch was the chief actor. Finding at last, that the motion was not to be put down by brutal force, he se himself, as he traversed the ranks of his baffled of the insurrection in the capitol, and the state myrmidons to cry, out lustily "Vive la Chartel To this cry, as well as to a declaration that he had abdicated in favor of his son, who third and latest express which arrived in Lon- rode by his side, the Royal Guard made no responce, but observed, as the Messager des Chambres says, "an expressive silence. "An exhibition of another description took place almost immediately afterwards on the appearance of

tional dignity is, when exposed to the rude suddenly been called to the head of the provisional government, is the son of the well known l'Eg-alite, who suffered during the French Revolution by the guillotine and was cousin to the ex-king. He was several years himself a colonel in the Republican cavalry, and fought various battles under the tri-coloured flag. He was afterwards obliged to fly to Switzerland, where, he was a professor of mathematics, and, some A deputation from Lyons was also stated to time after over to England, and took up his

and a force was organizing to resist any at- to the duke of Bordeaux, a posthumous son tempt of the tyrant. The provisional government of Paris was about to send two thousand Dauphin, the duke d'Angouleme, and consement of Paris was about to send two thousand Dauphin, the duke d'Angouleme, and conse-men towards Calais; and on the arrival of the quently the third in succession. He will be expected quotas from the provinces, other bo- 57 years old on the 6th of October next .-

the French people, and they are not more distinguished by the heroism with which they asserted their liberties, than by the avoid-of all anarchy and plunder during the of all anarchy and plunder during the secounts from Marseilles state, that inthe secounts from Marseilles state, that inthe had arrived there of there having

is a property of police of the quarter, and the wring shall be seized.

| Streets with cheers of down with the Bourbons - | behalf of the fugitive King. The general opin-

Indeed the insurrection had commenced.

In consequence of the decree against the freedom of the press, the following journals were suppressed on the 27th:—The Constitutionnel, with its 27,000 subscribers, the Countier Francais, the Journal du Commerce, the Nation of the Press, the Journal du Commerce, the Nation of Paris.

In consequence of the decree against the following journals were suppressed on the 27th:—The Constitutionnel, with its 27,000 subscribers, the Countier Francais, the Journal du Commerce, the National du Commerce,

foreign invasion, France might, in three months -nay-in three weeks-bave at least a million Unlicensed.

To all these statements, we have superadded of men in arms. Dien are easily transformed into soldiers where there is no want of good of these executive proceed.

On Wednesday, the 28th, Paris was in pos-

begins by stating, 'I am charged to transmit der necessary and indispensable for the pres-

"A solemn Act had, in 1816, laid the basis

by the establishment of a great number of laws, of Paris has overthrown it. Paris attacked, of the Constitutional Charter; but each of the has made the sacred cause triumph by arms

STAFF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD. not exceeded legislative forms, which, while they had been preserved, offered the means of reparation. The French nation, with an equanimity which has often been called indiferent arrondissements, and liberty. There is no more fear for acquitath that he has accepted the command in chief of ring rights—no more barrier between us and the National Guard, which has been offered to spoliation of all our rights-to the re-establishment of those principles of Divine right-of those Royal prerogatives which are in opposi-tion to the interests and the prerogatives of the ways defended its interests, and professed its people, which cannot be regarded otherwise principles. He will respect our rights, for he than as an outrage to human reason, and which England first stigmatized with her an- to ourselves by laws all the guarantees necesathemas, and destroyed by her arms. The sary to liberty strong and durable.

Ordonnances of the 25th of the present month, "The re-establishment of the National Guard. in abolishing the principal guarantees conse-crated by the Constitutional Charter, have set in the choice of the officers. at nought the positve terms of the Charter, and Chambers, and sanctioned by the King according to legal forms, have at length taught the nation that the chief which she had deigned ices, of corruptions, and of treasons against istration. his country, wished to govern it by his own will, and according to the caprices of his own good pleasure. By these Ordonnances the Chief of his authority to that of all France that Marmont had betrayed Paris to the Allies and law; THEREFORE HE HAS PUT HIMSELF OUT OF need. THE PALE OF THE LAW.

"In consequence of which Charles Philip Capet, formerly Count of Artois, has ceased of right to be King of France; the French are released from all the obligations to him in that character. All the Ordonnances which he may promulge will be like those of the 25th, null, as if they had never been given. The Ministers composing the Government of the Ex-King, named Polignac, Peyronnet, Montbel, d'Haussez, de Chartelause, and Guernon Ranville, are declared attained and convicted of high treason. It is the duty of all Frenchmen to resist, by every means in their power, the the Bourbons, he returned to France, and had the whole of his impresse property restored to sent themselves—to refuse payment of all im-posts, and to take arms, if it should be necessary to put an end to a Government, de facto, and to establish a new Government de jure.

"The army is released from its oaths of fidelity to the Ex-King-its country invokes its concurrence, Charles Philip Capet his self-sty-

"Louis Philip of Orleans, Duke of Orleans, is called upon to fulfill, under the present circumistances, the duties which are imposed up-on him, and to concur with his fellow-citizens appointment on the ground that it will enable them to bear up against the overwhelming them. The convicts at Toulon had at power of Russia. It is however, premature to escape but were prevented. In the conversal appointment on the ground that it will enable them to bear up against the overwhelming power of Russia. It is however, premature to enter upon such speculations.

Two rich manufacturers, deputed by the city on him, and to concur with his fellow-citizens in the re-establishment of a Constitutional Go-in the re-establishment of a

still consider themselves as legally elected the the liberty of the press have been displayed.

The following is from a City Correspond ment and Departments whose suffrages they have obtained, and as incapable of being replaced, except by virtue of elections made acdre, Gollot, Gaetan de la Rochefoucauld, Mauguin, Bernard, Voison de Gartempte, Froidetont de Bellisle, Villemain, Didot, (Firmin)
Daunon, Persil, Villemont, De la Ribossiere,
Bondy, (Comte) Duris-Defresne, Girod d'Ain,
Laisne de la Villeveque, Delessert, (Benjamin)
Marshal, Nau de Champlouis, Comte de Loban, Baron Louis, Milliaux, Estourmel, (Comte) Montguyon, (Comte) Levaillant, Tronchon,
Gerard, (General) Lafitte, (Jacques) Garcias,
Dugas Montbel, Camile Perier, Vassal, Alexandre Delaborde, Jaques Lefebvre, Mathieu
Dumas, Eusebe Salvetta, De Poulmer, Hernaux, Chardel, Bavous, Charles Dupin, Heiry
d'Hoyssell, Eugene d'Harcourt, Baillot, La-

vigorously on the military, and drove them from their posts.

The National Guard being then organized this day; but there is no saying. Brinckney of a considerable extent, and having at their head Gen. Gerard, undertook the duty of protecting the city, and gained over to the final state have been in office at a C. Clief of the Bourbon family and the subject of the final state have been in office at a confidence in the Line.

ORTHAD TO BOURD AND THE STREET TO BE AUGUST AUGUS

t with sufficient audacity to march more open- the kingdom. This is, in their opinion, the y to the overthrow of our institutions—to the surest means promptly to accomplish by peace

the success of the most legitimate defence. "The Duke of Orleans is devoted to the na will derive his own from us .- We shall secure

with the intervention of the National Guards

"The intervention of the citizens in the forof well considered laws, adopted by the two mation of the departmental and municipal administrations. "The jury for the transgressions of the press;

the legally organized responsibility of the Minto acknowledge, notwithstanding 4 years of isters, and the secondary agents of the admin-

"The re-election of Deputies appointed to public offices we shall give at length to our institutions, in concert with the head of the the Government has placed himself above the State, the developements of which they have

> "Frenchmen-the Duke of Orleans himself has already spoken, and his language is that which is suitable to a free country. "'The Chambers,' says he,' are going to as-

the rights of the nation.' "The Charter will henceforth be a truth,"-Imprimeric du Temps. "PARIS, July 31, noon.

From the Journal du Commerce.
"Inhabitants of Pairs.—The Deputies of France at this moment assembled at Paris, have expressed to me the desire that I should repair to this capital to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. "I have not hesitated to come and share

your heroic population, and to exert all my de Chartres has arrived from Joigny with his efforts to preserve you from the calamities of regiment. civil war and of anarchy.
"On returning to the city of Paris, I wore

with pride those glorious colours which you have resumed, and which I myself long wore. "The Chambres are going to assemble, they vill consider of the means of securing the reign of the laws, and the maintenance of the na-

"The Charter will henceforth be a truth. "LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS." PARIS, July 30.

The population has not moved from Rouen,

tional rights of the Chamber of Peers, to the public rights of the French, to the attributes and to the decrees of the tribunal, and calculated to throw the State into a confusion, which equally endangers the peace of the present moment, and the security of the future.

"In consequence, the undersigned, inviolably faithful to their oath, protest in concert, not only against the said measures, but against all the acts which may result from them.

"And considering, on the one hand, that the Chamber of Deputies not having been constituted, could not be legally dissolved—on the other, that the attempt to form a new Chamber of Deputies in a novel and arbitrary manber of Deputies in a novel and arbitrary man-

the events at Paris were known, the sentiments ner, is directly opposed to the Constitutional Charter, and to the acquired rights of the electors—the undersigned declare that they will and the same enthusiasm for the Charter and The following is from a City Correspond-

ent:-"The accounts from Paris just received by express, are deted Saturday night. The following is an extract from a private letter:

Sent to the Municipality of Paris.

ference or weakness, has supported itself against the rights which we still want. A government him by the voice of the public, and which has all the inroads of power, all the attacks against its rights, which, made by the different administrations which had succeeded each other unitry. Frenchmen!—Those of your deputies who Lantte. He invites the Mayor and Municipal der the reign of the astute Louis XVIII. as are already at Paris, have assembled; and till Committees of each arrondissement to send an under that of his successor. The national pa-tience, instead of bringing back the govern-ment to the sentiments of justice, of confidence, of benevolence, had, on the contrary, inspired Member of the Constitutional Municipal

Committee of the city of Paris, LAFITTE, LOBAN CASSIMER PERRIER ODIER LOBAN General GERARD. PROCLAMATION.

"Fellow-citizens—you have by unanimous acclamation elected me your General. I shall prove myself worthy of the choice of the Parisian National Guard. We fight for our laws and our liberties. "Fellow-Citizens-Our triumph is certain

I beseech you, to obey the orders of the Chief that will be given you and that cordially. The troops of the line have already given way.
The Guards are ready to do the same. The
traitors who have excited the civil war, and who thought to massacre the people with impunity, will soon be forced to account before the tribunals for their violation of the laws and their sanguinary plots.
"Signed at General Quarters,

"Le General du Bourg,
"Paris, July 29. LAFAYETTE." [From the Messager des Chambers of Friday, July 30, 1830.] "The Marquis de Pastoret, Chancellor of France; M Semonville, Grande Referendary;

semble; they will consider of means to insure and Count d'Agout, Peer of France, have arthe reign of the laws and the maintenance of rived at the Hotel de Ville, and have announced that Charles X, has named M. de Mortemart President of the Council, and that he has declared himself willing to accept a Ministry chosen by him. "Nothing has transpired respecting the answer of the Provisional Government.

"It is now averred that M. de Polignac has paid agents to kindle the fires in Normandy.

"It is reported that the Duke d'Orleans consents to accept the reval power and the national colours, with all conditions which result your dangers, to place myself in the midst of from the Charter. It is said that the Duke

We are this moment assured that the garrison of Vincennes has submitted. 'There have been found in that fortress an enormous quantity of muskets, powder, cannon, and animuni-

tion of every kind.
We can state, upon the most positive author-We can state, upon the most positive authority, says the London Court Journal of the 2d August, that the British Cabinet, at the Council held un Thursday, resolved to express to the French Government, through our Ambassador at Paris, its regret and dissatisfaction at the course taken by Prince Policy ith respect to the abolition of the libert of the press, and the constitutional right of the press.

of the crops are of a most favourable nature.

The appointment of Gen. Lafayette to the command of the National Guard was a happy circumstance; 80,000 will be organized to at this moment receiving its melancholy freight of dead from the Palace of the Louvre.

The Duc d'Orleans will be King. His son

is marching to Paris in aid of the Burgeois, at the head of his regiment of Hussars. General Gerard is at the head of the armed force under Lafayette. The Royal emblems and every mention of Royalty have disappeared else where. The King of France, whoever he shall be, must be a very limited Monarch to receive the approbation of the people.

Napoleon II. is in the mouths of the lower orders.

The newspapers will give other particulars. The troops are assembling in the Place du Carousel, to march upon St. Cloud—but there

will be little fighting.

At the moment I write, there are placards posted, with these words-"No more Bour

This is surely the most extraordinary nation on the face of the earth. The day before yesterday Paris was filled with 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat—its streets ran rivers of blood, and reveberated the thunder of artillery—the roll of musketry—the perpetual tap-ping of the pas de charge—the tolling of the toesin—the cheers of the combatants—the shricks and groans of the wounded and dying. Yesterday morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, who never before this week figured as soldiers-under the influence, to be sure of those heroic youths, the scholars of the Ecole Polytechnique, and the example of the National Guards. A decent gravity reigned every where during the day. At eve ry instant were to be met men carrying on biers such of the wounded as could be transported to the hospitals with safety; 1500 of all parties are in the Hotel Dieu alone. While each of those unfortunate poor fellows passed every man present spontaneously and most respectfully took off his hat. The dead were honourably disposed of. The number in the Louvre was immense. Eighty were borne to a spot opposite the eastern gate of that building yesterday, and buried with military honors. Nearly as many were put on board of a lighter, and brought down the Seine to the Champ de Mars, and there appropriately interred. A considerable number, among whor were four Englishmen, who fell on the preced ing day, were buried in the Marche des Inno-

The packet ship Columbia, at New-York brings Portsmouth (Eng.) papers dated 2d of August, which acknowledge the receipt of Ha-vre papers to the 30th of July. Under date of Portsmouth, 31st July, is the following.

This evening we get further information by the Camilla steamer, from Havre, the passen gers of which reapeat the following: The ported that the Duke D'Angouleme had beer assassinated. The King had fled to Lisle and his Ministry were entirely dispersed. Conaiderable ferment had been excited at Havre,

and some blood spilt.

The London papers to the 3d of August. make no mention of the above, notwithstanding

[From the Banner of the Constitution.] In four of our late numbers, we gave a list of the principal articles upon which the duty imposed by the present tariff is thirty per cent. and upwards. We did not include the 25 and 20 per cent. articles, because it would have made the list too long, and because it is main-ly against the exorbitant rates, those which exceed 25 per cent, that the indignation of the tax-payers is principally levelled. Advocating as we do in this journal, the pure uncontami nated principles of free trade, it cannot be ex nected that we should become the champions f compromises, but we are nevertheless bound to declare our opinion, that if the tariff party was inclined to propose a settlement of the question, by assuming 15 per cent, as the maximum of duties, it would be acceded to by the people of the South. The ordinary support of the comment will only require, after the payment of the public debt, a revenue of 10 or 12

millions of dollars, and a maximum duty of 15

per cent. would give the requisite amount.

But it might be said by those interested, if the duties upon all manufactured goods were to be reduced to 15 per cent. all the manufacturers would be ruined-for that every article now upheld by a protecting duty, would be imported. This is not the fact, even upon the reasoning of the tariff party themselves. One of their outcries has always been, that foreigners will not buy our productions. Now, if there is any force in that argument, if foreigners will not buy of us, it is very clear that cannot buy of them, and so we need not fear their overstocking our markets. The real truth is, that from the nature of things, the great mass of commodities consumed in a country, must be produced in that country. This has always been the case in the United States, and must ever continue to be so. The mere expenses of transportation upon very bulky articles, constitute an insuperable barrier to commerce; and whether the bulk be on one side or the other, the result is the same. If a man has nothing for sale but fire-wood and hay, and happens to live fifty miles from a market, to which he can have access only by land, it would require no prohibitory law to prevent him from buying goods at that market, however valuable they might be in proportion to their bulk. To make a trade between individuals, requires not merely one who wishes to buy and one who wishes to sell, but it requires one who wishes to sell, and another who wish es to buy, and who has an article to offer which the seller is willing to take. The same is true of nations. If our duties on foreign manufactures were reduced to 15 per cent. one of two things would inevitably happen; either, that foreigners would supply us, or they would not If the former, it could only be by taking our productions, the effect of which would be to encourage agriculture and to enable the farmers to get more for a bushel of wheat than they could get from the domestic manufacturers-or, if the latter, the domestic manufacturer would have nothing to fear, having his business protected by the best of all possible protections the nature of things.

But why should our manufacturers fancy that they could not thrive without the appli-cation of the hot-house process? our colonial state. So great was the la ry for manufactures to grow up, the ling efforts. Nor would it now be any sible, than it was then, to keep them any desire for such an object should saist. And what does program

try, was at a period when our duties were low. Greece.—It is stated in some of the Engilsh As proof of this, we shall beg the reader's at-papers, that Prince Paul of Wirtemburg has tention to the following rate of duties, chargrican System" of Washington, and the distinguished statesmen, of his day, and which continued up to the period of the war in 1812. night. At this instant the disarming of the The perusal of such a document is like a rerabble is in progress. There is a large boat freshing shower, after such a scorching degree of heat as we had between the 16th and 29th of July, and cannot fail to revive in those

who may be of middle age, the recollections of the golden days of our Republic, when "free trade and sallor's rights" were in every body's

Alum, 10 cents per cwt. Arms, fire and side, free. Articles, all, not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty, 10 per cent. ad valorem Baizes, 10 per cent.

Blankets, woollen, 10 per cent. Bonnets, hats, and caps, of every kind, for women. 15 per cent. Books, blank, 15 per cent.

Brass, and manufactures of, 10 per cent. Bridles, saddles, and harness, 10 per cent Buttons and button-moulds, 15 per cent. Cabinet wares, 15 per cent. Cables and cordage, tarred, 180 cents per

Canes, walking-sticks, and whips, 10 per Carpets and carpeting of all kinds, 15 per

China wares, 15 per cent. Chocolate, 3 cents per lb. Cigars, 10 per cent.

Cinnamon, cloves, and currants, 15 per cent Clothing ready made, 10 per cent. Coaches, chariots, and other carriages, and parts thereof, 20 per cent. (Here we

see the sound principle of taxation touching the luxuries of the rich.) Coach laces of cotton, 10 per cent. Coffee, 5 cents per lb. Comfits or sweetmeats, preserved in sugar or brandy, 15 per cent.

Compositon rods, bolts, spikes, or nails, 10 per cent. do do Copper do Copperas, 10 per cent. Cordage, untarred, and yarns, 225 cents per

which is the effect of the doctrines of Kenry Corks 10 per cent. Cotton, manufactures of, or linen, or mus lins, or of which cotton or linen is the material of chief value, being printed stained, plain, or colored, 124 pr ct.

Drugs, medicinal, except those used fo dying, 15 pr ct. dying, and materials used for compos ing dyes, not subject to other rates of du-

Earthen and stone ware, 15 per cent. Embroidery and epaulets, 10 Flannels, 10 per cent. Flats, for making hats or bonnets, 10 per

Flax, all manufactures of, not otherwise specified, or of which flax shall be a compo nent part, 10 per cent.

Floor cloths, printed or painted, and mats of grass, flags, or other materials, 15 per Ginger 15 per cent.

Glass, window, and other, 15 per cent.

"looking, 20 per cent.
black bottles, 10 per cent. Glue, 15 per cent. Hatr cloth and seating, 10 per cent. Hemp, 100 cents per cwt. Iron, anchors, and marts of 15 per cent. Castings, 10 per cent.

Nails, cut or wrought, 2 cents per lb. Cast, stit, or rolled, and all manufactu res of iron, steel, tin, pewter, copper, or brass, not otherwise enumerated

and of which either metal is the article of chief value, 15 per cent. Japanned wares, of all kinds, 10 per cent. Lace, fringes, lines, &c. used by upholster-ers, coach makers, and saddlers, 15 per

Leather, tanned or tawed, and all manufactures of, or of which leather is the article of chief value, except such as are herein otherewise rated, 15 per cent.

Lead, in pige, bars, and sheets, free. red and white, dry or ground in oil 15 per cent. Manufactures of satins, and other wrought silks, 10 per cent. Millinery, ready made, 15 per cent.

Molasses, 3 cents per gallon. Muskets, free. Mustard in flour, 15 per cent. Nankeens, 10 per cent. Nutmegs, 15 per cent. Olives.

Oil, caster, sallad, linseed, olive, and oil used principally as perfume, 10 per cent. Ochre, dry and in oil, 15 per cent. Paris white and whiting, 15 per cent. Parasols of every material, 10 per cent. Paper hangings, sheathing and cartridge. 1

writing and wrapping, pasteboard, parchment, and vellum, 10 per cent. Pepper, black and Cayenne, 6 cents per lb Periumes, 15 per cent. Pimento or alspice, 4 cents per lb. Preserves and sweetmeats, 10 per cent. Raisins, 15 per cent. Rifles, free. Salt, 12 cents per bushel.

Seines, untarred, 10 per cent. Soap, 2 cents per lb. Sicol, 100 cents per cwt. Stockings, of wool, cotton, or silk, 10 per

Spirits from grain, such as gin, 28 cents per gallon for 1st proof, and 34 cents for 4th Spirits from other materials, such as brandy

and rum, 25 cents per gallon for 1st proof, and 32 cents for 4th proof. Sugar, brown, 2 cents per lb. lump, 34, loaf 6. Teas, bohea, 10 cents per lb. souchong and to keep our readers fully advi-other black, 18, byson and young hyson, of intelligence from Europe.

Umbrellas, 10 per cent. Vinegar, 10 per cent. Wines, Madeira, London particular, 56 cts

per gallon, other Madeira 40, Sherry 33, Lisbon and Oporto 25, Teneritie, Fayal, Malaga 20.

Wool, unmanufactured, free. manufactures of, not otherwise enu merated, 10 per cent.

In relation to the foregoing list, it must be rept in mind, that the specific duties, at the ime they were laid, were probably in no case more than equal to 20 or 25 per cent. on the cost of the articles, and consequently, that as the prices of articles, have fullen, the same specific rates have borne a higher rate of per entage, than when they were orginally laid This is evidently the case with coffee. In 1794, five cents per pound were probably not more than 20 per cent. on the cost of that day. The same is true of many other articles, and the probabilty is that at the time of passing

"Taken from Watterson and Van Zandt's John C. Wilson Statistical Tables.

land, and Scotland the accounts of the state | ishing and prosperous condition of this coun | the law, reference was had in all the specific | duties to 20 or 25 per cent. as a maximum for in the whole list of the duties of that year. there is not a single ad valorem duty upon ed by the act of 1794, according to the "Ame- any article whatever, above 15 per cent except upon the luxuries of coaches, chariote and other carriages and looking glasses, which were charged 20 per cent.

THE WHIGS

EASTON. MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 14, 1830. "A Friend to the Poor" will be inserted

On Tuesday last the Jackson Republicans of Talbot, by their committees, named their together, we unanimously determined to reandidates for the next Legislature of Maryland-and, judging from the effect of the nomination upon our opponents, aside from our ble and fit to represent them in the next House own knowledge of the worth of the gentlemen, of Delegates, viz: we should say, a more judicious selection could not have been made.-If before this we had doubts of entire success, those doubts are now dispelled .- It is only necessary for the Jackson republicans to be true to themselves, to ensure a glorious triumph. From what we can learn from the different election districts of the county, our gain has been such as fully to justify us in the belief that we shall elect the entire ticket-and less than this should not satisfy any Jackson Republican. Our accounts too, from other parts of the State are of the most cheering nature. Every where the people seem disposed to yield a hearty support to the present administration—an administration which is peculiarly their own-labouring for the happiness of the people-the reduction of of their burdens-the payment of the bublic

Clay and his partizans. The Address of the committee will be read with attention. It is recommended to the voters as a document setting forth in a clear and forcible light the true interests of this portion of the country-which is peculiarly agricultu-

debt-and not to lay the foundation of a sys-

tem designed to destroy the Rights of the States,

We recommend to the careful and candid perusal of every one, the very able article from the Baltimore Republican, published in succeeding columns, in reply to the recont inlammatory resolutions of the Clay party of this county. The present professions of the author of those resolutions, are there so fairly contrasted with his former assections, that, we cannot but ask,-can any portion of the old democratic party-or can those federalists who have hitherto accorded to their country a hearty support in her trials and difficulties. and action" und 1, 'Andrew |
Goldsborough - wraters of Aaron Anthony us Goldsborough Trators of Aaron Anthony, usa ists, who adopted these high handur A. Legs, it is unknown to us, and we should be glad he would point us to the time and the evidence of tempted to doubt the correctness of our principles, if we held them conjointly with those need,-when a foreign enemy pressed us at every point,-exercised their talents and services in thwarting every measure of defence. As, however, it was not our intention at present to do more than call the attention of the it to their calm and dispassionate considera-

The Revolution in France .- In this morning's paper, we have made copious extracts from the intelligence brought by the ship Hibernia at New-York, detailing the facts connected with this momentous occurrence. Gur extracts are made exclusively from the Baltimore American, who had arranged them from the New York papers.

Much speculation exists as to the future po litical character of France-and it is a subjec on which few seem disposed to hazard an opin on. For our own part, however, we should hope the people would proceed with great circumspection and calm deliberation in founding their future institutions, and adapting them to the wants and character of the nation. The liberal sentiments and profound judgment of most of the leading men in the provisional go vernment justifies the hope that the revolution will eventuate in blessings to the countrywhilst the recollection by all, of past sufferings should lead to moderation and a careful avoidance of the terrors of 1789.

As much interest will naturally exist in this country in regard to the fate of a people who were our earliest friends we shall endeavour

The Jackson Republicans of Baltimore City have re-nominated their late delegates Ins-SE HUST and John SPEAR Niceons, to sopresent them in the next Legislature.

Jackson Republican Tickets. FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Queen Ann's County.
Dr.R.Goldsborough, jr. | John B. Thomas Robert B. A. Tate Benjamin Sudler Caroline County. Samuel Crawford

James M. Staunter Frederick Harrison Shadrach Liden Talbot County. Samuel Stevens Thomas Henrix Edward Lloyd, Jr. Dorchester County.

Charles Goldsborough | Matthew Hardcastle James A. Stuart Charles Parker

John Smart County. Dr. Chesed Purnell Thomas Hooper John B. Robbins County. Peter Bell

To the Free and Independent Vo-11y out of employment-has gling to an extent heretofore ters of Talbot County.

We the Committees chosen in the severa election districts of the county, by the Republicans who are friendly to the existing Administration of the General and State Governments, assembled at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday last the 7th instant, agreeably to previous arrangement-and having organized our meeting by the appointment of SAMUEL COLSTON, Esq. as Chairman, and JOHN D. GREEN, as Secretary, proceeded to the discharge of the duties which we had been appointed to fulfil.

After maturely deliberating and consulting commend to the Republicans of Talbot county the following gentlemen, as persons capa-

SAMUEL STEVENS, THOMAS HENRIX, WILLIAM ROSE, EDWARD LLOYD, Jr.

high duties imposed upon articles imported from abroad, and which are in daily and con-Having thus discharged the office for which stant use among us, as the present Chief Mawe had been more especially appointed, we deemed that we should be wanting in the duty we owed to ourselves, our constituents and the cause of republican liberty and social order, throughout the State, if we should permit so suitable an opportunity to pass without at least a brief expression of our feelings and opinions of the existing state of tion whose only hope of ultimate success is things in the country, and the course that is now pursued by the reckless and desperate minority who are struggling, not for principle, but for power-not for the people's welfare, but their own aggrandizement. And in so doing we are aware of the multiplicity of subjects for discussion which has been generated by the fertile invention and implacable malice of our opponents; we are therefore necessarily restricted to the consideration of such measures as are most important in their consequences to the permanent welfare and tranquillity fail to encourage and support. They stand of the country.

The present Chief Magistrate of the United States, elevated as he was to his present high devour the victims of their wily machinations station, by the voice of the people, in defiance of the arts, the address and management of provement, equally ruinous, and requiring ir were the confidential friends and agents of the heart and firmness of purpose that have been undeniable claims to the character of an unright man and pure patriot-with a reputation

hiself under the acts was to institute an inquiry into the conduct of office-holders under the former administration, to ascertain for the action." For our own part, we should be the country, and honour to themselves. And transgress the limits which they had prescribed individually, that we will not be inactive. The exposure to the view of the nation, and in some who, in the time of our country's greatest instances, the punishment by legal prosecution, of crimes and peculations hitherto unknown, and even unsuspected, in the agents of a young and pure republic; one of whom, the most notorious and criminal, (a confidential partizan of the late President) attempted to save people to the article in question, we now leave himself by subornation of perjury, and by alleging that the money which he plundered from the Treasury had been used in electioneering

for John Quincy Adams. In consequence of the dismissal from office of these peculators, and some other characters. in whom the President could not confide, and who, to say the least; were justly entitled to all the odium and indignation which attach to atrocious slanders and unfeeling assassins of private character, who in the bitterness of their hatred did not scruple to outrage with nure and amable wife, the President has been denounced as an arbitrary Tyrant, who persecutes men for a conscientious discharge of their duty, and who is destitute of that elevation of sentiment which enables a man to respect an honest difference of opinion in an ad-

Insolent calumniators! But, truly, you have fellow citizens, is sadly in want of the means their character, so utterly contradicted by notorious facts, so revolting to the common sense indignation of a virtuous people;—for, fret as importance and necessity of accomplishing Insolent calumniators! But, truly, you have you may, the nation approves of your dismissal; and your denunciations of vengeance will

having for their immediate object the revival but involve you in certain ruin. of the Agricultural Interest, now so ruinously depressed; an interest which we consider as the key-stone of our wealth, and strength, and dreadful results?-Will you impoverish yourglory, as a Nation. And here we have ample selves and families, and entail ruin and penucause to congratulate our fellow-citizens not only bn the reduction, to a large amount, of countless hoards of men who have no interest the duties on sugar, coffce, ten, chocolute molasses and solt, all of which are prime necessaries, will thus act. or have become such by long habit, but upon the strong and determined spirit of opposition to the Tariff, now pervading the nation, and which is the result of cogent and overwhelming arguments which have been elicited by various discussions on this subject, all tending to shew the advantages of Free Trade over a restrictive policy—that policy which, (astonishing to tell) has reduced our tonnage below with the candour and the spirit of that of the British North American Colonies- We know what your answer must be, and in which has thrown ship-builders almost entire- our joyous anticipation of your reply. We be

country-has reduced our m verge of bankruptcy-has driven ics from their accustomed occupat scanty and uncertain subsistence by suit with which they are unacquainted;for what? for the purpose of increasing hoards of a few monied men, who are unwil ling to expend their surplus hundreds of thousands in buying or improving the soil-men the least deserving of the nation; who endeavour with the aid of high duties, to make the poor man doubly poor, by forcing him into a factory, where he must toil for a pittance, or beg for the means of sustaining life. And yet this policy, ruinous as it has proved to be, is the darling project by which Henry Clay and his Party are endeavouring to supplant the man who may with truth be called the Farmer's President; for we boldly assert that no President for many years past has so sedulously laboured to protect and encourage the Farmer's Interest, by a reduction of the expenses

of the necessaries of life, growing out of the

gistrate of the United States; .. It is upon these considerations that we ap peal with an assurance of responsive sympathy, to the farmers of our County and State; they cannot, consistently with principle or interest, lend their countenance or aid to a facfounded on a coalition with capitalists and speculators, who have no direct interest in, or sympathy with, the farmers of the country.-Every other member of the community, direct ly or indirectly, derives, his support from the soil. The capitalist and speculator avail themselves of the distresses of the farmer, when be has become involved in unavoidable debts, the necessary result of that system of legislation which the capitalist and speculator, with a cold-hearted regard to self-interest, never like prey-birds, ever vigilant for their booty; and with unrelenting rapacity they seize and

Another System-the System of Internal Immen "so bold, so cunning and so false" as the progress of its execution the expenditure of an amount of money which the united treasulate President, commenced the execution of ries of the world could searcely supply, and his important trust with a sterling integrity of which is intended to be carried on by a continuance of our present enormous taxes, is pomrarely equalled, and never surpassed-with pously displayed before the nation, by Henry Clay and his advocates, with all the solemn gravity of political charlatans, as the splendid that, aminently entitled him, in the opinion of scheme which is to convert, as if by magic, not now associate themselves in ' though, one live though the thoroughly, to the adoption only our already peopled territory, but our various large demanded do my duty, come what millions of acres of unexplored wilderness, into and garden of Fiden This ridiculous scheme could hardly be supposed to have originated in the brain of any other than a moonstruck politician; and yet, fellow citizens, it is sue such measures as will conduce to the gloinformation and benefit of the People whether not without its advocates, some of whom even ry and happiness of our country. such withdrawal, either in "thought, feeling or they had discharged their duty with fidelity to attempted at the last session of Congress to

for their own restriction. The Maysville roadnational concernment; but the President, wisely judging that the establishment of a road which was to begin and end in one State and tance, was not a legitimate subject for legisla- done his duty. tion, because it conflicted with that unquestionable constitutional restriction which confines such operations (if indeed they be at all admissible,) to matters exclusively national, refused to sanction a measure so palpably inconsis tent with the constitution. This act of the President deserves our warmest applause;-it has taught those visionary enthusiasts that, so long as he is President, their wild and unlawful schemes will be frustrated by the firmness of executive interposition. In lieu of this sysed to be wasted in projects unlawful and impracticable; he proposes further, after payment of our debt, that the surplus income beyond what is necessary for support of government, shall be divided among the different States, according to representation, to be disposed of as they may think proper. Our State, this object, (for a Republic must be supported of the community, that it is astonish by the intelligence of the people), and, if we sal; and your denunciations of vengeance will only the intemigence of the people, and, it we sanction then with the people of the atrocity will only support our present Chief Magistrate will only support our present Chief Magistrate for a few years longer, we shall without any additional expense, be provided with excellent views, are capable of confounding in strong minds the plannet moral distinctions. Turning from this most disagreeable sub- schools for the instruction of the rising generato keep our readers fully advised on the receipt ject, let us contemplate the President and his tion. We urge you to think of this, and not parts in the discharge of those official duties to lend your support to a party whose system which have resulted in the enactment of laws will not only deprive you of these great benefits,

Farmers of Talbot, will you support a sys tem that has led and will always lead to such ry on your children, to increase the already in common with you?-We cannot believe you

Republicans, will you not listen to the voice and counsel of those with whom you so long held friendly and intimate of verse?—Have we ever betrayed you? have ever stood by listless and indifferent when principles or your interests were ass Ask your own consciences-refer to your re lections of by-gone occurrences, and a

cans by which it may be thought itselfeffected-its frightful and degrading conscquences-the idea, the very mention of it. ought to be banished from our minds." We are no friends of disunion-we approve from the bottom of our hearts the toast which our President gave a few months since at a public dinner-"The Union: it must and shall be preserved." Our opponents are not ignorant of our feelings on this subject, but like all unprincipled and desperate factions, they do not he itate, with an effrontery of which they should he ashamed, to associate us with certain individuals in South Carolina, whose folly and fanaticism have transported them to expressions unbecoming enlightened friends of liber. ty. The people of South Carolina no longer

countenance such expressions—the few individuals who used them are completely silenced-and this hideous spectre of disunion, to which our enemies were anxious to impart strength and substance, no longer exists to terrify the people of South Carolina, or any other portion of the Union. It has been charged upon us that one of the

ackson Candidates for the Presidency is implicated with these nullifiers—we suppose our opponents allude to Mr. Calhoun .- We can inform them (no doubt to their sorrow) that we know of but one candidate for the Presidency in our Party-when Gen. Jackson shall have nearly completed his second term of service, it will be early enough to think of another President-but, be that as it may, we can assure our opponents that the doctrines of Disunion will never recommend any man to our admiration or support.

Considering these things, and bearing in

mind the importance of activity and zeal in support of candidates who, if elected, will discharge the constitutional duty of choosing at the next session of the Legislature, an Eastern-shore Senator of the United States, friendly to the measures now pursued by the Administration party of our country, we cannot take leave of you without again endeavouring to impress you with the deep importance of a resolute, steady and energetic support of such men as you can confide in, for the protection of your interests-of men to whom you can declare without hesitation or doubt, we commit to von the destinies of ourselves and our children, confident that in the discharge of your legislative duties, you will make such efforts and pur-

We promise, fellow citizens, for ourselves cause is too boly-the stake for which we fight bill was supported as a measure of general, is too precious to admit of supineness or neglect. We will ourselves bear in mind the advice we tender to you,-so to conduct yourselves that, at the close of the battle, every man may which could not be an object of national impor- have the satisfaction of knowing that he has

Signed by order of the Committee, SAMUEL COLSTON, Chairman. JOHN D. GREEN, Secretary. Easton, September. 7th. 1830.

> [From the Baltimore Pepublican.] TALBOT COUNTY.

The Patriot of Thursday contains a Preamble and Resolutions adopted at the meeting of the opposition party in Talbot county, at which their Candidates for the Legislature were nominated. DANIEL MARTIN, Esq. Ex-Governtem, the President has wisely proposed to pay Resolutions were offered by Robert H. Goldsor of Maryland, presided:-The Preamble and their hatred did not scruple to outrage with savage malignity the conjugal feelings of the off the notional debt, which will be done in three BOROUGH, Esq. Secretary of the great CENTRAL CAUCUS which governs the secret wires of Anti-Jackson politics in Maryland, and formerly Senator in Congress from this State, in which latter capacity he afforded aid to the public enemy by voting against granting the supplies necessary for the defence of the country, while ANDREW JACKSON, the man whom he calumniates as the enemy of union, was pledging his own fortune to furnish food and raiment for the troops.

These proceedings are so inflammabry in

feetly astonishing that men of standing can sanction them with their names. It is the minds, the plainest moral distinctions.

Omitting that part which is remarkable for nothing but fulsome panegyrie upon Mr. Clay.

we quote the following from the preamble and accompanying resolutions, and offer them for the deliberate consideration of all honest men: "Reflecting upon the state of things as now presented in our Country, our attention has been drawn to a course of public proceedings in the South, so solemn, so systematic -- so regularly organized and designed as deliberate neasures to produce effect—and withal so inflammatory, unconstitutional, and lawless in their tendency, that we feel ourselves called on by the urgent necessity of the times to declare. rhether we have, or can have any political association with a party that thus threatens the Union of the States and the foundation of our National glory, independence, and power that of any a line of distance the tween these deter us from unithe most talented ing men of the J men that put fort rectly to the subv prostration of ou throw of our cou these leaders to Jackson party ha "To this party -their doctrines ly resist-and we ill that is dear country, that the to prevent the pr are familiar and

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DANI A. GRAHAM, Sec We might sal justifiable statem resentment of th condemnation of man, upon whos inflicted a tempo ber them among party in Marylan lic bonor, and th stitutions.

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trines and opinions we cannot for a moment listen or consent—and if we had no other sound reasons for opposing the Jackson party of this country, these alone would be all sufficient to deter us from uniting with them-for among the most talented, and distinguished, and lead ing men of the Jackson party, are the head men that put forth these doctrines that go directly to the subversion of our government, the prostration of our country's hopes, the overthrow of our country's welfare-and among these leaders too we see a man whom the Jackson party have designated as one of their candidates for the next President.

'To this party we must be decidedly opposed -their doctrines and pretensions we must openly resist-and we invoke our fellow citizens by I that is dear to them and to our beloved country, that they will unite themselves to us not delagated to the United States, but reservto prevent the predominancy of a party among ed to the States respectively, or to the people; are familiar and diligently inculcated, and the PERMIT this assembly to assist or concur in standard of REBELLION against our republican form of Government is more than threatened

to be erected.—Therefore.
"Resolved, That in opposing the existing Jackanhversion of the Federal Government.

is one of the works that most distinguished our DEPENDENT republic. Revolutionary worthies-that as patriots we

"Resolved, That in our elections it becomes points to direct us in our course.-Carried Clerks.

"A resolution then passed that the proceedhe Chairman adjourned the meeting sine die. DANIEL MARTIN, Chairman. A. GRAHAM, Secretary."

We might safely leave these wild and unjustifiable statements, without comment, to the man, upon whose mind party bigotry has not honor, and the reputation of republican in-

Where do these resolvants find evidence that the Jackson party adopt the South Carolina doctrines?—that they have ever "proclaimed" or "avowed," "formally" or otherwise, the doctrines so falsely attributed to them? Is it in the open support which General Jack-son gives to the law, which South Carolina

calls "unconstitutional? Is it in the fact that the party in South Ca-

strongest watch word? Is it that the presses of the JACKSON PARTY every where but in South Carolina, have unanimously refused to sustain the doctrine? and that the opponents of nullification there are all

Is it in the express declaration of General Jackson, in his Maysville Message, that "the encouragement of domestic manufactures" as long as it is "directed to National ends," shall receive from him "a temperate and steady

support;" or in his emphatic toast at the Jef-ferson dinner—"OUR FEDERAL UNION IT MUST BE PRESERVED!" Is it in any of these facts, undeniable as they have been undenied, that the Talbot resolvants find their authority that the 'Jackson party have avowed opposition to the tariff as imcon-stitutional, or the right of a state to nullify it? No, the idea is a mere chimera of a distempered imagination, the creation of party necessity; the bug bear which the Clay party have raised for their political nursery of grown up children, to frighten the people into support-ing a party, recommended by this false and

abourd panic in regard to another, rather than approved by their own judgment. The attempt will recail upon the authors with re-doubled violence. The intelligent farmers of Talbot, cannat but resent this attempt, to practise upon their credulity, as an insult to their understandings, and a futile effort to alarm their fears, and thus delude them into sustaining a party which their cooler judgements

But while walisten to the professions of these Talbot resolvants on the subject of Union, with score and indignation at the palpable injustice of their application, it is worth while to inquire whether these gentlemen are consistent in the "holy horror" which they express against certain doctrines,—whether in some of them, at least, it is not at variance with former practices, to deny the right of a State to ul an act of Congress. It will be something strange, if it shall appear, that the doctrines which they falsely attribute to their opponents, can with more justice be shewn to have been ouce their own doctrines. So, however, it is with Rosent H. Goldsnonough, who reported the above resolutions. He went in 1808-9. and throughout the war, as far as the farthest, fully, and we have never heard that he has ever denounced those who acted upon it, as distunctions. No, it was only when some little prejudice might be manufactured against Gen.

Jackson, by unjustly attributing it as him price or product the work of wisdom—the happy republican compound of State rights and federal energy—may it ever stand far above party collisions, under the sole patronage of national good sense and self-government."

WHICH ARE UNWARRANTED BY THE CON-SION GIVEN TO THEIR RULERS. On such sions, Passive Submission would on the part and we are additionally bound by our oaths to support the Constitution and the STATE—and we are responsible to the people, and to our God, for the faithful execution of the trust. And in 1809 the Legislature passed the fol-

lowing resolution:
Resolved, That the said act of Congress, passed on the 9th of January in the present year, for enforcing the act laying an embargo, and the several acts supplementary thereto, is, in the opinion of the Legislature, in many respects unjust, oppressive and unconstituonal, AND NOT LEGALLY BINDING ON THE CITIZENS put in nomination by a Republican Cenven OF THIS STATE.

These go up to the South Carolina doctrine, yet did not Mr. Goldsborough "separate himself in thought, feeling or action" from that party, but acted with them, and never denounced or

That party too, in an extra session of the Connecticut legislature, in the same year, pass. ed formal resolutions, of which the following are extracts:

Resolved, That to preserve the Union, and support the Constitution of the United States, it becomes the duty of the Legislature of the States, in such a crisis of affairs, vigilantly to watch and vigilantly to maintain, the powers giving effect to the aforesaid UNCONSTITU-TIONAL ACTS.

Resolved, That this assembly highly approve of the conduct of his Excellency the Governor son party in our country, we oppose a body of men who have publicly and formally proclaimed themselves the avowed advocates of principles and measures that lead directly to the his letter addressed to the Secretary at War, smemberment of the National Union and containing his refusal to make such designation, be recorded in the public records of this State "Resolved, That the Union of the States as as an example to persons, who may hold pla-secured by our federal, constitutional compact, ces of distinguished trust, in this free and IN-

Resolved, That the persons holding executive are bound to resist every thing that has a ten- offices under this State, are restrained by the dency, directly or indirectly, to weaken it- duties which they owe this State, from affording "The union of the states must be per- of the acts aforesaid, and that his Excellency the Governor be requested, as commander in chief of the military force of this State, to cause us, as the friends of a Republican Government | these resolutions to be published in general orto regard resistance to the nullifying doctrines ders; and that the Secretary of this State be, of the friends of Andrew Jackson, and devo-tion to the Union of the States, as cardinal of the same to the several Sheriffs and Town

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to communicate the foregoing reings of this meeting should be published in the solutions to the President of the United States Republican Star and Eastern Gazette—and with an assurance that this assembly regret, that they are thus obliged under a sense of paramount public duty to assert the unquestionable rights of this State to abstain from any agency in the execution of measures, which are unconstitutional and despotic."

If these things do not assert the right of resentment of the Jackson party, and to the condemnation of honest men of all parties. No gress, there is no power in words. Yet, Mr. Goldsborough, who went heart and hand with inflicted a temporary insanity, can fail to num- all these doctrines, comes forward in this latber them among the heaviest sins of the Clay ter day, to give them the harshest epithets, Vice President—Jefferson 73, Adams, 64. party in Maryland, against truth, justice, pubload them with obloquy, without recanting them or making atonement for his adherence to them, and gravely asks the people to rally round him, to put them down! If the grave injustice of the charge and its political hardihood, did not startle us, its folly might well make us laugh:

> At the celebration of the fourth of July at Paris, the following excellent sentiments were delivered by General Lafavette:-

"I most gratefully thank you, gentlemen, for rolina opposed to "NULLIFICATION," rally your kind toast, and for the affectionate man-under the name of Andrew Jackson, as their par in which it has been received. Your invitation to celebrate the anniversary of the Fourth of July, could not but have had upon me, the moment I received it; the effect of magnetic attraction. During the succession of fifty-three aniversaries, whether on the field of war, in civic celebration, or in the dungeons of a crowded European coalition, it has ever been my pride and delight to hail our great era of American Independence, and to worship the rising sun of oniversal freedom. [Cheers.] It is this day, gentlemen, which Jefferson and Adams esteemed themselves happy in being allowed to behold once more, before surrendering up their last breath. And to us, the few survivors of the Revolution, it seems on this day we behold our departed companions, whom we are soon to join, looking down, with Washington at their head, on these numerous celebrations, and hear them again recommending, as they did during their lives, the preservation of those American fellow feelings—of that uni-on between the states, which whatever may be the momentary language of parties, is deeply rooted in every American heart. [Cheers.] And who can better testify to this truth, than the veteran whose happy lot it has been to visit the twenty-four states of the Confederacy; and who, from the kindness of the people towards him, has enjoyed, it may be said, an individual communication with twelve millions of their inhabitants. Nor will it, perhaps, appear misplaced in me, also to bear witness to the universal sympathy, the fraternal good wishs which I have observed in the people of the United States towards those of the other parts of the American hemisphere May they, after the example of their elder brethren, by wise institutions, civic virtues, and practical freedom, attain, in an equal degree, the blessings of tranquility and happiness. May they, whatever may be the suggestions of European jealousy, or the errors of local prejudice, in the remem-brance of what was done by the United States in their behalf, long before any European pow-er had consented to acknowledge their inde-pendence, as well as in the congeniality of their republican principles, find the only sure way to the guarantees of a purely American system of politics. Permit me, gentlemen, to offer you,

as a toast, "The Constitution of the United Statesthe price of blood-the work of wisdom-the

prejudice might be manufactured against Gen.
Jackson, by unjustly attributing it to him,—
that Mr. Golsborough is found to wash his own
hands of the sin, and to hold it up as an opprohains against his manufactured against the
man who sater
W. V. Taylor goes out as first Licut. and Dr
Thos. Williamson as Surgeon.

has been said, that when the Presid through Maysville, the people who tion, in whom there is "no mistake" be bank of the river would not return some of the admirers of Mr. Ad-netta, professed to be shocked, and ared to be grieved, at this apparent to the President. Wipe your eyes, and the bear returned through the Kantuckians may not be very Indeed we the General's bow in the ana, and Kentucky have proclaimed in favour of Henry Clay and the American System."

[From the Madison (Ind.) Herald.] It must be gratifying to the friends of Gen. Jackson to discover, that the measures of his concluded on Wednesday last. There were the people be a breach of their allegiance, and administration, thus far, have met with the deci-our part TREACHERY and PERJURY. ded approbation, not only of his old supporters or the people are bound by their allegiance generally, but very many of those, who stood opposed to him. Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made and are yet making to detract from his popularity, his strength is still increasing. A few designing politicians, like thought to be about 35 conversions on the last John Stanberry, may have apostatised; but the great body of the people are becoming better and better satisfied every day. Such has been the satisfaction given by this administration, that in New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio three of the property of the Ohio, three of the principal States in the Union, Gen. Jackson has been called upon to run again for the Presidency. He has also been tion, both in New Hampshire and Vermont These facts speak volumes in favor of his course, and must diminish the hopes and damp

the ardor of Mr. Clay's friends. With th view before them, what must they think of his prospects of being our next President? But what is most of all, calculated to dishearten Mr. Clay's friends, is his poor prospects in his own State. In Kentucky, where he resides, where he ought to be strong, and where, owing to local causes, it might reasonably be sup-posed the policy of this administration would be most objected to-even there, if any chan-

ges have been produced, they are in favor of Gen. Jackson. This is evident from the fact, that with all the exertions of Mr. Clay and his friends, he has a less majority in the next Legislature than he had in the last. What will his friends say to this? From present appearances, he is NOT GOING TO GET THE ELECTO RAL VOTE OF HIS OWN STATE.

PATRIOTISM OF THE MONOCRATS.

They thought it "unbecoming a moral and religious people" to rejoice at the victories of their countrymen during the last war, and now they appear to be equally afflicted at the prospect of the speedy recovery of the West India trade. It is truly surprising that mere party malignity can so far affect the minds of men, that they bewail, not secretly, but openly, every prospect of benefits accruing to the country through the instrumentality of their political rivals. Take up any of the opposition papers, they exhibit a fidgety uncasiness lest the West India ports shall be opened to our countrymen, and the administration of Gen. Jackson gain the applause of the people for regaining an important branch of commerce, which had been lost by the neglect and blunders, and the silly "diplomacy" of the coalition.

Mr. Clay proclaimed "WAR AT THE THRES-HOLD" against the administration of Gen. Jackson; he might have added,, war to the knife; for in that spirit has it been conducted. his dinner-oration in this city, on being expell-ed from the Department of State, he gave the cue to his retainers. From that time to this, we have had constantly repeated lessons on the extravagance to which the fury and madness of 'ill-weaved ambition' can drive its votaries. U. S. Tal.

POLITICAL BATTLES.—Table of votes given for President and Vice President at the elections since Washington's retirement:

1795. President-Adams 71, Jefferson 68 Vice President-T. Pinckney 58, A. Aurr. 50. ney 14. Vice President-G. Clint

1808. President-Madison 122. C. C. Pinckney 47. Vice President-G. Clinton 118, Rufus' King 47.

1812. President-Madison 127. De Witt Clinton 89. Vice President-E. Gerry 128

shire. Vice President-Tompkins 212, opposition divided 1824 President-Andrew Jackson 99, J. Q Adams 84, Wm II. Crawford 41, Henry Clay

1828. President-Andrew Jackson 178, John Q. Adams 83. Vice President-J. C. Calhoun 172, Richard Rush 83.

Every one recollects that two years ago, the great argument for electing Adams, was, that party had all the decency, all the wealth all the talents, all the high birth, all the good manners and good clothes in the country, while they represent ed the Jacksonians as a mob of tag rag and bob tail who had to work for their living, and Mr Clay's particular friend J H. Pleasants stigmatised the mechanics as "filthy."

Now when the people have beat down this con-ceited party, they change their tune and cry out that they are the friends of the mechanics and working men. This trick is too shallow to de-ceive any one, for every one must see that the away, blessed be the name of the Lord." leaders of the Clay faction are those persons who think themselves privileged to live on the labor of others, whilst all of us know that Jackson is sustained by the real bone and sinew of the country. Zanesville Messentrer.

JUDGE REYNOLDS-Illinois.-We can judge of the justice of the Clay accounts of the victory in Kentucky by the nature of the ry cherish the virtues that have recorded her victory which they claim in Illinois. The Richmond Whig calls the election of Judge Reynolds, a Clay triumph. On the 19th of July—just before the election, Judge Reynolds, (in his circular) replied to some of his Clay enemies in this manner.

"When however, I look back and recollect that Gen. Jackson had to encounter all the infamous charges and detestable falsehoods which base and designing men could invent, and that even his domestic fireside and th character of his wife, were cruelly invaded and assailed, when I know that THIS PAT-RIOT, who has rendered such SIGNAL SER-VICES to his country, was thus malignantly attacked and slandered, how can an humble citizen like myself expect to escape their arrows of detraction? and the more so, when I reflect, that this identical press and its conductors were the very persons who charged him with murdering the six militia men." They will claim Felix Grundy next!

OHIO.

A Republican Convention of the Congres-sional District in Ohio, held at Mount Vernon on the 21st instant, have nominated NATHA NIEL McLEAN as the successor of Mr. Stan berry, who made a mistake as to the effect of the veto. The candidate thus presented to the Republicans of that district, is a brother of Judge McLEAN and a friend of the admin-

"BEAT THIS WHO CAN." Six falsehoods in four lines!-We have never this morning:

"Voice of the people.—It is now clearly ascertained that Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Indi-

The Associated Methodists had a most excellent Campmeeting at Chestertown, which nearly 40 tents, and on Sabbath-day last, probably 1500 or 2000 persons attended. The meeting was successively addressed by the Rev. Mr. M'Cain, Brindel, Reese, Waters, Boyd, Bordley, Stockton, Jacobs, (classed according thought to be about 35 conversions on the last

Great decorum was observed throughout the camp, generally, by those attending; and the appointment of managers was entirely dis

It is stated in the Rev. Dr. Ely's Presbyterian paper, that there are in the United States, 10 Annual Conferences, 300 Preachers, and 30,000 Members belonging to the Associated Methodist Churches. - Centreville Times.

A Comparison.—Two men, a Jackson man and a Clay man, were holding a political dispute in the country, the other day, when a cart, which had been seperated from its team, came rolling down the hill with great swiftness, while the driver stood at the top of the hill, holding up his hands, and making outcries that were sad to hear, but stirring not a step to benefit his condition. "Do you see that vehicle?" said the Clay man: "thus is the Union on the down hill to destruction." The Jackson man, catching up a large block that lay in the way, ran before the vehicle, threw it under the wheels and stopped its progress; and then turning to the lay man, he exclaimed, pointing at the block. Do you see that VETO!"

When we are in the company of sensible men, we ought to be doubly cautious of talking too much, lest we lose two good this g ,their good opinions, and our improvement; been concealed—our self-sufficiency; for what WE have to say we know, but what THEY have to say we know not.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Wheat .- On Monday the Market opened at a considerable decline from the prices of last week, and good red Wheat was selling at 90 cents, several large cargoes of Virginia being taken at that price.—On Tuesday and Wednessent. 14 day, some improvement took place, & a cargo of 3000 bushels Virginia red, brought 96 cents and two cargoes of 1600 bushels each, 96 a 97 cents; it should be observed, however, that both of the last parcels was of very superior quality, and ranged above the regular price for that description .- Since then the market has receded, and yesterday good red sold at 92 cents, white 95 to 100 cents. A handsome lot of also inform the public of the intention of her Maryland white, was taken at the first named brother, Mr. Thomas Nicols, moving to Fas-

Corn .-- An improvement has taken place may see fit to intrust their children to their since our last report. On Thursday, a cargo care. of 1000 bushels brought 54, and yesterday Corn brought readily 56 cents, for both white and vellow.

suit was day

OBITUARY.

In reporting the death of Miss ELIZA A.
M. ABBOTT of this town, on the 8th inst. in

that she triumphed in death. for her distant friends and acquaintances to know, that her illness was short—and that during the severe afflictions of body, she maintained, a tranquil, firm, and rational mindthat her conversations calmed by the Hope of Heaven, and imbued with Love divine, a ed to her companions & attendants the blessed assurance that "God had power on earth to forgive sin," and that she was then a living witness of the "efficacy of the Blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to cleanse from all impurity."---Such was her confidence, that the day before her death, with a smile irradiating every feature in her countenance, she caught sight of the approach of "the King of terrors" and with a Christian and unshaken vidence of her acceptance with God, and of his reconciliation to her, audibly and impressively bade him welcome, for he had no terrors for her; having by faith entwined her affections around the sacred cross, she fearlessly surrendered her spirit into the hands of Him wh

away, blessed be the name of the Lord."
The happy issue of this unexpected Dispensation of Providence, secures to her bereaved relations and friends, a source that abundantly supplies the Christain's heart, from which the plenteous streams of consolation may be drawn. and while the tear of lamentation involuntarily rises under the sensitive throb of affliction. name "in the Lamb's Book of Life."



Horses, Oxen, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming utensils, together with some household and Kitchen furniture, will be sold by public Auction, at my farm in Oxford Neck, called Bellville, on THURSDAY, the S0th day of the present menth. A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars will be allowed notes with approved security being given be-fore the delivery of the property. The sale to commence precisely at 11 o'clock. Mr. John Newmam will conduct the sale, judge of the se-N. B. The Union Tavern, in Easton, is now in complete order for a tenant, and not JOHN LEEDS KERR. vet rented. Easton, sept. 14 3w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Talbot county, will be sold on SATURDAY Ware, consisting in part of the 2d day of October next, between the hours Sideboards Secret of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Trappe, A NEGRO WOMAN, named Emeline, belonging to the estate of James Collins, late of Talbot county, deceased. The terms met more pregnant matter than the following, of sale prescribed by the Court are a credit of which we copy from a coalition paper received six months; the purchaser giving his bond or terials, and is prepared to execute any orders six months; the purchaser giving his bond or terials, and is prepared to execute any orders note with approved security.

Attendance by REUBEN PERRY, adm'r. of James Collins, deceased. WANTED

To serve as apprentices to the different branches of Coach-Making, three well grown boys from fourteen to sixteen years of friends in the different districts of this county, EDWARD S. HOPKINS. Easton, sept. 14 3w

WANTED.

BLACK SMITH-and a CARPENTER Garden-and money advanced to purchase Coal and Iron.

I wish to hire the Carpenter by the year-Recommendations will be required as to his habits of industry and sobriety.

EDWARD HARRIS, Queen Ann's county.

sept. 14

MORE NEW SADDLERY. JOHN G. STEVENS

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, with a general as-

SADDLERY. ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MATERIALS all of which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and as low as they can had in the cities or elsew

for cash. He has also on hand and will keep a constant supply of GIG and DEARBORN HAR-NESS COLLARS, and TRUNKS of every description, or manufacture them at the short-est notice. The public, therefore, are respectully invited to call and view his assortment.

He has also on hand a general assortment of CHAISE, GIG and SWITCH WHIPS CURRY COMBS, HORSE BRUSHES, &c

Faston, sept. 14 Sw N B .-- J. G. S. respectfully requests al those indebted, to come forward and settle their accounts, particularly those of long standing--this will be, not only an advantage to him-self but to his customers, as it will enable him

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 on, about the 15th of October or before, and Ryc .-- There is no material change from he will unite with her in the various branches last week's prices, good parcels selling at 50 of education, and nothing shall be wanting, on centa through the week and yesterday.

of education, and nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to give satisfaction to those who veral months past, and payment is expected.

Boarders can be accommodated, on reason able terms, at Mrs. Elizabeth Nicols's. Mrs. R. D. Hands intends opening a music school or ice President—A. Burr 73, T. Pinckney 59. 28 cents on Thursday, and yesterday the pre
1804 President—Jefferson 163, C. C. Pincst 1 strong price was 27 cents.

1804 President—Jefferson 163, C. C. Pincst 1 strong price was 27 cents. the 1st of October next, at Mrs. E. Nicols's month, or year. sept. 14 tf

NOTICE.

M. ABBOTT of this town, on the 8th inst. in the 24th year of her ago, a passing tribute of respect falls from the hand of a friend, who knew her in health, and who happily learned, that she triumphed in death.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of John D. and Henry D. Harwood, are resectfully informed that Henry D. Harwood, is that she triumphed in death. 1816. President—Monroe 183, Rufus King
34. Vice President—Tompkins 113, Opposition scattering.

1820. President—Monroe 218, no opposition, except one vote given from New Hamp-

HENRY D. HARWOOD, Surviving partner of the firm of John D. and Henry D. Harwood. Easton, sept. 14 Sw

TO RENT,



FOR the ensuing year, and possession given on the first day of January next, that well known BRICK HOUSE and LOT in the town of St. Michaels, where the Subscriber at present resides. The above Property is one of the best stands in St Michaels and Tayara Persons wish. chaels for a Store and Tavern. Persons wish-

ing to rent will please come and view the premises immediately. Possession will be given sooner if required WRIGHTSON JONES.

DENTON ACADEMY.

THE Patrons of the Denton Academy and the public generally, are respectfully informed, that the duties of the Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th of September, instant; the following branches of Literature will be taught in an efficient manner, viz: Or thography, with a strict attention to the most essential rules of Prosody, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping by single or double entry, Geometry, Mensuration, Navigation, Land Surveying, comprising the most concise method of calculation, by difference of Latitude and Departure, horizontal and vertical Di-alling, Use of the Globes, Geography, English

Grammar and History.

The subscriber, grateful for the encourage ment he has received since his location in Denton, takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned thanks to his numerous Patrons; and assures them, that no exertion, in the discharge of his duty shall be omitted, that can tend to facilitate and expedite the moral and literary provement of his Pupils.

JAMES COLEMAN.

Denton, sept 1 1830 .- sept. 7

A young man of steady deportment, and well qualified to teach the rudiments of an English Education, is wanted as an Assistant; none need apply, who cannot come well re-commended. JAMES COLEMAN. commended. Boarders can be accommodated by se-

veral respectable Families in the Town, on very reasonable terms.

CABINET WARE. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform hi

BY virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Honourable the Orphans' Court of has on hand a most excellent stock of Cabinet

Sideboards, Secretary Desks, BUREAUS, TABLES, STANDS, &C. &C.

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

To the Free and Independent Voters of TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Through the continued solicitations of my and in accordance with my own wishes, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFFALTE, at our ensuing October election.—Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to give a —the Smith can be supplied with a full and good lot of tools,—a Dwelling house and ful for the same; and do pledge myself to discharge the duties incumbent on said office to the best of my ability, with fidelity, impartiality and justice. The public's obedient servant, JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

SHERIFFALTY.

JESSE SCOTT respectfully presents his thanks to the free and independent voters of Talbot county for the liberal support extended to him on a former occasion; and now solicits their suffrages for the next Sheriffalty. june 29

SHERIFFALTY.

St. Michaels, june 29 w

WM. E. SHANNAHAN solicits the suffra-ges of the voters of Talbot county, at the ensuing election for the Sheriffalty.

FOR RENT.

The Union Tavern in Easton, having been thoroughly repaired and all the premises put in complete order for the reception of a tenant who was expected to enter it immediately, but has been prevented by circumstances from removing to Easton, is again offered for rent. Possession may be had on the first day of January next, or at any time before, and a tenant entering at any time during the present year shall be free from rent till the lat of January next on taking any reasonable lesses of the presence of the presenc sonable lease of the premises.

JOHN LEEDS KERR. Easton, August 31

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Subscriber intending to leave this place, will sell, on advantageous terms the HOUSE AND LOT, on Harrison Street, or which he at present resides—if 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.

july 27 G. W. NABB. july 27

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

immediately for the same WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

MARYLANDS Talbot County Orphans' Court,

August Term, Anno Domini 1830.

Napplication of Thomas Henrix, Esq. Ad-Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for credi-tors 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.

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 second day of September in the year 2,out Lord eighteen hundred and thirty. Test, JAS: PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

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 Henry Pickering late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate are barely warned to file the same with the tate are hereby warned to file the same with the proper vouchers thereof, in the office of the Register of Wills of Talbot county, on or before the 10th of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this second day of September, A. D. 1830, THOMAS HENRIX, Adm'r.

of Henry Pickering, dec'd. Sw

MUBAITVADS Talbot County Orphans' Court, August Term, Anno Domini 1830.

ON application of Thomas HERRIX, Esq. Administrator of Captain Educard Auld, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that e 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 newspa-pers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' and the seal of my office affixed, this second day of September in the our-Lord eighteen hundred and thirty. in the year of 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 Captain Edward Auld, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to file the same with the proper vouchers thereof, in the office of the Register of Wills of Talbot cou ty, on or before the 10th of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the mid estate.—Given under my hand the second day of September, A. D. 1830 THOMAS HENRIX, adm'r.

of Captain Edward Auld, dec'd. Sw [Balt. Repub.]

NECROES 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. Gastlemen wishing to sell will do well to call. WM. W. WILLIAM

This Farm is beautifully situated in a most agreeable neighbourhood, lying immediately on the course of the Steamboat and Packets from Easton Point to Baltimore, and only distant a few miles by water from Easton Point. on it extensive banks of ancient shells, suffiand one eighth of an acre are held by a separate purchase made by Loftus Bowdle from the late George R. Hayward, sixty acres and one eighth of an acre are held undividedly with Thomas O. Denny, but the purchaser will have the right to an immediate partition, and may thus have his moiety connected with the separate purchase, making a delightful settlement of 1021 acres, with an ample portion of

The terms of sale are as follow:-A credit of twelve months from the day of sale will be given on one half of the purchase money, and credit of two years from the day of sale for the balance, the purchaser paying interest from the day of sale and giving bond, with such se-curity as the Trustee shall approve, for the payment of the purchase money and interest. The purchaser shall be entitled to his pro-

portion of the present year's rent from the day of sale and to the possession of the premises at the end of the year. On the payment of the whole purchase money and interest thereon as aforesaid, the Trustee will by a good Deed to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers and his, her or their heirs, the land or property to him, her or them sold as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the aforesais John Leeds Kerr or Reuben P. Emmons and those claiming by, from, or under them, either

or any of them.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee. august 24 4w SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland, of venditioni exponse, issued out of the court of appeals for the Eastern shore of Maryland, by the clerk thereof, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Thomas Auld and Andrew Anthony, administrators of Aaron Anthony, use of George Dudley against William A. Leonard; also, by virtue of sundry sev cral writs of venditioni exponas of the state aforesaid, issued out of Talbot county Court. and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, to wit: one at the suit of Edward Lloyd, against William Ferguson and William A Leonard: one at the suit of Rachel Wilson against William A. Leonard, Eusebius Leonard and John Leonard; one at the suit of William Clark against Edward Roberts, Samuel Roberts and William A. Leonard; one at George Dudley, against William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Samuel B. Hardeastle and Edward C. Harper against William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Samuel B. Hardeastle and Edward C. Harper against William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Samuel B. Leonard; o the suit of Thomas Auld and Andrew S against Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard; and one other at the suit of Solomon Lowe, administrator of Benjamin Willmott use of Eliza Ann Abbott against Samuel Robert and William A. Leonard survivors of Edward Roberts, will be exposed to public sale, and sold to the highest bidders, for cash, at the late residence, and on the premises o the said William A. Leonard, on WEDNES DAY, the eighth day of September next, be tween the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, five head of horses, two colts, two young mules, eighteen head of cattle, twenty head of sheep, forty head of hogs, one yoke of oxen; two ox carts, one horse cart, two wheat fans, six ploughs, eight harrows, three spades, six hoes, a quantity of corn; also one grey horse and gig and harness, two beds, bedsteads and furniture, and one desk, seized and taken as the goods and chattels of the said William A. Leonard; also, by virtue of the aforesaid writs of Venditioni exponas, will be exposed to public sale, and sold to the highest bidders, for cash at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of Septem-ber next, between the hours a oresaid, of the same day, part of a tract of land called Smith's Clifts, part of a tract of land called Chesnut Bay, and part of another tract of land called Burrow's Discovery, containing the quantity of four hundred acres of land more or less; seiz ed and taken as the lands and tenements of the

and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

4w FOR SALE, THAT VALUABLE FARM CALLED Working Ton,

Better known as the residence of the late Col. Geo. W. Jackson. This Farm contains about 1250 acres, one half of which is cleared. It is situated in Somerset county, about 8 miles from Princess-Anne, on Back Creek, a branch of Menokin River, and has navigable water for batteaux within 50 yards of the dwelling The arable land is well adapted to the growt of clover, Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. and it is believed this farm contains more good wheat soil, than any other farm of the same size in

this part of the Eastern Shore. The improvements consist of a spacious and comfortable brick dwelling and good out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view the farm .- Posses sion can be given on the 1st day of January next. The terms will be made accommodating. Those who may be inclined to purchase will please apply to the subscriber. H. P. C. WILSON,

Executor of John C. Wilson, dec'd. Somerset county, Aug. 31, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Oreditors of Benjamin Roe deceased are requested to have their accounts pro-rly authenticated and deposite the same with James N. Gasson, Merchant, Hillsborough,

EDWARD C. HARPER, adm'r.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Therefore you will at once see the necessity of a close and rigid collection of the taxes of himself under the strictest obligation to be prompt in the payment of what may be due for the present year-I have often boasted of the moral obligations that exist amongst the people of our county, in the payment of their private debts-and hope to see it realized in the discharge of their public dues to their Collec-The arable land is of the best quality and has | tor. Last year the taxes were \$1 12 cents in the hundred dollars, this year it will be about cient to manure the whole. Forty-two acres \$1 14; and by referring to last year's receipt and one eighth of an acre are held by a sepayou will know what to hold in readiness for the present year, against you are called on. The Law requires me to call at your house once for your taxes, and no more. We have been blessed with a good crop of small grain,

> of Caroline county. august 31 3w [S. G.] COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

and it requires but little exertion on your part

JOHN A. SANGSTON, Collector

THE subscriber being desirous of collecting I the Tax of Talbot county, due for the pre sent year, in the course of this Fall, respect fully 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 respec-

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

NOTICE TO MY FRIENDS LL persons who stand indebted to the sub A scriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle previous to the 15th of the ensuing month (September,) as he is particularly anxious to close his accounts by that time; and he is further induced to make this call, because he is

with advantage.

The subscriber would do injustice to his own eelings were he not at this time to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal support he has re reived in his business-and he feels confiden that whilst he continues to exert himself to deserve, he will receive a continuance of their

THOMAS S. COOK. Sw aug. 31

Easton Female Academy. MRS. SCULL respectfully informs the Pa September next, - wherein will be taught the usual courses of Literature, viz: - Orthography

this institution, may be assured that every ex ertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the instructress.

august 31 PRIZE ESSAY.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIURGICAL 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 subect of such essay to be selected by said com-

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 remov

The committee have been induced to call the attention of the profession to this subject, because of its vast importance to society at arge. The immense extent to which this fruitsaid William A. Leonard, and all of which ful cause of disease operates, has not yet been goods and chattels, lands and tenements, will accurately calculated, nor any probable esti-mate made of the mortality which it occa-sions. The public attention has been justly directed to other subjects of general improvebe sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest ment, but we believe no adequate effort has yet been made to awaken and direct the pubic mind to the prevention of the evils dependant upon Malaria, although it is well known to medical men to be extending its influence and threatening to depopulate some of the fi-nest sections of this country, as it has already lepopulated some of the fairest portions of the

Candidates for the prize are to cause their dissertations to be delivered to the subscriber. in Baltimore, (postage paid.) on or before the menced the above business in Easton, next door to the Union Tavern, on Washington be accompanied by a sealed letter, superscribed with a motto corresponding with that pre-fixed to the essay. None of the letters, except patch, and in the most fashionable and comthat to which the motto of the successful essay shall be affixed, will be opened; the other essays shall de disposed of according to the direction of the proprietors.

HENRY W. BAXLEY, Secretary to the Committee.

july 20 50 DOLLARS REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber in May last, a negro boy named OLIVAR CRAW

CHARLES GORDON, Georgetown, D. C.

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN.

TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERSand COMMISSION

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT

150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fill'd fine Salt Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, to ether with a general assortment of GROCE-RIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, ice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, alum, saltpetre nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c.
They also receive on Commission, Grain

and other articles. 67-Country merchants ton Press, Elkton; Citizen, Frederick; Maryand others would find it to their interest to land Advocate, Cumberland; Maryland Free ddress or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to btain 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 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 Gazette, and Carrolltonian, Annapolis—Relatter superior Old Madeira, on draught or opublican and Gazette, Baltimore—Messenger,

mander Works, such as: Portable Furnaces Fire Cement Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters Do Bake Ovens Fire Bricks Cylinders for Stoves Tiles for Bakers Ovens Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls

for Stove Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on east Baltimore, cast Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above. Baltimore, may 11

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, & COL-LECTOR'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 con-ducive to public benefit, has been induced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, n need of money to prosecute his business one door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his es tablishment, and seduously endeavour to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage.

He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negociations 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

Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit

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 the may employ him. Richard Frisby,

Benj. C. Ross, S. & W. Meeteer, Dabney S Carr, S. C. Leakin, Jos. & Adam Ross, H. S. Sanderson, F. H. Davidge, Thomas Murphy. Jno. M. Laroque, Edward Priestly, I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper. july 13

BEMOVAL

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 acknowledgevho 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 or the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no abour or expence to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with heir custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommo dated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with care ful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.

The public's obedient servant. SOLOMON LOWE. jan 26

TAILORING.

R HEUBEN T. BOYD, from Baltimore re-spectfully informs the citizens of Easton and the public generally, that he has com-menced the above business in Easton, next door to the Union Tavern, on Washington plete manner. He flatters himself, from his knowledge of the trade, having had ten years said constitution contained therein shall be experience in Baltimore, and by strict attention to business to merit aliberal share of pub-

ic patronage.

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

CART WHEEL WRIGHT.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he 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 carry 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 Easton, near, Doc. Nicholas Hammond's.

From his experience and a determination to

From his experience and a determination to to merit a share of public patronage

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

August 25th, 1830. SEALED proposals will be received at this office, until the last Monday of December next, for executing the Public Printing of ight street wharf, (usually called head of the the State; to be laid before the Legislature at its next session.

The proposals must designate the rates of orinting, for a single session, a term of years, or during the pleasure of the Legislature. JAMES MURRAY, Clk. of the Council.

To be published once a week for three weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette, Baltimore; Whig, Easton; Village Herald, Princess Anne; Elkton Press, Elkton; Citizen, Frederick; Mary-Press, Rockville. sept. 2-sept. 7

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

August 25, 1830.

ORDERED, That the act to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Election Districts, and for other purposes; the act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of government of this State, as relate to the diviion of Worcester county into Election Districts; and the act to regulate the removal of Preceedings in Criminal cases, and to make of government for that purpose; be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland

publican and Gazette, Baltimore—Messenger, Snow Hill—Village Herald, Princess Anne— Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Sala-Elkton Press, Elkton—Free Press, Rockville -Citizen, Frederick-Town-Hager's Town Mail-and Advocate, Cumberland. JAMES MURRAY.

Clerk of the Council.

CHAPTER 168. An act to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of government; as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Elec-

tion istricts, and for other purposes. SECTION 1. Be it enacted, (that) by the General Assembly of Maryland, 'That all such indisputable titles. A part of the payment parts of the constitution and form of government as direct that Frederick county shall be divided into eleven election districts, be, and they are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2 And be it enacted, That Frederick shall be taken and laid off from the third elec-

tion district, as they are now numbered. Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That Patrick M'Gill, Junior, George Willyard, Col. John Thomas, Benjamin West and George Bowlus, of the third election district of the county aforesaid, be, and they are hereby authorised and appointed, or a majority of them, commissioners to lay off and divide anew the third election district, into two election districts, and to number the new election district formed out of the third election district; and to make choice of a place in the said new election district, so laid off, at which the elections shall be held, having due regard to the accommodation of persons attendant upon such elections; and the said commissioners shall, on or before selling of REAL and PERSONAL PRO-PERTY—his office is situated in a central and the said commissioners shall, on or before the third Monday in April, eighteen hundred part of the city, which has many facilities in the various ly court, a description in writing, unway of disposing of good slaves by obtaining, under various ly court, a description in writing, unto hope the and seals, specifying plainly the
in the best manner, by a lady who will remove
to Easton on the 1st of October, and will hereand the adjacent counties, that the duties, of highest prices for their owners and second il the highest prices for their owners and second il light and the second is light to highest prices for their owners and second il light and ries and number of the election districts, good places for slaves, without being sent out so laid off by them; and also the place where

> records of said county. Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to district, so laid off anew, by causing the same this School may hear of situations where they to be inserted in one or more newspapers, prin-ted in Frederick county, once a week for at least by inquiring of S. Lowe, Esq. or Messrs. two months, previous to holding the election Rhodes, Kennard and Loveday. in October eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

SEC. 5. And he it enacted, That if any of the commissioners named in this act, shall die. remove out of the county, or refuse to accept his appointment, before the first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, the remaining commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and directed to fill such vaancy or vacancies.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That each commissioner shall be entitled to receive at the rate of two dellars per day, for every day he shall act in the discharge of the duties imposed up-on him, by this act, to be assessed and levied by the levy court of Prederick county, as other county charges are; which said sums, when evied and collected, shall be paid over as othr county charges are.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of dele gates, during the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case, this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constiments to his numerous Customers and friends, tute and be considered as a part of the consti tution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 190.

In act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government of this State, as relate to the division of Worcester county into Election Districts.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General As embly of Maryland, 'That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Worcester county into election districts, be and the same is hereby re

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the third or Berlin district be laid off into two separate election districts, and that the residue of the districts in said county be, and remain as they now are.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That if this ac shall be confirmed by the next General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with, or contrary thereto, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated

CHAPTER 221. An act to regulate the removal of Proceedings in Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and Form of Government for that purpose.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any person, against whom an indictment shall be found for treason, murder,manslaugh'er, rape, arson, use every exertion to serve the public, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage or for any other offence, which, according to the laws of this state, may be punished with death, or for libel; shell suggest in writing,

supported by affidavit or other proper e that a fair and impartial trial cannot in the court where such indictment is for such court shall order a transcript or copy of the record of the proceedings in the prosec tion, to be transmitted to the court having cl minal jurisdiction, in any adjoining county ei-

ther within the same district, or the county adjoining the district, in which the indictment is found, in which the same shall be heard and determined, in the same manner as if such prosecution had been orginally instituted therein. Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if any person against whom any indictment shall be found for any felony or misdemeanor, other

forcible entry and detainer, or forcible detain er, which may hereafter be removed to any sounty court, or to Baltimore city court, shall suggest in writing, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the court where such indictment is found, or to which such inquisition shall be removed, it shall be in the discretion of the court, and the said court is herebly authorised and empowered, if they shall deem a removal proper, to order a transcript or copy of the proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the court having criminal jurisdiction, in the adjoining county, either within the same, or any adjoining district, and the said prosecution, when so certain changes in the Constitution and form same manner as if such prosecution had been

originally instituted therein. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, 'That is this act shall be confirmed by the General As sembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding. sept. 7 3w

EASTON CLASSICAL FEMALE ACA DEMY.

MR. HART and MISS PENNELL, revacation commences this day, and that the duties of their School will be resumed on Monday, the 18th of September. Miss Pennell. whose health is in a great measure restored. hopes to be able to give her uninterrupted atcounty shall be divided into twelve separate tention hereafter to her pupils. To enable shall be taken and laid off from the third elecvices of a young lady most advantageously known in Easton, who will assist them in the juvenile department of the Academy, and thus give the principals a more extended opportunity of rendering themselves useful to who are older and more advanced. Amidst interruptions arising from causes beyond their controul, their school has received a most liberal share of public patronage-grateful for the past, and determined to secure the good will of the public by deserving it-they pledge themselves (in addition to their own untiring exertions)-as soon as the income of the School will permit, to procure such efficient aid as will enable them to afford to the Young Ladies of Talbot county, an education as liberal and accomplished as they can procure elsewhere, at an expense comparatively trifling. Young Ladies desirous to learn Music will be taught after give instruction to the members of this the elections for such districts shall be held: Academy, who may wish to learn this branch. and the said clerk shall record the same in the on the most reasonable terms. The terms of tuition for all the branches taught in the Acade-Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the sheriff my (exclusive of Music) are from 12 to 28 dolof Frederick county shall give notice of the lars per annum. Parents, residing at a disavails himself of this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to the public for the en-couragement given to himself and daughter, in their well meant exertions, in communicating knowledge to their pupils, to his friends and neighbours for their hospitable and kind attentions to his family, and particularly to his pupils, for their strict attention to the regulations of the Academy, their devotion to their studies. their ladylike deportment and affectionate intercourse with each other.

august 17 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 SEA-SONED 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

FOR the next year, (1831.) Two Overseers, the one for the subscriber's Fancy Farm, which being a large establishment will require a manager of the first order—the other for his Steventon Farm, about two and a balf miles rom Chestertown-the latter will be required to act as labourer on the farm, the former not. None need apply unless they possess a good knowledge of farming generally, and can produce testimonials of an honest, sober and industrious character. To such fair and liberal dustrious character.
wages will be given.
WILLIAM BARROLL.

The Centreville Times, Easton Whig, and Elkton Press, will please insert the above four times and forward their accounts to the oftice of the Chestertown Telegraph. aug. 24 4w

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

HAVING purchased the Printing establement of John D. Green, Esq. and considerably to the stock of materials. pared to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING with neatnes and despatch, on the most reable terms,—as:

Posting Bills

Leave Baltimore, from tion Warehouse wharf than those herein before mentioned, or for any Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and 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 wharfon 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 f 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 removed, shall be heard and determined in the week till countermanded, and present their accounts to Capt. Taylor.

> Easton and Baltimore Packet. THE SCHOONER



Wrichtson.

Benjamin Horney—Captain.

VILL leave Miles River Ferry every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave DAY 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. Spen-cer's Drug Store in Easton, will be punctually ttended to.

This Packet is a finenew 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 tf . OPPOSITION.



THE BALTIMORE WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN NEW LINES OF STEEL SPRING

COACHES. Leaves LYFORD'S FOUNTAIN INN, ight street; No. 2, South Calvert street, one loor from Market street, and Hanover House, No. 6. Hanover street, opposite Beltzhoover's Hotel, Baltimore, DAILY, at 84 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.

350 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 gimings over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse towe linnen trowsers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony although 21 or 22 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 Merrick, dec'd. june 8

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's Farm on West River, in Anne Arundel county, on Monday last, the 23d instant, a negro man named SAM CARTER, thirty-six years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, very black, and stoops in his walk; his clothing s Ticklenburg shirts, and Burlap trowsers. I will give Twenty Dollars if taken in the neighbourhood. Fifty Dollars if taken in the state, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and brought to me in Annapolis, or secured so that I get him again. THOMAS FRANKLIN.

Annapolis, aug. 24, 1830 .- aug. 31 4w

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 nego 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 her-

self POLLY and says she belongs to John Booth of Washington country had on wi

VOL. III

EVERY TUE

PRINTE

EDWAR PUBLISHER OF Are Two Don Annum payable h VERTISEMENTS are

DOLLAR; and con FIVE CENTS per so NIGHT C Spoken by JAME at the exhibition at mittsburg, June 30th

At that lone hour, v Displays his trembli When moonlight sle And silence holds he What kindred feelin How hushed the pas Then from its narro The imprisoned spir To wander through Visit bright worlds And see and question Each distant orb of Ye starry host that In glory beaming as Tell me what arm i And rolls you onwar What voice awakes And bids your fires a By whom your orbit By whom your being Lo! in each shining Written in characte

Written in characte
The sun proclaims h
A thousand suns by
To him in joyous ha
The morning stars,
He forms, impels, er
And glows resplende
Tis he, the mighty r
Whose starry banner Majestic fires! whos In Nature's prime a Was not your bright When death prevaile Saw you not spirits Forsaking faded can Yes, weeping angels The shriek of woe w And darkness veiled

While Mercy sorrow

Bright stars! whose Ye seem like seraph Guilt has not been a Nor death, nor blast Nor death, nor blast
And if, as sages drea
And if, as sages drea
Some happier race o
No spectred terrors
No voice of anger th
No flash of vengeane
Nor wild despair is
Famine and wan dis
Heart-broken grief a
Nor murder shakes
Through fields of ca
But blest and bright
Unmingled joys thei
While peace serence
Here seen and sighed
In sinless bloom and
Like man ere Eden i

Celestial spheres! w Ye seem like twinkli Science removes the And ye are worlds of Oppressed and dazzal We sink to nothing Lost in the deep and Like thunder-sounds And yet sublimer kn And man shall walk Yes, the frail child o

Shall rise rgain and The light of immore The form majestic w And he, with beauty Shall shine, when ev SABBATH EV By G It is a holy hour. Beneath the noisele

Beneath the noisele-And faintly glowing As if the visions, ti Were of the spirit-li-Has hushed its mela The weary winds a Or keeping holy vig Far glimmering in Save when the dist Like the faint voic His exile from the At such an hour, to The eternal sky—t To picture angel-s To listen to the ho To isten to the ho To Fancy's ear to From the far gates The deep and beau The blessed air, si Upon life's trouble

Tolls out the midi
And yet how lonel
At this still hour,
And gentle stream
Glow in the dista
Upon them like a
'Mid scenes like t
At Nature's shrin
My burning brow
A mission of repo
That comes in sp
And air, and eart
To mingle with t

MRS. [From the To MRS. BARN Madam-W rected to the I was journeying from home. dressed you ble avocation

present momen fer you my si grateful priva distinguished name; a supe my lot; nor he above the hur And while you

three success years have sa superabundar tirement and and devoted ing and educa with yoursel have saved a trust, will de ous family.
I pretend t

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. An-VERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per square.

NIGHT CONTEMPLATION. Spoken by JAMES MILLER of Philadelphia,— at the exhibition at Mount St. Mary's College, Em-mittsburg, June 30th, 1830.

At that lone hour, when each vesper star
Displays his trembling lamp and shines afar;
When moonlight sleeps upon the silvery plain,
And silence holds her solitary reign;
What kindred feelings does the scene impart,
Low bushed the accessors and how the plants. How hushed the passions, and how calm the heart, Then from its narrow tenement of clay, The imprisoned spirit longs to soar away, To wander through the boundless tracts of air, Visit bright worlds that float unnumber'd there, And see and question in its rapid flight Each distant orb of loveliness and light.

Ye starry host that sentinel the sky,
In glory beaming as you move on high,
Tell me what arm invisible sustains
And rolls you onward through th' etherial plains?
What voice awakes you mid the night's dark shade
And bids your fires at morning's dawn to fade?
By whom your orbits have been traced in Heaven,
By whom your orbits have been traced in Heaven,
By whom your being, form and lustre given?
Lo! in each shining sphere—his awful name,—
Written in characters of light and flame:
The sun proclaims his majesty by day. The sun proclaims his majesty by day,
A thousand suns by night his power display:
To him in joyous harmony have sung—
The morning stars, while nature yet was young: He forms, impels, enlivens and controls,
And glows resplendent in each orb that rolls;
Tis he, the mighty monarch of the world,
Whose starry banner o'er us is unfurled.

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Sheriff. inty, Md.

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Majestic fires! whose splendid dawn began, In Nature's prime and at the birth of man, Was not your bright effulgence dimmed awhile, When death prevailed & Heaven withdrew its smile? Saw you not spirits on that dismal morn, Forsaking faded earth, to Heaven return? Yes, weeping angels bore the news afar, The shrick of woe was heard from star to star, And darkness veiled your beauty for a space, While Mercy sorrowed o'er a fallen race.

Bright stars! whose shining is so soft and fair, Ye seem like seraphs in the upper air,— Guilt has not been amid your radiant host, Nor death, nor blasted hope, nor glory lost. And if, as sages dream and love to tell, Not it, as sages dream and love to tell,
Some happier race of beings there may dwell,
No spectred terrors fright their tranquil souls,
No voice of anger through the welkin rolls;
No flash of vengeance on the vision gleams,
Nor wild despair is heard in piercing screams;
Famine and wan disease and pining care,
Heart-broken grief and slavery are not there;
Nor murder shakes his government. Hart-froken grief and slavery are not there;
Nor murder shakes his gory steel, nor war
Through fields of carmage frantic drives his car:
But blest and bright with Heaven's perpetual smile,
Unmingled joys their winged hours beguile,
While peace serene and hope and seraph love
Here seen and sighed for; there familiar move;
In sinless bloom and blessedness they dwell,
Like man ere Eden heard his sad farewell.

Celestial spheres! what though to mortal eye, Ye seem like twinkling points of light on high! Science removes the mist that robes the sign!, And ye are worlds of majesty and might. Oppressed and dazzled by the blazing tide, We sink to nothing and remounce our pride. Lost in the deep and fearful thoughts that roll,

And yet sublimer knowledge shall be given, And man shall walk smidst the stars of Heaven. Yes, the frail child of dust and doomed to die, Shall rise rgain and seek a home on high: The light of immortality shall wreathe
The form majestic which has conquered death,
And he, with beauty and with glory, yet
Shall shine, when every star in endless night has set

SABBATH EVENING.-Original.

By George D. Prentice. It is a holy hour. The forest leaves
Beneath the noiseless dews are bending low,
And faintly glowing in the star-light pale,
As if the visions, that came o'er their sleep,
Were of the spirit-land.—The mountain-pine
Has hushed its melancholy music now—
The weary winds are slumbering in the Heavens,
Or keeping holy virils on the cloud Or keeping holy vigils on the cloud Far glimmering in the sunset—all is still, Save when the distant waves are murmuring low, Like the faint voice-harp of a spirit mourning His exile from the blessed.

At such an hour, to wander out beneath
Th' eternal sky—to gaze into its depths—.
To picture angel-shapes on every star—
To listen to the holy songs, that seem
To Fancy's ear to wander down to earth
From the far gates of Eden—and to feel
The deep and beautiful spirit, that pervades
The blessed air, sink, like a spell from Heaven,
Upon life's troubled waters.

It is sweet

Hark !—the bell

Tolls out the midnight hour!—How glorious,
And yet how lonely, is the face of things
At this still hour of musings!—Vale, and hill,
And gentle stream, and lake, and ancient wood,
Glow in the distance, and Religion rests
Upon them like a mantle. Oh, I love,
'Mid scenes like these, to kneel in solitude
At Nature's shrine. 'The gentle dews that bathe
My burning brow, are beaming down from Heaven
A mission of repose, and every voice,
That comes in spirit-eloquence from sky,
And air, and earth, and ocean, wings the soul
To mingle with the holiness of God.

MRS. LANE'S LETTER. [From the Indiana Palladium, Aug. 14.] Lawrenceburg, Ia. Aug. 9, 1830.

To MRS. BARNEY:

was journeying over a rough road at a distance year to year, and from generation to generative with confusion, have not been marvelled at by dressed you on joining my family; unavoidayou make him as vindictive as a kero, deal fer you my sincere condolence, for your "ungrateful privation of office." "A long line of distinguished ancestors" does not grace my name; a superior education has not fallen to my lot; nor has my husband any pretentions of the next "a minion, nosed, governed and they yet forbore;—what we have since found to be a misplaced delicacy, a generative pass him, like the idle wind which he regards the very excess abused, has suffered false and prejudicial statements and appeals, my lot; nor has my husband any pretentions not. above the humble ranks of life for his origin.

And while you, madam, have been cheered by the smiles, and sustained by the patronage of three successive Presidents, and for twenty

of the west, sooner than claim charity, or call upon the sympathy of any, even the President of the United States would see their hardy sons day laborers, and their daughters spinsters and laborers, and their daughters spinsters and laborers and their daughters spinsters and laborers and their daughters spinsters and their daughters spinsters and laborers and their daughters spinsters and their daughters spinsters and laborers and their daughters spinsters and the local treating the community those facts the community those facts the community there are the community that the treating the treating the community that the treating that the community that laborers, and their daughters spinsters and washer-women. The bare mention of these laborers, and their unaparate washer-women. The bare mention of these rough employments may shock the delicacy of one, whose hands have been taught to touch the trembling lyre, and feet to tread the giddy dance. But what has become on our fertile shores, the children and emigrate to the west. We should be happy to in which we shall be sustained by the united and domestic duty that sustained the fathers and of industry, the earth opens her treasuries. The slight labor of the husbandman is richly rewarded. The President's Veto could not deprive you of food, nor his frowns bring into the policy of the specific party of your confidence. The president's Veto could not deprive you of food, nor his frowns bring and to escape from TRUTH by trickeries upon the policy of the imperative nature of your possessed; if you were not worth products of the suit reported in the Marylander of Friday, and triumphantly appealing the one mentioned above, as occurring at the time, when you graned the fine in not far back, when your rights of the FACT'S will shew that this appeal is a richly rewarded. The President's Veto could not deprive you of food, nor his frowns bring and to escape from TRUTH by trickeries upon the policy of the fact of the imperative nature of the section of the suit reported in the Marylander of Friday, and triumphantly appealing the total the section of the suit reported in the Marylander of Friday, and triumphantly appealing the one mentioned above, as occurring at the time of his removal. And we ask whether the time of his removal. And we ask whether the time of his removal. And we ask whether the product of the inner of the suit reported in the Marylander of Friday, and triumphantly appealing to the weak whether the product of the suit reported in the Marylander of Friday, and triumphantly appealing the total the product of the suit reported in the Marylander of Friday, and triumphantly appealing to the weak whether the product of the suit reported in the Marylander of Friday, and triumphantly appealing to t ful moment to summon them to action?-You say you have a claim upon your countrymen, I grant it, and so have we all. Yours, madam, is superior, because your father's name is en-graven upon their hearts with the sages of '76. pouring out abuse and calumny upon the faevery drop of the blood of those illustrious he-roes be held sacred to the latest generations. children, and the breath of pestilence and fam-This is of itself a rich legacy; a bequest that ine will no doubt be driven from your discorwealth could not purchase. Sooner would I dant dwelling.

see a father's name there enrolled, than possess the treasure of the Indics. Did one drop of ed the General from what I should have done. that unsullied blood run in my veins, how cau-tious would I be not to tarnish its lustre by un-guished personage, I should say, his form was fonded complaints, or by urging unmerited tall and manly; his features large, strongy here;—and the amount afterwards paid by him of us to oppose facts, to refute declamation by claims. Was it for wealth and titles of dis-marked, and his whole appearance deeply intertinction our fathers fought? then you ought to be indulged. But no, it was to shake off those chains, and make us equal, they so freely bled gence and kindness; and all united seem form-The only arbiter was to be the voice of an en- ed to command." I behold with admiration lightened people. The power vested in the President, for the little time he waves the sceptre, is entirely his own, for the benefit of all. Far more should I think it became the mother his peaceful Hermitage surrounded with plentre, is entirely his own, for the benefit of all. Far more should I think it became the mother of "eight helpless, suffering children," to be at-tending her own household, than prying into the cabinet of the United States, and pouring timate acquaintance, who had shared in his danout invectives against the President for not sharing, with her, the private and public dusties of his office. A lady in the revolution we are told, asked General Washington an important question; he in return inquired if she could keep a secret? who as readily replied in could keep a secret. The could keep a secret could out invectives against the President for not for which he was not charged with wrapping himself in the black robes of mystery; for not insulting every old woman in the land—nor compared to "a colcano," for enting his great in actions instead of words. "Tou ought and public service, afford not the slightest compared to "a colcano," for venting his great invective, calumny, and abuse, age, patriotism, and public service, afford not the slightest to have been consulted on the subject!" Was your office for life? was it not optional with

confidence of the nation, was only wanted, "robed with power," to scatter them to the four winds, and bring the government back reckless officers would complain and old wo-men scold.

The Chronicle and Marylander, of Friday,

my?" If answered in the negative, I should deem him unfit to manage those of the public. I would go further; of every profitable office at my disposal I would inquire "how long has the incumbent received its emoluments?" If the answer was long, I would say give place to another equally deserving.—If the office was not of profit but honor, I would say give place to another equally deserving.—If the office was not of profit but honor, I would say give place to another equally deserving.—If the office was not of profit but honor, I would say tributed to them, not only unwarranted by the facts, but as the editors of the the other." Thus would I hold out the cheering assurance, that while all necessarily bear an equal proportion in war of the dangers, as well as in peace the burdens of government, that each, as far as possible, should share its profits and its honors. Hence all would be patriotic, all would be emolous to qualify them-Madam—When I first saw your letter, di-rected to the President of the United States, I

ble avocations, however prevented until the present moment—of which I avail myself to of you make him as vindictive as a Nero, deal-known to exist, facts necessary for self-de-

Shades of our revolutionary motherst we emptied the mighty waters into the grand response of their family, and still fewer who would acknowledge to the world, with comparing that welled your noble souls; that first as welled your noble souls; that first and produced neughts are "eight child and the oblest is able to held in the reight climate, it in the Valley of the Ohio, to give birth to her eight climate, it in the Valley of the Ohio, to give birth to her eight climate, it is not common for a mother in the valley of the Ohio, to give birth to her eight climate, it is not common for a mother in the valley of the Ohio, to give birth to her eight climate, it is not common for a mother in the valley of the Ohio, to give birth to her eight climate, it is not common for a mother in the valley of the Ohio, to give birth to her eight climate, it is not common for a mother in the valley of the Ohio, to give birth to her eight climate, it is not common for a mother in the valley of the Ohio, to give birth to her eight climate, it is not common for a mother in the valley of the Ohio, to give birth to her eight house work hands, and the products of their any would acknowledge, without a "blush," turned and in-able in the preparating any would acknowledge, without a "blush," turned and in-able in the foreaction of the vest, sooner than claim chairty, or call

MARKON CHESTON POR

partake of the rich bounties of nature, that has never failed to make the diligent hand rich.

Turn your attention to your own household, instead of the cabinet of the United States; in removal in April, 1829, not for forty dollars, duct and declarations of Mr. Barney and his of crimes of the blackest nature, go up to the complete and declarations of Mr. Barney and his of crimes of the blackest nature, go up to the comfort and console your unfortunate husband This, in you, I respect—this I venerate; may ther of his country. Do your duty as a mother

guished personage, I should say, his form was gers and in his afflictions; pursued him to the

Yours, Madam, with all due respect, MARY LANE.

vate virtue could merit, and sustained with the present administration are taunted with the assumed facts which have been industriously circulated, as evidence of the cruel and indispublic expectation. For this it was expected, means which they have knowingly employed

Was I at the helm of government, or had the disposal of office, I would inquire "has the applicant managed his own private and pecuniary affairs discreetly and with econo-If answered in the negative, I should dict, and has appealed to it, as evidence that "you shall be relieved from the labor and another shall share in the one and participate in the other." Thus would I hold out the cheerselves for office. For if there is a feature in goaded almost beyond endurance, and yet this government aristocratical and greatly to were silent for charity; and whether the pabe feared, if there is a practice in its adminis-tration, that would fix the date of its end, and peration, the magnanimous forbearance they extinguish the last hope of freedom, it is that have practised under such circumstances of agyear to year, and from generation to generation.

Of what materials, madam, would you have
General Jackson composed? At one breath rou make him as vindictive as a Name of the coords would have covered their slanderers ing him during his continuance in office, by nearly two thousand dollars a year,—there are actual faults enough proveable, for which he should have been removed long ago.

ty mansion, participated in its privations.

My object in addressing you, madam, is to invite you to leave that cold, barren, and icy spoton which you have so untortunately rested, and emigrate to the west. We should be happy to invite you to leave that cold, barren, and icy spoton which you have so untortunately rested, and emigrate to the west. We should be happy to its receipt, paid over the money to its rightful claimants, after a year's detention.

For these facts, we appeal directly to Mr. Thomas Evans, the contractor, and Mr. Jo-in which we shall be sustained by the united in which we shall b

What then shall we say of the course of the Marylander, in provoking this statement, in forcing upon us the necessity of making it, and criminate proscriptions of General Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly, to pro-is time that the truth should be known; it is to its original and primitive simplicity. For is time that the truth should be known: it is duce prejudices against Gen. Jackson, for retries end the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly, to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly, to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly, to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly, to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly, to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly, to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly, to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly, to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly, to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly, to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly, to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly, to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson. It of laboring so violently and so unfairly to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson and laboring so violently and so unfairly to produce the people elected Andrew Jackson and laboring so violently and laboring so violently and l the most undeniably unjust, and prejudiced collateral issue made up on a contested point views, should be made to feel the shame of deer of his country left his peaceful Hermitage. views, should be made to feel the shame of de-He has executed his mission, and answered the tection, and the disgrace of the unprincipled or less) as an acquittal on the main question? A very large part of their own party knew these facts, and more of the like character;so much so, that some of the strongest political friends of Mr. Barney signed a recommendation urging the confirmation of the appointment of his successor in March last. Why then did the official organs of that party, in the face of these facts, assail and insult the Jackson party, as though, instead of sparing the guilty, they had persecuted the innocent? The an swer of this query can only be found in that party desperation, which cannot afford to re-sign any means of political offence, however dishonorable or unjust.

We might stop here, and rest the vindica mending the removal. Not to urge at length the principle of rotation in office, the justice and propriety of change even without fault af ter many years enjoyment of public bounty— and the absurdity of Mr. Barney's complaints of the loss of an office, which the records of the insolvent court, shew, fell short of support-

itor was kept for a long time out of the money due him by the U. States;—after the Naval Officer had actually received it and applied it to his own use. That there may be no miscite only surprise, to go abroad unanswered, and to produce on the minds of strangers, that impression which they failed to make upon friends at home.

That there may be no mistake in this matter, we shall be ready (on denial) with names and cases, proveable in any a criminal indugence in the administration, to at home. the smiles, and sustained by the patronage of the smiles, and sustained by the patronage of three successive Presidents, and for twenty years have sat at the table of laxury, clothed in line line and purple robes, arising from the superabundance of office, I have hved in respect or adimiration. Has your hustine line have formed the president of the superabundance of office, I have hved in respect or adimiration. Has your hustine line in the same of the superabundance of office, I have hved in respect or adimiration. Has your hustine line in the superabundance of office, I have hved in respect or adimiration. Has your hustine line in the superabundance of office, I have hved in respect or adimiration. Has your hustine line in the superabundance of office, I have hved in respect or adimiration. Has your hustine line line and purple robes, arising from the superabundance of office, I have hved in respect or adimiration. Has your hustine line line and purple robes, arising from the superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I have hved in respect to a superabundance of office, I

the amount contested in the suit referred to family, spread ostentatiously before the world. the Marylander; but for an amount exceed- A document containing their manifesto against ing ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

General Jackson, speaks of the cruelty of tur-General Jackson, speaks of the cruelty of tur-It is a FACT that Mr. Barney admitted a ming out an amnable family to want without the debt to government, arising out of his reten- means of subsistence, deprived of all resourcetion of money received as superintendant of light houses, exceeding, (as stated above) ONE their helpless situation, as though there were no possible way of procuring bread, but from the THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It is a FACT that, in June, 1829, a suit was ordered to be instituted against him, by the peated and reiterated throughout the country, government, for the amount, and that it was and now, for election ering purposes, sent to suspended on the representation of his friends almost every county in the State, it is required tested balance of the default, amounting to about forty dollars.

partizans have practised on public sympathy Unless compelled by the imprudence of Mr. It is a FACT that this small balance is the Barney's friends in self-defence to go further,

ation ay in so much, and that decision only shows the dewith im to plenlit is a FACT that a large part of this default was on account of a specific sum, actually furnished to Mr. Barney for a special purpose, to wit: the purchase of a site for the eraction of Point Lookout Light House: and consequently, there can be no quibbling about unsettled accounts or the like. The land was session of that credit necessarily attached to It is a FACT, that in the meantime (between he removal in April, and this repayment) Mr. Light and this repayment of the insolvent and this specific debt to the United States believe, at the time of his removal,) his rependence. By removal in April, and this repayment) Mr. It ion of a very handsome private fortune belonging to his wife (which was unimpaired, as we believe, at the time of his removal,) his IXPENsuit was ordered in June, he admitted the debt (except the little balance before mentioned, upon which the Marylander exults) and that considerable difficulty occurred among his friends.

> the INSOLVENT LAWS. He came, unincumbered, into an employment worth from
> \$2500 to \$3000 per annum; yet we find him
> on the 31st July, 1322, an applicant again for
> the benefit of the INSOLVENT LAWS, returning debts to the amount of ELEVEN
> THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED & FORTY-NINE DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS;
> —a very large proportion of which was due to
> mechanics and tradesmen. He returned no credits, and no other effects than his household
> its, and no other effects than his household
> of the interpretation of an enemy, to defend his country, he let the bill pass, to the injury of the people; the other more honest, if
> not so artful, stuck to his post and gave the
> blow; and what was his excuse to his constituents after he came home? Why, he had homesty enough, as the current report says, to tell
> the people that he was deceived by General
> Potter, that he (the General) being an old
> member said "it was a good bill" and so did
> Mr. Jones think: now, Fellow Citizens, what
> do you think of a representative who would its, and no other effects than his household

the benefits of experience, as to the exact profits, and with a second experience of the ease with which debts could be wiped off with the influenced on all others by the same motives? spunge of the Insolvent Commissioners. In April, 1829, he was removed from office, and the 30th of the same month, finds him a THIRD er the General said "it was a good bill" or TIME, an applicant for the benefit of the IN-SOLVENT LAWS. On this occasion his Jones, the next year was not a candidate, he schedule of debts shews a list amounting to found out, that the bill was unpopular; that TEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRICD the people would not suffer their rights and AND EIGHTY-SEVEN DOLLARS, with neither credits nor effects, not even furniture to a single dollar, wherewith to pay them. Thus, in the last seven years of his employment, his debts ANNUALLY exceeded his utmost by about EILYDERS, HUNDERD means, by about FIFTEEN HUNDRED over they could venture out once more.

Now Fellow Citizens, on calm and deliber-

We have copies before us of both schedules, and have computed the receipts and expendi-tures of the late Naval Officer thus: To eleven years salary at \$3000 per

annum. To the proceeds of two insolvencies, \$11,249 50 10,887 00

\$55,130 50 Total, Or an annual expenditure of more than FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, out of an income of THREE THOUSAND. The statement might be made stronger against Mr. B. by remarking, that we have not reckoned in the The most important is, a frequent improper employment of the public money, transmitted to him for special purposes. More cases than one have occurred, in which the public creditions and unless impaired since his removal,

hustings with all the assurance and pomposity that nature could give, and cast in their votes. Was this horrid law confined to colour alone? no, the man whose skin was as black as midnight, was as free to vote as any man in the law whose stain hardly got effaced from the memory of those who felt its sting, before there was another equally as bad in its nature, de-barring you, Fellow Citizens, from buying and selling the most trifling articles without paying a license of \$12: 'tis you who were debarred, if the strict sense of the law had been enforced, to buy or sell any trifling article whatever, without you made or manufactured it—Tis the poor class of mankind, whom kind fortune has not lavished her store of wealth upon, that have felt its sting of oppression, debarring them e-ven to set up a stall to sell oysters, cakes or beer, or any other accommodation whatever, without a license!!! Now Fellow Citizens, what do you think of that man who would debar his do you think of that man who would depar his fellow-being, who feels happy to grasp at any fair and honourable trade, to support his family, with the common necessaries of life! But the intention of that law, would snatch away the support from a doting mother; the affectionate sister; the devoted, disconsolate, heartwhich was based upon principles of taxation, unfair in its discrimination, and partial and

the ant, fill your storehouse in summer?"—if otherwise, let another share the burden.

It needed not a "giant mind" to discover the proud and deep rooted aristocracies formed and forming in our country. A patriotic and independent mind, rocked in the cradle of the revolution, possessing a soul filled with the ance of Mr. Barney, and the case of his removal from office, is notorious to all persons who of republicanism, full of wisdom and covered with every honor that public service or propositions. Especiately and the political school of republicanism, full of wisdom and covered with every honor that public service or promote and formed in the political school of republicanism, full of wisdom and covered with every honor that public service or promote and formed in the political school of republicanism, full of wisdom and covered with every honor that public service or promote and formed in the political school of republicanism, full of wisdom and covered with every honor that public service in removing him from office? Such, however, are the facts, as we find then the records of Baltimore country formed the records of Baltimore country. The trivial country is the control office? Such, however, are the facts, as we find then the records of Baltimore country. The records of Baltimore country formed to the corner fulled in a mercantile capacity, and taken the benefit of the state for this desursion on this subject.

States for this district, and brother in-law of Mr. Barney, and the case of his remover. The exidence is too near as the least of the drawn of the such and the political school of the government here, and the political school of the political school of the such and the political school of the course of politics. Especially the proposal of the state facts, as we find them the records of Baltimore country formed to the course of the course of the Collicion of the Treasury, and the case of his remover.

The extraordinary the anceur and industry with the political school of the state facts, as we find the furniture. Thus, in the first four years of his employment, he spent beyond his income nearly THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR.

do you think of a representative who would follow the dictates of another who was one of the committee that drafted the bill, and said "it was a good bill" and upon his mere asser-A YEAR.

He then went again into the unincumbered possession of his office emoluments, with all ter said "it was a good bill" why not conclude

> ate reflection, are you going to be gulled and dragged by party feelings, to advocate the election of that individual who would take away your rights and privileges, for which your fore fathers fought and bled to obtain? No, you will, as freemen, protect yourselves from the grasp-ing usurpation of any candidate who has vio-lated your trust;—every man, whose bosom beats high at the proud title of Freeman, will promptly obey their republican principles and reject the man who would rob them of their rights.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR. Caroline county, Sept. 17th 1830.

ANECDOTE OF THE PRESIDENT .- During the late contest for the Presidency, the following anecdote appeared frequently in the newspa-pers, dressed up in fair or foul colors, as the petence, and unless impaired since his removal, sufficient, with slight exertions on his part, for all moderate wants.

We now ask all candid men of all parties, if these facts are not amply sufficient to justfy the removal; whether it would not in fact have been a criminal indulgence in the administration, to

ot defiance, and the Sheriff gave it up in des-pair. In this dilemma, he was advised by one of the lawyers to summon the court, under an impression that they would refuse or evade the mandate, and thus furnish an apology, if not a legal excuse, for his dereliction. So, when the ourt had adjourned and the Judges were proceeding toward their hotel to dine, the Sheriff summoned them; much to his disappointment, Judge Jackson observed:-"Sir, we will obey your summons: off the bench I do not hold pyself entitled to privilege; but mark, I shall see that you do your duty." The Judge then took a pistol, and, accompanied by his brethren and the Sheriff, with the vast posse, advanced up to a cluster of bushes near which Bean sood. He looked him in the eyes and said sternly, "Recollect, sir, that this is an officer of the law; if you offer the least resistance to him it will be at the peril of your life, therefore sur-render at once." "If I do surrender," replied Bean, "will you promise me the protection of the court and the law?" "I will," was the answer. He instantly threw down his weapons and surrendered to the Sheriff: and he, in due time, was convicted and punished. [Ulster Sentinel.

[From Poulson's Philadelphia American.] MR. WIRT AND THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA. Mr. Wirt to Governor Gilmer.

BALTIMORE, June 4th, 1830. SIR-A just respect for the State of Georgia and, a desire to avoid a misconstruction which might be attended with evil consequences, seem to me to call for a communication which, under other circumstances, might well be deemed officious and intrusive. The excitement with regard to the Indians within your borders is measures of the most innocent character of this letter as a measure of peace.

The Cherokee nation have consulted me, rious treaties with the United States. Among other questions they have asked me whether, under the federal constitution, laws and treaties, the State of Georgia has the right to extend her laws, compulsively, into their nation; and whether this question can or cannot be carried for decision to the Supreme Court of the United Sates? I am fully aware of the serious import of these questions, and regret ex-ce dingly that they have arisen.—I foresee distinetly the disastrous consequences which may he made to flow from giving the controversy this direction; and yet if it be met and conis quite as apparent that it may prove the means f peace and reconciliation. I have not sought this consultation. It has been east upon me in the common and regular practice of my prorefuse either my advice or sevices to any one who comes to consult me on his legal rights. and who has nothing more in view than the assertion of those rights according to the courses
of the laws of the land.

It is my misfortune to differ with the constituted authorities of the State of Georgia, on the question of her power to extend her laws iato the Cherokee nation: and the late debates in Congress will have satisfied your Excellency that in this opinion I am not singular, but that I hold it in common with many of the most distinguished lawyers on our continent. We may be wrong; and, as infallibility is not the lot of mortals, those who hold the opposite opinion may possibly be wrong. Fortunately there exists a tribunal before which this difference of opinion may be quietly and peaceably settled, and to this tribunal I think it may be regularly referred. I perceive that in the debates to which I have alluded a mistaken hument on one side of this question, and interest

I have told these people that I am willing to decision before the Supreme Court of the United States on the condition that they conduct | the Indians, had in any manner been occasion themselves peaceably towards the people of ed by your advice. Although insurrection Georgia, and of the U. States, and that they among the Indian people of Georgia may be make the question purely a question of law for our courts; but that I will abandon them and their cause on the first aggression by violence on the white people around them which shall be authorised by their nation. It is but justice to add that in those of the nation who have been with me, and who compose the delega-tion that have been at Washington through the winter, I have not discovered the slightest the Cherokees, describing those whom you disposition to violence. They are civilized and have known to be polished gentlemen, and well informed men-they wear our dressspeak our language correctly—and in their ed to be savages. What you say of the in-manners indicate all the mildness and much of telligence of the members of the Cherokee the culture and courtesy of our own best circles. They assure me that their people at home have abandoned the habits of savage life and subsist by agriculture and the other usual and peaceful pursuits of civilized societies. They profess, and I believe with entire sincer be willing to make the questions of their rights under their treatics, questions of pure law, for the decision of our own courts; and as I perceive by the reported debate in Congress that a measure of this sort has been anticipated and that one of your enlightened Senators in that body expressed a strong and without doubt a sincere conviction that the decision o the Judiciary would, if it should ever be asked be in favor of the right of the State to legislate over the Cherokee nation, I cannot but indulge the hope that in proposing to bring this question before the Supreme Court, I shall have advised a measure rather pleasing than otherwise, to the State of Georgia. Be this as it may, I cannot reconcile it to my

own sense of propriety to have any agency in this affair without apprising your Excellency frankly and respectfully, of what is intended. I desire to have it distinctly understood, on every hand, that neither these people nor their counsel aim at any thing more in this move ment, than an open, peaceable and respectfu appeal to the opinion of our own courts, the courts of the Union.

Your Excellency will not understand me as asking or expecting that you will take the trouble to answer this letter. My object is single and sincere; it is simply to avoid all appear-ance of concealment, and all misapprehension or surprise on the part of the State of Georgia, by advising your Excellency fairly and o-

The decision may be expedited by making a case by consent, if that course should suit the views of the State of Georgia. It is not asked, however, but suggested merely for your consideration, with an assurance that if it should meet your approbation the Cherokees will cheerfully concur in the measure.

The motives which have led me to trouble you with this communication, make it equally proper, I think, that I should submit a copy of it to the President of the United States; and I shall place another copy in the hands of the Cherokee delegation, in order that they may distinctly see and remember the conduct which is expected from their people, and, what, a-lone, they have a right to expect from ma.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. WIRT.

His Excellency George R. GILMER, Governor of Georgia.

Gov. Gilmer to Mr. Wirt. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO.

Milledgeville, 19th June, 1930. SIR-Your communication addressed to the Governor of Georgia has been received informing him of your employment by the Cher-lodians to defend them against the ope-the laws of the State, and proposing ce of what you have thought proper dispute between the Cherokee nae State of Georgia, to the Supreme so easily misapprehended and converted into of the Unite lates. The Governor causes of offence, that I persuade myself your of Georgia knows of the lates approve the motive be notified that professional duty required of ates. The Governor you to take fees of all who ask your advice. Georgia claims no jurisdiction over the Lawprofessionally, as to their rights under their va- yers of Maryland. Your justification will have ecome appropriate, when that State interferes with your professional business. Why it should be the misfortune of a citizen of Ma ryland (as you say it is yours) to differ with the constituted authorities of Georgia, is not very clearly understood. You are neither responsible for the legislation of the State, nor subject to its controul. There is no doubt but that many of the Lawyers distinguished like yourself (as you say) profess to believe that the State has usurped authority and violated the faith of treaties in passing laws for the protection of the rights, and punishing the crimes ducted with proper temper, as I trust it will, it of the Indian people who reside within its limits. It is known that the extent of the juris diction of Georgia, and the policy of removing the Cherokees and other Indians to the west of the Mississippi have become party questions fession; and according to my understanding It is not therefore surprising that those who of my professional duties, I am not at liberty to engage in the struggle for power, should find usurpation and faithlessness in the measures of the Government accordingly as the loss of of-

> Georgia, is a truism of universal application, and can have no meaning but by your inten tion to render the application particular. You say that the Supreme Court of the Uni ted States is a high, impartial and enlightened tribunal. Why such commendation?

The promise you make to use your profes-sional influence to prevent your clients, the Indians, from committing violence upon the peo-ple of Georgia, is very kind, coming as it does from a private citizen of another State, and will, without doubt, create an obligation upon the people whose safety is intended, commensurate with the favour to be received.

There are no fears felt in Georgia of Indian violence, although it is highly probable that manity has been supposed to warp the judg- your efforts will be productive of some mison the other. In the Supreme court of the Georgia had determined to unite with that por-United States, we shall find a tribunal as im- tion of their tribe who had removed to the west partial and as enlightened as can be expected of the Mississippi, if the policy of the President on this earth; or if partiality can be supposed to find its way into that high tribunal, on any occasion, it is not on such a one as this, that that the Indian bill would pass, the Cherokees the Cherokee nation have a right to expect it were persuaded that the right of self-governing their favour. To them the courts of the ment could be secured to them by the power United States are foreign courts, while they of the Supreme Court, in defiance of the legis are the domestic tribunals of the States of the lation of the General and State Governments It was not known however until the receipt of your letter, that the spirit of resistance to the assist them in bringing their rights for final laws of the State and views of the United States, which have of late been evident among the consequence of your proceedings and those who act in unison with you, the constituted authorities of the State disclaim all right to interfere with you in any manner, so long as you keep yourself beyond the jurisdiction of the

You have thought proper to give the Governor of Georgia an account of the civilization of those whom you do not know to have ceastribe who were in Washington City last winter is partly true, and equally descriptive of many others. They are not Indians, however. but the children of white men, whose corrupt habits or vile passions led them into connec-tion with the Cherokee tribe. It is not surprising that the white men and the children of white men have availed themselves of the easy means of acquiring wealth which the Cherokee territory has presented for thirty or forty years; nor that inteligence and spirited activity should increase with their increased wealth; not that when wealth, intelligence and industry were confined to the whites and the children of the white men that the power over the tribe should become centered in the same hands.— But that those causes were calculated to produce similar effects upon the Indians, the real aborigines, is disproved by every example among the thousands which the experience of the two last centuries has furnished in every part of this continent. The Cherokees have lost all that was valuable in their Indian character, have become spiritless, dependent and deprayed, as the whites and their children have become wealthy, intelligent and powerful. So long as the Cherokees retained their primitive habits no disposition was shown by the States under the protection of whose Government

Such policy would have been cruel, because it would have interfered with their habits of life, the enjoyments peculiar to Indian people and the kind of government which accorded with those habits and enjoyments. It was the power of the whites and their children among the Cherokees that destroyed the ancient laws, penly, of the measure in contemplation, and customs, and authority, of the tribe, and sub-by assuring you that there is no other purpose jected the natives to the rule of that most opby assuring you that there is no other purpose in view than a quiet, peaceable and respectful pressive of governments, an Oligarchy. Their reference of the questions of law and right in dispute between the State of Georgia and the character of the people and the causes operating upon them it could not have been other-

they resided, to make them subject of their

you, farther, that in the future measures which may grow out of this controversy, so far as Whether intelligent or ignorant, the State of and to vote the ticket put into his hand by his vantage to the possessing of the raw material, they shall be under my direction. shall be under my direction, care will be Georgia has passed no laws violative of the litaken to give as little trouble as possible to the constituted authorities of the State of Georgia, any Indian. It has been the object of human. and that the discussion will be conducted with ity and wisdom, to separate the two classes all the respect for the State and its laws which among them, giving the rights of citizenship consist with the proper assertion of what I consider the rights of this unfortunate people. duties and properly estimating its privileges, duties and properly estimating its privileges, and increasing the enjoyment, and the probability of future improvement to the ignorant and idle, by removing them to a situation where the inducements to action will be more in accordance with the character of Chero-Your suggestion that it would be convenient

and satisfactory, if yourself, the Indians, and the Governor, would make up a law case to be submitted to the Supreme Court for the determination of the question whether the Legislature of Georgia has competent authority to pass laws for the Government of the Indians residing within its limits, however courteous the manner, and conciliatory the phraseology, cannot but be considered exceedingly disrespectful to the Government of the State. No one knows better than yourself that the Governor would grossly violate his duty and exceed his authority by complying with such a same, industrious, and liberty-loving people, suggestion, and that both the letter and spirit whose faculties would have a much fairer of the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the Supreme Court forbid its adjudging such a case. Your suggestion is but an evidence of the state of that contest in which the exchange for the products of agriculture and of advocates of power are exerting themselves to ncrease the authority of the Departments of berty and the rights of the people are in opposition endeavouring to sustain the sovereign-y of the States. It is hoped that the efforts f the General Government to execute its conract with Georgia, to secure the continuance nd advance the happiness of the Indian tribes, and to give quiet to the country, may be so effectually successful as to prevent the necessity of any further intercourse upon this sub

Yours, &c. GEORGE R. GILMER WILLIAM WIRT, Esq.

MR. CLAY AND THE AMERICAN SYS TEM.

From the Banner of the Constitution A full report of the speech delivered by Mr Clay, on the 3d of August last, at Cincinnati, which now divide public opinion. It occupies seven columns and a half of the National Jourhe political faith of one of the candidates for he Presidency.

The only portion of it which we propose to examine at this time, is a part of what relates will venture to assert, that there was not a to the tariff question; and as the doctrines ad mongst the hearers of Mr. Clay, a single workvanced by Mr. Clay may be considered as sup-ported by the strongest reasoning of the strong-tious had been presented to him, would no ported by the strongest reasoning of the strongest man whom the American System can bring into the field, we think that if they can be hown not to be sustained, the laws of honora ble warfare require that the contest should be abandoned, and that the peace and harmony, your family, merely that a few sugar planters of the country should no longer be jeonardized in Louisiana may be enabled to ride in coachof the country should no longer be jeopardize ed, by a vain and futile attempt to adhere to a system which is altogether founded on fallacies. In discussing topics of such a complex nature as those which are connected with the yard of flannel or green baize you may restrictive policy, we are aware of the great, for the clothing of yourself, wife, and children, labor which is inseparable from an analytical in order that a few stockholders in manufactuexposition. A single fallacy uttered in a do-zen words, may require whole pages to refute inasmuch as such a fallacy may be the conclusion to which a person has arrived, after a long process of reasoning, the fallaciousness of which can only be shown by travelling over the whole ground, and pointing out, step by step, the errors assumed as truths. The radical difference betweeen the reasoners on the free trade side, and those on the restrictive side, consists in this, and it is observable to any one who will take the trouble to examine ral and mechanics implements? any one who will take the trouble to exam that the former assume no position which then draw conclusions from them plausible in appearance, and true enough, if the premises

rom which they flowed were true. Thus, for example, in the speech before us Mr. Clay lays down as maxims, the following

1. That the great object of the American System

is "to secure the independence of our country, to augment its wealth, and to diffuse the comforts of civilization throughout society."

We, on the other hand, deny that the means pursued can accomplish either one of these ends, for the simple reason, that the American System restricts the productive power of the community, and where there is any restriction upon industry, such as must exist where any one man is compelled by law to follow a business, which his interest would not lead him to follow without such compulsion, the total quantity of things produced must be less. The independence here spoken of, is that which is enjoyed by a laboring man, who is obliged to work ten days, to pay for an American made coat, when he could purchase a foreign one of as good quality, by working five days for it. The augmented wealth, is that which a family would enjoy, who had to pay double price for all their clothing and groceries; and the comforts of civilization, would resemble those experienced by the twelve thousand females Philadelphia. New York, and Baltimore, described by Mr. Carey as not being able to

earn twelve and a half cents a day. 2. That the American System "may be called" system of real reciprocity, under the operation of which one citizen or one part of the country, car exchange one description of the prod with another citizen, or another part of the countr for a different description of the produce of labor,"

And pray, would not the free trade system be as much a system of reciprocity as this? Would it prevent any individual from trading with another, if it was his interest to do so Would it throw any obstacles in the way of an interchange of commodities between different sections of the country? On the contrary -would it not enlarge the sphere of reciprocity, by throwing it open to the competition of the world? But perhaps Mr. Clay means, that if duties of a hundred per cent. were not imposed upon cotton fabrics, the people of the manufacturing States would have no thing to exchange with the people of the planting States. That might possibly be, but in the name of common justice, if a Carolina planter is compelled by law to give a Rhode Island weaver a bale of cotton for 300 yards of cloth, when a foreigner would give him for t 600 yards, call this any thing but reciprocity, f a reciprocity of benefits is intended. The term is a gross misnomer, and is not at all adapted to express the operation of the system, which is neither more nor less than authorizto rob Peter of a dollar, which the latter would think no reciprocity at all.

3. That "it is a system which developes, improves, and perfects, the capabilities of our common country, and enchies us to avail ourselves of all the resources with which Providence has blessed us."

ver, and thus deprive the nation of one of the main pillars of its defence and glory, and civities in this country, where high duties are imlization of one of the great instruments of its posed on purpose to make it dear; and that conveyance from the more enlightened to the with respect to the article of cotton, the Liverless enlightened portions of the human family. But what developement of capabilities would this display? The business of a farmer and a mariner require quite as much mental capacity as that of a spinner or weaver, and so far from the moral power of the country being advanced, by the conversion into manufacturers of those who would otherwise embrace agriculture and commerce, we should consider it decidedly as a retrograde movement. As to the resources with which Providence has blessed us, some of the principle ones are these; more than a hundred millions of acres of land, now unoccupied, (and capable of sustaining as maple.) which can be bought at a dollar and a quarter an acre; unbounded forests of of ship timber; a locality on the globe which gives us advantages in carrying on commerce with the West Indies, with Mexico, and the whole of South America, which Europe does not enjoy; and above all, an enterprising, venturechance of development, by traversing the remotest regions of the earth, whitening every sea with their canvass, and bringing home in the natural manufactures of the country, of which there are many that need not the aid of taxahe General Government, whilst the friends of tion to support them, the productions and fabrics of foreign climes, in far greater abundance than they could have been produced at home by the application of the same quantity of labor.

4. That "to the laboring classes it is invaluable, since it increases and multiplies the demands for their industry, and gives them an option of employ-

Here we have a specimen of the poisoned honey. A position is assumed as granted, which, if true, would terminate the whole discussion. It is upon this grand delusion, that the whole question turns. It is to prove, that the doctrine here laid down with all the authority of a dogma, is the very reverse of true, and to save nations and individuals from the ruin and mischief of embracing it, that Adam Smith, Say, Ricardo, McCulloch, and a dozen others, have written their able and irrefutable has been published, containing in detail his treatises. And yet with all the lights of the views upon the several prominent questions present age, with the testimony against this and other countries, it is now gravely put forth, nal, and may be looked upon as a confession of as a principle which ought not to be disputed that the imposing of restrictions upon agriculture and commerce, increases the demand for the industry of the laboring classes. Now, we have given answers directly subversive of Mr.

> Is it an advantage to you to pay a tax of three cents a pound on all the sugar you use in

Clay's position.

Is it an advantage to you that you should have to pay a tax of 22s cents on every square yard of flannel or green baize you may require for the clothing of yourself, wife, and children, ring establishments, may declare large divi-

Is it an advantage to you, that you should have to pay a tax of five dollars upon every ten dollars you expend in the purchase of woollen clothes, merely for the sake of enabling others to grow rich, or even of saving them from loss? Is it an advantage to you, to pay a tax o

Is it an advantage to you, to pay, as you do, they do not support by logical proof: the latter the wholesale merchant's profit of ten per cent.

assume as truths, the very points in dispute, and and the retail merchants' profit of ten or twenty per cent. more, upon these very taxes, they being obliged, when they purchase the goods, to pay the tax, which is always included in he price? If your answer to these questions be in the

egative, that is, if it be no advantage for you to be thus heavily taxed, must it not be a disadvantage to you? Would you have as much money to expend

other objects, as if you had not been thus taxed? and if not, could you afford to employ the industry of as many other people, as if the tax had remained in your pocket? Now, what is true in your case, is true in ev-

ery body else's. Taxation takes away from ople the power to consume the products of the industry of others, and if you have to pay fifty dollars a year more for things than you would have to pay for them, if you were not taxed, you will have precisely fifty dollars less taxed, you will have precisely inty donais acts to expend upon your own comfort. Away ness of the policy of compelling an English-then with the absurdity of representing taxation as a blessing.
5. That "it adds power and strength to our

Union by new ties of interest, blending and connecting together all its parts, and creating an interest with each in the prosperity of the other."

We think this position completely overturn-

d, by the facts of the case? The American System, so far from adding power and strength to our Union, is the very thing that is at this moment threatening its dissolution. A greater unanimity of sentiment has never prevailed upon any one question, in this country, than hat which now exists in six or seven States. in regard to this matter. There is indeed wide difference of opinion, as to the mode of displaying hostility against it, but we appre prepared to submit to it as the settled policy of country, is a mere handful. To speak o t therefore as a bond of strength and power, is a capital error; and to suppose that it ever can become so, is, we apprehend, a fatal delusion, and such as no one who aspires to be a the head of this Government ought to indulge 5. That "it secures to our own country, whose

skill and enterprise, properly fostered and sustained cannot be surpassed, those vast profits which ar made in other countries, by the operation of convert-ing the raw material into manufactured articles." Had we been complimenting the skill and enterprise of our country, we should have represented them as not being surpassed by those of any other nation, and as being capable of the fullest development, without the aid of the miserable crutch called protection. A free people are most skillful and enterprising, when their industry is left unshackled, and although even with the cords and bandages of restric tion about them, they will still be prosperous in the same manner that a man, after the loss of one of his fingers, may still get his living at ing Peter to rob Paul of fifty cents, and Paul manual labor, yet their prosperity cannot be to rob Peter of a dollar, which the latter would as great as it would have been, had perfect

oute the precept; but the daring villam, who had for three days been lurking about the court-house, well-armed, set all their attempts at defiance, and the Sheriff gave it up in destination. It was this state of things that render the days been lurking about the vindicate her rights of sovereignty by abolishing at defiance, and the Sheriff gave it up in destination. It was this state of things that render the field, where he breathes an atmostphere of putch that we could, by raising and independence, and coop in the state of things that render the distribution of the United States.

Your Excellency will permit me to assure vindicate her rights of sovereignty by abolishing all Cherokee Government within its limits. The state of things that render the field, where he breathes an atmostphere of putch that we could, by raising and independence, and coop in the state of things that render the distribution of the United States.

Your Excellency will permit me to assure which the state of things that render the field, where he breathes an atmostphere of putch the distribution of the United States.

Your Excellency will permit me to assure which the state of things that render the field, where he breathes an atmostphere of putch the distribution of the United States.

Your Excellency will permit me to assure which the state of the United States and the States are stated in hot-houses, obtain the profits which the vindicate her rights of sovereignty by abolishing and independence, and the state of things that render the profits which the state of the United States are stated in hot-houses, obtain the profits which the states are stated in hot-houses, obtain the profits which the states are stated in hot-houses, obtain the profits which the states are stated in hot-houses, obtain the profits which the states are stated in hot-houses, obtain the profits which the states are stated in hot-houses, obtain the profits which the states are stated in hot-houses, obtain the profits which the states are stated in hot-houses, obta we can assure him, that bar iron is in England pool price is very seldom more than one cent per pound higher than the Boston and Philadel phia price, which, upon a yard of muslin, containing one fifth of a pound, is an almost imperceptible advantage.

and marked !!

7. That "it naturalizes and creates within the bo on of our country, all the arts: and mixing the far-mer, manufacturer, mechanic, artist, and those en-gaged in other vocations, together, admits of those mutual exchanges so conducive to the prosperity of all and every one, free from the perils of the sea and

Every person who will reflect upon the subject, will perceive, that in every country where the soil is capable of sustaining the population by moderate industry, the great mass of products consumed must, from the nature of things, be produced at home. The existence, therefore of farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, artists, and those who are engaged in other pursuits, is the natural state of Society, and is no more brought about by the protecting system, than the existence of lawyers, physicians, and clergymen. Wherever there is land occupied, there must be farmers; wherever there are farmers there must be mechanics, manufacturers, artists, merchants, &c. and whether there were high duties, or low duties, or no duties at all, this must always be the case; with this difference, however, that there would be more of them, if the taxation was low, than if it was high. Did Mr. Clay, by employing this language to "the working men" of Cincinna-ti, intend to inculcate the idea, that if the prices of foreign goods were to be reduced by the lowering of the duties, to half their present prices, the carpenters, bricklayers, masons, plaisterers, painters, glaziers, lime burners, stone-quarriers, brick-makers, lumber merchants, paper-hangers, cellar diggers, carters and others employed in building houses, would be injured in their business? Or, that the Or, that the steam-boat builders, steam engine makers, boat men, canal men, wagoners, dray men and others concerned in preparing the means of transporting the increased quantities of flour, pork, beef, lard, hams, butter, whiskey, and other productions of agriculture, which would be called for by foreign countries, if we like the complishment of this noble task it would admit their productions at low rates of dudoctrine of the most eminent statesmen of this ty, would be losers by the reduction of prices? Or, that the manufacturers and tradesmen of that thriving and beautiful city, emphatically styled the Queen of the West, the brewers, bakers, book-binders, blacksmiths, barbers, coopers, confectioners, curriers, cabinet maters, chairmakers, coppersmiths, coach makers, coach painters, coach trimmers, dyers, distillers, gunsmiths, grave-diggers, harness makers, hatters, inn keepers, joiners, livery stable keepers, laborers, milkmen, milliners, mantau-makers, mill-wrights, printers, pavers, pump-makers, paper-carriers, potters, shoema-kers, soap-boilers, saddlers, stage drivers, tail-ors, tobacconists, tallow-chandlers, tinmen, tanners, upholsterers, wheel-wrights, wood-saw-yers, watch-makers, &c. would be injured in their occupations? Or, that any of these people, or that any of the farmers of Ohio, or the owners of property in Cincinnati, would be injured by the adoption of a policy, the tendency of which would inevitably be, to encourage emigration to the West? It so, we apprehend his hearers must have thought their understandings greatly understandings greatly understandings greatly and the people of Cincinnati are too shrewd not to be able to perceive that emigration to the West is the

> than the rest. "All this it effects whilst it nourishes and leaves

a fair scope to foreign trade."
Who can read this without perceiving that it assumes as granted the whole point in dispute? It is impossible that any one branch of Industry can be supported by a tax upon the other branches, without depressing the latter to an extent equal at least to the support given to the former. It is impossible to sustain manufactures by a tax upon agriculture and com-merce, and leave either of the latter as prosperous as it would otherwise be; and no "fair scope" can be predicated of any pursuit, unless under a state of perfect freedom.

But although we cannot compliment Mr. Clay for expressing the views of an enlightened statesman upon these points, we will give him credit for consistency. He does not, like many of the tariff party, indulge in acrimonious language against the British for their corn laws. He is an advocate for that system, and if he were a member of the British Parliament, he would advocate as strenuously the soundas he does that of making one of his own countrymen pay double price for a coat or a pound of sugar. This is his language:

"Suppose we were a nation that clad ourselves "Suppose we were a nation that clad ourselves, and made all the implements necessary to civilization, but did not produce our own bread, which we bought from foreign countries, although our own was capable of producing it, under the influence of suitable laws of protection, ought not such laws to be enacted? The case supposed is not essentially different from the real state of things which led to the adoption of the American System."

At present we shall content ourselves with a single further quotation, which imprediately

single further quotation, which immediately followed the above:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING. By the Helen, Cobb, arrived at New York Monday, from, Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th ult. London papers to the 7th are received, containing Paris dates to the

The King of France, has abdicated his crown, and is preparing to embark for the U-He, and his household, fled from St. Cloud to Rambouillet on the 1st of August. The events which followed, are thus related by the Commercial Advertiser.

"At Rambouillet the King numbered a considerable military force. Commissioners were sent to treat with him, and an abdication, together with a liberal allowance, was agreed up-on. These commissioners had the generosity arty of employment been guarantied by the to cause a million to be delivered immediately liberty of employment been guarantied by the laws, as it was by the Constitution. To supto the ex-royal family, who wanted money, and had asked 4 millions for its journey. The three other millions were going to be sent to in other countries from local advantages which Churles, and the commisioners devoted them-

"Supsequently, as the King had received an accssion of troops numbering 15,000, who seemed inclined to adhere to him, he refused to comply with the terms he had himself dictated, and also refused to restore the crown

ic wels. "The people of Paris became eraged at this intelligence, & a large military force set out im-mediately to march upon Rambouillet. On receiving news of the approach of these forces the troops of the king deserted the royal cause The ex-King thereupon abdicated the throne in favour of the young Duke of Bourdeaux, ap pointing the Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant General and Regent of Kingdom, during the

minority of the prince.

'Being subsequently informed that 40,000 of the National Guards, headed by two Commissioners who had been with him, were coming upon him, Charles came to an immediate decision, and gave up every thing.

"At the latest advices, the ex-king and his family, had left Rambouillet, for Cherbourg, accompanied by the commissioners.

PARIS, Aug. 3. Opening of the Chambers-Speech of the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

Peers and Deputies-Paris, troubled in its epose by a deplorable violation of the Charter and of the laws, defended them with heroic courage! In the midst of this sanguinary struggle all the guarantees of social order no longer subsisted. Persons, property, and rights. every thing that is most valuable and dear to men and citizens, was exposed to the most serious dangers.

In this absence of all public power, the wishes of my fellow citizens turned towards me: they have judged me worthy to concur with them in the salvation of the country; they have invited me to exercise the functions of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

Their cause appeared to me to be just, the dangers immense, the necessity imperative, my duty sacred.—I hastened to the midst of this valiant people, followed by my family, and wearing those colors which, for the second time,

have marked among us the triumph of liberty.

I have come firmly resolved to devote myself to all that circumstances should require of me in the situation in which they have placed me, to re-establish the empire of the laws, to save liberty which was threatened, and render impossible the return of such great evils, by securing forever the power of that Charter,

is for the Chambers to guide me. All rights must be solemnly guaranteed, all the institu-tions necessary to their full and free exercise must receive the developments of which they have need. Attached by inclination and conviction to the principles of a free government, I accept beforehand all the consequences of it. think it my duty immediately to call your attention to the organization of the National Guards, to the application of the Jury to the crimes of the Press, the formation of the Departments and Municipal Administrations, and, above all, to that 14th article of the Charter, which has been so hatefully interpreted .-Fresh applauses.)

It is with these sentimoets, gentlemen, that come to open this session.

The past is painful to me. I deplore misfertunes which I could have wished to prevent; but in the midst of this magnanimous trans-

port of the capital, and of all the other French

cities, at the sight of order reviving with marvellous promptness, after a resistance free from all excesses, a just national pride moves my heart, and I look forward with confidence to Yes, gentlemen, France, which is so dear to

perceive that emigration to the West is the great source of prosperity to that city, and that England that, solely engaged with its internal consequently any policy which has a tendency to keep population in the Eastern States, is a and desires only the happiness and the repose positive injury to them. But Mr. Clay caps of its neighbors.

Respect for all rights, care for all interests. the climax of his long string of fallacies with the following one, which is not less palpable good faith in the Government, are the best, people's minds that confidence—to the institutions that stability-which are the only certain pledges of the happiness of the people and of the strength of States.

Peers and Deputies-As soon as the Chambers shall be constituted I shall have laid before you the acts of abdication of his Majesty King Charles X. By the same act his Royal Highness Louis Antoine de France also renounces his rights. This act was placed in my hands yesterday, the 2d of August, at 11 o'clock at night. I have this morning ordered it to be deposited in the archives of the Chamber of eers; and I cause it to be inserted in the of-

ficial part of the Moniteur. The cries of "Vive d'Orleans!" 'Vive la liberte!' were again heard more loudly than before. The Prince appeared to be deeply affected; he saluted the assembly several times and withdrew with his son attended by the great depu-tation, which conducted him back to the door. M Lafitte advanced towards the centre of the assembly, and said, "I think, Gentlemen, that we ought to seperate to day, to meet again

morrow at noon. Numerous voices-"Yes, to morrow at noon; o morrow! to morrow!" Other voices-"To day! to day" "The Bu-

reaux might be formed." M. Salverte-"Where is our President by eniority?" M. Dupin the elder-"M Chilland de la Rig-

udie is not here; but we have M. Labbey de Pomptere." Several voices-"Till to morrow for the Bureaux, till to-morrow!"

The assembly broke up and left; the Hall .-The immense crowd which surrounded the palfollowed the above:

"That system has had a wonderful ruccess. It has completely falsified all the predictions of its opponents. It has increased the wealth, and power, and population, of the nation. It has diminished the price of articles of consumption, and has placed them within the reach of a far greater number of people than could have found means to command them, if than could have found means to command them, if of a citizen soldier, the groups dispersed as they had been manufactured abroad instead of at if by enchantment to make room for the

From the Constitutionnel of Aug. 4. A document conceived in the following terme, is spoken of:

"The King, wishing to put an end to the troubles which exist in the capital and a part of Franco-depending, besides on the sincere attachment of his cousin the Duke of Orlenas, nominates him Lieutenant General of the

"The King will wait here for the return of the person who is commissioned to carry this declaration to Paris.

"If any attempt should be made against the life of the king or of his family, or against their liberty, he will defend himself to death, "Done at Rambouillet, the 1st of August, 830. "CHARLES" 1830.

DESPATCH FROM THE COMMISSION-"RAMBOUILLET, Aug. S.

"Monseigneur-It is with joy that we arnounce the succession of our mission. The King has determined to depart with all his family. We shall bring you all the incidents So far from this being the case, it produces the opposite effects. It may indeed turn a farthe low price of iron for machinery, and the

the troops are directed l'o morrow morning i Il definitively follow "We are, with resp "Your Royal Hig "Most humble vants,

"LE MA "ODILL The dispatch which cial letter says. to embark for the Un The King's resolution tened by the approach

ABDIC The following Act cousin the Duke of O ral of the Kingdom," order of the Duke of of the Chamber of Pe "My Cousin-I am

by the evils which aff people not to havesou ing them. I have, the grandson, the Duke The Dauphin, wh also renounces his ri Phew. "You will have the

tenant General of th ascession of Henry Claimed. You will t sures which concern of the Government new King. Here I c known these disposit many evils. You will comm the Diplomatic Bod

me as soon as possil by which my grands nized King of France I charge Lieuter Foissac Latour to He has orders to set ments to be made i who have accompan rangements necessa and the rest of my "We will afterwa sures which will t change of the reign "I repeat to you, of the sentiments w

Ordinances of the Art. 1. The Free No other cockade than the tri-colore The Commission the several departs provide each, as fa execution of th

tionate Cousin, CHARLE

Paris, Aug. 1, 1 LOUIS PHI Countersigned The Commissivith the War De No. 2. The Ch ber of Deputies sh next, in the usual The five follow

Jutice—Dupon Interior—Guiz Finance-Baro TELEGR General Valaz Engineers, has elers. Gen. Ach 1st July, on bot

nissioners fo he Ministry, viz:

Wat-General

from the Regence General L Art. 1. The the press for pol out effect. Art. 2. Those writings are to ! All fines and ot be refunded. LOUIS P From the inquipers that the

to 1700. It is siderale, but we We speak here (From the The news o ples is confirm age of 58. He nand Charles 21st year.

A letter acc

ed on the 27th

As soon a proposal will to the Duke pared for this "It is proba gistracy will "It is affire pointed Com Airica." oins its force

Loire. Sau cockade. Rennes ha 000 men wei ris. Lisle ansv Department Tours dis

neral Donad We learn ship Havre, 4th of Augu Britain and that morni veying Cha sea, destina A letter dated Hav

tain and chartered ex-king it We are with regreter of Aug

General I

the troops are directed to march on Epernon. To morrow morning it will be decided which shall definitively follow the King.
"We are, with respect and devotion,
"Your Royal Highness's

Most humble and most obedient servants.

"DE SCHONEN,
"LE MARECHALMAISON,
"ODILLON BARROT." The dispatch which encloses the above offi-

cial letter says.—
"It is understood to be the King's intention to embark for the United States of America. The King's resolution has evidently been hastened by the approach of the armed force from

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ABDICATION. The following Act, superscribed "To my cousin the Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom," has been deposited, by order of the Duke of Orleans, in the archives

of the Chamber of Peers: RAMBOUILLET, Aug. 2.

"My Cousin—I am too profoundly grieved by the evils which afflict or might threaten my people not to have sought a means of preventing them. I have, therefore, taken the resolution to abdicate the Crown in favor of my

grandson, the Duke de Bordeaux. "The Dauphin, who partakes my sentiments also renounces his rights in favor of his ne-

"You will have then, in your quality of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, to cause the ascession of Henry V. to the Crown to be pro-claimed. You will take, besides, all the measures which concern you to regulate the form of the Government during the minority of the new King. Here I confine myself to making known these dispositions: it is a means to avoid many evils.

many evis.

"You will communicate my intentions to the Diplomatic Body; and you will acquaint me as soon as possible with the proclamation by which my grandson shall have been recognized King of France, under the name of Hen-

I charge Lieutenant General Viscount de Foissac Latour to deliver this letter to you. He has orders to settle with you the arrangements to be made in favour of the persons who have accompanied me, as well as the arrangements necessary for what concerns me and the rest of my family. "We will afterwards regulate the other mea-

sures which will be the consequence of the

change of the reign.
"I repeat to you, my Cousin, the assurances of the sentiments with which I am your affectionate Cousin, "CHARLES LOUIS ANTOINE."

PARIS, August 1.

Ordinances of the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

Art. 1. The French nation resumes its colors.

No other cockade shall henceforth be worn than the tri-colored ceckade.

The Commissioners charged principally with
the several departments of the Ministry, shall provide each, as far as he is concerned, for

he execution of the present ordinance. Paris, Aug. 1, 1850. LOUIS PHILLIPPE D'ORLEANS.

(Countersigned,)
The Commissioner charged provisionally with the War Department,
Count GERARD. No. 2. The Chamber of Peers and Chamber of Deputies shall meet on the 3d of Aug

next, in the usual place.

The five following Ordinances appoint the Commissioners for the several departments of the Ministry, viz: War-General Gerard.

Jutice-Dupont de l'Eure. Interior-Guizot. Finance-Baron Louis. Prefect of Police—Gired de l'Aim.

Non official part.

Paris, Aug. 1.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH. General Valaze, commander in chief of the Engineers, has arrived at Toulon from Alglers. Gen. Achard arrived at Toulon on the Sist July, on board the Scipioa, with 5,000,000 From the Moniteur.

General Lieutency of the Kingdom.

Art. 1. The condemnations issued against the press for political writings are to be without effect.

Art. 2. Those persons imprisoned for such writings are to be immediately set at liberty All fines and other expenses incurred are to be refunded. Paris, 2d Aug. 1830. LOUIS PHILLIPPE D'ORLEANS.

From the inquiries that have been made, it appears that the number of killed and wounded on the 27th and 28th July, was from 1600 to 1700. It is probable that it was more considerale, but we cannot have an account of the wounded who were taken to their own homes. We speak here only of the Hospitals.

[From the Messager des Chambers.] The news of the death of the King of Na-

A letter accompanying the express says—
"As soon as the Chamber is constituted proposal will be made to it to offer the Crown to the Duke of Orleans. Every thing is pre-

pared for this.
"It is probable that the Peerage and the Ma gistracy will be remodelled. affirmed that General Clausel is an pointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army in

Angers shut its gates to Charles X. Nantz joins its forces to the citizens of Main and Loire. Saumer has mounted the tri-coloured

cockade. Rennes has hoisted the tri-coloured flag. At Lyons the tri-coloured flag flies, and 10,

000 men were on the point of marching to Pa-Lisle answered by telegraph to the Home Department, "All your orders shall be obey-

Tours displayed the tri coloured flag. neral Donadicu has made his submission.

We learn from Capt. Keen, of the packet ship Havre, which sailed from that port on the 4th of August, that he learned on the morning he left there that the American ships Great Britain and Charles Carroll were chartered that morning at Havre for the purpose of conveying Charles the Tenth and his suite beyond sea, destination not known. It was stated that it was at the King's instance that these ships

A letter to a respectable house in this city. dated Havre, Aug. 4th, says, "the Great Britain and Charles Carroll have this day been chartered for the purpose of taking Charles Xth, and suite to sea." N. Y. Jour. of Com.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 21, 1830.

MAINE VICTORIOUS!!! By a gentleman from Baltimore, who reached town yesterday afternoon, we have the Baltimore Republican of Monday, which contains the following glorious intelligence. It will now be perceived that two of the Eas-Republicanism, -Maine and New-Hampshire; -whilst Vermont is shaking in the breeze. in the march of regeneration. - Massachusetts and Connecticut will stand slone, if, indeed, they maintain their integrity for Clay. MAINE ELECTION-THE JACKSON

TICKET VICTORIOUS. The Boston papers received on Saturday rate. evening confirm the tidings of the triumph of Extract of a letter from an officer on board the the Jackson candidates in Maine. The Portland Courier, is quoted in the Boston Gazette

We received returns yesterday from most of the towns in this county and York, besides three or four towns from Lincoln, which seem o put it beyond a doubt that Judge Smith is

branches of the Legislature; and the State

The Gazette adds Mr. McIntire's majority, as Member of Congress, in York County, is 670. Daniel Williams is elected a member of the Legislature from Augusta. We have returns from about seventy-five towns, but have not room for further particulars. The Clay party appear to have sustained a Waterloo defeat.

Extract of a latter from Kennebunk, Aug. 14. "We have met the enemy and they are ours. The county of York is herself again, and John ginia.

Jackson, Clay, and anti-masonic tickets being nearly equal. Messrs. Mallory and Cahoun. in the second and fifth district; but no choices in the first, third and fourth districts.

The Anti-Jackson majority in 1828, was nearly seventeen thousand, and that party are now triumphing because they are not yet bea-

Mr. Culbreth has offered one hundred dollars reward for any responsible man who will give him a written avowal of the authorship of an article in the Whig, a fortnight since, on an old maxim which he no doubt learned when he was a child, that "the farthest way round is the nearest way home;" else he certainly would the art of printing before he left England, updoes in the last Gazette, without having made periodicals to offer premiums for the best written essays on various subjects, and although we approve of the plan, as tending to call forth talents which otherwise might be permitted to slumber, yet we did not feel ourselves altogether able to make the offer. We, however, are pleased to find that our correspondents are not to go without their reward; for, Thomas Culbreth, a liberal patron of literature, perceiving our poverty, kindly steps forward to our relief. Some of Mr. Culbreth's money came easy-who shall prescribe the mode of his spending it? In regard to Mr. Cutbreth's promised defence of the (then) Executive, as well as himself, we advise him to keep silent-We have the bills for Stationery used in this "record" business, which if published might cause the (then) Executive to appear a little less careful of the public money than Mr. Culbreth would have the people to believe they were.

The article from the Banner of the Con-Most of the accounts state positively that the ex-king intends to repair to the United States.

We are sure the American public will learn with regret, what we derive from a private letter of August 2d, that M. Levasseus, the Secretary and much respected companion of General Lafayette, on his late tour through the United States was dangerously wounded, in the late revolution in Parts.—Balt. Gazette.

Sintunon in examination of some of the state.

Sintunon in examination of some of the state.

Sintunon in examination of some of the state.

Samuel Stevens Thomas Henrix

Dorchester County.

Charles Goldsborough Matthew Hardcastle should be ready, before he saw it struck off. Meantime, he visited the missionaries almost daily; and when they were ready to print the first sheet, came, with only two chiefs, but of their fallacy, and their ruinous influence on the the smaller alphabet, to which the first place capital and the smaller alphabet, to which the first place of the spelling book were afterwards added.

Pleased at seeing this page in the types he was yet contented to wait till the whole sleet was truck off.

Charles Goldsborough the was yet contented to wait till the whole sleet was yet contented to wait till the whole sleet was yet contented to wait till the whole sleet was yet contented to wait till the whole sleet was yet contented to wait till the whole sleet was yet contented to wait till the whole sleet was yet cont stitution in examination of some of the state-

interests of the country at large. Mr. Raguet | that the work was about to begin. Crowds | of free trade in opposition to restrictrive systems-appealing with great simplicity to the every-day concerns of the people, and applying his arguments to the situation and circumstances of individuals and families, as component parts of a nation. In this simple manner he demonstrates the truth of his positions.

Our neighbour of the Gazette seems to take it rather in dudgeon that we won't be classed tern States have gone fully for Jackson and with the nullifiers of South Carolina, merely because his leader says so. We do disclaim the connexion, and can do so to the satisfaction Rhode Island, too, has made great advances of every one-and the Gazette man knows it with the Hartford Conventionists and the nullifiers of the East .- A part of one's nature is a little more intimate than one's coat, at any

> U. S. Ship Erie, to his friend in this place, dated Pensacola, 24th August 1830.

We arrived here on the evening of the 23d ult, after a short but very agreeable cruise of three weeks to the Havana and Matanzas .-After leaving Matanzas, Captain Robert M. elected Governor, probably by as many as two thousand majority. The gain on the Smith ticket in this county is ascertained to be not less than six or seven hundred, and five or six the Commodore's, where he died to day at 11 o'clock. Our flags are all half masted, and The democratic republicans will, without we have orders to fire a salute every five mindoubt, have a considerable majority in both utes during the funeral procession, which will take place this afternoon, at half past five .will, of course, be saved of a month's balloting Our crew is unhealthy; several have been removed to the hospital, one or two of whom have since died.

> The Nashville Republican states, that the Treaty with the Chickasaws providing for their removal beyon the Mississippi, was concluded in Franklin, on (Tuesday,) the 31st ult.

The President, left the Hermitage, for Washington City, on the 31st ult. accompanied by his private Secretary, Major A. J. Donelson, Mr. Thos. Swann, Jr. of the District of Columbia, and Mr. Earl of Nashville. His route is through Knoxville and Western Vir-

DEATH OF BISHOP HOBART.

The county of York is herself again, and John he Holmes and the whole coalition are prostrated. Smith majority for Governor in this county. The New York Evening Post of Wednesday to the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in his stead, Clifford, in Newfield, in place of the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in his stead, Clifford, in Newfield, in place of the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in his stead, Clifford, in Newfield, in place of the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in his stead, Clifford, in Newfield, in place of G.E. Smith. Our delgation in the House is brought to the city by last versuing better the house, in the complex of the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in Kennebunk port, and there have been in the House in the House in the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in Kennebunk port, and there have been in the House, in the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in Kennebunk port, and there have been in the House, in the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in Kennebunk port, and there have been in the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in kennebunk port, and there have been in the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in kennebunk port, and there have been in the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in kennebunk port, and there have been in the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in kennebunk port, and there have been in the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in kennebunk port, and there have been in the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in kennebunk port, and there have been in the House, in the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in Kennebunk port, and there have been in the House, in been apparently unproductive, now produced an abundant harvest, and in the space of the latter anti-masonic, are elected to Congress | few short years Christianity and civilization were making astonishing progress; multitudes were added to the Church, and the christian teachers were thronged with pupils, old and young. It was at this interesting period that a printing press and types arrived from England, and were immediately put into operation. 'The following account of put into operation.' The following account of the bamboo-canes, filled was exhibition of the bamboo-canes, filled was constituted from a review of "Polymental and had brought as payment for the copies required. I told then I had none ready that night, but that if they could come on the moreow. I would give them as many as they need them in the mean time, to will age

> man. "The author of these volumes had learned ies, where all were scholars, there was but one book; but many hundreds who had learned to procure paper for this purpose, 'had prepared pieces of native cloth, with great care, and then, with a roed, dipped in red or purple native dye, had written out the alphabet, spelling and reading lessons, on these pieces, which were made of the bark of a tree. Others had written portions of scripture, and texts, which they had heard preached from, on scraps of paper, or fragments of such cloth. Pomare, who, in his desire of promoting the improvement of his people, has not been surpassed by any of those rinces who have rendered themselves descrydly illustrious for that merit, was exceedingly delighted when the press arrived, and furnished every assistance for erecting the printing house; and requested that he might be sent for when every thing was ready to begin. Accordingly he came, accompanied by a few favorite chiefs, and followed by a large concourse of people. Mr. Eillis took the composing stick in his hand, and, seeing with what curious delight the king was looking at the new and his ning types, asked him if he would like to but together the first alphabet. His countenance Samuel Crawford brightened at the proposal, and he set up the capital and the smaller alphabet, to which the frederick Harrison few monosyllables composite the

has a happy tact at exhibiting the advantages had already collected around the door; they made way for him, and when he and his two companions had been admitted, the door was closed, and a window was darkened, by which he might have been overlooked; for he wished to prevent this. He examined minutely, and with great pleasure, the form as it lay on the press; and, as he prepared to take off the first sheet ever printed in his dominions, charged his companions, good-naturedly, not to look too closely at him, nor laugh at him if he should not do it well. Mr. Ellis instructed him how to use the ink-ball, then placed the pa-per, and directed him to pull the handle. The sheet was well printed—for there could be no failure; Pomare took it up, looked first at the paper and then at the types, with evident admiration, then handed it to one of the chiefs: and, while he struck off two more copies, the but the leader of the Clayites in Talbot, and first was shown to the crowd without, who set up a general shout of astonishment and joy.

There were few days in which he did not come. here were few days in which he did not come to watch the progress of the work. Observant of every thing as he was, he counted several of

> in sixteen pages of the spelling book, there were more than five thousand of the letter a Two thousand six hundred copies of this book were printed; Then a Tahitian catechism, a collection of Scripture extracts, and St. Luke's Gospel. Paper for fifteen hundred copies of these was all that remained, when a supply from the Bible Society arrived in time to dou-ble the impression; and that society has furnished paper for every portion of the Scrip-tures that has since been printed in these isl-

the letters, and seemed surprised to find that,

ands.
O Britain, land of knowledge!' was the frequent exclamation of those who crowded to the doors and windows of the printing office. Multitudes arrived from every part of Eimeo, and even from other islands, to see the work, and to procure books.

The excitement is likened to what the English felt at witnessing, for the first time, the ascent to a balloon, or the movement of a steam-carriage. The beach was lined with canoes; the houses of the inhabitants were crowded with guests; and small parties pitched their temporary encampments in every di-rection round about. For several weeks before the first portion of the Scriptures was fin-ished, the district in which the printing house stood resembled a public fair. In order to preserve the books, it was necessary to put them in some substantial binding, before they were delivered: Mr. Ellis had learned how to do this in England; his materials, indeed, were scanty, but supplies, or substitutes, were found: A good pasteboard was manufactured from bark-cloth, old newspapers were stained with a deep purple dye, for covering the sides; and when the few sheep skins which had been

a copy.

"Dae evening about sunset, a canoe from Taliti, with five men arrived on this errand. They landed on the beach, lowerd their sails. and drawing their canoe on the sand, hastened to my native dwelling. I met them at the door, rian Resarches." (a narrative by Mr. Filis, duning a residence of six years in the Society Islands, jin the last number of the Edinburg Quarerly Review. It is full of touching interest, exhibiting as it does the eagerness with which a people hitherto rude and barbarous, now age of 58. He is succeeded by his son Ferdinard Culbreth seems to entertain fully the truth of their admiration at the operation of an art gone to sleep at the house of some friend; but, I saw these five men lying along on the ground on the out side of my house, their only ing some platted cocoa-nut leaves, and their onnot have appeared in the helicrous plight be on the mission; and types and press had been ly covering the large native cloth they usually does in the last Gazetta without having an out with him, in 1816, before the religious wear over their shoulders. I hastened out, wear over their shoulders. I hastened out, revolution which had taken place could be and asked them if they had been there all night: an attempt in a more rational way to gain an information which he appears to think so desirable. It has lately become a custom with some ble. It has lately become a custom with some more beneficially employed. In many famisurprised and delighted me: they said, 'We were afraid that, had we gone away, some one might have come before us this morning, and have taken what books you had to spare, and read were without one. Many had written out have taken what books you had to spare, and the whole spelling book; others, who could not then we should have been obliged to return withoutany; therefore, after you left us last night we determined not to go away till we had pro-cured the books. I called them into the printing office, and, as soon as I could put the sheets together, gave them each a copy; they then requested too copies more, one for a mo-ther, the other for a sister, for which they had brought payment. I gave these also. Each wrapped his book up in a piece of white native cloth; put it in his bosom, wished me good morning, and without, I believe, eating or drinking, or calling on any one in the settlement, hastened to the beach, launched their canoe hoisted their matting sail, and steered rejoicing to their native island."

Jackson Republican Tickets. FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Queen-Ann's County.

Dr.R.Goldsborough, jr. | John B. Thomas Robert B. A. Tate | Benjamin Sudler Caroline County.

James M. Staunton Samuel Crawford Shadrach Liden

GRAIN MARKET

From the Balt. American of Saturday. GRAIN.

Wheat -- In the early part of the week some prime parcels of red wheat were taken at 94 and 95 cents; but since Tuesday the range of the market for good to prime parcels of red has been 90 a 93 cents, and ordinary qualities proportionably lower. 'To-day the sales correspond with the prices last named. The receipts this week have been of moderate extent tion; I take this method of informing you that I am a candidate, and solict your support for that office, and pledge myself, should I be so fortunate as to be elected, to discharge the ducies of the office to the best of my ability. only, and several cargoes have been stored by the owners, who decline to sell at the present rates. On Wednesday a parcel of family flour white wheat was sold at \$1.02 per bushel—we quote white, as in quality, at \$5 a 102 cents.

Corn.—At the beginning of the week sales of Corn were made as high as 58 and 581 cts.

per bushel.-Since the middle of the week, owever, there has been less demand, and decline in price. Sales on Thursday were made at 54 and 55 cents. We think the fair quotation to-day for ordinary to prime parcels is 54 a 56 cents per bushel. A sale of an extra-prime parcel of 2500 bushels yellow, believed to be from the interior of Pennsylvania was made on Thursday at 60 cents per bushel.

Rye .- Sales this week, according to quality, 50 a 52 cents per bushel. Oats .- We advance our rate for oats, and

MARRIED
On Thursday the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Henry, Mr. Wm. Sheham, to Miss Susan Ann Caraup, both of this county.
On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Abrab
Jump, Mr. Frederick Smith, to Mr. Sheham, to Mr. Sheham, to Mr. Sheham, to Mr. Sheham, to Miss Susan Ann duested to come and have him released, he will, caraup, both of this county.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Abrab
JOHN RIGNEY, Shift.

Frederick county, Maryland. Jump, Mr. FREDERICK SMITH, to ME BOOKEE, both of Queen Annie cour

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Sale of Farm Stock on a Credit.
THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Perry Hall, the residence of Dr. John Rogers, on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. where a punctual attendance is par-ticularly requested at the hour of 11 o'clock, Horses, Oxen, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs

By order R. SPENCER, Sec'ry.

BLECTION. Notice is hereby given,
THAT an ELECTION will be held in the
several Election Districts of Talbot couny, ON MONDAY the FOURTH DAY of OCTOBER next, for the purpose of electing
FOUR DELEGATES to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland
—also a SHERIFF for said county.





Catttle, Sheep, Horses, Hogs and Farming Utensils generally, among which are 2 ox carts, I horse cart, several ploughs, harrows, &c. Also Household and Kitchen Furniture, vizi Sideboard, Bureaus, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Chairs, Looking Charge Ball, Palitania Glasses, Beds, Bedsteads & Bedding, generally a good second-hand Double Carriage and Gig nearly new, and other articles too numerous to mention. The terms of sale as prescribed by the Court are for all sums over five dollars credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond or hote to be approved by the adminis

ROBERT LARRIMORE, Adm'r. de bonis non of Robert Larrimore, sen. dec'd.
sept. 21 Sw

A PUBLIC SALE

OF the Farm Stock and Farming Utensile will be made at Plimhimmon, in Oxford Neck, the residence of Mrs. Anna Maria Tilgh man, on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of October, where will be offered valuable OXEN, and MILCH COWS, and other CATTLE, MULES, HORSES, a flock of SHEEP, and a number of HOGS, of all sizes; Farming implements of all sorts, and some of uncom mon value; ploughs and wheat fans particularly, also a light waggon, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, and notes with approved security will be required, before the delivery of the proper-ty. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGII.

Shop in Easton, on the 6th and 7th at St. Michaels, at the Trappe on the 12th, Wye Mill on the 13th, and Loockerman's Mill on the 14th.

WM. BECKLEY, Standard Keeper.

N. B. All persons who stand indebted to the Subscriber are carneally sequented to call.

the Subscriber are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by the 15th of Octo-ber as he is determined to have them settled by Note or Cash, and all who fail to settle their accounts by the first of November they will be placed in the hands of an officer for

FOR SALE, 4,000 lbs. of Prime Bacon and 50 Barrels of Mackerel.

SHERIFFALTY.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUN-

FELLOW CITIZENS: Being solicited by a number of my fellow citi-

zens to become a candidate for the office of Sher-iff of this county, at the ensuing October electies of the office to the best of my ability.

GEORGE STEVENS.

Trappe, Talbot co. aug. 10-sept. 21

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, Adm'r.

de bonis non of Robert Larrimore, senr. dec'd.

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 JEFFRY, and says he belongs now quote at 30 cents per bushel.

Fluxesed.—The receipts by the wagons are yet small, and are taken by the dealers at 87t a 100 cents per bushel.

Calls himself JEFFRE, 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

and Farming utensils, together with some household and Kitchen furniture, will be sold by public Auction, at my farm in Oxford Neck, called Bellville, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of the present month. A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars will be allowed, notes with approved security being given before the delivery of the property. The sale to commence precisely at 11 o'clock. Mr. John Newnam will conduct the sale, judge of the se-

curity and deliver the property in my behalf. N. B The Union Tavern, in Easton, is now in complete order for a tenant, and not yet rented. JOHN LEEDS KERR. Easton, sept. 14 3w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. BY virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Honourable the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on SATURDAY the 2d day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Trappe, A NEGRO WOMAN, named Emeline, belonging to the estate of James Collins, late of Talbot county, deceased The terms of sale prescribed by the Court are a credit of the county of the county

six months; the purchaser giving his bond or note with approved security. Attendance by REUBEN PERRY, adm'r. of James Collins, deceased.

COLLECTOR'S MOTICE. THE subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county, due for the pre-sent 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

five districts. BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

aug 10

Easton Female Academy.

MRS. SCULL respectfully informs the Pa-rents and Guardians, of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that the duties, of said Seminary, will be resumed on the 18th 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 Necdle Work, &c. &c.

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

august 31 SHERRIFFALTY.

JESSE SCOTT respectfully presents his thanks to the free and independent voters of Talbot county for the liberal support extended to him on a former occasion; ar cits their suffrages for the next Sheriffalty.

SHERIFFALTY. WM. E. SHANNAHAN solicits the suffra-VV ges of the voters of Talbot county, at the ensuing election for the Sheriffalty.

To the Free and Independent Voters of TALBOT COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS:

Through the continued solicitations of my friends in the different districts of this county, NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county, and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures. Scales and Scale Beams, used in vending of articles, from the date hereof until the 6th of October at his Shop in Easton, on the 6th and 7th at St. Mi-JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.
St. Michaels, june 29

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 neatnes and despatch, on the most reasonable terms,-as;

Pamphlets Handbills Posting Bills august 5

Horse Bills Hat and Shoe Bills, Blanks of all kinds Charles.

BY virtue of a writ of the State of Maryland, of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of appeals for the Eastern shore of Maryland, by the clerk thereof, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Thomas Auld and Andrew Anthony, administrators of Aaron Anthony, use of George Dudley against William A. Leonard; also, by virtue of sundry sev eral writs of venditioni exponas of the state aforesaid, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, to wit: one at the suit of Edward Lloyd, against William Ferguson and William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Rachel Wilson against William A. Leonard, Eusebius Leonard and John Leonard; one at the suit of William Clark against Edward Roberts, Samuel Roberts and William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Thomas Auld and Andrew S. Anthony, administrators of Aaron Anthony, use George Dudley, against William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Samuel B. Hardcastle and Edward C. Harper against William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Samuel Roberts against Edward Roberts and William A. Leonard; and one other at the suit of Solomon Lowe, administrator of Benjamin Willmot use of Eliza Ann Abbott against Samuel Roberts and William A. Leonard survivors of Edward Roberts, will be exposed to public sale, and sold to the highest bidders, for cash, at the late residence, and on the premises of the said William A. Leonard, on WEDNES DAY, the eighth day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, five head of horses, two colts, two young mules, eighteen this deportment and honest in his dealings. Unhead of cattle, twenty head of sheep, forty head derstanding that he is about to commence the of hogs, one yoke of oxen; two ox carl horse cart, two wheat fans, six plough harrows, three spades, six hoes, a que corn; also one grey horse and gig and t two bods, bedsteads and furniture, a desk, seized and taken as the goods and chartels of the said William A. Leonard; also, by virtue of the aforesaid writs of Venditioni exponas, will be exposed to public sale, and sold to the highest bidders, for cash at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September next, between the hours aforesaid, of the

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

MARYLANDS Talbot County Orphans' Court,

same day, part of a tract of land called Smith's

Clifts, part of a tract of land called Chesnut

Bay, and part of another tract of land called

Burrow's Discovery, containing the quantity of four hundred acres of land more or less; seiz-

ed and taken as the lands and tenements of the

said William A. Leonard, and all of which

goods and chattels, lands and tenements, will

be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest

and oosts due and to become due thereon.

August Term, Anno Domini 1830. ON application of THOMAS HENRIX, Esq. Ad. ministrator of Henry Pickering, late of Talbot county, deceased-It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for credi-tors 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 news papers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-

pied from the minutes of proceedngs of Talbot county Orphans Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this second day of September in the year 2 our Lord eighteen bundred 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 Henry Pickering late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate are hereby warned to file the same with the proper vouchers thereof, in the office of the Register of Wills of Talbot county, on or before the 10th of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this second day of September, A. D. 1830

of Henry Pickering, dec'd.

MARYLAND8

Talbot County Orphans' Court, August Term, Anno Domini 1830.

ON application of THOMAS HENRIX, Esq. Adof 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

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 second day of September in the year 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 olitained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Captain Edward Auld, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to file the same with the proper vouchers thereof, in the office of the Register of Wills of Talbot county, on or before the 10th of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.-Given under my hand this second day of September, A. D. 1830 THOMAS HENRIX, adm'r.

of Captain Edward Auld, dec'd. sept. 7 Sw [Balt. Repub.]

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 shall be affixed, will be opened; the other es those persons, who owe fees for the present year, 1830, that the same has been due for se-year, 1830, that the same has been due for se-year, 1830, that the same has been due for se-tion of the proprietors. HENRY W. BAXLEY,

immediately for the same.
july 20 WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, & COL-LECTOR'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, door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his es tablishment, and seduously endeavour to render justice to those who may favour him with

heir patronage. He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negociations 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 slaves by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing

of the state. Referring to the subjoined testimonials character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit share of patronage, and to remain the pub-

good places for slaves, without being sent out

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 pacities, and have always found him correct in less of a General Agent, Collector and Innce Office Keeper, we wish him every his business, believing that he will merit the approbation of those

Richard Frisby, Benj. C. Ross, S. & W. Mcetcer, Dabney S Carr, S. C. Leakin, Jos. & Adam Ross. H. S. Sanderson, F. H. Davidge, Thomas Murphy, Jno. M. Laroque 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

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13

1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT 150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fill'd fine Salt Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, to ther with a general assortment of GROCE-RIES, 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. &F-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 btain more than the commission above the rice the farmer or country merchant would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Gro-ceries 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; ngether with an assortment of Caps to pre vent 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

State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Salander Works such as

Fire Cement Portable Furnaces Do Coffee Roasters Do Bake Ovens Fire Bricks Cylinders for Stoves Tiles for Bakers Ovens Perforated Bricks Copings 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 CHIURGICAL 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 subone of the newspapers printed in the city of mittee."

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 remov-

The committee have been induced to call the attention of the profession to this subject, because of its vast importance to society at arge. The immense extent to which this fruitul 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 depend-ant 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

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, superscrib-ed with a motto corresponding with that pre-fixed to the essay. None of the letters, excepshall be affixed, will be opened; the other es-says shall de disposed of according to the direc-

Secretary to the Committee.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

August 25th, 1830. SEALED proposals will be received at this office, until the last Monday of December next, for executing the Public Printing of he State; to be laid before the Legislature at ts next session.

The proposals must designate the rates of printing, for a single session, a term of years, or during the pleasure of the Legislature. JAMES MURRAY, Clk. of the Council.

To be published once a week for three reeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette, Baltimore; Whig. Easton; Village Herald, Princess Anne; Elkton Press, Elkton; Citizen, Frederick; Maryland Advocate, Cumberland; Maryland Fred Press. Rockville. sept. 2-sept. 7

COUNCIL CHAMBER, ORDERED, That the act to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of Gorernment, as relate to the division of Frederck county into eleven Election Districts, and for other purposes; the act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of government of this State, as relate to the diviion of Worcester county into Election Disricts; and the act to regulate the removal of Proceedings in Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and form of government for that purpose; be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Carrolltonian, Annapolis—Republican and Gazette, Baltimore—Messenger, Snow Hill—Village Herald, Princess-Anne—Whig, Easton—Times, Centreville—Chronicle, Cambridge-Telegraph, Chestertown-Elkton Press, Elkton-Free Press, Rockville -Citizen, Frederick-Town-Hager's Town Mail-and Advocate, Cumberland. JAMES MURRAY,

CHAPTER 168. An act to repeal all such parts of the Constitu-tion and form of government; as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Elec-

Clerk of the Council.

tion Districts, and for other purposes.
Section 1. Be it enacted, (that) by the General Assembly of Maryland, 'That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as direct that Frederick county shall be divided into eleven election districts, be, and they are hereby repealed.
Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That Frederick

Light street wharf, (usually called head of the county shall be divided into twelve separate election districts, and the additional district shall be taken and laid off from the third elec tion district, as they are now numbered. SEC. 3 And be it enacted, That Patrick

M'Gill, Junior, George Willyard, Col. John Thomas, Benjamin West and George Bowlus, of the third election district of the county aforesaid, be, and they are hereby authorised and appointed, or a majority of them, com-missioners to lay off and divide anew the third election district, into two election districts, and to number the new election district formed out of the third election district; and to make choice of a place in the said new election dis-trict, so laid off, at which the elections shall be held, having due regard to the accommoda tion of persons attendant upon such elections and the said commissioners shall, on or befor the third Monday in April, eighteen hundle and thirty-one, deliver to the clerk of Freder ick county court, a description in writing, in der their hands and seals, specifying plainly he boundaries and number of the election districts, so laid off by them; and also the place where the elections for such districts shall be held; and the said clerk shall record the same in the records of said county.
Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the sheriff

John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or other beinserted in one or more newspapers, printed in Frederick county, once a week for at least ted in Frederick count of Frederick county shall give notice of the

remove out of the county, or refuse to accept his appointment, before the first day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, the remain-Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks hereby authorized and directed to fill such vacancy or vacancies.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That each commissioner shall be entitled to receive at the ate of two dollars per day, for every day he shall act in the discharge of the duties imposed up on him, by this act, to be assessed and levied by the levy court of Frederick county, as other county charges are; which said sums, when levied and collected, shall be paid over as oth-

er county charges are.
Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of celegates, during the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case, this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the coastitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained, to

CHAPTER 190.

the contrary notwithstanding.

An act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government of this State, as relate to the division of Worcester county into Election Districts.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General As sembly of Maryland, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Worcester county into election districts, be and the same is hereby re

pealed. SEC. 2. And be it enacted. T at the third of Berlin district be laid off into two separate elec-tion districts, and that the residue of the districts in said county be, and remain as they now are.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That if this ac shall be confirmed by the next General Assem-bly after the next election of delegates, in the irst session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be falid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, every matter and thing in the said constilution and form of government in any wis conflicting with, or contrary thereto, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated nd annulled.

CHAPTER 221.

In act to regulate the removal of Proceedings is Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and Form of Government

for that purpose.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, 'That if any person, against whom an indictment shall be found for treason, murder,manslaughter, rape, arsen, or for any other offence, which, according to the laws of this state, may be punished with men wishing to sell will do well to call. the laws of this state, may be punished with death, or for libel; shell suggest in writing supported by affidavit or other proper evidence

that a fair and impartial trial cannot be liad in the court where such indictment is found such court shall order a transcript or copy of

the record of the proceedings in tion, to be transmitted to the court having criminal jurisdiction, in any adjoining county ei-ther within the same district, or the county adjoining the district, in which the indictmen s found, in which the same shall be heard and determined, in the same manner as if such prosecution had been orginally instituted therein. SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That if any per-

son against whom any indictment shall found for any felony or misdemeanor, other than those herein before mentioned, or for any forcible entry and detainer, or forcible detain er, which may hereafter be removed to any county court, or to Baltimore city court, shall suggest in writing, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impar tial trial cannot be had in the court where uch indictment is found, or to which such inquisition shall be removed, it shall be in the discretion of the court, and the said court is herebly authorised and empowered, if they shall deem a removal proper, to order a transcript or copy of the proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the court having criminal jurisdiction, in the adjoining county, either within the same, or any adjoining district, and the said prosecution, when so removed, shall be heard and determined in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That is this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding. sept. 7 3w

OPPOSITION.



THE BALTIMORE VASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN NEW LINES OF STEEL SPRING COACHES,

Leaves LYFORD'S FOUNTAIN INN Light street; No. 2, South Calvert street, on door from Market street, and Hanover House hours as from Baltimore.

down, where they direct. A. FULLER, Agent.

P. S. Extra Coaches furnished at any hou nd Expresses carried with great despatch.

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MAKING CHARLES W. SMITH

SONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured good Workmen, is now prepared to exhopes by a constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. Denton, june 22

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 despatch, and in the most fashionable and complete manner. He flatters himself, from his knowledge of the trade, baving had ten years experience in Baltimore, and by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of pub-

N. B. Prices moderate and fair to suit the umes. Easton, june 1

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, iormerly by himself, Begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledge-ments 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 expence to render every comfort and onvenience to those who may favour him with heir custom.

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

The public's obedient servant. jan 26 SOLOMON LOWE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Subscriber intending to leave this place, will sell, on advantageous terms the HOUSE AND LOT, on Harr ison Street, or which he at present resides—If 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 dwelli G. W. NABB.

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 Mar-WM. W. WILLIAMSON.

WANTED

No serve as apprentices to the different branches of Coach-Making, three well grown boys from fourteen to sixteen years of EDWARD S. HOPKINS. Easton, sept. 14 Sw

Wanted,

BLACK SMITH-and a CARPENTER -the Smith can be supplied with a full and good lot of tools,—a Dwelling house and Garden-and money advanced to purchase Coal and Iron.

I wish to hire the Carpenter by the year-Recommendations will be required as to his habits of industry and sobriety.

EDWARD HARRIS, Queen Ann's county.

MORE NEW SADDLERY.

JOHN G. STEVENS RESPECTFULLY informs his customers day, calling at the and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, with a general as-

> SAIDDLERY. ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MATERIALS

all of which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and as low as they can be had in the cities or elsewhere

He has also on hand and will keep a constant supply of GIG and DEARBORN HAR-NESS COLLARS, and TRUNKS of every description, or manufacture them at the shortest notice. The public, therefore, are respect fully invited to call and view his assortment. He has also on hand a general assortment of CHAISE, GIG and SWITCH WHIPS, CURRY COMBS, HORSE BRUSHES, &c.

Easton, sept. 14 3w N. B.-..J. G. S. respectfully requests all those indebted, to come forward and settle their accounts, particularly those of long standing.--this will be, not only an advantage to him-sell but to his customers, as it will enable him to keep up his assortment and dispose of articles, in his line, as low as they can be procured in any city in the Union. sept. 14

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 No. 6. Hanover street, opposite Beltzhoover's of September inst Miss M. G. Nicols would Hotel, Baltimore, DAILY, at 81 A. M. and 2 also inform the public of the intention of her P. M. Leaves Barnard's Mansion House and brother, Mr. Thomas Nicols, moving to Eas-Laturno's Refectory, Washington; and ton, about the 15th of October or before, and Semmes' Hotel, Georgetown, at the same he will mite with her in the various branches of education, and nothing shall be wanting, on Passengers in these lines, taken up and put their part, to give satisfaction to those who may see fit to intrust their children to their

Boarders can be accommodated, on reason able 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.

DENTON ACADEMY.

THE Patrons of the Denton Academy and the public generally, are respectfully informed, that the duties of the Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th of September, instant; the following branches of Literature will be taught in an efficient manner, viz: Orthography, with a strict attention to the most essential rules of Prosody, Reading, Writing, two months, previous to holding the election in October eighteen hundred and thirty-one. Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That if any of the commissioners named in this act, shall die, remove out of the county, or refuse to accept his appointment, before the first description. alling, Use of the Globes, Geography, English Grammar and History.

The subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received since his location in Den ton, takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned thanks to his numerous Patrons; and assures them, that no exertion, in the discharge of his duty shall be omitted, that can tend to facilitate and expedite the moral and literary provement of his Pupils.

JAMES COLEMAN.

Denton, sept 1 1830 .- sept. 7

A young man of steady deportment, and well qualified to teach the rudiments of an English Education, is wanted as an Assistant; none need apply, who cannot come well re-JAMES COLEMAN. commended. Boarders can be accommodated by se-

veral respectable Families in the Town, on very reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of John D. and Henry D. Harwood, are respectfully informed that Henry D. Harwood, is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the late concern; therefore, all persons indebted to said concern are respectfully invited to call, and settle their respective accounts, otherwise the same will be placed in the hands of the proper authority for collection. HENRY D. HARWOOD,

Surviving partner of the firm of John D. and Henry D. Harwood. Easton, sept. 14 3w

TO RENT,

FOR the ensuing year, and possession given on the first day of January next, that well known BRICK HOUSE and LOT in the town of St. Michaels, where the Sub-Michaels, where the Sub-scriber at present resides. The above Property is one of the best stands in St Michaels for a Store and Tavern. Persons wish-

ing to rent will please come and view the prenises immediately. Possession will be given sooner if required. WRIGHTSON JONES.

CABINET WARE.

PHE 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, EUREAUS, 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.

THE STEAM BOAT



HAS commenced the Season, and will pur-sue her Routes in the following manner. Leave Easton every Wednesday and Satur-day morning at 7 o'clk, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the even-

Leave Baltimore, from the Tolacco inspecion 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 norning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharfon 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

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 SUN.
DAY at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave DAY 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. Spen-cer'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 tf

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 E iston, 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

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May last a negro man much worn, cross-barred gimings over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse towe linnen trowsers, and a coarse musin shirt. Anthony although 21 or 22 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 perd 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 [Merrick, dec'd. june 8

\$100 REWARD. RANAWAY from the Supperiod

on Monday last, the 23d instant, a negro man named SAM CARTER, thirty-six years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, very black, and stoops in his walk; his clothing is Ticklenburg shirts, and Burlap trowsers. I will give Twenty Dollars if taken in the neighbourhood. Fifty Dollars if taken in the state, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and brought to me in Annapolis, or secured so that I get him again. THOMAS FRANKLIN.

Annapolis, aug. 24, 1830 .- aug. 31 4w

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in May last, a negro boy named OLIVAR 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 carry 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

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 or the left side of his face; had on when commit-ted 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 nego 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 POLIX and says she belongs to John Booth of Washington county, had on when com-mitted a striped Linsey Frock, about forly years of age, five feet one inch and a half i height, has 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 discharg-

ed as the law directs.

JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff. of Frederick county, Md. august 24, 1830 -- aug. 31 Siv

DAS

VOL. III.-

PRINTED A EVERY TUESD EDWARD

PUBLISHER OF THE THE Are Two Dollar Annum payable half VERTISEMENTS are in DOLLAR; and contin

FIVE CENTS per squar THE MARS Ye sons of France aw Hark, hark, what my Your children, wives Behold their tears ar Shall hateful tyrants With hireling hosts Affright and desolate While liberty and per

To arms, to arm The avenging s March on, marc On victory or de Now, now, the dang Which treach'rous E

The dogs of war let And lo! our fields an And shall we basely While lawless force Spreads desolation With crimes and blo To arms, to arr With luxury and pr The bold insatiate Their thirst of gold

To mete and vend t

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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-DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per square.

THE MARSEILLES HYMN. Ve sons of France awake to glory, Hark, hark, what myriads bid you rise, . Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary, Behold their tears and hear their cries. Shall hateful tyrants mischief breeding, With hireling hosts a ruffian band, Affright and desolate the land, While liberty and peace lie bleeding?

To arms, to arms, ye brave. The avenging sword unsheath, March on, march on, all hearts resolv'd On victory or death.

Now, now, the dangerous storm is rolling, Which treach'rous Kings confederate raise; The dogs of war let loose are howling, And lo! our fields and cities blaze-And shall we basely view the ruin, While lawless force with guilty stride, Spreads desolation far and wide, With crimes and blood his hands imbruing?

To arms, to arms, ye brave, &c.

With luxury and pride surrounded, The bold insatiate despots dare; Their thirst of gold and power unbounded, To mete and vend the light and air-Like beasts of burden would they load us, Like Gods would bid their slaves adore; But man is man, and who is more? Then shall they longer lash and goad us?

To arms, to arms, ye brave, &c. Oh! liberty, can man resign thee; Once having felt thy gen'rous flame; Can dungeons, balts, or bars confine thee,

Or whips thy noble spirit tame? Too long the world has wept bewailing, That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield; But freedom is our sword and shield, And all their arts are unavailing.

To arms, to arms, ye brave, &c.

[From the Boston Patriot.] THE DEAD. Peace to the silent dead ! Peace to your voiceless sleep-pale race of men ! Gathered from sea and land, from hill and glen To fill the same cold bed.

A countless throng are ye! Men of the ancient time,-peasant and king, Whose fiery passions made the earth to ring — Whose din shook land and sea.

Your arms of terror are o'erspread with rust, Your giant-frames are mingling with the dust -Your rest is long and deep.

Peace to the dead of Rome. Empress of heathen time—thy pomp hath fled As the gray mists around the mountain head When thy warm light doth come.

Kings-that did scourge your lands, There's but one voice can call thee up again, -Sleep till that voice commands.

Who doth not bless the dead? Is there a heart that throbs not at the name Of some long-perished friend-whose deathless

frame In his own breast is treasured.

Ask of the feeble one

That falters by thy path—the aged man, With head bowed down to earth, and forehea

If he doth weep for none!

Oft in the toil of life, When hard beset with grief,-we love to turn And think of those who'll ne'er again return, -The brother-son or wife.

Oh! there's a warning in the death-quenched eye And pale, pale lip-they tell us we must die, The fair-the good-the brave. A. B.

From the New-York Amulet. HENRY ST. CLAIR.

HENRY St. CLAIR!-How at the mention of that name a thousand dreams of friendship and youth—and of the early and beautiful associations which linger like invisible spirits around us, to be called into view only by the magical influence of memory, are awakened!—

neath me. It seemed as if an infant's strength could have subdued him.
"Wretch!" I exclaimed, as I held his own

wretch beneath me, in a voice which soun-ded like a shriek, as he struggled half upright even against the threatning pistol. fearlessly for the first time.—There is some thing horrible in the first sensations of drunk no pang like this meeting! Shoot!"—he exclaimed, and there was a dreadful earnestness in his manner, which sent the hot blood of py, I left the inebriated assembly, and directed my stems and the py, I left the inebriated assembly, and directed my stems and to my ledgings, but to the home

A horrible suspicion flashed over my mind.

I felt a sudden sickness at my heart—and

the scrutiny. I pressed my hand against my brow, for I felt my brain whirl like the coming on of delirum. I could not be mistaken. The guilty wretch before me was the friend of my youth one whose memory I had cherished as the holiest legacy of the past.—

ry-but, I feel that I am a dying man. No hu-man power can save me,—and if there be a frem the undying horrors of remorse."

shocked by his words and still more by the increasing ghastliness of his countenance, I led the wretched man to my dwelling, and, after conveying him to bed, and administering a cordial to his fevered hips, I ordered a physician to be called. But it was too late;—the hand of Death was upon him. He motioned me to his bed-side after the physician had departed; he strove to speak, but the words died upon his lips. He then drew from his bosom a sealefforts. He started half upright in his beduttered one groan of horror and mortal suffer-

ing; and sunk back, still and ghastly upon his pillow. He was dead.

I followed the remains of my unhappy friend to the narrow place appointed for all the living—the damp and cold church-yard. I breathed to no one the secret of his name and his guilt. I left it to slumber with him. I now referred to the paper which had been

handed me by the dying man. With a trem-bling hand I broke the seal of the envelope, and read the following addressed to myself:

"If this letter ever reaches you, do not seek to find its unhappy writer. He is beyond the reach of your noble generosity—a guilty and a dying man. I do not seek for life. There

get that scene, -- it is engraven on my memory in letters of fire. It comes up before me like

"I had been very gay, for there were happy spirits around me; and I had drank freely and fearlessly for the first time.—There is someindignation cold and ice-like upon my heart.

"Shoot!—youwere once my friend—In mercy kill me!"

"Shoot!—youwere once my friend—In mercy kill me!"

The steps, not to my lodgings, but to the home
of her, whom I loved—nay adored above all
others. Judge of her surprise and consternation when I entered with a flushed countenance and an unsteady tread! She was readthe pistol fell from my hand.

"Whoever you may be," I said, "and whatever may have been your motive in attacking me, I would not stain my hand with your blood. Go—and repent of your crimes."

"You do not know me;" said the robber, as with some difficulty he regained his feet, "evan you have forgotten me.

Even you refuse the only mercy which man can now render me—the mercy of death—of utter annihilation!"

Actuated by a sudden and half-defined im—

nance and an unsteady tread! She was reading to her aged parents, when with an idiot's grimace I approached her. She started from her seat—one glance told me the fatal truth; and she shrunk from me, aye, from me, to whom her vows were plighted and her young affections given—with fear, with loathing, and undistinguished abhorrence.—Irritated at her conduct, I approached her rudely; and snatched from her hand the book she had been reading. I cast it into the flames which rose highly from the hearth. It was the volume which you call sacred. I saw the smoke of its con-

unison with my feelings.
"Allston! I have visited, in that tearless ag-God, even He cannot save me from myself—
on which mocks at consolation, the grave now resorted to an easier mode of transmitfrom the undying horrors of remorse."
of my betrothed. She died of a broken heart. ting to his friends the certainty of his safety. Shocked by his words and still more by the From that moment, all is dark, and hateful,

sink deep in the hearts of the young and ardent ed letter addressed to myself. It was his last of spirit. Let them remember that "Infidelity and Intemperance go hand in hand;" and who have once yielded themselves to the fascination of vice, are hurried onward, as by an irresistible impulse, in the pathway of ruin; although conscious of their danger, and knowing that the gulf of utter darkness is widening and deepening before them.

The following appalling details of a man being swept away by a torrent, is extracted from an account of the Great Floods in Scotland, August 1829, by Sir T. D. Lander:

Cruickshanks was innkeeper of the village of Charleston of Aberlour, on the Spey. A dancing party had been convened in his little mansion the previous evening, and the mirth of the landlord was so extreme as to attract is no hope for my future existence,—and death of the landlord was so extreme as to attracted and terrible, and mysterious, as it may the painful attention and to awaken the super

I need not fell the story of my friend young years. It has nothing to distinguish if from a throughout of the search were poured on the three of happeness rested, unshadowed by a state of happeness rested, and the state of happeness rested,

appointment.
Yet he bore all calmly. In the transient pistol to his bosom, "what is your object?—
Are you a common midnight robber---or bear you ought of private malice towards Roger Allston?"

Allston?"

Get stat scenes, the state of fire. It comes up before me like a dream of reality past him they saw no blanching on his daunt-less countenance,—they heard no reproach, no and fixed forever the dark aspect of my design and fixed forever in and fixed forever the dark aspect of my design and fixed forever in a common of encouragement to persevere in a common of encouragement to perse exclamation of encouragement to persevere in wore on, and still they were unsuccessful. It seemed to them that something more than

must have crept on the unfortunate man, as, action amidst the impenetrable darkness which now prevailed, he became aware of the continued. Actuated by a sudden and half-defined impulse, I caught hold of the stranger's arm and hurried him towards the light of a street lamp. It fell full upon his ghastly and death like features, and on his attenuated form, and his ragged apparel. Breathless and cagarly I gazed upon him until he trembled beneath the scrutiny. I pressed my hand against my sinking down in a state of inscribing to succour him, he began to shout for help in a voice that became every moment more like features, and on his attenuated form, and his ragged apparel. Breathless and cagarly a state of inscribing the scrutiny. I pressed my hand against my sinking down in a state of inscribility, the

> gone. His voice was but cracked by his fre-quent exertions to make it heard, and he had For some time his unhappy wife drew hope from such considerations, but his whistles, as they came more loud and prolonged, pierced the cars of his foreboding friends like the illomened cry of some warning spirit; and it may be matter of question whether all believwhich is preying upon me."
>
> Such was the tale of the once gifted and noble St. Clair. Let the awful lesson it teaches for a brief space; but at last they were heard no more, save in his frantic wife's fancy, who continued to start as if she still heard them, and to wander about and to listen, when all but herself were satisfied that she could never

hear them again.

The body was found next day lying in a haugh, some four or five miles down the river.

We published, on Tuesday a short notice of the case, recently decided in Baltimore, county Court, Judge Hanson presiding, of McTavish vs. The Proprietors of the Union Line of Stages. The importance of the decison induces us to publish to-day the opinion which was delivered by the Court, and which explains, in the clearest and most satisfactory manner, the law, as applicable to carriers of persons. We believe that the result of this case will have the best effect in securing the public safety and convenience.

no direction which the master could give his servant as to duties and conduct which the law of itself imposed, could alter the nature of the obligations to the plaintiff or affect the character of, or the distinctions which the law creates between, the different remedies it affords—and from a careful examination of a technical question touching the rights and interests of a very useful body of men, affording great accommodation to the public, and the server accommodation to the public and the size of a very useful body of men, affording great accommodation to the public and the size of a very useful body of men, affording great accommodation to the public and the size of a very useful body of men, affording great accommodation to the public and the size of a very useful body of men, affording great accommodation to the public and the size of a very useful body of men, affording great accommodation to the public and the size of a very useful body of men, affording great pleasure in laying before the public, as constant to the public and the size of t their friendly endeavours. But the evening wore on, and still they were unsuccessful. It seemed to them that something more than mere natural causes was operating against them. 'His hour is come!', said they as they regarded one another with looks of awe; 'our struggles are vain.' The courage and the hope which had hitherto supported them began to fail, and the descending shades of night extinguished the last feeble sparks of both, and nut an end to their endeavours.

terests of a very useful body of men, affording great accommodation to the public, and the public itself, the sealing schooner Superior, belonging to the sealing schooner Superior the sealing schoone put an end to their endeavours.

Case when sued jointly for a joint act. Are aight, all well.

Capt. Congor informs me that he made a

by its gradual advance towards his feet, whilst the rain and the tempest continued to beat more and more dreadfully upon him. That these were long ineffectual in shaking his collected mind, we know feet the feet of the letter affections given—with fear, with loathing, and undistinguished abhorrence—Irritated at her conduct, I approached her rudely; and snatched from her hand the book she had been reading. I cast it into the flames which rose highly from the hearth. It was the volume which you call sacred. I saw the smoke of its consuming on upward like a sacrifice to the Demon of Intemperance, and there—even there—by that Christian fire-side, I cured the Book and its Author!

"The scene which followed beggars desciption. The shrick of my betroited—her simking down in a state of insensibility—the tears of maternal anguish—the horror depict—ted on the countenance of the old man—all the surface and more deadfully upon him. That the scene which followed beggars desciption. The shrick of my betroited—her that the smoke of its consultance of the tempest, and borne over the thunder of the tempest, and borne over the theore of his clustered friends, and rent the heart of the countenance of the old man—all the surface and more deadfully upon him. That the sweet long ineffectual in shaking his collected mind, we know from the fact, after—the hearth. It was the volume which you call sacred. I saw the smoke of its consuming on prove the occasional passing exclamations of those who had been higher to describe a state of insensibility—the capture of the same of his clustered friends, and rent the heart of the tempest, and borne over the theory of the same of his clustered friends, and rent the heart of the tempest, and borne over the theory of the tempest, and borne over the theory of the same of his clustered friends, and rent the heart of the same of his clustered friends, and rent time to time on the eart of the racing of a stage may be a misdemeanor and indictable, being courts bonos mores and sindictable, being courts bonos mores and windictable, being courts bonos mores and undictable, being courts being the racing of a stage may be a misdemeanor. This in ne manner changes and indictable, being courts being the racing of a stage may be a mi cherished as the holiest legacy of the past—
It was Hedry St. Clair. Yes—it was St. Clair.

—but how changed since last we had communions with each other! Where was the look of intelligence, and the visible seat of intellect —the beauty of person and mind? Gone—and gone forever—to give place to the loathsomeness of a deprayed and brutal appetite—to the vile tokens of a disgusting sensuality, and the deformity of disease.

—Well may you shudder," said St. Clair, "I am fit only for the companionship of demons; but you cannot long be cursed by my presence. I have not tasted food for many days;—hungerdroveme to attempt your robbe
typ—but, I feel that I am a dying man. No hu

The desired in some measure the produced, had obviated in some measure to produced, had obviated in some measure to produced, had obviated in some measure to produced, had obviated in some measure the produced, had obviated in some measure to produced, had obviated in some measure the produced, had obviated in some measure to produced, had obviated in some measure the produced had obviated in some measure the produced. The observer was the lock of intelligence, and the visible seat of intelligence, out of his character as such. The responsibilfrom it altogether, and to assume the character of an owner; but not so as regards the act of immoderate driving; it partakes of the very nature of the employment, and as such, must be regarded, as respects a passenger as done during the existence of the relation of master and servant between the owner and driver; and while that relation subsists (and cannot and esteem which your conduct towards us all and while that relation subsists (and cannot and esteem which your conduct towards us all, be severed by the very sort of indiscretion so fully warrants, and which we are fain to exleast as responsible for the consequences of immoderate driving as for any other kind of negligence, carelessness or unskilfulness. Every man is supposed to know the nature of the business he is engaged in, and the sort of liabilities he must encounter in it from the prehable mission.

I have the borne to remain with high control of the limit to the preceding lines, attempted to express the deep and unvaring impressions.

action of trespass vi et armis or an action in case?

To sustain the former, the act complained of must be tortious and in itself actionable, a traveller—often have been a sailor—and my

legal qualities, therefore, of his wilfulness are precluded the Kensington's making this port, not altered by orders, for his wilfulness may His Majesty the Emperior, has too vivid a perbe as great with as without orders; and if the ception of that which constitutes the feelings owners had given express orders to the dri- of rightful honor and generosity, not to apprever to contend with the opbosition line at all ciate fully the resolution you have taken to re-hazards, that would not give the right of ac-tion against them, nor create obligations to the trouble occasioned to Captain Conger, passengers—no orders could diminish, but might which it was my duty to offer you. His Impeincrease the risque and extent of liabilities, by rial Majesty will feel it the more, that indepenmaking them answerable for greater damages, and also as joint trespassers,—for we hold, that as long as the relation of master and servant continues, the liability of the former continues, the liability of the high motives of a general nature express in your letter the particular satisfaction it gives you, to have an opportunity of on ues; and it only ceases when the driver goes bliging the Russian government and nation, out of his character as such. The responsibile whose sentiments and conduct you justly obity of a master flows in a great measure from serve to have been constantly of the most friendthe nature of the service; if a driver wilfully ly character towards these United States. It runs against a carriage or passenger, he does gives me personally more pleasure than I can not act in the character or according with the nature of his duties and employment; he, as the book says, is deemed in such case te depart ing between the two nations.—To that state of

which drivers are most apt to and daily com-mit) can it be doubted that the owners are at whose name you have conferred upon my go-

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Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, ? NEW YORK, Sept. 19. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Concordia, Capt. Britton, (which was taken up as a packet, in place of the Chas. Carroll,) arrived this day from Havre, having left that port on the 11th ult.

On the 6th, the Chamber of Deputies declared the throne of France vacant, and proposed several changes in the Charter-that he Catholic Religion, as the Religion of the State, be abolished—the ministers of all sects to be paid from the public treasury—the cen-orship of the press forever abolished. After these and other modifications had been adopted, the Chamber went in a body to the Duke of Orleans, and offered him the crown, which he accepted, and on the 9th proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, and made oath to support the Charter as amended.

A letter from Havre of Aug. 9, says-"You will remark by the enclosed review, that business has been almost completely at a stand since we last addressed you. We have however much more favorable accounts from Paris, where the Duke of Orleans has been proclaimed King, under the title of Philip and we trust commercial transactions will ere long resume their activity, the changes adopted for our future government being likely to have the approbation of a great majority of the

"Some sales of Cotton have already been made to day, at prices well supported, and which indicate that the stock of our spinners is nearly exhausted.

Another letter of Aug. 11th, says to Duke of Orleans takes the title of "L ip the First, King of the French."

The ships Charles Carroll, and Great Britain, sailed from Havre on the 5th, for Cherbourg, where the former arrived on the 7th. Charles X. who was to embark in these vessels, was expected to arrive at Cherbourg on the 9th.-Letters from Havre state that it was understood that he would proceed for Naples. We subjoin some extracts from Galignina's Paris Messenger, of Aug. 9th, not having yet got hold of our regular files.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Peers, on the 7th, the declarations of the Chamber of Deputies were adopted by a vote of 89 to 10, with the exception of one which was modified

"The Chamber of Peers declares that it cannot deliberate on the provision of the declaration of the Chamber of Deputies, couched in these terms:---'All the nominations and creations of Peers made in the reign of Charles X are declared null and void.

"The Chamber of Peers declares that it will leave the decision of this question to the high prudence of the Prince Lieutenant-General.

TAMIS, Aug. 9, 1830. At 10 o'clock the Camber of Peers, headed by Baron Pasquier, went to Palais Royal, to declare their concurrence in the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The following ad dress was delivered by the President to his

Royal Highness:"Monseigneur,---The Chamber of Peers are come to present to your Royal Highness the Act which is to secure our future destiny. You formerly defended with arms our new and inexperienced liberties; to day you are about to consecrate them by institutions and laws. Your exalted understanding, your inclinations, the recollections of your whole life promise that we shall find in you a Citizen King. You will respect our guarantees, which are at the same time your own. The noble family we see around you, brought up in the love of their country, of justice, and of truth, will ensure to our children the peaceable enjoyment of that Charter you are about to swear to maintain, and the benefits of a government

at once stable and free." To this address his Royal Highness replied "Gentlemen-By presenting to me this de-

deeply affects me. Attached from conviction ject. to constitutional principles, I desire nothing so much as a good understanding between the ground to reckon upon it. You have imposed myself worthy of it."

The Moniteur of yesterday contains the official publication of the Declaration of the Chamber of Deputies, adopted in their sitting of Sawhich the Chamber of Peers have declared their concurrence. It also gives the following article:-

Yesterday fixed the destines of France. Peace has crowned victory. The Duke of Orleans, strong in the dictates of his own conscience and by the will of the people, waited calmly the decision of the Chamber, while the people were impatient to see intrusted to his hands an authority which would put an end to that intermediate state of things which would soon have terminated in anarchy.-The proceedings of the Chamber presented a scene more sublime than has ever been exhibited. Every feeling, every opinion, every regret, was respected. Never did any Deliberative Assembly display more admirable calmness and dignity. After having, with one unanimous voice. doclared their resolution to present the Crown to the Duke of Orleans, they proceeded to the Palais Royal, attended by the National Guards. The Duke, surrounded by his family received. them. M. Latitte having read to his Royal Highness the Act of the Constitution, the Duke replied in the following terms:-"I receive with deep emotion the Declaration you present to me; I regard it as the expression of the national will, which appears to me to be conform able to the political principles I have professed throughout my life. Filled with recollections which have always made me hope never to be called to ascend the Throne; exempt from amlection and habituated to the life of peace which I led with my family, I cannot conceal from you the sentiments which ugitate my mind at this great conjuncture; but there is one which entirely predominates over all the rest-the love of my country. I am fully impressed with the duties it prescribes to me, and I will perform them.

His Royal Highness was deeply affected, and tears flowed at the conclusion of his speech. The emotion of the Prince, the effusion of heart with which he embraced M. Lafitte, the moving picture of his family around, the enliusiasm of all present, the acclamations of Vive la Roi! Vive la Reine! Vive la Famille Royal! which burst from every voice present, and were reiterated by thousands collected in the courts of the palace, made this one of the most impressive scenes to be found in the annals or nations. The voice of the multitude called forth the appearance of the Prince.—
Lie came forward to the balcony, accompanied by M. Lafayett, and they were both received with acclamations, which were redoui led when the Duchess of Orleans presented her children to the people. M. Lafayette, struck by this unan aity of feeling, took the hand of the Dake of Orleans, saying, "We have performed a good work; you are the Prince we needed, this is the best of Repub-

s said that he will take the title of Philip I. and not Philip VII, in order not to continue the

succession of the feudel monarchy. Charles X. slept on Friday night at Verneu-On Saturday morning he was at L'Aigle where it appeared to be his intention to make stay. He has not more than 1,800 men with him, Dragoons, Artillery and Body Guards. They are without provisions and complain bitterlythey only march one day on condition of receiving their pay the next. Charles X. refuses to travel more than seven or eight leagues a day. The country is quiet, but under arms, and wearing the national cockade.

A traveller, on the 5th inst. met Charles X and his family at Tillieres, between Nonancourt and Verneuil. The cortege was going towards L'Aigle, proceeding in the following or -Three field pieces; two companies of Body Guards; Charles X. and the Duke d'Angouleme, on horseback; the Duchess of Anouleme, the Duchess of Berry, the Duke of Bordeaux, and Mademoiselle, in a carriage several carriages of the suite, and two more ompanies of the Body Guards. They were travelling at a foot pace, and in the most pro-found silence. In the towns and willages through which they passed, no shouting was heard, but the people took off their hats. Detachments of the Royal Guards, and regiments of the line, were stationed upon the road. The

inst. at latest. - Gazette de France. By an Order of the Day, Gen. Lafayette has

of the Prefecture, is restored to his functions. After holding several conferences with M. Aguado at Petit Bourg on the subject of the events of the 27th, and 28th, and 29th of July. M. Burgos, the Spanish financial agent has departed for Madrid with dispatches.

Extraordinary confusion prevails at Madrid in consequence of the intelligence that several towns in the province, of Andalusia have debeen again set up in several places .- Constitu-

General Lafayette visited the wounded yesterday in the Exchange.

It appears that the rumor of the death of the King of Naples is unfounded, the Genoa Gazette of July 24, announces that his Majesty was to embark that evening, to return to his

Count Florian de Kerjolay, a peer of France, arrived a few days ago at Brussels.

Advices from Constantinople announce that the Turks have been defeated by the Albanians, and the son of the Grand Visier made prisoner. It is reported that Austrian troops are marching towards the frontiers of Bosnia to the support of the Sultan.

Among the French Conventionists at Brussels, whom the recent events will enable to return to France, are the following: Sieyes, Mcrlin de Douai, Berlier, Barrere, Mailles, Ingrand, Thibeaudau, Gaultier, Levasseur, Chaval, and Pocholle - Courier des Pays Bas.

On Saturday and last evening, Paris was spontaneously illuminated, and fireworks were discharged in different parts of the capital as an expression of rejoicing for the Crown being conferred on the Duke of Orleans. The Duke of Bourbon has added 4,000fr. to

the 6,000frs which he had already given to the wounded, and Widow's Fund. The order of advocates of the Royal Court, have given 6,000frs., the Agens de Change, 10,000frs., the Courtiers de Commerce, 3,000frs. and the So-

ciete du Cercle, 5,000 fr. for the same object. IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM The Syndicate of the Receivers General wounded fund. The committee of wood merclaration you have testified a confidence which | chants have voted 20,000frs. for the same ob-

It is related that on Sunday last, a Curate performing service at a church in the environs two Chambers. I thank you for affording me of Paris, began as usual to chaunt the prayer for the King, Domine Salvum fac regem; but upon me a great task; I will endeavor to prove as soon as he arrived at the fac, he stopped short; after a pause, he began again, in a loud voice, and pronounced Domine Salvum fac le Gouvernment Provisoire, which excited the

risible of the whole congregation. No sooner had the news of the events of last week reached St. Brieux, than the inhabitants felt the electric stroke.—They immediately formed a commission to administer public affairs, and the Garde Nationale as soon formed itself. M. Louis Marie, Captain of the Gendarmie, had received orders which seemed suspicious, but he refused to take any measure that might endanger the public peace.-He caused the national cockade to be mounted by all his company; and no sooner was this done than the people and the Gendarmes expressed the warmest friendship for each other. The Commission of St. Breaux officially addressed thanks to Captain Marie, and in a report to the Duke of Orleans, represented his conduct

as worthy of the highest praise. Extract of a letter dated Havre, Aug. 11. We have this instant seen the Commissary of Marine, who informs us that the Ex-King and family will arrive to-morrow at Cherbourg, and that they will positively embark on board the Great Britain.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser,

LATER.—The ship Heroine, arrived yes erday afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 13th ult. Captain Gurrell has favored us with a London paper of the 11th, which contains the following intelligence from Paris, being one day later than we received by the 12th at 91t. The proceedings in France were paramount to all other considerations in London, where they appeared to excite universal approbation.

LONDON, Aug. 11. We have just received by Express, the Par-Messager des Chambres of the 10th.

Paris, Monday evening, Aug. 9.
Accession to the Theone of Philip I. Chambers of Deputies—Royal Sitting.
This day, at noon, all the Deputies were present. The Ministers of State and Peers soon after appeared. At half past two, the Duke of Orleans entered the Hall, followed by his two sons, and took his seat on the throne,

amid repeated eries of Vive le ducd' Orleans. M. Cassimer Perrier, President of the Chamber of Deputies, then read the declaration of the Chamber, agreed upon in the sitting of Sa-Princess. Great events will take place here turday, and Baron Pasquier delivered the act of adherence of the Peers. The Prince then said "I have read these acts, and weighed and meditated all the expressions in them. I accept without restriction or modification all the for the British Minister at Washington, receivclauses and engagements which this declara-tion contains, and the title of King which it from England, via Halifax was mailed at the

will go to the Chamber of Deputies to day, to take the oath upon his election to be King, in presence of the two Chambers assembled. It oath, &c. Philip I. then sat down on the throne, and

delivered the following Speech: -

"I have maturely reflected on the extent of the duties which are imposed upon me. I have the consciousness of being able to fulfil them by causing the compact of alliance which has been proposed to me to be ob

"I should have ardently desired never to fill but I yield to this will, expressed in the name On my arrival here in February, I found that ed by "Stephen Girard," but there is no more of the French people, for the maintenance of the charter and the laws.

Happy at home, respected abroad, at peace

Nestor which sailed from Algiers July 30, has

arrived at Toulen with 12,240,000 francs in Spanish piastrs. Paris, Aug. 9.—French Fives, 103,75.

The debate in the Chamber of deputies on the 7th, on the subject of the amended Charitinerary is:—Argentan, Vire, Carentan, and Valognes, It is thought that Charles X. and his family will arrive at Cherbourg on the 11th in the new charter, that the king shall never Porte refused, alleging that the treaty of Adriacts of the H. of Peers shall be of no avail, acts of the H. of Peers shall be of no avail, that those nations who had contracted engage of without the concurrence of the H. of Deputies, ments to pay a certain sum on the passage of izens to be offended, and accordingly, provisven notice that the Review of the National hards is fixed for the 15th inst.

by a decision of the Prefect of the Scine, M. and are not eligible until thirty years of age. No person can be an elector until 25 years of the Prefecture, is restored to his functions.

After helding average and content of the Scine and Scine and Scine are the Prefecture, is restored to his functions. The Royal prerogatives under the old charter, Black Sea, until a treaty was made; and that, are aboushed. The throne is secured to the even then, they must pay certain dues which direct male successors of Philip I., excluding would be fixed in the treaty. forever females and their offspring .- The final question on the amendment, was carried by a

ote of 219 to 33. The papers contain the names of 93 members of the Chamber of Peers, who lose the clared against the present Government, and right of sitting in it, by the declaration of the the inhabitants of Galacia are ready to rise in the mass. The stone of the Constitution has made by Charles X. Among these, we observe viscounts Cartelbajac and Chiflet—counts Vilele, Cordiere, Peyrant, Buegnot, Humbert be Desmaisons, Lapanouze, M. Olliver, Marshal Soult, Baron de Vitrolles, M. Ravez, Vice Adm. Duperre.

Among the appointments to office are several of the editors of papers who distinguished themselves in the cause of the late reformation .- Thierry, one of the editors of the Constitutionnel, is appointed prefect of the Upper Saone: M. Lucien Arnault, son of the author of Germanicus, and himself author of Regulus and other tragedies, prefect of the department of Saone and Loire. The King has be-stowed a pension of 1500 francs on the author of the Marseilles Hymn.

Peyronnet and Chautelouze have been arrested at Tours, with two or three others, one of whom is strongly suspected to be Polignae.

The Duke of Bourbon wears the National colors, and remains in France as a private cit-

The Jean d'Arc, frigate, with the Dey of Algiers, sailed from Mahon July 28, for Na-

Gen. Clausel, it is said, is appointed Commander in Chief of the Army in Africa.

General Dubourg was arrested in Clichy and sent to prison. Cardinal de Latti, Arch

oishop of Rheims, was arrested on his way to Switzerland, with false passports. Accounts from Algiers state that Gen. Bour-

mont had proceeded to take possession of

Monday last, has come to hand this morning, and is contained in a letter addressed to Spanish officer, dated Madrid, Aug. 7:-"Madrid is now in the greatest confusion, owing to the great political change that has taken place in Paris. Last night an express arrived here with an account of the proceedings of the 27th, 28th and 29th ult. in France, and the complete overthrow of the Bourbons. The French nation, notwithstanding the horrors which we suffered during their tyrannical reign in our country, must now be considered el prinere nation del mundo. Paris has rendered itself a modern Rome .- Charles encouraged the Jesuits, and by the appointment of ministers are a religious people; for it is a melancholy whose names were execrated, has forfeited his fact, that Divine worship has not been performthrone. The result of the late transactions in Paris has created the greatest feeling of enthusiasm in the bosoms of the proud and noble Castilians. It is the sole topic of conversation on the Prado and in the Cafes. The King. and the whole of the Royal Family, were horror struck at the intelligence of the downfall of their Royal relative, and the greatest anxiety shows itself about the Court.

"To-day their Majestics leave here for the Escurial, where the bigotted Ferdinand will have time to reflect on the unsettled state of his government. The condition of affairs here s dreadful in the extreme: business is at a stand still, and the country in a complete agitation. The Carlists are doing every thing in their power to overthrow the present order of things. Conspiracies are forming in every in this distant and forsaken spot. Americans part of the kingdom. Andalusia and Catalonia had formerly to travel in this country under the are ready to support a change which might protection of some European minister or court; The Royal coffers are nearly empty, and the of them, and can proudly appear throughout revenue has fallen off, considerably in the last all the immense dominions of the Sultan, in year. The officers of all the regiments, ex- our own national character, and be protected cepting the Royal Guard, are getting in ar-rears of pay, and much dissatisfaction is be-ginning to show itself; and, depend upon it, should any event take place, which is more dera." probable than you may imagine, the crisis will be a fearful one. We have no Guards, Swiss or foreign troops here to fire on the Mr. Rhind went to Constantinople, and sign people, as in Paris. Orders have just been ed and exchanged the treaty. I have seen it the peace, alcades, and governous of the prevent principal towns throughout Spain to prevent island in the Archipelago, (some say Candia;) the propogation of the news of the glorious re- and they are all in the utmost consternation the propogation of the news of the glorious re- and they are all in the utmost consternation the propogation of the news of the glorious re- and indignation against their mininister, who volution in France, fearing lest some feeling should show itself. Since the death of the King's aunt, the old Dowager Queen of Portugal, and the execrable Marquis de Chaves, it is honorable to our her great supporter, Ferdinand has evinced a pledge of honor, I symptoms of cowardice and tyranny seldom to be met with. The Queen, who is in that state that "ladies wish to be who love their lords," is in very precious health. The Royal petticoat-maker to the Virgin has already shown his diabolical spirit to a poor harmless shortly, and much is expected from abroad."

NEW YORK, Sept. 18. confers upon me. I am ready to swear to the postoffice in this city, on Wednesday. It weigh-

Successful Diplomacy of the present Adminis tration.—The following Extract of a letter from an Opposition paper, shows the particulars of the successful negociation, instituted by the present Administration, securing to us not only the navigation of the Black Sca, but the privileges of the most favored nation:

Extract of a letter from the Correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated

CONSTANTINOPLE, 29th April, 1830. "In compliance with my promise, I will endeavour to give you an idea of what is passing in this distant but interesting part of the world. Count Orloff had been sent to this place as a reason why the Bank of the United States of the French people, for the maintenance of the Count Orloit had been sent to this place as a reason why the Bank of the United States the charter and the laws.

"The modifications which we have just the best informed politicians in Pera could not made in the Charter, guarantees the security of the future, and the prosperity of France. The modifications which we have just the best informed politicians in Pera could not the Stephen Girard should do it. A public posed his mission related to the present state the prosperity of France. of Greece, a subject which has engrossed the has been expended by the Government; and attention of both Turks and Franks, and it is if the public creditors did not require any in-Fresh acclamations then arose in the Hall, eurently believed that this unhappy country terest for the loan, we should say that it was and did not cease till after the departure of will, before its affairs are adjusted, be the means of very little consequence whether it was paid the King and his family.

The Moniteur of the 9th, contains telegraphic despatches, announcing the hoisting of the tri-colored flag at L'Orient and Toulon. The free to all nations in amity with the Porte, yet free to all nations in amity with the Porte, yet the Turks have given a construction to this article very different from what is generally suppsed to be the intent; and on the ministers Denmark, Naples, Spain, &c. applying to tave their treaties altered, so as to comport week;" they must have the cash with the article in the treaty of Adrianople, declaring the navigation free, the Sublime anople could not abrogate former treaties, and that those nations who had contracted engageeach vessel, must continue to do so.

"About this time Mr. Rhind, our Consul for the Black Sea, arrived here, and had an official interview with the Reis Effendi, who told him that American vessels could not enter the

"The ministers of the powers above mention ed applied to M. Ribeaupierre, who addresed an official note to the Porte demanding a fulfilment of the treaty of Adrianople. The Turks replied that they had complied with it, and reused to accede to the demands of the Powers, who had treaty stipulations with them; but after much negotiation the Porte of its own accord, and as a boon to Russia, sent those Powers Firmans, granting the rights requested, but in fact annulling their treaties: so these nations now only enjoy the right by courtesy-and it may at any moment be withdrawn.

"About the middle of February the Reis Effends was deposed. This, it is said, was efdiscovered that he was a partisan: of the English and so completely do they despise that man, that when Halil Pacha, the Turkish Envoy to Russia, demanded an audience of the Emperor, he was told that he could not be admitted, unless he disclaimed entirely the instructions furnished him by the Reis Effendi: -which he did-otherwise his mission would have proved fruitless. On receiving the President's Message, and letters from home, apprising us that our merchants were directing their attention to the commerce of the Black Sea, all our countrymen here were alarmed at the consequences, and we felt that Government had not turned its attention to this quarter, and afforded the necessary protection to our citizens.—But you may judge of our feelings (of surprise and delight) when, on the 18th inst. Mr. Rhind communicated to all the Amerimissioner of the United States, closed a treaty with the Sublime Porte, securing to the United States all the privileges enjoyed by the most favoured nations, and the free navigation to and from the Black Sea. Although all of us were in the habit of seeing Mr. R. almost daily, not one had the most distant idea that he was engaged in negotiation. This affair has cerlucted in a n which reflects much credit on the Administration. It so happened that all of us were to dine that tracts: day with Mr. Walley (of Boston;) and you may well suppose it was a feast of reason and a flow of soul.

"We now have the pride of appearing in our national character (which stands very high among the Turks.) and have defeated the debasing intrigues of a certain European Power, which spared no pains to deprive us of this proud privilege. It is also very gratifying to say, that, in thus founding our national character among this strange people, we have shown the Franks of Constantinople that Americans ed here for many years. Formerly, the Levant Company had a Chaplain, and on surrendering their charter to Government they stipulated to have one; but the minister says now that if the merchants there want a chaplain they must pay him-so that until the Rev Messrs. Philip Smith and H. G. O. Dwight (American Missionaries on their way to Arnenia and Persia.) arrived here, there was no such thing as Protestant worship. Those Rev. gentlemen alternately perform Divine service every Sabbath, at the residence of our Commussioner, (Mr. R.) where the Protestant Franks are invited, and gratefully attend. Our to our country here, it is hoped, do no small labour in imparting the sacred word to many had formerly to travel in this country under the and respected. I shall hereafter furnish you with some extracts from my journal, which doubtless, will prove interesting to your rea-

"I am, dear sir, respectfully yours." P. S .- 7th of May, 1830. This morning Mr. Rhind went to Constantinople, and signpeople, as in Paris. Orders have just been sent off by the government to the justices of the peace, alcades, and governors of all the English here assert that we have obtained an principal towns throughout Spain to prevent island in the Archipelago, (some say Candia;) a pledge of honor, I cannot impart to you at

The time is coming when the friends of "The Parisians manifested a degree of courage, intelligence, disinterestedness, and generrepeat, the snake is not killed but scotched.—
We shall begin, as soon as possible, a series of
Nos. upon this subject—beginning with a

Summary of Extracts from Mr. Jefferson's late-y published Correspondence.

Thus united they will do great service to the ause of State Rights;-The true friends of the Constitution must have a "long pull, and a strong pull and a pull all together"—and complete victory may crown our efforts. We and of the Duke of Orleans, saying, "We conters upon me. I am ready to swear to the postoince is this city, on Wednesday. It weight observance of them. Scarcely were these words pronounced, when cries of *Vive le Roi*— Vive Philip I,* resounded that the Duke of Orleans are the conters upon me. I am ready to swear to the postoince is this city, on Wednesday. It weight observance of them. Scarcely were these words pronounced, when cries of *Vive le Roi*— Vive Philip I,* resounded that the Duke of Orleans are the conters upon me. I am ready to swear to the postoince is this city, on Wednesday. It weight observance of them. Scarcely were these words pronounced, when cries of *Vive le Roi*— Vive Philip I,* resounded that the Duke of Orleans are the conters upon me. I am ready to swear to the postoince is this city, on Wednesday. It weight observance of them. Scarcely were these words pronounced, when cries of *Vive le Roi*— Vive Philip I,* resounded that the Duke of Orleans are the conters upon me. I am ready to swear to the postoince is this city, on Wednesday. It weight observance of them. Scarcely were these words pronounced, when cries of *Vive le Roi*— Vive Philip I,* resounded that the Duke of Orleans are the conters upon me. I am ready to swear to the content of the Republican point of the Republican pronounced, when cries of *Vive le Roi*— Vive Philip I,* resounded that the Duke of Orleans are the content of the Republican pronounced, when cries of *Vive le Roi*— Vive Philip I,* resounded the Content of the Republican pronounced, when cries of *Vive le Roi*— Vive Philip I,* resounded the Content of the Republican pronounced, when cries of *Vive le Roi*— Vive Philip I,* resounded the Content of the Republican pronounced the Roi*— Vive Philip I,* resounded the Content of the Republican pronounced the Roi*— Vive le Roi trust that the doctrines of '98 and 99' may again become the Shibboleth of the Republican

From the Banner of the Constitution. Very few people in this country believe that public debt is a public blessing, but there are nevertheless some who think that it is too great convenience to part with, and would therefore like to see it perpetuated. They suppose that it differs in its nature from the debt of an individual; which is pretty much the same thing as if they were to say, that a post note bearing interest, issued by the Bank of the United States, would be different from one issued by Stephen Girard. No doubt there are more people in the country who would receive a note signed by "N. Biddle," than one signals.

queer, shrewd, cautious people, as keen as hawks, who go to the agents of the Treasury for their interest as regularly as quarter day comes round, and expect to be paid punctually to a very cent. There is no putting such folks off, with "call again, I'll pay you next the nail, and if they were to be obliged to wait a month for their interest, they would either refuse to lend again, or would demand interest upon the interest. It is the policy of the Government to let these people have their own ion is made for the payment of the interest, always on the day it is due.

And how is this interest paid, think you, gentle reader? Money does not drop like dew from the clouds, nor does it grow upon trees. It must come out of the people's pockets which it reaches by a pretty severe process, nothing less than hard labor. To wish therefore to perpetuate a public debt, upon the ground contended for, that is, as a convenient mode of investing funds, is nothing more nor less than to say, that the people should maintain at their expense, a board of public brokers, merely to save the rich from the expense of paying a commission to a private broker, for finding borrower for their money, upon note, bond, or ortgage, or other private security.

For our parts, we desire to see the public debt paid off for more reasons than one; and we are quite sure, that if the working people and mechanics, who for political effect have been lately made such prominent actors upon the political stage, could only be made to see fected by Count Orloff, the Russians having that the interest which is paid upon it, comes out of the sweat of their brow. they would to a man vote for the removal of the dead weight.

Every body knows, that during the last sesion of Congress, it was urged, that the helping hand of the Government was requisite to nable the Kentuckians to construct the Maysville road, the Charlestonians to make their canal and rail road, and Mr. d'Homergue to establish a concern for the reeling of silk from the coccoons. It was argued, however, on the other hand, that neither of these speculations being matters with which the General Government ought to intermeddle, they ought to be left to individual enterprise. We were of that opinion, and in relation to the attempt made to lead the majority of Congress with silken cords to a further broad construction of the Constitution, we remarked, that if Mr. d'Homergue's plan was an advantageous one, he would find individuals enough to embark in it.

Some weeks ago, it was announced in the papers, that as the President's veto had refused the aid of the Government to the Maysville road, the people interested in its construction had fallen to work in good earnest, resolved to go on with it upon their own private means It is now stated that both the other enterprises ment, as will appear from the following ex-

"We are gratified to learn, that at a meeting of the Stockholders of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, held yesterday, the committee appointed to obtain additional subscriptions to make up the capital of six hundred thousand dollars, having reported that 504 shares were wanting, the whole thereof was immediately subscribed. The capital reported that 504 shares were wanting, the whole thereof was immediately subscribed. The capital sufficient to carry on and complete this important enterprise is secured. —Charleston Mercury.

"The silk establishment begin by Mr. d'Homergue in Philadelphia, is said to be doing even better than was anticipated. All that is wanting is plenty

of coccoons. Reclers are learning the art successfully, and a good deal of beautiful silk has been already manufactured. No doubt is entertained of the omplete success of this important enterprise."

Philad. paper.

Upon reading the foregoing items of pleasing intelligence, we could not avoid having forced upon our recollection the following sto-

A mendicant one day applied to a lady for alms. She, observing him to be a healthy, strong, and able-bodied man, capable of labor, refused to give him any thing; whereupon the man, in a tone indicative of despair, said to himself, on turning away, loud enough to be heard by the lady, "and yet a very small sum would have saved me from the dreadful alternative." The lady caught these ominous words, Reverend Gentlemen, while gaining credit to and fearing that the unhappy beggar intender to make way with himself, called him back, and gave him some money. "And now," said the charitable donor, "what was the dreadful alternative you would have been driven to?" "Madam, replied he, if your kind bounlead to a more liberal form of government but now we enjoy all the privileges of the best ty had not interposed, I should have been driven to the awful necessity of working."

Letter from Lafayette.—The following is fayette, addressed to Mr. Duponceau, of Philadelphia. It is dated, Paris, August 8th. "We have just accomplished, my dear fel-ow soldier, a wonderful revolution. I received at Lagrange on Tuesday morning, the 27th ult. the Ordinances of Charles X. declaring us to be in a state of slavery.—On the same eve ning I repaired to Paris, where I found a salu-

tary fermentation. In a three days' conflict the people of Paris have vanquished the Royal Guards, the Swiss and the Body Guard; the tri-coloured flag floats every where; and on the morning of the 31st, I felt warranted to they say Jonathan has this time caught napping; for myself, I am satisfied with the treaty; and write to Charles X. a note stating to him my it is honorable to our country, but being under opinion - (which he had asked through General Talon)—that 'reconciliation was impossi-ble,' and that 'the Royal Family hat ceased to

> osity, surpassing all that you can conceive. Not a single Royalist, not a womat was insulted. The people fought only those who fired at them with cannon and musquitry. The anquised experienced the most generous humanity. The regiments of the line abmitted successively to the public will. Meh blood was shed, but the people have trumphed with admirable despatch, sagacity add brave-ry. We came to the conclusion that, under the circumstances in which France | placed, it would be proper to rally all opinions, or the various parties, under the safeguard of a con-

I esteem more and more as I know him better. laying down conditions, and offering him a crown for which he acknowledges himself indebted to the will of the nation. Such then is our situation, and fifteen days have not elapsed since the erdinances appeared. I send you the short speech which I delivered yesterday. I shall continue to hold the command of the National Guards of France, who are organizing in every direction. My son George is with me. Levasseur received a dangerous wound, and his life was despaired of three days ago; but he is better. Adicu-a thousand friendly wishes."

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN. MAJOR BARNEY.

We wonder how the "order and decener" party will relish the late out pouring of this pet of theirs, whose name has so frequently been in our paper within the last few weeks Unable to sustain himself upon the merits of the case, which it was our duty, in defence of lenders of money to Government are a set of the Administration, recently to make in this

About ten days ago. (on the 13th inst.) we made a public exposition of the official conduct and character of Mr. Barney, which exposition had become necessary, in consequence of the extraordinary conduct of the opposition party in this state, in forcing him and his affairs before the public view, for the purpose of slandering the motives of the President, in remoring him from office. That exposition is before the public unrefuted and irrefutable. Instead of taking back a word of it, we shall probably have something to add to it, after he has concluded his "appeal" in the columns of the Marylander.

That "appeal" has thus far so completely failed to exculpate him, even in the eyes of the party, whose especial favorite he is, that in a frenzy of shame and despair, he has committed an outrage upon public peace, upon the received principles of honourable warfare, and upon the decencies of common life, which confesses, at the same time that it demonstrates his complete discomfiture.

After brooding for ten days over what he chose to call an attack upon his private character, and in the mean time affording, under his own name, in the Marylander, proof to substantiate our charges, he yesterday, in the pub-lic street, in midday, assaulted the publisher of this paper, an unarmed man, unprepared for and not expecting an attack, and armed with a pistol in one hand, and a bludgeon in the other,) put his life into eminent peril. It is true that the assault was not carried

into actual violence upon the person; but the horrid oaths and desperate threats of the "amiable" ex-naval officer, were unerring evidence, that had not accident and the interpoition of bystanders hindered his purpose, the life of a fellow creature would have been sacrificed to his vengeance. Foiled there, he perambulated the streets in front of the Custom House and the Exchange, armed with a pistol, and threatning to kill certain members of the Jackson party, whom he supposed acessory to the publication in this paper of the

Mr. Barney has been bound over to preserve the peace, and thus ends the stupendous fraud upon public credulity and public sympathy, in regard to him. His own conduct, (and particularly his own defence) must have convinced those whom our exposition might not have shaken, how unfounded were the claims which he and his friends set up for him, for the pro-President, and how desperate must be the condition and character of that party, which selects such a man and his merits, as their choi cest electioneering topic.

The force of Example.—Our position, that the present system of public executions is injurious and inexpedient, has already receive

practical illustration. A negro man, belonging to Mr. H. B. Talbott, of Shepherdstown, and in the employ-ment of Mr. James Marshall, of this county, committed suicide, on Wednesday last, by hanging himself with his wagon line. The circumstances connected with this affair, have been related to us in the following manner: James, the servant alluded to, had been living in the family of Cox's father, while a lad, and had probably been the nurse of that ill-fated youth. The attachment of early years still existed, and this faithful negro attended the execution. He there exhibited great sympathy and distress—remarking that he would give millions, if he had them, to save Cox's life. After the close of the tragedy, he told some of his comrades that he believed he would hang himself, but no particular attention was paid to the remark. It was noticed, however, that he continued to be melancholy. In the regular pursuit of his business, as wagoner for Mr. Marshall, he proceeded to Baltimore, sold his load of flour, deposited the money with some merchant, agreeably to order, and was on his return, in company with some other wagoners. His companions noticed that the dreadful scene still preyed on his mind, and was the principal topic of conversation. They stopped at a tavern, near Boonsborough, Md.

Wednesday morning, he hurried the landlord to get breakfast—harnessed his horses, and made ready for his journey homeward. He then took off the gear, put his pocket book and whip into the bar, and went off, as the landlord supposed, in search of something which he had lost. When missed for some time, search was made, and he was found hanging to the limb of a tree, near a fence, from which he had probably jumpped off. He was a very valuable servant, and highly esteemed by his master's family.

This singular event, shows that public executions are productive of more harm than good.—The moral part of the community need no such spectacles to deter them from evil deeds; the dissolute will always disregard them; and persons of melancholy temperament, (judging, from the case of Cox, that hanging presents but few pangs to those who are disposed to "shuffle off this mortal coil") will adopt that method of getting rid of the gloom which oppresses them.

[Harp. Fer. Free Press.

Distressing Accident.—On Sunday morning last, Mr. Jacob Miller, son of the late Henry Miller, of this county, was found dead in the road near Kable's mill, about five miles south of this place. It seems he had been riding an old stumbling horse, which was found lying upon him, unable to rise; and it is supposed ie had been in that condition for some hours. This young man was not more than nineteen years of age. His sudden death is peculiarly presents, too, another proof of the uncertainty

distressing to his only sister, who was much devoted to him, and is a subject of deep regret to his other relatives and friends. I f human life. "In the pride of youth and health," we seldom reflect on the frail tenure of our existence; and thus it is when death snatches from our view one who seems likely to enjoy many years on earth, that we can bardly realize the truth of the sad visitation. stitutional throne, with popular institutions. We have chosen the Duke of Orleans, whom

THE V EASTO

TUESDAY MORNIN

In the last Gazette, w reply to a review of his the Anti-Jackson Caucu had been extracted from lican; and although M addressed himself to the that journal, we cannot to pass without a bri Mr. Goldsborough in of the Republican, the Andrew Jackson, in c

of the Union," says "

sentation"; that this be Disunionists were by hi to the South." If this thing, it is that he doe Jackson party generall unionists." He confin men of the South; and avowed and strenuous the advocate of the v these Southern men exhorting the people of their confidence as the Jackson party of Ma openly acquits of the ing of these Southern guage, "Do not be as "gentlemen, you nev "do not abjure your "find truer. These S "the loftiest men in yo "chivalrous men-m "me,opposed as I am are not impelled by a and fishes, they act f "be in your way." could be bestowed or here bestowed on th enemies of the Unio it is pollution to min friends. This gentl danger to the Union country from an inte "or," who "are not i "of the loaves and fis _but we do not. ! governed by princip but they did stand of our country in th in the way of fore tors. Mr. Goldsbo penning this parag onor" who "are the infected portion

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THE WHIC.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 28, 1830.

In the last Gazette, we have noticed a communication from R. H. Goldsborough, Esq. in reply to a review of his resolutions adopted at the Anti-Jackson Caucus in this county, which had been extracted from the Baltimore Republican; and although Mr. Goldsborough, has addressed himself to the editor or writer for that journal, we cannot permit his publication to pass without a brief notice of some its Mr. Goldsborough in reply to the assertion

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of the Republican, that he had calumniated Andrew Jackson, in calling him "the enemy of the Union," says "this is blind misrepresentation"; that this body of men thus called Disunionists were by him "specifically located to the South." If this language mean any thing, it is that he does not charge upon the Jackson party generally the sin of being "Disunionists." He confines it to the Anti-Tariff men of the South; and yet we see him an open, avowed and strenuous opponent of the Tariff. the advocate of the very principle on which these Southern men sin beyond redemption, exhorting the people of Maryland to spurn from their confidence as the friends of Disunion, the Jackson party of Maryland, whom he here openly acquits of the charge. Again in speaking of these Southern men, he uses this language, "Do not be ashamed of your company gentlemen, you never were in better. Pray 'do not abjure your friends, you never will find truer. These Southern men are among "the loftiest men in your ranks; they are truly chivalrous men-men of honor, &c. Believe me,opposed as I am to their proceedings, they are not impelled by any sordid love of the loaves and fishes, they act from principle and will not "be in your way." What higher eulogium could be bestowed on any body of men than is here bestowed on these Southern men, these enemies of the Union," with whom not only it is pollution to mingle, but even with their friends. This gentleman may think there is danger to the Union and to the liberties of our country from an intercourse with "men of hon-"or," who "are not impelled by any sordid love "of the loaves and fishes, but act from principle" -but we do not. These "men of honor" thus "governed by principle" stand not in our way. but they did stand in the way of the enemies of our country in the late war; they did stand in the way of foreign foes and domestic traitors. Mr. Goldsborough has forgotten when penning this paragraph, that these "men of honor" who "are governed by principle" are the infected portion of the inhabitants of his city of the immagination, whose disease was likely to be spread through the whole extent of its population, or he would not have told us in conclusion "they will not be in your way." He cautions the people of Maryland against trusting that portion of her citizens called "Jacksonians" because they have certain friends in the South, infected with a political plague which is likely to be communicated to the whole party, and in the next breath he calls en "men of honor," "govern ed by principle," and exhorts the friends of the administration not to abjure them, not to be ashamed of them, that they are the "loftiest man to defend himself before his fellows that they had determined to set the conviction that they had determined to set the men in our ranks" "the very elite of the corps."

Such inconsistencies, unworthy of a schoolboy's pen, we cannot but hold up to the ridicule and contempt of every intelligent mind. If you regard your reputation Mr. G. let us admonish you not again to be "advised by your friends." Keep silence.

That to return to these Southern men, we think with Mr. Goldsborough, that they are men of honor, not impelled by sordid principles. We regret the delusion, (or what we esteem a delusion) under which they labour in regard to 18th instant, to Col. Hughlett's bill for abolishthe tariff. On this principle we cannot go with them; but believing them to be governed by principle, we are anxious to conciliate them. The mild, temperate course of the President in support of the tariff, the check which he has given to the wild and visionary projects of Internal Improvement in his voto on the Maysville road bill, and the determination he has shewn not to permit sectional feelings to govern his actions, nor to sanction the acts of Congress growing out of such unjust principles. are in our humble judgment much more likely to heal the differences with our Southern brethren and to cement the bonds of our Union, than the elevation of Mr. Clay, whose policy has created all this discord, and the obstinate perseverance in which without mitigation, is likely to drive them to desperation. We would take some notice of Mr. Goldsborough's apoloare in our humble judgment much more likely gy for his N. England friends of Hartford Convention memory, but our time and pressing engagements will not allow us. We leave him to the notice of our friends of the Baltimore Republican, who, we have no doubt, will do him ample justice.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The returns of the election in the State of Maine are not entirely received, but sufficient have been received to make it quite certain that the Republican majority in the State will be at least two thousand. The democratic party carry the whole State-Governor, both

upon the deck. The apartment was thronged with passengers, mostly women and children, and the scene which ensued is not be described.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WHIG.

A Card .- The political friends of Mr. HAR arson, in Caroline, deny the assertion made by Mr. Culbreth, in his card of the last Gazette. He did not give Mr. Harrison a signal defeat, to it. and they are not yet satisfied respecting the Chancery records.

One of the People. Caroline, Sept. 24th 1830.

[FOR THE WHIG.]

PRECIOUS CONFESSION. Edward N. Hambleton, the political friend and active partizan of Col. Hughlett, stated vesterday morning, in the office of the Eastern

Shore Whig, in substance:—
That William Hughlett's bill for abolishing he Levy Court was an electioneering trick got up by him to secure the county officers to the Adams party; and thathe (Hambleton) did not blame Henrix if he did oppose the bill, as stated by Hughlett.

dearest rights by the course of legislation disclosed in this precious confession. Col. Hughlett elected by the freemen of Talbot county, to make wholesome laws for the security of person and property, and receiving pay for his labour out of the people's money, spends his time in getting up intrigues and practising artifices, to deceive and delude the people—reflect. And also, inasmuch as the change designed to the public business of the county was a most important one to the public business of the county was a most important one to the people, Col. Lloyd added a clause by way of amendment, postponing the operation of the bill for one year, in order that the people have this fall whether they would the people which we have enumerated. The open declaration of Mr. Clay at Cincinnati, respecting the salt and mollasses duties, pled gest him and them in favor of INCREAS—the continuous pretences in the job might be enlarged. Even forgery was direct hostility to the distinguishing principles committed for the same purpose, in altering the date of a long decree, that it might appear as an unrecorded paper, though it had already been recorded by the present Register. Not only were useless papers recorded, but in say by their votes this fall whether they would have this new law, or not, in place of the old direct hostility to the distinguishing principles committed for the same purpose, in altering the date of a long decree, that it might appear as an unrecorded paper, though it had already by the present Register. Not only were useless papers recorded by the DI TAXES on those necessaries of life—tax-same purpose, in altering the date of a long decree, that it might appear as an unrecorded paper, though it had already to the date of a long decree, that it might appear as an unrecorded paper, though it had already to the date of a long decree, that it might appear as an unrecorded paper. Place the date of a long decree, that it might appear to the date of a long decree, that it might appear as an unrecorded paper. Place t that you condemn such men to lasting obscuri-

A CITIZEN.

Monday, 27th Sept.

Mr. Mullikin.—I have always been an Adams man, because I do not like Jackson; but when I see foul play, I am apt to suspect that all is not right. You know that our Adams leaders had a meeting at Quaker-town last Saturday. Well, Col. Hughlett's handbill was handed about among the people, and was read to the people, yet when Henrix wished to explain about the charge they were reading against by Col. Lloyd had never heard of any such change spoken of by the people; when at these mentalk about Jackson, and arbitrary power, and call theinselves democrats. rary power, and call themselves democrats. shame! shame! If Col. Hughlett's handbill was the truth, Henrix could not hurt it—but if Hughlett did not tell the truth, is it right that the people should be imposed on by falsehoods? Our leaders seem to be afraid to trust us, and wish to keep us blindfolded. Do they think us such fools that we are to be blown about by every breath, and therefore will not suffer us to hear any information but what they judge proper? As to my part, I am a Freeman, and I am resolved not to be imposed on any longer. I have a right to my opinions and wishes, caused Col. Hughlett, opinion as much as they, and I will not vote for one of them, because I cannot believe in the bill, is it not nonsense to talk of their republicanism, &c.? If you would not have been entitled to the large sum you received? If you would not have been entitled to the large sum you received? If you would not have been entitled to extravagant compensation for donomic thinking, or I am mistaken. They can blow raises a suspicion of their sincerity; and one is hot and blow cold just as they like wit in this manner yourself, was it reasonable or just that you should receive ter persecuting warfare against the commencement of the administration warred against the commencement of the administration of the administra low citizens-they cry about among us that they are democrats to-day, and vote for federalists to-morrow, and serve under federalists too-and think the people ha'nt got sense enough to see through it.

A FREEMAN. TO THE CITIZENS OF TALBOT

COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens : Among the topics of electioneering to which the desperation of the Adams party have induced them to resort, I find the public attention called by an article in the Gazette of the

tion his title to it, had not the republication of that article in a handbill form satisfied my mind, that the real object of the writer was to cast unmeritted censure on Mr. Henrix, ra-ther than to tickle and flatter Col. Hughlett. I therefore respectfully submit the following queries and reflections to the consideration of Col. Hughlett and to the public :-

ly disposed towards this "great measure?"
Did not Col. Hughlett in the progress of this
measure before the Legislature, evince an utter
disregard and contempt for the wishes and opin-

ions of the people?

I have heard it asserted as a fact, and I am compelled to believe it, from the votes and proceedings of the last session (see page 120 of the proceedings of the Senate), that this boasted Republican measure of Col. Hughlett, smelt as strongly of Aristocracy and contempt for the rights of the people, and the principles of free government as ever did any measure which has been brought forward in our As-sembly for the last thirty years. That under the shallow and flimsy pretence of increasing the amount of the elective franchise, by conferring on the people the right of electing the high stations, and have had opportunities members of the Levy Court (under the name which you turned to good account of laying

Col. Hughlett having managed to get his bill through the lower House in the absence of Mr. Henrix, with all these imperfections sticking about it, it was carried up to the Senate, where it was amended by Col. Lloyd, by striking out in the first place, that outrageous and anti-republican clause, by which these five aristocrats of Col. Hughlett, were to hold their office for three years; and by inserting in the place of it, a provision for the election of five Commissioners every year at the same time that Delegates are elected to the Legislature. 47-Col. Hughlett objected to this amendment, and when the bill came down from the Senate with this amend-

If this be as stated by Hambleton:

My fellow citizens:

Pause in the name of God, and reflect on the deep and lasting ruin prepared for your dearest rights by the course of legislation disclassed in this precious confession.

Col. Hugh. tifices, to deceive and delude the people—reflect before it is too late, and say through the ballot box on next Monday, in a voice of thunder, that you condemn such men to lasting obscurity that you condemn such men to lasting the your condemn

Col. Haghlett's bill being thus amended by charged with this forgery, false calculation and have beggared the Treasury, established in Col. Lloyd, went down from the Senate to the destruction of records. But you are charged congress a bargaining system for votes and aplower house, and being now deprived of these with neglecting to do, what you had contracted propriations, and rendered an augmented xa-

experiment, and before they submitted the peoole to Col. Hughlett's schemes and experiments,

proposing to pay but 'a decent respect' to their pose you had superintended the work yourself, opinions and wishes, caused Col. Hughlett, and like Mr. Mayo, had committed mistakes like:-it is led to believe that their object was to an people at defiance.

Col. Hughlett it seems had made up his mind, that the people should have his law in his has a salary sufficient for his support, and his own way, right or wrong, want it or not. No situation gives him advantages over other men, he could not condescend to consult them; if they would not take his own law in his own way, they should not have it in their way. Really this looks a little like the old leaven. He could scarcely have Hectored it more with one of his

It is true that a bill did pass the Legislature, to abolish the Levy Court of Queen-Anne's county, but it is also a fact, that it was well understood that this was the wish of the People of Queen-Anne's county, and being unaniing the Levy Court.

I do not subscribe to the lavish panygerick bestowed by that article on Col. Hughlett, but having no ill feelings towards him, I should not in all likelihood have attempted to questionally were informed by letters from their of conforming to the will of the people, to this increase of the elective franchise? has he Did Col. Hughlett consult the people of this county on the important change contemplated the right of suffrage? It will be found that in the year 1828, Col. Hughlett voted against the bill for electing the Levy Court of Washington county by the people. And in the same year, against electing the Levy Court of Allegany county by the people, (see votes and proceedings of 1928, pages 516, 554 and 613,) and no single instance is within my knowledge until in the case of his hopeful bantling, where Col. Hughlett has not been against the increase of the suffrage of the people.

A VOTER.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 25th, 1830.

[FOR THE WHIG.] Annapolis, September, 1830.

To THOMAS CULBRETH,

While you are publicly censuring the conduct of Gen. Jackson, you throaten every man with a law suit, who makes charges against yourself; provided he will first enter into security for the payment of such damages as an honest jury shall award you. I am an obscure individual, ignorant of the law, and too poor to contend, in a Court of law, with a man of your influence. You have filled many high stations, and have had opportunities,

number not ascertained. About 20 were badly scalded. The following is from the Buffalo
Journa' of the above date:

The Steamboat William Peacock left this port at
nine o'clock this morning, for Detroit, and when
about four miles outside the light house, a joint in
the pipe which conveys steam from the boilers to the
whole head of steam into a steerage cabin, which is
upon the deck. The apartment was thronged with the state of the proper of these same five
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whole head of steam into a steerage cabin, which is
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whole head of steam into a steerage cabin, which is
upon the deck. The apartment was thronged with the
stated to prevent farther scrutiny into your official proceedings. This being the case, I shall examine your conduct
the great dignity of your character. As I bear
you no malice, I shall omit many things that
might be stated to your disadvantage, and
to fthe people's pockets, for county expenses, &c.
in the hands and keeping of these same five
ing the case, I shall examine your conduct
the founcil of State, Duc de Broglie;
Interior M. de Guizot, Marine, General; Finance,
Baron Louis; Instruction Publique and President of the Council of State, Duc de Broglie;
Interior M. de Guizot, Marine, General;
In Vernort, which is due to
the great dignity of your character. As I bear
you no malice, I shall omit many things that
might be stated to your disadvantage, and
to be kept by them and used as they thought
you no malice, I shall omit many things that
might be stated to your disadvantage,
and the PEure Louise Resulting Propers, dent of the Council of State, Duc de Broglie;
Interior M. de Guizot, Marine, General;
In Vernort, which is due to
the great dignity of your charact in the interim the people were to have no more control over their own money, than they now have over Col. Hughlett's. 27-So much for Col. Hughlett's economy and care of the public purse. Does he thus take care of his own?

I have understood that Col. Hughlett's bill You could produce legislative reports, preparately of their conduct, by official documents. in the above odious and abominable form, was voted for by Col. Hughlett, Spry Denny, and George Dudley. Mr. Henrix being absent from the House, confined to his room by sickness, did not vote against it, as he no doubt would, had he been present, and unable to obtain amendments. you completely refuted the charges, made by Mr. Harrison, at a meeting of the people of Caroline. As it was so easy to refute Mr. Harrison, why could you not gratify your friends so far, as to refute the printed charges?

> from your irritated feelings, that you were conscious of the truth of the charges; and I, who am acquainted with the facts, entertain came down from the Senate with this amend-ment, Col. Hughlett, Denny and Dudley coted against the bill because of the amendment. See cording of the Chancery papers, and received handbill. It destroyed, says Col. Hughlett, between five and six thousand dollars for the the rotational principle—meaning, I suppose, the aristocratic principle. (2) the aristocratic principle. (2) the aristocratic principle. (3) that bestowed upon the work submitted to Col. Lloyd further amended this bill by inserting a provision that the money collected work for which you were so well paid, you

You consider the publication, containing those

charges, "a miserable compound" "of knavery and folly," and yet in your notice of it, betray

more anger than so-contemptible a production ought to excite in a man of your consequence Persons, ignorant of the facts, would suspect,

and the first amendment caused himself, Denny, and Dudley, finally to vote against the bill.

(See handbill.) -29

Col. Haghlett's bill being thus amended by

form it, without neglecting your duties as clerk of the Council? If you knew you were not ple to Col. Hughlett's schemes and experiments, of the Council? If you knew you were not a think they were right, and discharged their duty faithfully in wishing to put off the practical operation of the experiment, until the people could be informed what was designed for them, and could say for themselves whether they were willing to submit to it or not.

If an amendment doing away the three year's tenure of office, providing for the faithful accountability of the people's money, and point a suitable person in your place. Supposes you had superintended the work you were deceived; and as soon as you discovered your mistake, it was your distributions that the Executive might appoint a suitable person in your place. Suppose you had superintended the work yourself. able to attend to these accumulated employ-ments, you must have intended to sell out your tution prohibits any member of the Executive from participating in the profits of any other public employment; and the spirit of this provision would equally prohibit their Clerk. He in obtaining Executive patronage.

Let your conduct be fairly viewed, and ev ery intelligent man must admit that you ought to have been removed from office. You may boast as much as you please about your won

your opinions, but like Henry Clay you are to them, by signally and irretrievably defeat-the humblest of the most humble, and some-what addicted to the American System—throw Maryland into a hopeless opposition. what addicted to the American System.— This being your character, I leave it to your self to decide, whether the people of Maryself to determine whether silence, in your pause for information and reflection. But has situation, would not have been more pru-Col. Hughlett himself been always friendly to dent and becoming, than a course of violence this increase of the elective franchise? has he and intimidation. Perhaps you were of opinion that a little clamour would be considered as a proof of your innocence. You ought Miles King and a host of swindlers and defaulters adopted the same system, without producing the least change in public opinion: I leave it to yourself to say, whether you had not hopes of being continued in office by the present Executive, and whether you did not of the cause of the Anti-Jackson party. A brief further part in the contest between the present parties. If you had been retained, in all parts of the Union, the opposition has you would have endeavoured to keep in, by failed in its attempts to array any strength in your moderation; as you were turned out, you its crusade against the present administration. now attempt to recover your place by your vi-olence. You have this excuse for your present course: you have so long been accustomed to office, that you cannot be satisfied with-

You will perceive, from what I have said, that I bear you no ill will, and that I have suppressed many things out of tenderness to your feelings. As a farther proof that I entertain no hostility toward you, I now advise you, (if it be not too presuming to give advice to a ator will be elected.

man of your wisdom, never, in the whole course of your life, whether in office, or strugyear is annihilated, and if the members vote course of your life, whether in office, or strug-gling to get in, to utter a single word about the Chancery Records. A RECORDER.

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

Houses of the Legislature, and Congress. Where do the friends of Mr. Clay expect to get the votes necessary to his election?

Another Steam boat disaster.—A terrible distance.

Another Steam boat disaster.—A terrible distance and of the truth of it, soe votes and proceedings of the truth of it, soe votes and proceedings of the truth of it, soe votes and proceedings of the truth of it, soe votes and proceedings of the truth of it, soe votes and proceedings of the truth of it, soe votes and proceedings of the truth of it, soe votes and proceedings of the truth of it, soe votes and proceedings of the truth of it, soe votes and proceedings of the truth of it, soe votes and proceedings of the truth of it, soe votes and proceedings of the truth of it, soe votes and proceedings of the truth of it, soe votes and proceedings of the Truth from being given in evidence. Never y eye is directed towards this country, and in length of the conduct of the French Government the conduct of the French Government the Cold neighbours for telling the truth. But I is stated that there are not five opposition.

Plants, Aug. 12.—As, at this important crisis, of Legislature of the sent truth is stated that there are not five opposition.

In Isburan, the Clay majority of the State is undoubtedly Jack-when been the conduct of the French Government the Seddith the conduct of the French Government

From the Baltimore Republican. THE COMING ELECTION.

The principles contended for, by the op-The principles contended for, by the opposing parties in this State, have been so frequently and fully discussed, that nothing which can be said at this time by either side can be expected to influence the judgment of the people in the contest. It is perfectly undersold among the people (however the ex-office holders and politicians by trade, may attempt to smother and disguise to the content of the proper that not in some places triumphantly put down.

We ask then, why should Maryland throw her weight into such a faction? Is it proper to smother and disguise it,) that the friends of General Jackson in this State, rally in defence of his character and principles against a selfish faction, and that the cardinal points of policy for which they contend, are, Low TAXES; the squandered, and the halls of Congress from debasing scramble for money, and preserve the State governments in full possession of their rightful powers;—a proper rotation in office which shall destroy the growing aristocracies which had begun to deform the purity of our institutions; and finally the supremacy of the people's will constitutionally expressed. Against these principles, on various preten-

ces the opposition is embodied. A blind unreasonable hatred to General Jackson,—a steady instinctive hostility to republican principles —personal devotion to a fallen politician,—feelings of personal revenge, from disappointed office seekers, and ejected office h defaulters and peculators;—these are the pas-sions and motives, which have stirred up the furious and unrelenting opposition which wa-ges in Maryland such a relentless warfare at 9 o'clock.

N. B. The members of Society are inform-ed that there will be a Love Feast in the morn-ing before public service.—The doors closed ges in Maryland such a relentless warfare against the administration. The partisans of this faction are considered as having embarked themselves, on these various pretences in ed a HEAVY TAX upon that portion of the com-munity which earns their bread by the sweat of

They are too, supporters of the CLAY doctrine opposed to Gen. Jackson's vero poc-trine—and consequently advocates of that profuse expenditure of public money for local purposes, which would have been established in the Maysville bill, -a principle which would have beggared the Treasury, established in

whole union, to be distributed at pleasure among the favorites of an accidental majority

in Congress.
They maintain a HEREDITARY and INALIEnable RIGHT to OFFICE, asserting the merits of fathers, as manswerable claims upon the public purse, and giving an undefeasible right to honors and emoluments of office; and have grossly abased and slandered the President for denying, and efficiently destraying this monetrous pretence, so hostile to republican principles, and the equal rights of all her citizens. They have also, from the commencement

reasonable or just that you should receive ter persecuting warrare against a presentation nearly six thousand dollars for the fraud and elected by a majority unexampled in the historical statement of your deputy? The constistration of popular preference and affection, to which our annals have no parallel case. These we take to be some of the prominent

grounds upon which a party is organized in Maryland, to get control of the State;—not that all men of the opposition, openly avow or even concede that they agree in all these designs, but a spirit of selfishness has bound into a common interest, discordant elements of par ty, maintaining substantially all their views.

Upon these points, the battle is to be fought derful triumphs in Caroline, but you will not venture to deny in writing, that you received upwards of five thousand dollars, for services which you never performed.

—we have not permitted ourselves to doubt of the result.—We believe that a full sense of the importance of the question, is entertained by the Jackson Republican party of Maryland, You are an exceedingly modest man, not and that they will demonstrate in the coming obstinate in your temper nor conceited in elections, the importance which they attack

Independent of these forcible reasons for maintaining true principles in the coming e friends, a majority of opinions appeared to be against the bill, until something more could be learnt of it. Under these circumstances alone, it was the duty of a prudent man desirous hance of opposition to General Jackson, with four N. England States combatting the twenty States which support him? Besides the abandonment of true principles, which such a course would shew, the result would he the sacrifice of the interests of Maryland for to have remembered that Toby Watkins, the mere purpose of distributing offices among needy partizans, and embarking the State i a feverish contest against an overwhelming majority of the Union.

The recent elections in every part of the U-

say, that you would, in that case, take no and candid sketch of the results as they have its crusade against the present administration.
In Louisianna—A Jackson majority is elected to the Legislature—and a Jackson Senator will be elected.
In Mississippi, among six candidates—one

only for the opposition,—a Jackson member of Congress is elected, and the aggregate Jackson majority is not far from ten thousand, and a Jackson Senator will be elected.

In Missouni, two-thirds of the Legislature elected, are for Jackson-and a Jackson Sun-

truly as they were elected, a Jackson Senator will be elected. In ILLINOIS, all parties are for Jackson, and it is stated that there are not five opposition men in both houses of the Legislature

sonian, measures have been taken, as we learn, to instruct the Legislature in the will of their constituents, which being obeyed, will ensure a Jackson Senator.

TO serve as apprentices to the different branches of Coach-Making, three well grown boys from fourteen to sixteen years of ensure a Jackson Senator.

Governor has failed to elect him.

IN MAINE, the Clay party which held the power has been routed and defeated, and all ranches of the government are Jacksonian. Such are the results of the fall elections, so

her weight into such a faction? Is it proper that the state should forsake her just place in the ranks of the Republican party, lose her proper influence in the Councils of the Administration, and become one of a desperate mifor which they contend, are LOW TAXES; the rapid extinguishment of the fuelic dept;— cian! Ezekiel F. Chambers, in the Senate of a republican interpretation of the constitution, which shall save the TREASURY from being offices among the enemies of "PROSCRIPTION," who are hungering and thirsting after an op-portunity to proscribe? This is a grave in-quiry, which every citizen may answer for himself.

> The Methodist Episcopal Church in this town being nearly completed, public worship will be renewed on next Sabbath at Il o'clock, A. M. at which time a collection will be taken to assist in defraying the expenses of plaistering, &c .- A sermon appropriate for the accession may be expected.

N. B. The members of Society are inform-

On Thursday 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr Warfield, Mr. Thomas Gannon, to Miss Ann Stitch-bury all of this County.

Another Revolutionary Hero gone. Died on Monday last, in this county at the

Cottage, the residence of Wm. H. Tighman, Esq. General James Lloyd, in the 74th year f his age. Departed this life on Saturday the 11th inst.

in the 15th year of his age, after a short but painful illness, HENRY C. 3d son of Foster Maynard, Esq. of this county. In this County on Monday last, Mr. John EFFERSON. In this county on Tuesday last Mrs. Topp,

consort of Mr. Jeremian Todd. In this county on Tuesday last, Mrs. Eliza-BETH ROBINSON, in the 70th year of herage. On Saturday last, Mrs. ELEANOR HOPKINS consort of Mr. Rigby Hopkins, of this coun-

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, dated Ju-ly 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 bours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. 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 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

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public vendue on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 6th of Ocober between the hours of 2 and A 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 known on the day of Sale.

WM. TOWNSEND, Agent.

Sept. 28 2w

SALE.

In addition to the property advertised to be sold at Belle Ville, on THURSDAY next, the 30th inst, there will be also sold, on the same credit of six months from the delivery, the entire crop of corn, by parcels or lots of ten bar-rels, to be delivered at the Farm yard, and a good gig and harness.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept. 28.

WOOD LAND.

A NY person having a good SPRUCE.
A 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 Volona Copper Rolling
Mill, Smith's wharf, Baltimore.

SAMUEL HAYWARD.
sept. 28

Farm for Rent.

St

FOR rent for the next year, two thirds of the farm of the late Robert Larrimore, Ford; situate about 8 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, Adm'r. de bonis non of Robert Larrimore, sepr. dec'd. sept. 21 w

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of gust last, as a runaway, a negro Man, who calls himself JEFFRY, 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 sear 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 pages is Frederick County, on the 17th day of Auyears of age, five leet nvc or six inches night.

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, Shf.

Frederick county, Marytand.

WANTED

[FOR THE WHIG.] TO THE CITIZENS OF CAROLINE As the subject of the money expended in recording the Chancery papers, appears to be agitated in our county, and as a right understanding of the matter may be of importance, I have determined to give the facts in the case as they appear from official documents. You already know that upwards of twenty five thousand dollars have been expended in recording the papers alluded to, and that at each session of the Legislature something more is appropriated to the same purpose; whereas if the superintendent and those persons who were employed to record the Chancery papers had understood their duty and acted up to it, the whole amount would not have exceeded the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. It will appear by reference to the report of the joint committee of the Senate and House of Delegates at December session 1828, and the documents accompanying the same, and Gov. Kent's letter, (page 21 of the report) "that the contract for the recording those papers did not extend to all the unrecorded papers in the Chancery office, but only to such of them as are required by law to be recorded, in the very language of the resolution of the General Assembly, under which the contract was made." What papers then are required by law to be recorded? This is the key to the whole subject. The laws of Maryland require that in all cases in which land is sold, or when the controversy tion; I take this method of informing you that in a suit is concerning the right to land, then for the safety of the purchaser, as well as to inform the whole world who is the legal ownet of land, the papers and proceedings should be recorded at length; but they never yet did require the recording the papers and proceedings when personal property alone was concerned, or the subject of controversy. But in recording the Chancery papers, under the contract with the executive all the papers were secorded, whether concerning land or personal roperty, contrary to law and the meaning of he contract. And when we consider that not nore than half of the suits in Chancery condern real estate, and consequently not more than half the papers which were recorded ought to have been, and of course only half the money expended, Mr. Culbreth is certainly to blame to the amount of twelve thousand dollars and more. Did this proceed from total neglect, ignorance of the duty assigned the superintendent, or from a desire to pocket a large sum of money, which was never designed to be spent in that way? Perhaps all these causes had some effect. Thomas Culbreth, Esq. then Clerk of the Council was appointed to superintend the work, and it will be seen by reference to the report, that at the time he was receiving fifteen hundred dollars as clerk, he was also receiving the immense sum of more than five thousand dollars for Horses, rendering little or no service; for Mr. C. em- Hogs and Farming Utensils generally. Also ployed Joseph Mayo, (who it is notorious was hold and Kitchen Furniture. Terms, six of education, and nothing shall be wanting, on incompetent to the duty confided to him, as will months credit on all sums over five dollars, the their part, to give satisfaction to those who be seen by the deposition of R. Waters the Re- purchasers giving bond or note with approved may see fit to intrust their children to their gister in Chancery, that he, Mr. M. was trusted to make abstracts for office records but never for records of any importance; see also L. Gassaway's testimony page 49-55 and 67,) to do what he Mr. C. ought have done, and paid him for it. It was Mr. Mayo who made out the abstracts, and superintended the recording Clerks, he at the same time being appointed next fair day, at 9 o'clock, A. M. the Personal Estate of Robert Larrimore, deceased, consisting of tation, and Mr. M. could not resist it-and it nced not be repeated how to squeeze in more papers than ought to be recorded, recourse was had to forgery; that the Grand Jury of Anne Arundel found a presentment for it, and that Gov. Martin made the laws against crime wholly inoperative by his grant of a nolle prosequi. Did the executive think at the time of employing Mr. Culbreth, that he was to employ a deputy and do nothing, or did they repose the special confidence in his abilities as being equal to the task? In either case he disappointed the Executive. For Mr. C. in his examination before the committee (see report page 56, 7, 8, 9) acknowledges that he done trator. little or nothing. The course he should have pursued would have been to have resigned when he found from any cause he could not attend to his duty, and let another be appointed in his place who was competent and who would have attended to the business. But by his not attending to it, and appointing one who was incompetent, the sum of more than twelve expended to reward a few of the followers of John Q. Adams. Mr. Ramsay Waters, a Jackson man, to whom the work was first offered, agreed to do it at the same price as paid for the like work by suitors in the Court of Chancery, that is, at ten cents per side;---but afterwardshe agreed to doit for twenty per ct. less, that is for 8 cents per side, & a cent less than the price given to Mr. Culbreth, "and furnish stationary and every thing which may be necessary for the faithful execution of the work (see page 34 and 35 of the report to the House of Delegates.) And as his competency to do the work cannot be doubted, and from his personal attention no papers would have been recorded but what the law required, and his finding the stationary which cost more than one thousand dollars (see Kent's letter page 31,) there is dollars per year, and a few more favourites of

roline to the report and the testimony taken pefore a joint committee of the Senate and House of Delegates, at the session 1828 and 9, which accompanied the votes and proceedings of the session to the Delegates.

MECHANIC. Collins's K Roads, 24th Sept.

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, THAT an ELECTION will be held in the several Election Districts of Talbot coun-ON MONDAY the FOURTH DAY of OCTOBER next, for the purpose of electing FOUR DELEGATES to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland -also a SHERIFF for said county.
WM: TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, sept. 18, 1830 .- sept. 21

SHERIFFALTY.

TESSE SCOTT respectfully presents his thanks to the free and independent voters of Talbot county for the liberal support extended to him on a former occasion; and now solicits their suffrages for the next Sheriffalty.

SHERIFFALTY.

WM. E. SHANNAHAN solicits the suffrages of the voters of Talbot county, at the ensuing election for the Sheriffalty.

SHERIFFALTY.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUN-

Being solicited by a number of my fellow citigens to become a candidate for the office of Sher iff of this county, at the ensuing October elec-I am a candidate, and solict your support for that office, and pledge myself, should I be so fortunate as to be elected, to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

GEORGE STEVENS. Trappe, Talbot co. aug. 10-sept. 21

To the Free and Independent Voters of TALBOT COUNTY. FELLOW CITIZENS!

Through the continued solicitations of my friends in the different districts of this county, and in accordance with my own wishes, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at our ensuing October election.-Should I be so fortunate as to obmajority of your votes, I should ever feel grate ful for the same; and do pledge myself to discharge the duties incumbent on said office to

St. Michaels, june 29 w ORPHANS' COURT SALE:

BY virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold, on WEDNESDAY the 29th of September inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Fork farm, near Potts's Mill, all the Person-al Estate of the late Samuel C. Austin, late of said county deceased, coasisting of



Cattle,

Sheep. Attendance

NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, Adm'r. of Samuel C. Austin, deceased.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. BY order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Thurs-DAY the 7th day of October next, if fair, if not





Horses, Catttle. Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils generally, an which are 2 ox carts, 1 horse cart, several ploughs, harrows, &c. Also Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz: Sideboard, Bureaus, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Beds, Bedsteads & Bedding, generally a good second-hand Double Carriage and Gig nearly new, and other articles too numerous to mention. The terms of sale as prescribed by the Court are for all sums over five dollars a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond or note to be approved by the adminis

ROBERT LARRIMORE, Adm'r. de bonis non of Robert Larrimore, sen. dec'd.

sept. 21 3w a public salie

OF the Farm Stock and Farming Utensils will be made at Plimhimmon, in Oxford Neck, the residence of Mrs. Anna Maria Tilgh man, on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of (toher, where will be offered valuable OXEN and MILCH COWS, and other CATTLE thousand dollars of the people's money has been MULES, HORSES, a flock of SHEEP, and number of HOGS, of all sizes; Farming implements of all sorts, and some of uncom mon value; ploughs and wheat fans particularly, also a light waggon, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, and notes with approved security will be required, before the delivery of the proper-ty. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sale of Farm Stock on a Credit

Horses, Oxen, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming utensils, together with some household and Kitchen furniture, will be sold by public Auction, at my farm in Oxford Neck, called Bellville, on THURSDAY, the 30th day

of the present month. A credit of six months no doubt but that at this day there would have been in the treasury at least ten thousand dollars will be property. The sale to commence precisely at 11 o'clock. Mr. John Newnam will conduct the sale, judge of the senotice, I would also take the liberty to inform says shall be affixed, will be opened; the other essays shall be affixed, will be opened; the other essays shall de disposed of according to the direct. N. B. The Union Tavern, in Easton, now in complete order for a tenant, and not President Adams. Time does not allow more; yet rented.

JOHN LEEDS KERR. immediately for the same.
july 20 WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff but I invite the attention of the citizens of Ca- Easton, sept. 14 Sw

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. LECTOR'S OFFICE

BY virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Honourable the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on SATURDAY the 2d day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Trappe, A NEGRO WOMAN, named Emeline, belonging to the estate of James Collins, late of Talbot county, deceased. The terms and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he of sale prescribed by the Court are a credit of will regularly attend to the duties of his ea six months; the purchaser giving his bond or will regularly attend to the duties of his es note with approved security.

Attendance by REUBEN PERRY, adm'r. of James Collins, deceased.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has been appointed by the Levy Court of Talbot county, Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for said county, and will attend for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Weights and Measures, Scales and Scale Beams, used in vending of articles, from the date hereof until the 6th of October at his Shop in Easton, on the 6th and 7th at St. Michaels, at the Trappe on the 11th, Wye-Mill on the 13th, and Loockerman's Mill on the 14th.

WM. BECKLEY, Standard Keeper.
N. B. All persons who stand indebted to the Subscriber are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by the 15th of October as he is determined to have them settled by Note or Cash, and all who fail to settle their accounts by the first of November they will be placed in the hands of an officer for

FOR SALE, 4,000 lbs. of Prime Bacon and 50 Barrels of Mackerel. sept. 21

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,

HE subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this Fall, respect-fully 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 con venient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies in their respec-

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

Easton Female Academy. MRS. SCULL respectfully informs the Pa-rents 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 the best of my ability, with fidelity, impartiality and justice. The public's obedient servant, JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

St. Michaels, june 29 w Those who may think proper to patronize

this institution, may be assured that every ex-ertion will be made to facilitate the moral and iterary progress of those entrusted to the care of the instructress. august 31

EASTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

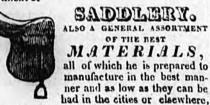
MISS M. G. NICOLS respectfully informs
the Parents and Guardians of Youth in l'albot and the adjacent Counties, that the duies of her school will be resumed on the 13th September inst. Miss M. G. Nicols would also inform the public of the intention of her brother, Mr. Thomas Nicols, moving to Easton, about the 15th of October or before, and he will unite with her in the various branches

Boarders 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, sept. 14 tf

MORE NEW SADDLERY.

JOHN G. STEVENS

DESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, with a general assortment of



SADDLERY. ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT MATERIALS all of which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and as low as they can be

He has also on hand and will keep a cor stant supply of GIG and DEARBORN HAR-NESS COLLARS, and TRUNKS of every them shall consider worthy thereof. The subdescription, or manufacture them at the shortest notice. The public, therefore, are respectfully invited to call and view his assortment. He has also on hand a general assortment of

URRY COMBS, HORSE BRUSHES, &c. Easton, sept. 14 3w N. B.—J. G. S. respectfully requests all those indebted, to come forward and settle their accounts, particularly those of long standing---this will be, not only an advantage to him-self but to his customers, as it will enable him to keep up his assortment and dispose of arti-cles, in his line, as low as they can be procured in any city in the Union.

NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to the late firm of A John D. and Henry D. Harwood, are res- accurately calculated, nor any probable estipectfully informed that Henry D. Harwood, is mate made of the mortality which it occa duly authorized to settle the accounts of the late concern; therefore, all persons indebted to said concern are respectfully invited to call, and settle their respective accounts, otherwise the same will be placed in the hands of the proper authority for collection. HENRY D. HARWOOD.

Surviving partner of the firm of John D. and Henry D. Harwood. Easton, sept. 14 3w

LAST NOTICE.

LL persons indebted for officers fees, for A the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the colyear, 1830, that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, & COL-

HE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, with a duc 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 der justice to those who may favour him with

He will promptly and faithfully attend to the egociations 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 PRO-PERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of good slaves by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out f the state.

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

Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to ermit him to refer to us in support of his haracter 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 deportmentand 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 tho may employ him. Richard Frisby,

H. Niles, Benj. C. Ross, S. & W. Meeteer, Dabney S Carr, S. C. Leakin, Jos. & Adam Ross, H. S. Sanderson, F. H. Davidge, Thomas Murphy, Jno. M. Laroque, 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 GROCERSand COMMISSION

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

000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT 150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fill'd fine Salt Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, to ether with a general assortment of GROCE-RIES, 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 iddress or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to btain 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 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

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

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:

Portable Furnaces Fire Cement Do Coffee Roasters Fire Clay Fire Bricks Do Bake Ovens Cylinders for Stoves Tiles for Bakers Ovens

Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks Perforated Bricks Copings 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.

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 ject of such essay to be selected by said committee.

In conformity with the benevolent intentions of the Faculty expressed in the aforesaid reso-CHAISE, GIG and SWITCH WHIPS, lution 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 remove

> 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 sions. The public attention has been justly directed to other subjects of general improvement, but we believe no adequate effort has vet been made to awaken and direct the pub lie mind to the prevention of the evils dependant 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

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 1931. Each dissertation to that to which the motto of the successful essay says shall de disposed of according to the direction of the proprietors

HENRY W. BAXLEY, Secretary to the Committee. 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 84 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. P. S. Extra Coaches furnished at any hour

and Expresses carried with great despatch.



Charles W. Smith

HAVING returned to Denton and engaged in Coach, Gig and Harness Ms all its various branches, and having supplied himself with an excellent stock of well SEA-SONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured good Workmen, is now prepared to execute all orders at the shortest hopes by a constant attention to business, to nerit a share of public patronage. Denton, june 22

TAILORING.

RHEUBEN T. BOYD, from Baltimore reand 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 aliberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Prices moderate and fair to suit the

Easton, june 1

TO RENT,

TOR the ensuing year, and possession given on the first day of January next, that well known BRICK HOUSE and LOT in the town of St. Michaels, where the Sub-Michaels, where the Sub-scriber at present resides The above Property is one of the best stands in St Michaels for a Store and Tavern. Persons wishing to rent will please come and view the pre-

naises immediately.

Possession will be given sooner if required.

WRIGHTSON JONES.

CABINET WARE.

Ware, consisting in part of Sideboards, Secretary Desks,

STANDS, &C. &C. he has also a good stock of well seasoned materials, and is prepared to execute any orders

BUREAUS, TABLES.

with neatness and despatch. JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber re requested to call and settle their bills. Easton, june 1

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, PRIZE ESSAY.

lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, formerly by himself, Begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledge-ments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and lodged in Easton jail.

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 expence to render every comfort and onvenience to those who may favour him with beir custom. Private parties can at all times be accommo

dated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with care ful drivers furnished to go to any part of the The public's obedient servant.

SOLOMON LOWE. FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Subscriber intending to leave this place, will sell, on advantageous terms the HOUSE AND LOT, on Harrison

Street, or which he at present resides—If not sold immediately, the same will be rented and ery convenience suitable to a dwelling. july 27 G. W. NABB. NEGROES WANTED.

VHE subscriber wishes to purchase youn likely negroes. Families included, for which the highest cash prices will be given. A line addressed to the subscriber at New Marline addressed to t ket will meet with prompt attention. Gentle-inen wishing to sell will do well to call. WM. W. WILLIAMSON.

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 neatnes and despatch, on the most reason able terms,—as:

Pamphlets Horse Bills Cards Posting Bills

august 3

Hat and Shoe Bills. Blanks of all kinds &c. &c.

THE STEAM BOAT



Maryland

HAS commenced the Season, and will pur-sue her Routes in the following manner, Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clk, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the even-

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 wharfon 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



Wrichtson.

Benjamin Horney—Captain. WILL leave Miles River Ferry every SUN-DAY 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 finenew 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 tf

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

S50 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 gimings over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of friends and the Public in general that he lin shirt. Anthony although 21 or 22 years of has on hand a most excellent stock of Cabinet 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, iail at Centreville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the abeve

> Guardian for the heirs of John[Merrick, dec'd. iune 8

THOMAS BULLEN,

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in May last, a negro boy named OLIVAR 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 carry 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

CHARLES GORDON, Georgetown, D. C. sept. 7

WANTED.

BLACK SMITH-and a CARPENTER -the Smith can be supplied with a ful and good lot of tools,-a Dwelling house and Garden-and money advanced to purchase Coal and Iron. I wish to hire the Carpenter by the year-

Recommendations will be required as to his habits of industry and sobriety. EDWARD HARRIS. Queen Ann's county.

TOTICE.-Was committed to the Jail of sold immediately, the same will be rented and possession given the first day of October next. Such premises are in complete repair, with every calls himself MUSES, and says he belongs to Frederick county, on the 3d day of Aya 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 commit ted a roundabout, striped pantaleons and vest, old fur hat and shoes. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come and have his nego released, he will otherwise be

> of Frederick county, Md august 24, 1830 .- aug. S1 8w

JOTICE.—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, has a scar in her forchoad 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 discharg-ed as the law directs.

JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff. of Frederick county, Md.

august 24, 1830--aug. 31 8w

PRINTED AND

EVERY TUESDA EDWARD M Are Two DOLLARS

Annum payable half ye DOLLAR; and continue FIVE CENTS per square. THE MIDNIGHT MA This midnight-all But lo ! upon the m The lonely, swellin

Of distant whe They come ! they p Their charge resign Are gone, and all is As not a leaf h Hast thou a parent A beauteous child. In life's decline-or

Who shared th A brother on a fore Is he whose breast Or are thy treasure A wide, tumul If aught like these The rattling of th That brings the b

That strings thy l To light thy smile As line on lin Perhaps thy treas Thy lover in a dre Thy brother when Upon his dist Thy parent's hoar May shed a silve

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lane Thy spirit sh Thou hast be Come to thy m The heart that Shall take i

Cathered to he

Come to thy s All the home-Shall greet Over thine The storm ha Come to thy Thy tears

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