

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 1.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1830.

WHOLE NO. 105.

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

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

The following lines are copied from the Back-
woodman. They are from the pen of its talented
editor.

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 untrusting 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 melody
And strains of seraph melody
Stole on her ears the while—
And whispering winds, and zephyrs bland,
Her pale and feverish terrors fann'd.

She knelt—in its untroubled pride
The glittering stream rolled by,
And wafted in the beauteous 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 sacred heart could not bear
The stainless sight 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 smelt of melody
Unto the bright and glorious sky.

She wept—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!

HOPE.
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.

Cherish Hope, and though life by affliction be shaded,
Still her ray shall shine lovely and mild the scene
O'er;
Like the dew-drop that glistens on leaves when
They're faded,
As bright and as clear as it glistened before.

We submit here a poetical effusion of
John Holmes, U. S. Senator from Maine. At
the time of writing the song this John Holmes
was the warm advocate of Mr. Crawford, since
then he has joined the coalition, was the devoted
friend of the second John and is now the
devotee of Henry Clay.

Yes, Crawford, 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 knave, 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 path 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 Haany Clay, some people say,
Is playguy smart and lucky,
Who went adrift, to make a shift,
"Way over in Kentucky."

He'll play at long, 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 con-
science, 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-
ter!

[From a London paper.]
THE STORM. A heavy lowering atmo-
sphere had for forty-eight hours hung over our
Majesty's ship Bristol, and, in the opinion of
the old sailors, they were going "to have a
breeze." The ship had been lying, for two or
three days, at anchor among the rocks of Mag-
dalen, in the Straits of Bonni Facio, which
separate Sardinia from Corsica. The naviga-
tion, 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
going in, and hung for some time. Indeed, it
was only by the greatest exertions, by throw-
ing all the sails aback, and getting out all the
boats to assist in towing the ship, that she was
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
passage at the broadest part is not wider than
the river opposite to the Prince's Dock, and in
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
a mile, there are openings between the rocks not
wider than a frigate's length. There is, how-
ever, great depth of water between the differ-
ent rocks.

At six o'clock in the morning, the frigate
having completed her water for the remainder
of her three months' cruise, weighed and stood
out from the anchorage. A gentle hint to the
Corsican pilot that if he ran the ship on a shore,
he should ornament the fore yard arm in a pen-

dent position; in other words, should be hang-
ed up without ceremony, had a powerful effect
upon his visual faculties. He repaired to the
bowprit, where with his red nightcap in his
hand, he fixed his eyes intently on the water
ahead of the ship, and seemed to distinguish
instantly, the slightest ripple which indicated
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
afore said fore yard arm, which swung in terro-
r 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 ap-
parent 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 *adieu*, and ventured to replace his
red night-cap with a smile. Having stood out
to sea, with a light breeze, the frigate was laid
too at noon; the high land of Magdalen be-
hind 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
his officers, if laden with gum-arabic, saffron
and opium, this would have by no means dis-
tinguished their satisfaction.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, the
main-mast head bailed Mr. R. the gun-
ner, who had been sent to take command of
the watch (to dinner), and the lieutenant of the watch went
down to dinner, and stated that he thought
there was a heavy squall to windward. The
officer no sooner looked in that direction, than
he perceived an extraordinary appearance.

The sea, which had a heavy turbulent roll,
generally indicates approaching wind,
was now, at a distance of about five miles off,
in one continued foam. He lost no time in ac-
quainting 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 hard-
ly 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 con-
tents 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
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. Lipey, the
marine, for having got more than his share of
the dinner. The sufferer was hastily ridding
himself of this outward show of having taken
soup, and inwardly lamented his rashness in
having quitted his lieutenant in a doctory
regiment of militia, for the less comfortable
honor of serving in one of his Majesty's ships
of war.

On deck the scene was more serious. The
men on watch, who were remaining on the
main deck, had not time to ascend the ladders
before the squall had struck the ship. Its ef-
fects were visible instantly. It may be gathered
that she was laid on her beam ends, from the
consequences which have been detailed in the
gun-room; and at the same moment the fore-
yard was carried away in the slings, i. e.
broken in the middle, the fore and main top-
gallant masts were snapt short off, and almost
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 be
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; ropes flying loose,
broken masts and yards swinging about and
portending instant death to any luckless fellow
who might come in their way; to add to which
several of the guns, not having been secured
in the short time the vessel had been out of
harbour, broke loose, and were carrying des-
truction from side to side of the main deck, as
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 op-
inion, but his own was that they had a very
pretty ship of it when, hearing this cry, he
snatched a speaking trumpet from a midship-
man, and gave the order to "pipe-belay."

The meaning of this was to countermand
the last order, and let every man leave off
whatever he was about. In less than one
minute all was quiet. The seamen were seen
seizing the rigging as if nothing had occurred,
the marines huddling to-
gether under shelter of the main mast, to pro-
tect themselves from the sea, which was break-
ing heavily over the ship, and the officers tak-
ing their respective stations on the quarter-
deck.

"Beat to quarters," was the next command,
and the drummer immediately struck up the
well known tune of "Hearts of Oak," and the
people hastened to their respective parts of the
ship with an action. "Let the fire-men
go forward and put out the fire," coolly direct-
ed the captain. "Then, addressing himself to
the first lieutenant, he added, 'have the good-
ness, Mr. Fearnought, to go below and super-
intend the extinguishing the fire, and send it
word up to me, by Mr. Black, what its ex-
tent.' "Aye, aye, Sir," replied the lieuten-
ant, hastening down one of the main deck lad-
ders.

The fire-men being one man from each gun,
had already collected at the fore hatchway,
from whence the smoke ascended; and order
and silence being restored, the captain gave
the necessary instruction for securing the main
deck guns, which had broken loose and at the
same time ordered one watch up to sound down
the broken fore-yard.

In a few minutes the lieutenant returned on
deck to report that the fire was trifling, hav-
ing been occasioned by one of the loose guns
destroying part of the galley range, where the
captain's dinner, was being cooked, and that
it was already extinguished. "Not the dinner,
then," observed Capt. Bright, with a smile
and the lieutenant went forward to attend the
operation of sending down the shattered fore-
yard, and rigging a spare top-sail-yard in its
place.

The master 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 nec-
essary to get upon the other tack and lay the
ship's head off the land as soon as possible."

"It is what I have been wishing for some
time sir," answered the master, "but I fear we
shall not be able to wear her readily."

"We will try, however. All hands wear
ship." This order, indeed, was not to be af-
fected as the master supposed, and it was not
till past six o'clock, when they had completed
the toilsome operation of setting a jury fore-
sail, that the ship was at length brought round
upon the other tack.

The captain began to feel very anxious, when
on making the necessary calculation, and con-
sulting the chart, it was feared the ship might
become embayed, and be unable to get clear
of the Island of Corsica. It was now dark, the
wind seemed to increase at every moment, and
the sea was frightfully heavy, breaking com-
pletely over all the fore part of the ship. A
thick drizzling rain came on, and the weather
was such that no person on board could see
five times the ship's length. The crew were
not able to relax their exertions, to set right
the sails and rigging, until near eight o'clock,
long before which hour the captain had, with
the utmost pain observed that the wind was
gradually veering from the S. W. to the west-
ward, and was now rapidly forcing the ship to-
wards the fatal rocks of the Straits of Bonni Facio,
which have been already described.

At half past eight the wind again headed the
ship, and the captain summoned the first lieut-
enant and master to his cabin, where the scene
so beautifully described by Falconer, again
occurred in all its horrid reality.

"Important was the question in debate,
And o'er their counsel hung impending
fate."

The case was become too obvious for doubt;
the ship was on a lee shore, and no opening
for hope appeared.

"No longer on long experience could forecast,
Th' oncoming approach of this destructive blast,
These seas where storms, at various seasons
blow."

No reigning wind nor certain omens knew.
There was little doubt that the vessel was
already within less than two leagues of the
straits, and the wind seemed to be in the very
worst point it could blow.—The awful secret
was soon known. The purser and marine of-
ficer resigned their half finished game at back-
gammon, the midshipmen, who had many of
them gone to their beds, dressed themselves,
and all hastened upon deck, where every in-
quiry only added to the anxiety which already sat
on every face. The captain paced the deck
with a hurried step, and both he and the mas-
ter paid frequent visits to the cabin, where by
eleven o'clock it was concluded, that the vessel
could not be more than a mile from the rocks.

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,
which is that of giving every man a glass of
spirits, was soon accomplished; and finding no
hope whatever of the wind either veering to a
more favorable point, or becoming more moder-
ate, Captain Bright announced his intention
of putting the ship before the wind, and taking
the only possible remaining chance of running
through that same passage which the ship had
passed with such difficulty a short time before.

This was indeed to take chance by the hand.
Every probability of a safe transit seemed ex-
actly lost, and the captain acknowledged that
he had nothing to rely upon but Providence.

Just at 20 minutes after 11 breakers were
discovered on the lee bow. There was a
sudden cessation to command silence. Every tongue
was hushed at this announcement. All hands
crept silently to the lee side of the ship; and
then friends pulled each other by the sleeve,
and pointed in silence in the direction where
every now and then could be seen, across the
murky darkness of the horizon, a glimmer of
light, rising as it were from the water, after
vanishing from sight like the form of a specter.

With such intense interest were these heral-
ds of approaching destruction watched, that no
thing could be heard, but the roar of the storm,
and the dash of the waves, as they momen-
tarily poured themselves upon the ship's bow.
"Youngsters," said Capt. Bright, to Black
and some other little midshipmen, "go below
and say your prayers, and then go to bed. I
shall see you in the morning—I hope," he ad-
ded with some emotion.

"Mr. Fearnought, let all the carpenters be
ready at their hatchets; we may have occa-
sion to cut away the mainmast."

"They are all ready, sir."

"Very good; now cut the anchors from the
bows."

This was done, and the ship was somewhat
relieved. More breakers were discovered
ahead, and no time was to be lost. The word
was given—"Wear ship—put the helm up!"
The ship was got before the wind with little
difficulty.

"And now, lashed on by destiny severe,
With horror fraught the dreadful scene drew
near:
The ship hangs hovering on the verge of
death,
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
of which might be distinguished amidst the
storm, like the chattering of hyenas, when the
lion roars. The captain and the master were
both in the fore part of the ship; but the for-
mer would entrust the direction of the course
to none but himself. The surges rose on each
side of the unfortunate bark to a height far
above her mast head as it appeared, and, fall-
ing, 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 eag-
le eye, and with anxious heart, every deadly spot
of foam which indicated the presence of a rock,
and gave the command, "starboard," or "port
the helm," with as much coolness of judgment,
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
expected to

"Tear her strong bottom on the marble
rock."

A quarter of an hour had elapsed from the
time the helm was put up, and the frigate had
run nearly three miles through the most in-
dicate 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 declared safe through the straits
of Bonni Facio; and, being under the shelter
of the high land of Corsica, which was now
seen through the gloom she felt no more of the
storm.

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



BY AUTHORITY.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Treaty or General Convention
of Peace, Friendship, Commerce and Naviga-
tion, between the United States of America,
and His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, was
concluded and signed at Rio de Janeiro, on
the twelfth day of December, 1828, which treaty
or General Convention is, word for word as
follows:

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible
Trinity.

The United States of America and His Ma-
jesty the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to estab-
lish a firm and permanent peace and friend-
ship between both Nations, have resolved to
fix, in a manner clear, distinct and positive,
the rules which shall in future be religiously
observed between the one and the other, by
means of a Treaty, or General Convention of
Peace, Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

For this most desirable object, the President
of the United States has conferred full powers
on William Tudor, their Chargé d'Affaires at
the Court of Brazil; and His Majesty the Em-
peror of Brazil on the Most Illustrious and
Most Excellent Marquis of Aracaty, a mem-
ber of his Council, Gentleman 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
for Foreign Affairs, and Miguel de Souza Mel-
lo e Alvim, a member of his Council, Com-
mander of the Order of Aviz, Knight of the
Imperial Order of the Cross, Chief of Division
in the Imperial and National Navy, Minis-
ter and Secretary of State for the Marine, who
after having exchanged their said full powers,
in due and proper form, have agreed to the
following articles:

ARTICLE I.
There shall be a perfect, firm and inviola-
ble peace and friendship between the United
States of America and their citizens, and His
Imperial Majesty, his successors and subjects
throughout their possessions and territories re-
spectively, without distinction of persons or
places.

ARTICLE II.
The United States of America, and His Ma-
jesty the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to live
in peace and harmony with all the other na-
tions of the earth, by means of a policy frank
and equally friendly to all, engage mutually
not to grant any particular favor to other
nations in respect of commerce and navigation,
which shall not immediately become common
to the other party, who shall enjoy the same
privileges, if the concession was freely made, or
allowing the same compensation, if the con-
cession was conditional. It is understood how-
ever, that the relations and conventions which
now exist or may hereafter exist between Bra-
zil and Portugal, shall form an exception to
this article.

ARTICLE III.
The two high contracting parties being like-
wise desirous of placing the commerce and
navigation of their respective countries, on the
basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, have
mutually agreed, that the citizens and subjects
of each party shall all the costs and con-
sequences of the other, and reside and trade there
all kinds of produce, manufactures and mer-
chandise; and they shall enjoy all the rights,
privileges and exemptions, in navigation and
commerce, which native citizens or subjects do,
or shall enjoy submitting themselves, to the
laws, decrees, and usages, there establish-
ed, to which native citizens or subjects are sub-
jected. But it is understood that this article
does not include the coasting trade of either
country, the regulation of which is reserved
by the parties respectively, according to their
own separate laws.

ARTICLE IV.
They likewise agree that whatever kind of
produce, manufactures, or merchandise, of any
foreign country, can be from time to time, law-
fully imported into the United States, in their
own vessels, may be also imported in vessels
of Brazil; and that no higher or other duties
upon the lading of the vessel and her cargo,
shall be levied and collected, whether the im-
portation be made in the vessels of the one
country or the other. And in like manner, that
whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or
merchandise of any foreign country, can be
from time to time, lawfully imported into the
Empire of Brazil in its own vessels, may be
also imported in vessels of the United States;
and that no higher or other duties upon the
lading of the vessel and her cargo, shall be
levied or collected, whether the importation
be made in vessels of the one country, or of
the other. And they agree that whatever may
be lawfully exported, or re-exported from the
one country in its own vessels, to any foreign
country, may in like manner, be exported or
re-exported in the vessels of the other country.
And the same bounties, duties and drawbacks,
shall be allowed and collected, whether such
exportation, or re-exportation, be made in ves-
sels of the United States or of the Empire of
Brazil. The government of the United States
however considering the present state of the
navigation of Brazil, agrees that a vessel shall
be considered as Brazilian, when the proprie-
tor and captain are subjects of Brazil and the
papers are in legal form.

ARTICLE V.
No higher or other duties shall be imposed so
on the importation into the United States, of
any articles the produce or manufactures of
the Empire of Brazil, and no higher or other
duties shall be imposed on the importation into
the Empire of Brazil, of any articles the
produce or manufactures of the United States,
than are or shall be payable on the like arti-
cles, being the produce or manufactures of
any other foreign country; nor shall any high-
er or other duties, or charges be imposed in
either of the two countries, on the exportation
of any articles to the United States or to the
Empire of Brazil respectively, than such as
are payable on the exportation of the like arti-
cles to any other foreign country; nor shall any
prohibition be imposed on the exportation or
importation of any articles the produce or man-
ufactures of the United States, or of the Em-
pire of Brazil, to or from the territories of the
United States, or to or from the territories of

the Empire of Brazil, which shall not equally
extend to all other nations.

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 jurisdic-
tion of each other, as well with respect to the
consignment and sale of their goods, and mer-
chandise by wholesale or retail, as with re-
spect 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 em-
bargo, nor be detained with their vessels, car-
goes or merchandise or effects, for any milita-
ry expedition, nor for any public or private
purpose whatever, without allowing to those
interested, sufficient indemnification.

ARTICLE VIII.
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 pri-
vate, through stress of weather, pursuit of pi-
rates, or enemies, they shall be received and
treated with humanity, giving to them all fa-
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 belong-
ing to the citizens or subjects, of one of the
contracting parties; which may be captured by
pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdic-
tion, or on the high seas, and may be car-
ried, 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
which is usual and customary with the vessels
of the nation, where the damage happens, per-
mitting them to unload the said vessel, if nec-
essary, of its merchandise and effects, with-
out exacting for it any duty, impost or contri-
bution whatever until they may be exported,
unless they be destined for consumption.

ARTICLE XI.
The citizens or subjects of each of the con-
tracting parties shall have power to dispose of
their personal goods within the jurisdiction of
the other, by sale, donation, testament or oth-
erwise, and their representatives, being citi-
zens or subjects of the other party shall suc-
ceed to the said personal goods, whether by
testament, or *inter vivos*, and they may take
possession thereof, either by themselves, or
others acting for them, and dispose of the same
at their will, paying such duties only as the
habitants of the country wherein said goods
are, shall be subject to pay in like cases; and
if, in the case of real estate, the said heirs would
be prevented from entering into the possession
of the inheritance, on account of their charac-
ter of aliens, there shall be granted to them
the term of three years, to dispose of the same,
as they may think proper, and to withdraw the
proceeds without molestation, nor any other
charges than those which are imposed by the
laws of the country.

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 ju-
risdiction of the one or the other, transient or
dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them
the tribunals of justice for their judicial in-
tercourse, with the same terms which are usual
and customary with the natives or citizens and
subjects of the country in which they may re-
side, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, a-
gents and factors, as they may judge proper in
all their trials at law.

ARTICLE XIII.
It is likewise agreed, that the most perfect
and entire security of conscience shall be en-
joyed by the citizens or subjects of both the
contracting parties in the countries subject to
the jurisdiction of the one and the other, with-
out their being liable to be disturbed or mole-
sted on account of their religious belief, so
long as they respect the laws and established
usages of the country. Moreover the bodies
of the citizens and subjects of one of the con-
tracting parties who may die in the territories
of the other shall be buried in the usual bur-
ying grounds, or in other decent or suitable place,
and shall be protected from violation or
disturbance.

ARTICLE XIV.
It shall be lawful for the citizens and sub-
jects of the United States of America, and of
the Empire of Brazil, to sail with their ships,
with all manner of liberty and security, no dis-
tinction being made who are the proprietors of
the merchandise laden thereon, from any port
to the places of those who now are, or who
hereafter shall be, at enmity with either of
the contracting parties. It shall likewise be
lawful for the citizens and subjects aforesaid,
to sail with the ships and merchandises be-
fore mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty
and security, from the places, ports, and har-
bors of those who are enemies of either party,
without any opposition, or disturbance what-
ever, not only directly from the places of the
enemy before mentioned, to neutral places,
but also from one place belonging to an enemy,
to another place belonging to an enemy,
whether they be under the jurisdiction of one
power, or under several. And it is hereby stipu-
lated, that free ships shall also give freedom
to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed
to be free and exempt, which shall be found
on board the ships belonging to the citizens or
subjects of either of the contracting parties, al-
though the whole lading, or any part thereof
should appertain to the enemies of either, con-
traband goods being always excepted. It is
also agreed in like manner, that the same lib-
erty be extended to persons who are on board
a free ship, with this effect, that although they
be enemies to both or either party, they are
not to be taken out of that free ship, unless
they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual
service of the enemies: Provided however, and

it is hereby agreed that the stipulations in this
article contained, declaring that the flag shall
cover the property, shall be understood as ap-
plying to those powers only, who recognize
this principle, but if either of the two contract-
ing parties shall be at war with a third, and
the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall
cover the property of enemies whose govern-
ments 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 prop-
erty, 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 knowledge of it; but the contract-
ing 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 merchandise of the neutral, embark-
ed in such enemy's ship, shall be free.

ARTICLE XVI.
This liberty of commerce and navigation
shall extend to all kinds of merchandises, ex-
cepting those only which are distinguished by
the name of contraband; and under this name
of contraband, or prohibited goods, shall be
comprehended—

1st. Cannon, mortars, howitzers, swivels,
blunderbusses, muskets, fuzes, rifles, car-
bines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances,
spears, halberds, 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.

3dly. Cavalry belts and horses with their
furniture.

4thly. And generally all kinds of arms

on reasonable terms.

To the Free and Independent Voters of
TALBOT COUNTY.

ELLOW CITIZENS:

Through the continued solicitations of my
ends in the different districts of this county,
in accordance with my own wishes, I am
duced to offer myself a candidate for the
HERIFFALTY, at our ensuing October
ection.—Should I be so fortunate as to ob-
in so much of your confidence as to give a
ajority of your votes, I should ever feel grate-
for the same; and do pledge myself to dis-
for the duties incumbent on said office to
e best of my ability, with fidelity, impar-
iality and justice. The public's obedient servant,
JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

St. Michaels, June 29 w

SHERIFFALTY.

EESE SCOTT respectfully presents his
thanks to the free and independent voters
Talbot county for the liberal support extend-
to him on a former occasion; and now sol-
its their suffrages for the next Sheriffalty.

June 29

SHERIFFALTY.

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

may 18

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 en-
ter it immediately, but has been prevented by
circumstances from removing to Easton, is
again offered for rent. Possession may be had
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 last of January next on taking any rea-
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, ex 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 ev-
ery convenience suitable to a dwelling.

July 27 G. W. NABB.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers fees, for
the years of 1829, and 1830, are hereby
notified that no longer indulged can possibly
be given, as I am determined to close the col-
lections 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 se-
veral months past, and payment is expected
immediately for the same.

July 20 WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of THOMAS HENRIKX, 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 de-
ceased'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 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 of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

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

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of THOMAS HENRIKX, Esq. Ad-
ministrator of Captain Edward Auld, late of
Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased'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, and also
in one of the newspapers printed in the city
of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied 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 of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

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

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of THOMAS HENRIKX, Esq. Ad-
ministrator of Captain Edward Auld, late of
Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased'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, and also
in one of the newspapers printed in the city
of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied 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 of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

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

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of THOMAS HENRIKX, Esq. Ad-
ministrator of Captain Edward Auld, late of
Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased'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, and also
in one of the newspapers printed in the city
of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied 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 of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

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

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of THOMAS HENRIKX, Esq. Ad-
ministrator of Captain Edward Auld, late of
Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased'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, and also
in one of the newspapers printed in the city
of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied 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 of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

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

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of THOMAS HENRIKX, Esq. Ad-
ministrator of Captain Edward Auld, late of
Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased'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, and also
in one of the newspapers printed in the city
of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied 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 of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

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

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of THOMAS HENRIKX, Esq. Ad-
ministrator of Captain Edward Auld, late of
Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased'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, and also
in one of the newspapers printed in the city
of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied 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 of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

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

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of THOMAS HENRIKX, Esq. Ad-
ministrator of Captain Edward Auld, late of
Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased'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, and also
in one of the newspapers printed in the city
of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied 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 of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

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

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of THOMAS HENRIKX, Esq. Ad-
ministrator of Captain Edward Auld, late of
Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased'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, and also
in one of the newspapers printed in the city
of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied 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 of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

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

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of THOMAS HENRIKX, Esq. Ad-
ministrator of Captain Edward Auld, late of
Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased'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, and also
in one of the newspapers printed in the city
of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied 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 of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

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

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of THOMAS HENRIKX, Esq. Ad-
ministrator of Captain Edward Auld, late of
Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased'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, and also
in one of the newspapers printed in the city
of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied 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 of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

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

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of THOMAS HENRIKX, Esq. Ad-
ministrator of Captain Edward Auld, late of
Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased'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, and also
in one of the newspapers printed in the city
of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied 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 of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.

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

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1830.
ON application of THOMAS HENRIKX, Esq. Ad-
ministrator of Captain Edward

THE STEAM BOAT

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Monday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

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 the State; to be laid before the Legislature at its 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; or in the Maryland Gazette, Baltimore; or in the Eastern Shore Herald, Cambridge; or in the Maryland Free Press, Rockville.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN,

TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin)

1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT 150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fine Salt Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, alum, saltpetre, nutmeg, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c.

They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Groceries they will 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 STONEWARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Cans to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.

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

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

Fire Cement Portable Furnaces Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters 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 title. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application above.

Baltimore, May 11

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, & COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CART WHEEL WRIGHT. EDWARD STUART

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

From his experience and a determination to use every exertion to serve the public he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. march 30

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Honorable the Levy Court of Caroline county having seen proper to appoint me your Collector for the present year, I deem it necessary in the commencement 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 my guide; it is rigid and positive on a Collector. He is allowed six months only to collect the whole amount of Taxes due from the county—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 once 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. I do hope that every good Citizen will feel 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 Collector.

Last year the taxes were \$1 1/2 cents in the hundred dollars; this year will be about 1 1/4; and by referring to last year's receipt you 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, and it requires but little exertion on your part to meet your engagement for the present year.

JOHN A. SANGSTON, Collector of Caroline county. august 31 Sw [S. G.]

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE

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

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector. aug 10

NOTICE TO MY FRIENDS

ALL persons who stand indebted to the subscriber, 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 in need of money to prosecute his business with advantage.

The subscriber would do injustice to his own feelings were he not at this time to return his sincere 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 favours.

THOMAS S. COOK. aug 31 Sw (G.)

Easton Female Academy.

MRS. SCULL respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that the duties of said Seminary will be resumed on the 13th September next, wherein will be taught the usual courses of Literature, viz:—Orthography Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, (ancient and modern) History, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c.

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

august 31

PRIZE ESSAY.

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

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

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

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

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

HENRY W. BAXLEY, Secretary to the Committee. July 30

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in May last, a negro boy named OLIVAR CRAWFORD, 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 Sw

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of September next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon and 6 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, under and in virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, as a Court of Equity, passed at May Term 1829, on the bill of complaint of John Leeds Kerr against Reuben P. Emmons, ALL THAT LAND, FARM OR PLANTATION, the same being part or parts of the Tract of Land called "Marshy Point," situate lying and being in Talbot county on the south side of Thirdhaven Creek, containing one hundred and two acres, and one quarter of an acre of Land, more or less, that was sold and conveyed by Lotus Howdle to the said Reuben P. Emmons, on the 20th day of November 1823, and afterwards, to wit, on the 27th day of May 1824, mortgaged by the said Emmons to the aforesaid John Leeds Kerr.

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. The arable land is of the best quality and has on it extensive banks of ancient shells, sufficient to manure the whole. Forty-two and one eighth of an acre are held by a separate purchase made by Lotus Howdle 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 102 1/2 acres, with an ample portion of woodland.

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 a 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 security as the Trustee shall approve, for the payment of the purchase money and interest.

The purchaser shall be entitled to the proportion 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 him, 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 aforesaid 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 Sw

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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 several 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 of George Dudley, against William A. Leonard; one at the suit of Samuel B. Hardesty 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 Willmott 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 WEDNESDAY, 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 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 a quantity of hay, 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 September next, between the hours aforesaid, of the same day, part of a tract of land called Smith's Cliffs, part of a tract of land called Chesnut Bay, and part of another tract of land called Burrows' Discovery, containing in all a quantity of four hundred acres of land more or less, seized 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, Shff. aug 31 Sw

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE FARM CALLED WORKINGTON.

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 Monokin River, and has navigable water for bateaux 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 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.—Possession 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. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Benjamin Roe deceased, are requested to have their accounts properly authenticated and deposited the same with Mr. James N. Gasson, Merchant, Hillsborough, Somerset county.

EDWARD C. HARPER, adm'r. 3t

supported by affidavit or other proper evidence that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the court where such indictment is found 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 prosecution had been originally 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 than those herein before mentioned, or for any forcible entry and detainer

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 3.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1830.

WHOLE NO. 107.

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

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

NIGHT CONTEMPLATION.
Spoken by JAMES MILLER of Philadelphia,
at the exhibition at Mount St. Mary's College, Em-
mitsburg, 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,
How hushed the passions, and how calm the heart,
Then from his narrow tenement of clay,
The imprisoned spirit longs to soar away,
To wander through the boundless realms 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.

To startle host that sentinel the sky,
In glory beaming as you move on high,
Tell me what arm invisible sustains
And rolls you onward through the etherial plains?
What voice awakes you mid the night's dark shade
And bids your feet to tread the dewy dais?
By whom your orb has been traced in Heaven,
By whom your being, form and lustre given?
Lo! in each shining sphere—this awful name—
Written in characters of light and flame:
The sun proclaims his majestic day,
A thousand suns his bright 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;
To him, the mighty monarch of the world,
Whose starry banner o'er us is unfurled.

Majestic fires! whose splendour 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?
Now you no longer shine in that dismal room,
Forbidding faded earth to have its gloom;
Yes, weeping angels bore the news afar,
The shriek 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 ages dream and love to tell,
Some happier race of beings there may dwell,
No spectral 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;
Peace and love dwell in your bosoms,
And sweet serenity is on your faces;
Through fields of carnage frantic drives his car;
But built and bright with Heaven's perpetual smile,
Unmolested joys their winged hours beguile,
While peace serene and hope and seraph love
Here bend and sigh for those who sadly move;
Insatiable bloom and blessedness they dwell,
Like man ere Eden heard his sad farewell.

Celestial spheres! what thought to mortal eye,
Ye seem like twinkling points of light on high!
Ye seem the mist that robes the night,
And ye are worlds of majesty and might,
Oppressed and dazzled by the blazing light,
We sink to nothing and renounce our pride.
Lost in the deep and fearful thoughts that roll,
Like thunder-sounds along the awe-struck soul.

And yet sublimer knowledge shall be given,
And man shall walk amidst the stars of Heaven.
Yes, the frail child of dust and doomed to die,
Shall rise again to tread the path of glory;
The light of immortality shall dawn on high:
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 noiseful dew are hushed 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—
While winds are hushing in the Heavens,
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.

It is sweet
At such an hour, to wander out beneath
The eternal sky—to gaze into its depths—
To picture angel-shapes on every star—
To listen to the holy songs, that seem
To float from the gates of Heaven down to earth.
The deep and beautiful spirit, that pervades
The blessed air, sinks, like a spell from Heaven,
Upon the soul's troubled waters.

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 are silent now,
Upon them like a mantle. Oh! how lone,
Mid scenes like these, to kneel in solitude
At Nature's shrine. The gentle dew that bathes
My burning brow, are beaming down from Heaven
A mission of repose, and every voice,
That comes in soft eloquence from sky,
And air, and earth, and ocean, wings the soul
To mingle with the bosom of God.

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

To Mrs. BARNEY:

Madam—When I first saw your letter, di-
rected to the President of the United States,
I was journeying over a rough road at a distance
from home. It was my intention to have ad-
dressed you on joining my family; unavoidable
avocations, however prevented until the
present moment—of which I avail myself to of-
fer you my sincere condolence, for your "un-
distinguished 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 pretensions
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
years have sat at the table of luxury, clothed in
fine linen and purple robes, arising from the
superabundance of office, I have lived in re-
tirement and foregone the pleasures of society
and devoted the same number of years in rearing
and educating an equal number of children
with yourself, and from our small earnings
have saved a moderate competency, which I
trust, will descend to a prudent and industri-
ous family.

I pretend to no equality of rank. Few with
yourself can boast "that two large fountains"
bubbling forth from the revolution, had been

accumulating more than half a century and
emptied the mighty waters into the grand res-
ervoir of their family, and still fewer who
would acknowledge to the world, "with com-
posure," that the united efforts of those luxu-
riant and mighty streams, had spent their force
and produced poverty, beggary and haggard want
staring them in the face. Though the shores
of the Ohio are unlike that "sterile spot" on
which you and your children seem doomed to
perish; yet after making every allowance for
soil and climate, it is not common for a mother
in the valley of the Ohio, to give birth to her
eighth child until the oldest is able to hold the
plough or turn the spinning wheel; nor is their
any would acknowledge, without a "blush,"
that they were at any one time, the mother of
eight helpless children. Nay, madam, a matron
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 spinners and
washer-women. The bare mention of these
rough employments may shock the delicacy
of one, whose hands have been taught to touch
the sun-drenched lyre, and to tread the giddy
dance. But what has become of the spirit and
energies, independence and devotion to public
and domestic duty that sustained the fathers
and mothers of the revolution? Have they de-
serted the battle ground of the valiant, the
tombs of the brave, and turned renegade with
the pioneers of the west to aid and sustain
them in their arduous toils;—or do they sleep
upon the couch of ease, waiting for some event-
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.
This, in you, I respect—this I revere; may
every drop of the blood of those illustrious
heroes be held sacred to the latest generations.
This is of itself a rich legacy; a bequest that
wealth could not purchase. Sooner would I
see a mother's name there enrolled, than possess
the treasure of the Indies. Did one drop of
that unquenchable blood run in my veins, how cau-
tious would I be not to tarnish its lustre by un-
founded complaints, or by urging unmerited
claims. Was it for wealth and titles of dis-
tinction our fathers fought? then you ought to
be indignant. But no, it was to shake off those
chains, and make us equal, they so freely shed.
The only arbiter was to be the voice of an en-
lightened people. The power vested in the
President, for the little time he waxes the scepter,
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
out invectives against the President for not
sharing, with her, the private and public duties
of his office. A lady in the revolution was
told, asked General Washington an im-
portant question; he in return, inquired if she
could keep a secret? who as readily replied in
the affirmative; so can I, answered the hero—
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 volcano," for venting his great
and various emotions of words. "You ought
to have been consulted on the subject?" Was
your office for life? was it not optional with
the President to continue or remove? what was
there so portentous? What "dreadful calamity
was gathering over your head," that the
"awful" warning—"prepare!" was necessary.
If yours was an office of profit, why not, "like
the end," fill your storehouse in summer—"if
otherwise, let another share the burden."

It needed not a "great mind" to discover
the proud and deep rooted *aristocracy* formed
and forming in our country. A patriotic
and independent mind, rocked in the cradle
of the revolution, possessing a soul filled with
its purest faith, educated in the political school
of republicanism, full of wisdom and covered
with every honor that public service or pri-
vate virtue could merit, and sustained with the
confidence of the nation, was only wanted,
"robbed with power," to scatter them to the
four winds, and bring the government back
to its original and primitive simplicity. For
this purpose the hero and the hero's friend,
for his country left him the peaceful Hermitage.
He has executed his mission, and answered the
public expectation. For this it was expected,
reckless officers would complain and old wo-
men would.

Was it 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-
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 of-
fice was not of profit but honor, I would say
"you shall be relieved from the labor and an-
other shall share in the one and participate in
the other." Thus would I hold out the cheer-
ing 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 pa-
triotic, and all would be emulous to qualify them-
selves for office. For if there is a feature in
this government aristocratic and greatly to be
feared, if there is a practice in its adminis-
tration, that would fix the date of its end, and
extinguish the last hope of freedom, it is that
principle that continues the same office in the
hands of the same man and his family from
year to year, and from generation to genera-
tion.

Of what materials, madam, would you have
General Jackson composed? At one breath
you make him as vindictive as a Nero, dealing
out death and vengeance on his enemies;
in the next "a minion, nosed, governed and
controlled by his secretary." These charges
pass him, like the idle wind which he regards
not.

You speak of your *unfortunate husband*.
To me the height and depth of his misfortune
is unknown, but enough is obvious for him to
share largely in our sympathy, rather than
our respect or admiration. Has your hus-
band received wounds, when fighting by the
side of his father?—Is there not a cordial pre-
pared by his country?—Has he lost his health
in the march, in the camp or in the battle's
rage? here is a rich fountain that sates the
war-worn soldier? If those sources are dry
to him, which have furnished the healing balm
for others, and all other means have failed, the
same energies which have rendered your pen
so prolific with abuse, if turned to the advan-
tage of your family, could but render them a
lasting support.

Shades of our revolutionary mothers! we
blush at our weakness. Where is that efficien-
cy of character, that promptness, that patriotism,
that swelled your noble souls; that firmness of
mind, that strength of body, that enabled you
to bare your bosom to fatigue and danger, re-
lying on him who had said, "the righteous
shall not be forsaken, nor his seed bereaved?"
Who fill the places of those, who, while their
sons and husbands were fighting the battles of
their country, were engaged at home, gather-
ing in the former and the latter harvest, and
with their own hands, and the products of their
own fields, crowding and crowning their own
granaries with plenty, preparing the raw ma-
terials, turning the wheel, holding the distaff,
giving motion to the loom, and feeding their
flocks to furnish food and raiment for a naked,
famine-stricken, but patriotic army? All did not
share alike in the honors of the revolution, while
every family from the humble cottage to the
lofty mansion, participated in its privations.

My object in addressing you, madam, is to
invite you to leave that cold, barren, and icy
spot which you have so unfortunately rested,
and to emigrate to the west. We should be happy
to welcome you, and to see you tread the giddy
dance. But what has become of the spirit and
energies, independence and devotion to public
and domestic duty that sustained the fathers
and mothers of the revolution? Have they de-
serted the battle ground of the valiant, the
tombs of the brave, and turned renegade with
the pioneers of the west to aid and sustain
them in their arduous toils;—or do they sleep
upon the couch of ease, waiting for some event-
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.
This, in you, I respect—this I revere; may
every drop of the blood of those illustrious
heroes be held sacred to the latest generations.

This is of itself a rich legacy; a bequest that
wealth could not purchase. Sooner would I
see a mother's name there enrolled, than possess
the treasure of the Indies. Did one drop of
that unquenchable blood run in my veins, how cau-
tious would I be not to tarnish its lustre by un-
founded complaints, or by urging unmerited
claims. Was it for wealth and titles of dis-
tinction our fathers fought? then you ought to
be indignant. But no, it was to shake off those
chains, and make us equal, they so freely shed.
The only arbiter was to be the voice of an en-
lightened people. The power vested in the
President, for the little time he waxes the scepter,
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
out invectives against the President for not
sharing, with her, the private and public duties
of his office. A lady in the revolution was
told, asked General Washington an im-
portant question; he in return, inquired if she
could keep a secret? who as readily replied in
the affirmative; so can I, answered the hero—
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 volcano," for venting his great
and various emotions of words. "You ought
to have been consulted on the subject?" Was
your office for life? was it not optional with
the President to continue or remove? what was
there so portentous? What "dreadful calamity
was gathering over your head," that the
"awful" warning—"prepare!" was necessary.
If yours was an office of profit, why not, "like
the end," fill your storehouse in summer—"if
otherwise, let another share the burden."

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

(From the Baltimore Republic.)

WILLIAM B. BARNEY,

LATE NAVAL OFFICER OF THIS PORT.

The extraordinary zeal and industry with
which the Anti-Jackson party have labored in
all parts of the state, (except Baltimore city,
where the facts are too well known) to influ-
ence the approaching elections by using the
name of Mr. Barney, and the case of his re-
moval from office, is notorious to all persons who
take any note of the course of politics. Espe-
cially on the Eastern Shore, the friends of the
present administration are taunted with the as-
sumed facts which have been industriously
circulated, as evidence of the cruel and indis-
criminate proscriptions of General Jackson. It
is time that the truth should be known: it is
time that those who have wilfully circulated
the most untruthful and unjust, and prejudicial
views, should be made to feel the shame of de-
fection, and the disgrace of the unprincipled
means which they have knowingly employed
to pull down an upright administration.

The Chronicle and Marylander, of Friday,
in furtherance of these honest purposes, re-
vised and re-published a report of the suit between
the United States and Mr. Barney, for forty
thousand dollars; in which the defendant obtained a ver-
dict, and has appealed to it, as evidence that
he was not a defaulter, and had been formally
acquitted. The report was accompanied by
some editorial comments, abusive and false,
upon the motives of the Jackson party, in their
conduct towards Mr. Barney, in which, feelings
of "revenge" and a spirit of persecution are at-
tributed to them, not only unwarranted by the
state of the facts, but, as the editors of the
Chronicle well know, especially repugnant to
the facts. We avow it boldly, and appeal to
the citizens of Baltimore of all political parties,
whether the treatment of Mr. Barney, by the
Jackson party, has not been marked by ten-
derness and forbearance, far beyond their du-
ty or his claims; whether they have not been
guided almost beyond endurance, and yet
were silent for charity; and whether the pa-
tience they have shown under groundless in-
sults, and the magnanimous forbearance they
have practised under such circumstances of ag-
gravation, when only to speak and point to the
records would have covered their slanderous
with confusion, have not been marvelled at by
their opponents, and murmured at by many of
their friends. Calls have been made from va-
rious quarters for facts which are generally
known to exist, facts necessary for self-de-
fence, and they yet forbore;—what we have
since found to be a misplaced delicacy, a gen-
erosity of which the motives are unappreciated,
and the very excess abused, has suffered
false and prejudicial statements and appeals,
which, where the subject is wholly known, ex-
cite only surprise, to go abroad unanswered, and
to produce on the minds of strangers, that im-
pression which they failed to make upon friends
at home.

Patience, however, has its limits, and the
false motives and false imputations, and illib-
eral language with which that forbearance has
been met by the opposite party, as shown par-
ticularly in the Marylander of Friday, put us
not only upon active defence, but justify us
in the citation of the whole course of the adminis-
tration towards Major Barney and a frank, dis-
passionate exposition of some few of the vari-
ous reasons, each of which, singly, justified
the President in that measure. What we say

on this subject, shall be strictly sustainable be-
yond cavil, by official documents, by the tes-
timony of hundreds of witnesses of all parties,
and we are further confident, will be confirm-
ed by the silence and admissions of our oppo-
sition. Every man in Baltimore of every po-
litical belief, will perceive that only a part is
fold, and will also perceive that the wisest and
most prudent course, for those who have pro-
voked and goaded the Jackson party into this
expensive, will be not to try our forbearance still
further. The widely spread efforts proceed-
ing from Mr. Barney's own family, to produce
false impressions on this subject—impressions
which were known at the time to be unjust
and unjustifiable, and to which obvious rea-
sons prevented any strenuous reply at the time,
being now adopted in tone and feeling by the
Editors of the Marylander, justify us in
spreading before the community those facts
which might have been permitted to slumber.
In so doing, we perform an unwelcome,
but an imperative duty, one required to vin-
dicate the reputation of the party, which has been
most basely slandered on this occasion, and in
which the honest men of all parties.

First—showing of the suit reported in the Ma-
rylander of Friday, and as occurring at the
time of his removal. And we ask whether
they do not disclose a mode of transacting busi-
ness, imperiously requiring the interposi-
tion of the Executive.

There is also, another part of this case, which
is equally decisive of the imperative nature of
the duty, which we approach with reluctance,
but which has been forced upon us by the con-
duct and declarations of Mr. Barney and his
family, spread ostentatiously before the world.

A document containing their manifesto against
General Jackson, speaks of the cruelty of turn-
ing out an amiable family to want without the
means of subsistence, deprived of all resource—
and appeals feelingly for public sympathy, to
their helpless situation, as though there were no
possible way of procuring bread, but from the
United States Treasury. To such appeals re-
peated and reiterated throughout the country,
and now, for electioneering purposes, sent to
almost every county in the State, it is required
of us to oppose facts, to refute declamation by
truth, and expose the artful mode in which
partisans have practised on public sympathy.

Unless compelled by the imprudence of Mr.
Barney's friends in self-defence to go further,
we shall confine our notice of his pecuniary
transactions to public matters, spread out on
records accessible to all. From them, enough
will appear, to satisfy the most incredulous,
that Mr. Barney was not a proper person to
manage the money of the public; that injustice
had been done for many years; that the in-
dustrial mechanics and tradesmen of this city,
by not removing him, and by leaving him in pos-
session of that credit necessarily attached to
public officers with large salaries, by which he
was enabled to contract debts and to escape
payment. If it shall appear, that with an an-
nual income of about THREE THOUSAND
DOLLARS from his office, and in the latter
days of his public employment, with the addi-
tion of a very handsome private fortune belong-
ing to his wife (which was unimpaired, as we
believe, at the time of his removal), his ex-
penses for the whole term of ELEVEN YEARS,
exceeded his income by TWO THOUSAND
DOLLARS ANNUALLY; how can General
Jackson be blamed for providing effectually
for the public service in removing him from
office? Such, however, are the facts, as we
find them on the records of Baltimore county
Court.

Mr. Barney came into office in 1818, free
from debt, having not long before failed in a
mercantile capacity, and taken the benefit of
the INSOLVENT LAWS. He came, un-
numbered, into an employment worth from
\$2500 to \$3000 per annum; yet we find him
on the 31st July, 1822, an applicant again for
the benefit of the INSOLVENT LAWS, re-
turning 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 cred-
its, and no other effects than his household
furniture. Thus, in the first four years of his
employment, he spent beyond his income
nearly THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS
A YEAR.

He then went again into the unnumbered
possession of his office emoluments, with all
the benefits of experience, as to the exact pro-
fits, and with a second experience of the ease
with which debts could be wiped off with the
sponge of the Insolvent Commissioners. In
April, 1829, he was removed from office, and
the 30th of the same month, finds him a THIRD
TIME, an applicant for the benefit of the IN-
SOLVENT LAWS. On this occasion his
schedule of debts shows a list amounting to
TEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED
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
means, by about FIFTEEN HUNDRED
DOLLARS.

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, 33,000
To the proceeds of two
insolvencies, 11,249 50
10,887 00
22,136 50

Total, 55,136 50
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 re-
marking, that we have not reckoned in the
above the very handsome income derived from
the latter part of the time from the fortune of
his wife—the capital of which is enough for com-
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 justify the
removal; whether it would not have been a
criminal indulgence in the administration, to
retain an officer, so careless of credit, too pro-
fane of his own means, and so indifferent to the
force of pecuniary contracts.

TWO INSOLVENCIES FOR TWENTY-
THOUSAND DOLLARS, are, of them-
selves, a sufficient answer to Mr. and Mrs. Bar-
ney's complaints.

We have thus thrown together some of the
facts within our knowledge and reach, from
documentary and unimpeachable sources, which
cannot fail to sustain the strict and necessary
justice of the President's decision in the re-
moval of Mr. Barney. The public will appreciate
the motives which lead to this present publica-

tion, when they see the letter of Mrs. Barney
used throughout the State for electioneering
purposes, and industriously employed to break
down the reputation, and destroy the popular-
ity of the President; and when they behold
the whole Jackson party, taunted and in-
sulted, their motives misconstrued, and the
foolish epithets applied to them after their long,
forbearing, magnanimous, and charitable si-
lence.

COMMUNICATION

[FOR THE WHIG.]

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE.

Fellow Citizens,

Whenever a Candidate comes before you to
fill a high and responsible station, it becomes
your prerogative as freemen, to examine his
principles, to know whether they be consistent
with the interests of the community; and on
examination if you should find, that that indi-
vidual has at any time betrayed your trust for
the want of capacity or judgment of his own,
and followed the dictates of another to your in-
jury, then your interest would dictate to you
as rational beings, not to give your suffrages
to that man, who has violated your confidence.
The time is not far back, when you groaned
under the qualification-law; when your rights
and privileges were snatched from you by the
arbitrary party of your country; and at that
time, was immaterial what merit or quali-
fication you possessed; if you were not worth
your pounds you had to stand back at the polls,
and see those, who, perhaps had been guilty
of crimes of the blackest nature, go up to the
bustings 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 night,
was as free to vote as any man in the com-
munity, (if he could command thirty
pounds); and this tyrannical and oppressive
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 debarr'd, if
the strictness 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
fellow-being, who feels happy to grasp at any
fair and honourable trade, to support his fami-
ly, with the common necessities of life! But
the intention of that law, would snatch away
the support from a dotting mother; the affec-
tionate sister; the devoted, disconsolate, heart-
broken wife; the deserted child; all, all ruined;
their peace destroyed their protection and sup-
port snatched away by this horrid imposition,
which was based upon principles of taxation,
unfair in its discrimination, and partial and
oppressive in its operation!

You, Fellow Citizens, in 1827, reposed the
utmost confidence in Messrs. William Orrel
and Jones, whom you no doubt believed if they
would not do you much good, they would not
do much harm; but you find that those two
men betrayed your confidence, one by voting
for the license law, and the other, not know-
ing how it would go down with the people, de-
serted his post and decamped to the commit-
tee room, and like an indolent soldier, deaf-
ened his ears at the beat of the drum.—Instead
of being a faithful sentinel, who is always at
his post at the approach of an enemy, to de-
fend his country, he let the bill pass, to the in-
jury of the people; the other more honest, if
not so arduous, stuck to his post and gave the
blow; and what was his excuse to his constitu-
ents after he came home? Why, he had hon-
estly 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
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-
tion gave his vote; now if we are to judge Mr.
Jones for voting for this bill because Gen. Pot-
ter said "it was a good bill" why not conclude
with the same degree of propriety that he was
influenced on all others by the same motive?
But leaving all supposition aside it is a well
known fact, that he did vote for the bill, whether
the General said "it was a good bill" or not;
and what was the consequence? Mr.
Jones, the next year was not a candidate, he
found out, that the bill was unpopular; that
the people would not suffer their rights and
privileges to be taken away from them, and
he declined being a candidate to a future period,
and perhaps he thought as Mr. Orrel did, that
the people's memory was treacherous and the
bill had been lulled asleep; the storm being
over they could venture out once more.

Now Fellow Citizens, on calm and delib-
erate 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 vi-
olated 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. 11th 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 colours, as the
partiality or prejudice of editors dictated; and
now it is going the rounds, equally misrep-
resented, in the English prints. The real truth
of the matter as gathered from the President's
lips, in the presence of Judge Hemphill of Phil-
adelphia, is as follows:—

Several years ago, while President Jackson
was a Judge, an unfelicitous wretch in Tennes-
see, by the name of Bean, barbarously mutilated
his own child by cutting off its ears, and, in
part, its neck. A precept was issued for his
apprehension; and on the day when the court
met, the Sheriff of the county returned thereon
that he could not take him. The presiding Judge
(Jackson) told him he must discharge his duty, and, if necessary, summon
the posse comitatus to assist him—that the
court held him responsible for the appearance
of the man. The Sheriff, accordingly, sum-
moned a multitudinous posse, consisting of
about 500 individuals, and proceeded to cap-

tivate him. Several years ago, while President
Jackson was a Judge, an unfelicitous wretch in Tennes-
see, by the name of Bean, barbarously mutilated
his own child by cutting off its ears, and, in
part, its neck. A precept was issued for his
apprehension; and on the day when the court
met, the Sheriff of the county returned thereon
that he could not take him. The presiding Judge
(Jackson) told him he must discharge his duty, and, if necessary, summon
the posse comitatus to assist him—that the
court held him responsible for the appearance
of the man. The Sheriff, accordingly, sum-
moned a multitudinous posse, consisting of
about 500 individuals, and proceeded to cap-

the precept; but the daring villain, who had for three days been lurking about the court-house, well-armed, set all his attempts at defiance, and the Sheriff gave it up in despair. In this dilemma, he was advised by one of the lawyers to summon the court, under an impression that they would refuse to evade the mandate, and thus furnish an apology, if not a legal excuse, for his dereliction. So, when the court 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 myself 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 Ben Hood. 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 surrender at once." "If I do surrender," replied Ben, "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.

(From Poulton'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 misconception 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 so high, and on this state of feeling measures of the most innocent character are so easily misapprehended and converted into causes of offence, that I persuade myself your Excellency will at least approve the motive of this letter as a measure of peace.

The Cherokee nation have consulted me, professionally, as to their rights under their various 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, compulsorily, into their nation; and whether this question can or cannot be carried for decision to the Supreme Court of the United States? I am fully aware of the serious import of these questions, and regret exceedingly that they have arisen.—I foresee distinctly the disastrous consequences which may be made to flow from giving the controversy this direction: and yet if it be met and conducted with proper temper, as I trust it will, it is quite as apparent that I may prove the means of peace and reconciliation. I have not sought this consultation. It has been cast upon me in the common and regular practice of my profession; and according to my understanding of my professional duties, I am not at liberty to refuse either my advice or services 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 course 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 into 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 humanity has been supposed to warp the judgment on one side of this question, and interest on the other. In the Supreme Court of the United States, we shall find a tribunal as impartial and as enlightened as can be expected on this earth; or if partially can be supposed to find its way into their tribunals on any occasion, it is in such a case as this, that the Cherokee nation have a right to expect it in their favour. To them the courts of the United States are foreign courts, while they are the domestic tribunals of the States of the Union.

I have told these people that I am willing to assist them in bringing their rights for final decision before the Supreme Court of the United States on the condition that they conduct themselves peaceably towards the people of Georgia, and of the United States, and that they 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 authorized by their nation. It is but justice to add that in those of the nation who have been with me, and who compose the delegation that have been at Washington through the winter, I have not discovered the slightest disposition to violence. They are civilized and well informed men—they read our newspapers, speak our language correctly, and in their manners indicate all the mildness and much of 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 sincerity, to be willing to make the questions of their rights under their treaties, questions of pure law, for the decision of our own courts, and 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 of 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 movement, than an open, peaceable and respectful 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 appearance of concealment, and all misapprehension or surprise on the part of the State of Georgia, by advising your Excellency fairly and openly, of the measure in contemplation, and by assuring you that there is no other purpose in view than a quiet, peaceable and respectful reference of the questions of law and right in dispute between the State of Georgia and the Cherokee People to the highest Court of

our nation, the Supreme Court of the United States.
Your Excellency will permit me to assure you, further, that in the future measures which may grow out of this controversy, so far as they shall be under my direction, care will be taken to give as little trouble as possible to the constituted authorities of the State of Georgia, and that the discussion will be conducted with all the respect for the State and its laws which consist with the proper assertion of what I consider the rights of this unfortunate people.

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 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, alone, they have a right to expect from me.

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, 1830.

SIR—Your communication addressed to the Governor of Georgia has been received informing him of your employment by the Cherokees to defend them against the operations of the laws of the State, and proposing a case of what you have thought proper to submit to the State of Georgia, to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Governor of Georgia knows of no reason why he should be notified that professional duty required of you to take fees of all who ask your advice. Georgia claims no jurisdiction over the Lawyers of Maryland. Your justification will have become appropriate, when that State interferes with your professional business. Why it should be the misfortune of a citizen of Maryland (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 control. 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 of the Indian people who reside within its limits. It is known, that the extent of the jurisdiction of Georgia, is to differ with the Cherokees and other Indians to the west of the Mississippi have become party questions. It is not therefore surprising that those who engage in the struggle for power, should find usurpation and faithlessness in the measures of the Government accordingly as the loss of office, or the hope of its acquisition may enlighten their understandings. What you say of the fallibility of the constituted authorities of Georgia, is a truism of universal application, and can have no meaning but by your intention to render the application particular.

You say that the Supreme Court of the United States is a high, impartial and enlightened tribunal. Why such commendation? The promise you make to use your professional influence to prevent your clients, the Indians, from committing violence upon the people 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 of Georgia to receive, commend and sustain with the favour to be received. There are no fears felt in Georgia of Indian violence, although it is highly probable that your efforts will be productive of some mischief. It is believed that the Cherokees in Georgia had determined to unite with that portion of their tribe who had removed to the west of the Mississippi, if the policy of the President were sustained by Congress. To prevent this result, as soon as it became highly probable that the Indian bill would pass, the Cherokees were persuaded that the right of self-government could be secured to them by the power of the Supreme Court, in defiance of the legislation of the General and State Governments. It was not known, however until the receipt of your letter, that the spirit of resistance to the laws of the State and views of the United States, which have of late been evident among the Indians, had in any manner been occasioned by your advice. Although insurrection among the Indian people of Georgia may be 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 State.

You have thought proper to give the Governor of Georgia an account of the civilization of the Cherokees, describing those whom you have known to be polished gentlemen, and those whom you do not know to have ceased to be savages. What you say of the intelligence of the members of the Cherokee tribe 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 connection 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 intelligence and spirited activity should increase with their increased wealth; nor 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 degraded, 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 they resided, to make them subject of their laws.

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, customs, and authority of the tribe, and subjected the natives to the rule of that most oppressive of governments, an Oligarchy. Their is nothing surprising in this result. From the character of the people and the causes operating upon them it could not have been other.

It was this state of things that rendered it obligatory upon the State of Georgia, to vindicate her rights of sovereignty by abolishing all Cherokee Government within its limits. Whether intelligent or ignorant, the State of Georgia has passed no laws violative of the liberty, personal security, or private property of any Indian. It has been the object of humanity and wisdom, to separate the two classes among them, giving the rights of citizenship to those who are capable of performing its 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 Cherokee people.

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 suggestion, and that both the letter and spirit of the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the Supreme Court forbid its adjudging such a case.

Your suggestion that the advocates of the power are exerting themselves to increase the authority of the Departments of the General Government, whilst the friends of liberty and the rights of the people are in opposition endeavouring to sustain the sovereignty of the States. It is hoped that the efforts of the General Government to execute its contract with Georgia, to secure the continuance and 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 subject.

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

MR. CLAY AND THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

(From the Banner of the Constitution.)

A full report of the speech delivered by Mr. Clay, on the 3d of August last, at Cincinnati, has now been published, containing in detail his views upon the several prominent questions which now divide public opinion. It occupies seven columns and a half of the National Journal, and may be looked upon as a confession of the political faith of one of the candidates for the Presidency.

The only portion of it which we propose to examine at this time, is a part of what relates to the tariff question; and as the doctrines advanced by Mr. Clay may be considered as supported by the strongest reasoning of the strongest man whom the American System can bring into the field, we think that if they can be shown not to be sustained, the laws of honorable warfare require that the contest should be abandoned, and that the peace and harmony of the country should no longer be jeopardized, 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 tariff, which is inseparable from an analytical exposition. A single fallacy uttered in a dozen 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 between 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 it, that the former assume a position which they do not support by logical proof; the latter assume as truths, the very points in dispute, and then draw conclusions from them plausible in appearance, and true enough, if the premises from which they flowed were true.

Thus, for example, in the speech before us, Mr. Clay lays down as maxims, the following positions:

1. That the great object of the American System is "to secure the independence of our country, to give to each citizen the means of 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 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 female slaves in Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, described by Mr. Carey as being able to earn twelve and a half cents a day.

2. That the American System "may be called a system of real reciprocity, under the operation of which one citizen or one part of the country, can exchange one description of the produce of labor, with another citizen, or another part of the country, 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 it 600 yards, call this anything but reciprocity, if 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 authorizing Peter to rob John of fifty cents, and Paul to rob Peter of a dollar, which the latter would think no reciprocity at all.

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

So far from this being the case, it produces the opposite effects. It may indeed turn a far-

mer into a spinner, and take him from the field, where he breathes an atmosphere of purity, freedom, and independence, and consign him up in a work-shop, to inhale stagnant air, and to vote the ticket put into his hand by his employer. It may convert a sailor into a weaver, and thus deprive the nation of one of the main pillars of its defence and glory, and civilization of one of the great instruments of its conveyance from the more enlightened to the less enlightened portions of the human family. But what development 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 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 uncultivated, (and capable of sustaining as many people,) which can be bought at a dollar and a quarter an acre; unbounded forests 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, venturesome, industrious, and liberty-loving people, whose faculties would have a much freer chance of development, by traversing the remotest regions of the earth, whitening every sea with their canvass, and bringing home in exchange for the products of agriculture and of the natural manufactures of the country, of which there are many that need not the aid of taxation 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 "the laboring classes it is invaluable, since it increases and multiplies the demands for their industry, and gives them an option of employment."

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 doctrine here laid down by 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 treatises. And yet with all the lights of the present age, with the testimony against this doctrine of the most eminent statesmen of this and other countries, it is now gravely put forth, 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 will venture to assert, that there was not a amongst the farmers of Mr. Clay, a single working man or farmer, who, if the following questions had been presented to him, would not have given answers directly subversive of Mr. Clay's position.

Is it an advantage to you to pay a tax of three cents a pound on all the sugar you use in your family, merely that a few sugar planters in Louisiana may be enabled to ride in coaches?

Is it an advantage to you that you should have to pay a tax of 24 cents upon every square yard of damask or green baize you may require for the clothing of yourself, wife and children, in order that a few stockholders in manufacturing establishments, may declare large dividends?

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 of \$37 per ton, upon all the bar iron used in building houses and steam-boats, and in agricultural and mechanical implements?

Is it an advantage to you, to pay, as you do, the wholesale merchant's profit of ten per cent. and the retail merchant's 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 the price?

If your answer to these questions be in the negative, 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 in 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 every body else's. Taxation takes away from people 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 had to pay for them, if you were not taxed, you will have precisely fifty dollars less to expend upon your own comfort. Away 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 citizen in the prosperity of the other."

We think this position completely overturned, 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 that which now exists in six or seven States, in regard to this matter. There is indeed a wide difference of opinion, as to the mode of displaying hostility against it, but we apprehend that the number of individuals who are prepared to submit to it as the settled policy of the country, is a mere handful. To suppose it therefore as a bond of strength and power, is a capital error; and to suppose that it can become so, is, we apprehend, a fatal delusion, and such as no one who aspires to be at the head of this Government ought to indulge in.

6. That "it secures to our own country, whose skill and enterprise, properly fostered and sustained, cannot be surpassed, those vast profits which are made in other countries, by the operation of converting 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. Free people are most skillful and enterprising, when their industry is left unshackled, and although even with the cords and bandages of restriction 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 manual labor, yet their prosperity cannot be as great as it would have been, had perfect liberty of employment been guaranteed by the laws as it was by the Constitution. To suppose therefore, that we can, by restrictive laws, secure the profits of manufactures, that result in other countries from local advantages which we do not exist here, such as cheapness of labor, the low price of iron for machinery, and the

superabundance of capital, is not less chimerical, than to suppose that we could, by raising taxes in hot-houses, obtain the profits which the Chinese enjoy. If Mr. Clay attaches any advantage to the possessing of the raw material, we can assure him, that baron is in England less than \$30 per ton; that wool is cheaper than it is in this country, where high duties are imposed on purpose to make it dear; and that with respect to the article of cotton, the Liverpool price is very seldom more than one cent per pound higher than the Boston price. Philadelphia price, which, upon a yard of muslin, containing one fifth of a pound, is an almost imperceptible advantage.

7. That "it naturalizes and creates within the bosom of our country, all the arts; and mixing the farmer, manufacturer, mechanic, artist, and those engaged 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 war."

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 are high duties, or low duties, or no duties at all, the same must always be the case; with this exception, 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 Cincinnati, 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, plasterers, painters, glaziers, lime-burners, stone-quarriers, brick-makers, lumber merchants, paper-hangers, cellar-diggers, carriers, and others employed in building houses, would be injured in their business? Or, that the steam-boiler builders, steam engine makers, boat men, canal men, wagoners, dray men, and others concerned in preparing the means of transporting the increased quantities of pork, beef, land, hams, butter, whiskey, and other productions of agriculture, which would be called for by foreign countries, if we would admit their productions at low rates of duty, 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 makers, chair-makers, cooper-makers, coach makers, coach painters, coach trimmers, dyers, distillers, gunsmiths, grave-diggers, harness makers, hatters, iron keepers, joiners, lively stable keepers, laborers, milkmen, milliners, mantua-makers, mill-wrights, printers, pavers, pump-makers, paper-carriers, potters, shoemakers, soap-boilers, saddlers, stage drivers, tailors, tobacconists, tallow-chandlers, tinmen, tanners, upholsters, wheel-wrights, wood-sawyers, 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 makers 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? If so, we apprehend their hearers must have thought their understanding greatly undeveloped. The people of Cincinnati are too shrewd not to be able to perceive that emigration to the West is the great source of prosperity to that city, and that consequently any policy which has a tendency to keep population in the Eastern States, is a positive injury to them. But Mr. Clay, in the climax of his long string of fallacies with the following one, which is not less palpable than the rest.

"All this it effects whilst it nourishes and leaves a fair scope for 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 commerce, and leave either of the latter as prosperous as it would otherwise be; and a "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 he would advocate as strenuously the soundness of the policy of compelling an Englishman to pay double price for a loaf of bread, as 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, and wore 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 immediately followed the above:

"That system has had a wonderful success. 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 consume them, if they had been manufactured abroad instead of at home!"

At present we shall content ourselves with a single further quotation, which immediately followed the above:

"That system has had a wonderful success. 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 consume them, if they had been manufactured abroad instead of at home!"

At present we shall content ourselves with a single further quotation, which immediately followed the above:

"That system has had a wonderful success. 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 consume them, if they had been manufactured abroad instead of at home!"

At present we shall content ourselves with a single further quotation, which immediately followed the above:

"That system has had a wonderful success. 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 consume them, if they had been manufactured abroad instead of at home!"

At present we shall content ourselves with a single further quotation, which immediately followed the above:

"That system has had a wonderful success. 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 consume them, if they had been manufactured abroad instead of at home!"

At present we shall content ourselves with a single further quotation, which immediately followed the above:

"That system has had a wonderful success. 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 consume them, if they had been manufactured abroad instead of at home!"

At present we shall content ourselves with a single further quotation, which immediately followed the above:

"That system has had a wonderful success. 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 consume them, if they had been manufactured abroad instead of at home!"

At present we shall content ourselves with a single further quotation, which immediately followed the above:

"That system has had a wonderful success. 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 consume them, if they had been manufactured abroad instead of at home!"

At present we shall content ourselves with a single further quotation, which immediately followed the above:

"That system has had a wonderful success. 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 consume them, if they had been manufactured abroad instead of at home!"

At present we shall content ourselves with a single further quotation, which immediately followed the above:

"That system has had a wonderful success. 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 consume them, if they had been manufactured abroad instead of at home!"

At present we shall content ourselves with a single further quotation, which immediately followed the above:

"That system has had a wonderful success. 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 consume them, if they had been manufactured abroad instead of at home!"

"Subsequently, as the King had received an accession 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 jewels.

"The people of Paris became enraged at this intelligence, & a large military force set out immediately 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 Bordeaux, appointing 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 repose 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 the 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, whose name invoked during the combat, was also appealed to after the victory.—(Applauses.)

In the accomplishment of this noble task it is for the Chambers to guide me. All rights must be solemnly guaranteed, all the institutions 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.

I 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 4th article of the Charter, which has been so hatefully interpreted.—(Fresh applauses.)

It is with these sentiments, gentlemen, that I come to open this session.

The past is painful to me. I deplore misfortunes which I could have wished to prevent; but in the midst of this magnanimous transport of the capital, and of all the other French cities, at the sight of order serving with marvellous promptness, after a resistance free from all excesses, a just national pride moves my heart, and I look forward with confidence to the future destiny of the country.

Yes, gentlemen, France, which is so dear to us, will be happy and free; it will show to England that, solely engaged with its internal prosperity, it loves peace as well as liberty, and desires only the happiness and the repose of its neighbors.

Respect for all rights, care for all interests, good faith in the Government, are the best means to disarm parties, and to bring back to 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 the State.

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 Peers, and I cause it to be inserted in the official part of the *Moniteur*.

The cries of "Vive 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 deputation, 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 separate to day, to meet again tomorrow at noon.

Numerous voices—"Yes, to-morrow at noon; to-morrow to-morrow!"

Other voices—"To-day! to-day!" "The Bureau might be formed."

M. Salverte—"Where is our President by Seniority?"

M. Dupin the elder—"M. Chilliard de la Rigaudie is not here; but we have M. Labbey de Pomperoux."

Several voices—"Till to-morrow for the Bureau, till to-morrow!"

The assembly broke up and left the Hall.—The immense crowd which surrounded the palace filled the air with the loudest shouts. The National Guard, in their best uniforms alone lined the way, but it seemed to have come rather to take part in a fête, than to maintain order, for nobody seemed to think of disturbing it. At the slightest injunction of a citizen soldier, the groups dispersed as if by enchantment to make room for the Deputies.

From the Constitutionnel of Aug. 4.
A document conceived in the following terms, is spoken of:—

"The King, wishing to put an end to the troubles which exist in the capital and a part of France—depending, besides on the sincere attachment of his cousin the Duke of Orleans, nominates him Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

the troops are directed to march on Epworth tomorrow morning it will be decided which shall definitely 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 official letter says:

"It is understood to be the King's intention to embark for the United States of America. The King's resolution has been hastened by the approach of the armed force from Paris."

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 nephew."

"You will have then, in your quality of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, to cause the accession of Henry V. to the Crown to be proclaimed. 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."

"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 Henry V."

"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 favor 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 measures 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.

Ordinance 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 cockade.

The Commissioners charged principally with the several departments of the Ministry, shall provide each, as far as he is concerned, for the execution of the present ordinance.

Paris, Aug. 1, 1830.

LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

(Countsigned.)

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 August, next, in the usual place.

The five following Ordinances appoint the Commissioners for the several departments of the Ministry, viz:

War—General Gerard.
Justice—Dumont de l'Eure.
Interior—Guizot.
Finance—Baron Louis.
Prefect of Police—Girel de l'Aim.
Non official part.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

General Valaze, commander in chief of the Engineers, has arrived at Toulon on August 1st. Gen. Achard arrived at Toulon on the 31st July, on board the Scipion, with 5,000,000 from the Regency of Algiers.

General Languet 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, 3d Aug. 1830.

LOUIS PHILIPPE 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 considerable, 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 Messenger des Chambers.]

The news of the death of the King of Naples is confirmed. He died at Turin, at the age of 58. He is succeeded by his son Ferdinand Charles Duke of Calabria, who is in his 21st year.

A letter accompanying the express says—

"As soon as the Chamber is constituted a proposal will be made to it to offer the Crown to the Duke of Orleans. Every thing is prepared for this."

"It is probable that the Peerage and the Magistracy will be remodelled."

"It is affirmed that General Causel is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Africa."

Angers has its gates to Charles X. Nantz joins its forces to the citizens of Maine and Loire. Saumur has mounted the tri-colored cockade.

Rennes has hoisted the tri-colored flag.

At Lyons the tri-colored flag flies, and 10,000 men were on the point of marching to Paris.

Lisle answered by telegraph to the Home Department, "All your orders shall be obeyed."

Tours displayed the tri-colored flag. General Donadieu 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 wife beyond seas, destination not known. It was stated that it was at the King's instance that these ships were chartered.

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.

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. LEVASSEUR, 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 Paris.—Balt. Gazette.

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 Eastern States have gone fully for Jackson and Republicanism,—Maine and New-Hampshire;—whilst Vermont is shaking in the breeze. Rhode Island, too, has made great advances in the march of regeneration.—Massachusetts and Connecticut will stand alone, if, indeed, they maintain their integrity for Clay.

MAINE ELECTION—THE JACKSON TICKET VICTORIOUS.

The Boston papers received on Saturday evening confirm the tidings of the triumph of the Jackson candidates in Maine. The Portland Courier, is quoted in the Boston Gazette thus:

"We received returns yesterday from most of the towns in this county and York, besides three or four towns from Lincoln, which seem to put it beyond a doubt that Judge Smith is 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 hundred in York."

The democratic republicans will, without doubt, have a considerable majority in both branches of the Legislature; and the State will, of course, be saved of a month's balloting and tie.

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 letter from Kennebec, Aug. 14.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours. The county of York is herself again, and John Holmes and the whole coalition are prostrated. Smith's majority for Governor in this county exceeds 600; that of the Republican Senators about the same. Goodnow, the Speaker of the House, is defeated, and Herrick elected in his stead; Clifford, in Newfield, in place of G. E. Smith. Our delegation in the House will be 15 to 8—last year 9 to 12! Perkins is elected in Kennebec port, and there have been many other favorable changes. I will send a complete list of the whole, by the next mail if possible."

The following article was in the Baltimore Patriot on Friday last:

"It is stated in some of the Maine papers, that in one district of that state, one hundred individuals, who were Jackson men, have renounced their allegiance to the party, and signed an address in favor of Mr. Clay. The names of these converted Jackson men are published."

The place in which these "great changes" had taken place was said to be Portland. The majority last year was 19 for the Jackson candidate; this year it is 99!!—Reactions."

VERMONT ELECTION.—The Montpelier Patriot of the 18th inst. states that there will be no choice for Governor, the votes for Clay being in the second and fifth district; but no choice 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 beaten!

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 the subject of the Chancery Records. Mr. Culbreth seems to entertain fully the truth of 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 not have appeared in the ludicrous plight he does in the last Gazette, without having made an attempt in a more rational way to gain information which he appears to think so desirable.

It has lately become a custom with some 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. Culbreth'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 Constitution in examination of some of the statements of Mr. Clay at the Cincinnati dinner, is well worth an attentive perusal. The doctrines of Mr. Clay in regard to the "American System" are here held up to public view in their true colors, and must convince every one not determined to resist conviction, of their fallacy, and their ruinous influence on the

interests of the country at large. Mr. Raguet has a happy tact at exhibiting the advantages of free trade in opposition to restrictive 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 with the nullifiers of South Carolina, merely because his leader says so. We do disclaim the connexion, and can do so to the satisfaction of every one—and the Gazette man knows it—but the leader of the Clayites in Talbot, and his satellites, can't get rid of their connexion 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 rate.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the 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. Rose was attacked with an affection of the brain, and on our arrival here was removed to the Commodore's, where he died to day at 11 o'clock. Our flags are all half masted, and we have orders to fire a salute every five minutes during the funeral procession, which will take place this afternoon, at half past five.—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 beyond 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 Virginia.

DEATH OF BISHOP HOBART.

The New York Evening Post of Wednesday Evening announces the decease of this eminent prelate in the following terms:

Yesterday we stated that nearly all expectation of Bishop Hobart's recovery had been given up, but we did not soon expect to receive the melancholy intelligence of his decease. The news was brought to the city by last evening's steam-boats. He expired at Auburn, on Sunday morning last, Sept. 12th, in the 55th year of his age.

POLYNESIA.

Introduction of Printing into the Society Islands.

The introduction of printing into the Society Islands took place soon after the reception of the Gospel by the Islanders. The English Missionaries had labored among them for about sixteen years, without having apparently accomplished any thing worthy their labors.—The Islanders had been long under the influence of the most degrading superstition and gross idolatry; human sacrifices had been offered for the sins of the people, to gods which their own hands had made, and gross darkness covered their minds to such a degree that the Missionaries almost despaired of their ultimate success. Finally, however, the conversion of Pomare, the reigning prince in the islands of Tahiti and Eimeo, and the decided course which he adopted in favour of Christianity, destroying throughout his territories the idol gods, broke the spell which had bound his ignorant subjects to their superstitions. The labors of the Missionaries, which had heretofore been apparently unproductive, now produced an abundant harvest, and in the space of a few short years Christianity and civilization were making astonishing progress; multitudes were added to the Church, and the schools of 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 that event is taken from a review of "Polynesian Researches." (a narrative by Mr. Ellis, during a residence of one year in the Society Islands, in the last number of the Edinburgh Quarterly Review. It is full of touching interest, exhibiting as it does the eagerness with which a people hitherto rude and barbarous, now sought after the means of knowledge, and their admiration at the operation of an art which gives so decided a superiority to civilized man.

"The author of these volumes had learned the art of printing before he left England, upon the mission; and types and press had been sent out with him, in 1816, before the religious revolution which had taken place could be known in Europe. The printing office was erected in Eimeo; that mighty engine for good and evil was never anywhere more needed, nor more beneficially employed. In many families, where all were scholars, there was but one book; but many hundreds who had learned to read were without one. Many had written out the whole spelling book; others, who could not procure paper for this purpose, 'had prepared pieces of native cloth, with great care, and then, with a reed, 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 princes who have rendered themselves deservedly 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. Ellis took the composing stick in his hand, and, seeing with what curious delight the king was looking at the new and shining types, asked him if he would like to put together the first alphabet. His countenance brightened at the proposal, and he set up the capital and the smaller alphabet, to which the few monosyllables composing the first page of the spelling book were afterwards added. Pleased at seeing this page in the types he was yet contented to wait till the whole sheet 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 followed by a numerous train, who had heard

that the work was about to begin. Crowds 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 paper, 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 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 to watch the progress of the work. One or two of every thing as he was, he counted several of the letters, and seemed surprised to find that, 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 double the impression; and that society has furnished paper for every portion of the Scriptures that has since been printed in these islands.

"O Britain, land of knowledge!" was the frequent exclamation of those who crowded to the door 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 direction round about. For several weeks before the first portion of the Scriptures was finished, 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 brought out were consumed for backs and corners, leather became in great request, to the cost of cats, dogs, and goats. The elementary books had been gratuitously distributed, and continued to be so. But for this, a larger and more important book, it was thought best to require such a payment as might justly cover the expense of paper and printing materials; that the people might not undervalue it, as a thing of no cost. A certain small quantity of cocoa-nut oil was the price fixed; and what they could not most easily procure, and it was cheerfully paid. Incessant, and, at times, exceedingly oppressive, as the labor was of printing and binding these books, in a tropical climate, and at a season when the sun was vertical, Mr. Ellis says it was one of the happiest parts of his life. He says—

"I have frequently seen thirty or forty canoes from distant parts of Eimeo, or from some other island lying along the beach, in each of which five or six persons had arrived, whose only errand was to procure copies of the Scriptures. For these many waited five or six weeks, while they were printing. Sometimes I have seen a canoe arrive, with six or ten persons, for books, who when they have landed, have brought a large bundle of letters, and have thirty or forty, written on plain leaves, and rolled up like a scroll. These letters have been written by individuals, who were unable to come and apply personally for a book, and had therefore, thus sent, in order to procure a copy."

"One evening about sunset, a canoe from Tahiti, with five men arrived on this errand. They landed on the beach, lowered their sails, and drawing their canoes on the sand, hastened to my native dwelling. I met them at the door, and asked them their errand. Luke, or Te parau no Luke, 'Luke, or, The Word of Luke,' was the simultaneous reply, accompanied with the exhibition of the bamboo-canes, filled with coconuts, which they held up in their hands, and had brought as payment for the copies required. I told them I had none ready that night, but that if they could come on the morrow, I would give them as many as they needed; recommending them in the mean time, to go and lodge with some friend in the village. Twilight in the tropics is always short, it soon grew dark; I wished them good night, and afterwards retired to rest, supposing they had gone to sleep at the house of some friend; but, on looking out of my window about day-break, I saw these five men lying along on the ground on the outside of my house, their only bed being some plaited cocoa-nut leaves, and their only covering the large native cloth they usually wear over their shoulders. I hastened out, and asked them if they had been there all night, and they said they had. I then inquired why they did not sleep, and they directed them to go and lodge at some house, and come again. Their answer surprised 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 then we should have been obliged to return without any; therefore, after you left us last night, we determined not to go away till we had procured 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 two copies more, one for a mother, 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, washed me good morning, and without, I believe, eating or drinking, or calling on any one in the settlement, hastened to the beach, launched their canoes, hoisted their masting sail, and steered rejoicing to their native island."

Jackson Republican Tickets.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Queen-Anne's County.

Dr. R. Goldsborough, Jr. John B. Thomas
Robert B. A. Tate Benjamin Sudler

Caroline County.

Samuel Crawford James M. Stanton
Frederick Harrison Shadrach Liden

Talbot County.

Samuel Stevens William Rose
Thomas Henrix Edward Lloyd, Jr.

Dorchester County.

Charles Goldsborough Matthew Hardcastle
James A. Stuart John Smart

Worcester County.

Charles Parker Dr. Chesed Purcell
Thomas Hooper John B. Robbins

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 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, as in quality, at 95 a 102 cents.

Corn.—At the beginning of the week sales of Corn were made as high as 58 and 59 cts. per bushel.—Since the middle of the week, however, there has been less demand, and a 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, delivered to be from the interior of Pennsylvania, was made on Thursday at 60 cents per bushel.

Rye.—Sales this week, according to quality, at 50 a 52 cents per bushel.

Oats.—We advance our rate for oats, and now quote at 30 cents per bushel.

Flaxseed.—The receipts by the wagons are yet small, and are taken by the dealers at 87 a 100 cents per bushel.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Henry, Mr. Wm. SHERMAN, to Miss Susan Ann CATAPR, both of this county.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Abner J. JUMP, Mr. FREDERICK SMITH, to Miss Mary BOONER, both of Queen Anne's County.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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 particularly requested at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. By order

R. SPENCER, Sec'y.

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, THAT an ELECTION will be held in the several Election Districts of Talbot County, 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

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 Farm near Potts's Mill, all the Personal Estate of the late Samuel C. Austin, late of said county deceased,—consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils generally. Also several young Negroes and a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms, six months credit on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving bond or note with approved security.

Attendants by NICHOLAS B. NEWMAN, Adm'r. of Samuel C. Austin, deceased.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold on THURSDAY the 7th day of October next, if fair, if not next fair day, at 9 o'clock, A. M. the Personal Estate of Robert Larrimore, deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Utensils generally. Also several young Negroes and a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms, six months credit on all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving bond or note with approved security.

Attendants by ROBERT LARRIMORE, Adm'r. do bonis non of Robert Larrimore, sen. dec'd.

A PUBLIC SALE.

OF the Farm Stock and Farming Utensils will be made at Pliminton, in Oxford Neck, the residence of Mrs. Anna Maria Tilghman, on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of October, where will be offered valuable OXEN, 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 uncommon value; ploughs and wheat fans particularly, also a light wagon, &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 property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH.

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 Scales Beams, used in vending of articles, from the date hereof until the 6th and 7th at St. Michaels, at the 13th, and Lockerman'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 collection.

FOR SALE.

4,000 lbs. of Prime Bacon and 50 Barrels of Mackerel. W. B. Apply as above. sept. 21

SHERIFFALTY.

TO THE POTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Being solicited by a number of my fellow citizens to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing October election; I take this method of informing you that I am a candidate, and solicit 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

Farm for Rent.

FOR rent for the next year, two-thirds of the farm of the late Robert Larrimore, dec'd, now occupied by Lambert W. Ford; situated about 3 miles from Easton, on the road to Wye Mill. The terms will be made known on application to the subscriber, in Queen Anne's, or at Easton.

ROBERT LARRIMORE, Adm'r. do bonis non of Robert Larrimore, sen. 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 JEFFERY, and says he belongs to Elijah Robertson, of Culpeper County, Virginia; had on when committed, a striped domestic close body coat, old cassinet pantaloons, old hat. He has a scar over the right eye and one on the back part of the left hand; is about fifty years of age, five feet five or six inches high.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come and have him released, he will be discharged, according to law.

JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff. Frederick's county, Maryland.

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 Belleville, 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 Newman will conduct the sale, judge of the security 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 Sw

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Honorable 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 six months; the purchaser giving his bond or note with approved security.

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

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector. aug 10

Easton Female Academy.

MRS. SCULL respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of youth in Talbot and the adjacent counties, that the duties of said Seminary, will be resumed on the 19th September next,—wherein will be taught the usual courses of Literature, viz.—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, (ancient and modern) History, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c.

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

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.

SHERIFFALTY.

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

may 18

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 obtain so much of your votes as to give me a majority of your votes, I should ever feel grateful for the same; and I pledge myself to discharge the duties incumbent on said office to the best of my ability, with fidelity, impartiality and justice. The public obedient servant,

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER. St. Michaels, June 29 W

ED

EAST
VOL. III.
PRINTED AT
EVERY TUESDAY
EDWARD
PUBLISHED BY THE
THE
Are Two Dollars
Annu payable half
DOLLARS; and contin
FIVE CENTS per squa
THE MARS
Ye sons of France av
Hark, hark, what my
Your children, wives
Behold their tears an
Shall hateful tyrants
With hailing hosts
Affright and desolate
While liberty and pe
To arms, to arms
The avenging sw
March on, march
On victory or da
Now, now, the dang
Which treach'rous h
The dogs of war let
And lo! our fields ar
And shall we basely
While lawless force
Spreads desolation
With crimes and blo
To arms, to arms
With luxury and pr
The bold insatiate
Their thirst of gold
To mete and vend
Like beasts of burd
Like Gods would b
But man is man, an
Then shall they lon
To arms, to arms
Oh! liberty, can m
Once having felt th
Can dungeons, hallo
Or whips thy noble
Too long the world
That falsehood's d
But freedom is our
And all their arts
To arms, to arms
Peace to the
Peace to the
Gathered from se
To fill the land
A countless thr
Men of the ancien
Whose arms shan
—Whose din
Peace to your
Your arms to terr
Your giant-fram
—Your rest
Peace to the
Empress of heath
As the gray mist
When they w
Kings—that
And ye whose gl
There's but one
—Sleep ill
Who doth n
Is there a heart
Of some long-p
frame
In his own
Ask of the
That filters by
With head bow
wan,
If he doth
Of in the
When hard bes
And think of th
—The brot
How solen
Oh! there's a
And pale, pale
The fair—
[From
HENRY ST
the name a
and youth-
associations wh
around us, to
magical influen
How does the
to the dim ima
ish merriment
down to the si
Tomb!
We were
Clair and mys
of manhood;
minded friend
strangely pos
wealth, family
lectual power
he possessed
shone out in
well be prov
finer mind.
poetry itself
glorious aspir
Henry St.
tion. He ne
pure and be
the silence a
to build up
and revive t
ted affection
Great God v
beyond the
passing may
ity and gran
ble world o
his spirit su
surrounded
and more

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND
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'clock, and proceed to Cam
bridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to
Baltimore, where she will arrive in the even
ing.
Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco inspec
tion Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and
Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to
Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there
should be any passenger on board for that
place, and thence to Easton or directly to
Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.
She will leave Baltimore every Monday
morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling
at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and
return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same
day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.
All baggage and Packages to be at the risk
of the owners.
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander,
Easton, march 23.
The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore
are requested to publish this Notice once a
week till countermanded, and present their
accounts to Capt. Taylor.
Easton and Baltimore Packet.
THE SCHOONER
WRIGHTSON.
Benjamin Horney—Captain.
WILL leave Miles River Ferry every 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. Spence
r'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. Cap
tain 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
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 pre
pared to execute orders in the following
branches, viz: Cart Wheel Wright, Plough
making or Cradling of Seydlitz, at his shop in
Easton, near Doc. Nicholas Hammond's.
From his experience and a determination to
use every exertion to serve the public, he hopes
to merit a share of public patronage
march 30
\$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday
the 31st day of May last a negro man
called ANTHONY, he took with him the fol
lowing articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth
coat, pretty much worn, cross-barred gilet
over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light
dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large
yellow buttons, two pair of coarse tow linen
trousers, 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 black
smith by trade, any person who will arrest and
secure in either, the jail at Centerville or Den
ton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near
the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot county shall re
ceive 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 cloth
ing is Tickleburg shirts, and Burlap trousers.
I will give Twenty Dollars if taken in the nei
ghbourhood. 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, 1880.—aug. 31 4w
50 DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in May
last, a negro boy named OLIVER CRAW
FORD, 17 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches
high, dark complexion; has the king's evil in
the neck, which causes him to 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 8w
NOTICE.—Was committed to the Jail of
Frederick county, on the 3d day of August,
1880, 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,
has a scar in his forehead and one other on
the left side of his face; had on when com
mitted a roundabout, striped pantaloons and
vest, old fur hat and shoes. The owner of the
above described negro, is requested to come and
have his negro released, he will otherwise be
discharged as the law directs.
JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff,
of Frederick county, Md.
august 24, 1880.—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 com
mitted 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
her released, or she will otherwise be discharg
ed as the law directs.
JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff,
of Frederick county, Md.
august 24, 1880.—aug. 31 8w

WANTED
TO serve as apprentices to the different
branches of Coach-Making, three well
grown boys from fourteen to sixteen years of
age.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
Easton, sept. 14 8w
WANTED.
A BLACKSMITH—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.
sept. 14 8w
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
sortment of
SADDLERY.
ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF THE BEST
MATERIALS,
all of which he is prepared to
manufacture in the best man
ner and as low as they can be
had in the cities or elsewhere.
for cash.
He has also on hand and will keep a con
stant 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 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 8w
N. B.—J. G. S. respectfully requests all
those indebted, to come forward and settle
their accounts, particularly those of long stand
ing,—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 ar
ticles, in his line, as low as they can be pro
cured 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 du
ties of her school will be resumed on the 13th
of September inst. Miss M. G. Nicols would
also inform the public of the intention of her
brother, Mr. Thomas Nicols, moving to East
on, about the 15th of October or before, and
he will unite with her in the various branches
of education, and nothing shall be wanting, on
their part, to give satisfaction to those who
may see fit to intrust their children to their
care.
Boarders can be accommodated, on reason
able terms, at Mrs. Elizabeth Nicols's. Mrs. R.
D. Hays intends opening a music school on the
1st of October next, at Mrs. E. Nicols's.
Young Ladies, desirous of learning music, can
obtain board at Mrs. Nicols's by the day, week,
month, or year.
sept. 14 4f
DENTON ACADEMY.
THE Patrons of the Denton Academy and
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: 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 Lat
itude 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 Den
ton, 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
improvement of his Pupils.
JAMES COLEMAN.
Denton, sept. 1 1880.—sept. 7
A young man of steady department,
and well qualified to teach the rudiments of an
English Education, is wanted as an Assistant;
none need apply, who cannot come well recom
mended.
JAMES COLEMAN.
Boarders can be accommodated by se
veral respectable Families in the Town, on
very reasonable terms.
J. C.
NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of
John D. and Henry D. Harwood, are re
spectfully 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 8w
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
scriber at present resides.
The above Property is one
of the best stands in St. Mi
chaels for a Store and Tavern. Persons wish
ing to rent will please come and view the pre
mises immediately.
Possession will be given sooner if required.
sept. 7 4t
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 dispatch.
JOHN MCONEKIN.
N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber
are requested to call and settle their bills.
Easton, June 1

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 Belzhoover's
Hotel, Baltimore, DAILY, at 8 A. M. and 2
P. M. Leaves Barnard's Mansion House and
Lafayette's Rectory, Washington; and
Semmes' Hotel, Georgetown, at the same
hours as from Baltimore.
Passengers in these lines, taken up and put
down, where they direct.
A. FULLER, Agent.
June 8
P. S. Extra Coaches furnished at any hour
and Expresses carried with great despatch.
A. F.
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 SEAS
ONED TIMBER, together with a general
assortment of MATERIALS, and having pro
cured good Workmen, is now prepared to ex
ecute all orders at the shortest notice, he
hopes by a constant attention to business, to
merit a share of public patronage.
Denton, June 22
TAILORING.
RHEUBEN 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
street, where he is prepared to execute all or
ders he may receive with neatness and dis
patch, and in the most fashionable and com
plete manner. He flatters himself, from his
knowledge of the trade, having had ten years
experience in Baltimore, and by strict atten
tion to business to merit a liberal share of public
patronage.
N. B. Prices moderate and fair to suit the
times.
Easton, June 1
REMOVAL.
THE subscriber having removed from
the Union to the EASTON HOTEL,
lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, &
formerly by himself, begs leave most re
spectfully to tender his grateful acknowledg
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 expense to render every comfort and
convenience to those who may favour him with
their 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.
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 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 ev
ery convenience suitable to a dwelling.
July 27
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
ket will meet with prompt attention. Gentle
men wishing to sell will do well to call
WM. W. WILLIAMSON.
sept. 7

COUNCIL CHAMBER.
August 29th, 1880.
SEALED proposals will be received at this
office, until the last Monday of Decem
ber next, for executing the Public Printing of
the State; to be laid before the Legislature at
its 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; Whip
per, Easton; Village Herald, Princess Anne;
Elkton Press, Elkton; Citizen, Frederick; Mary
land Advocate, Cumberland; Maryland Free
Press, Rockville.
sept. 2—sept. 7 8w
COUNCIL CHAMBER.
August 25, 1880.
ORDERED, That the act to repeal all such
parts of the Constitution and form of Gov
ernment, as relate to the division of Freder
ick 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 divi
sion 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 Village Herald, Annapolis; Re
publican and Gazette, Baltimore; Messenger,
Snow Hill; Village Herald, Princess Anne;
Whig, Cambridge; Times, Centreville; Chroni
cle, Easton; 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 Constitu
tion and form of government, as relate to the
division of Frederick county into eleven Elec
tion Districts, and for other purposes.
Section 1. Be it enacted, (that) by the Gen
eral Assembly of Maryland, That all such
parts of the constitution and form of govern
ment 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
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
McGill, Junior, George Willard, Col. John
Thomas, Benjamin West and George Bowler,
of the third election district of the county a
foresaid, be, and they are hereby authorized
and appointed, or a majority of them, com
missioners to lay off and divide 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 before
the third Monday in April, eighteen hundred
and thirty-one, deliver to the clerk of Freder
ick county, 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 enacted, That the sheriff
of Frederick county shall give notice 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, pri
nted 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
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 remain
ing commissioners, or a majority of them, are
hereby authorized and directed to fill such vac
ancy or vacancies.
Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That each com
missioner shall be entitled to receive at the rate
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 let
by the levy court of Frederick county, as oth
er 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 dele
gates, during the first session after such new
election, as the constitution and form of gov
ernment directs, in such case, this act, and
the alterations herein contained, shall consti
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.
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 elec
tion districts, be and the same is hereby re
pealed.
Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That at the third or
fourth district be laid off into two separate elec
tion districts, and that the residue of the dis
tricts 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 Assem
bly after the next election of delegates, in the
first session after such new election, as the con
stitution 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 as valid as a part of the said constitution and
form of government, to all intents and purpo
ses, every matter and thing in the said consti
tution and form of government in any wise
conflicting with, or contrary thereto, shall be,
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 life, shall suggest in writing
supported by affidavit or other proper evidence

**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,
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 sedulously endeavour to ren
der justice to those who may favour him with
their patronage.
He will promptly and faithfully attend to the
negotiations of all concerns confided to his
management, as also to the collection of debts
and ground rents, and all other kind of claims.
He likewise will attend particularly to the
selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROP
ERTY—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
of the state.
Referring to the subjoined testimonials of
character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit
a share of patronage, and to remain the pub
lic's obedient servant
JOHN BUSH.
Having been solicited by Mr. John Bush to
permit him to refer to us in support of his
character and standing, we take pleasure in
complying with his request. We have known
him for a long series of years in various ca
pacities, and have always found him correct in
his deportment and honest in his dealings. Un
derstanding that he is about to commence the
business of a General Agent, Collector and In
surance Office Keeper, we wish him every
success in his business, believing that he will,
under the patronage of those who have known
him, merit the approbation of those who
employ him.
Benj. C. Ross, Richard Frisby,
S. W. Meeker, S. & W. Meeker,
Dabney S Carr, Jos. & Adam Ross,
H. S. Sanderson, H. S. Sanderson,
F. H. Davidge, Thomas Murphy,
Jno. M. Laroque, Edward Priestley.
I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor
of this paper.
JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN.
TRADING under the Firm of Fountain &
Brown as GROCERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13
Light street wharf, (usually called head of the
Basin)
1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT
150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fill'd fine Salt
Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, to
gether with a general assortment of GROCE
RIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses,
rice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, raisins, saltpe
tre, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, alum, &c. &c.
They also receive on Commission, Grain
and other articles, of Country merchants,
and others would find it to their interest to
address or call as above, inasmuch as our ac
quaintance with the market will enable us to
obtain more than the commission above the
price the farmer or country merchant would
Desires 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,
together with an assortment of Cans 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 as
sortment 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 Sal
emine Works, such as:
Fire Cement Portable Furnaces
Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters
Fire Bricks Do Bake Ovens
Cylinders for Stoves Tiles for Bakers Ovens
Beds 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 fine cellar on
east Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets
(each in the vicinity of the best water, in the
city) improved and unimproved property, of
indisputable title. A part of the payment
would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on
application as above.
Baltimore, may 11
PRIZE ESSAY.
**THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL
FACULTY OF MARYLAND,** at their
annual convention held in the city of Balti
more, on the 7th and 8th June, 1880, 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 sub
ject of such essay to be selected by said com
mittee."
In conformity with the benevolent intentions
of the Faculty expressed in the aforesaid resolu
tion 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; to
gether 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
ed.
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 ter
rible cause of disease operates, has not yet been
accurately calculated, nor any probable esti
mate made of the mortality which it occasions.
The public attention has been justly
directed to other subjects of general impor
tance, but we believe no adequate effort has
yet been made to awaken and direct the pub
lic 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
old world.
Candidates for the prize are to cause their
dissertations to be delivered to the subscriber,
in Baltimore, (postage paid,) on or before the
first day of May 1881. Each dissertation to
be accompanied by a sealed letter, superscrib
ed 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 life, shall suggest in writing
supported by affidavit or other proper evidence

SHERIFF'S SALE.
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 Ma
ryland, by the clerk thereof, and to me direct
ed and delivered, at the suit of Thomas Auld
and Andrew Anthony, administrators of Aaron
Anthony, use of George Dudley against Wil
liam 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 Leo
nard and John Leonard; one at the suit of
William Clark against Edward Roberts, Sam
uel 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. Hardestade and
Edward C. Harper against William A. Leo
nard; one at the suit of Samuel A. Roberts
against Edward Roberts and William A. Leo
nard; 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 Ed
ward 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, 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 carriages, one
horse cart, two wheat fans six ploughs, three
narrow, three spades, six hoes, a quail, one
corn; also one grey horse and gig and one
two beds, bedsteads and furniture, 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 ex
ponas, 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 East
on, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of Septem
ber next, between the hours aforesaid, of the
same day, part of a tract of land called Smith's
Chilts, part of a tract of land called Chesnut
Bay, and part of another tract of land called
Burrows'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 to and become due thereon.
Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
aug 31 4w
MARYLAND
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1880.
ON application of THOMAS HENRIK, Esq. Ad
ministrator of Henry Pickering, late of
Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de
ceased'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 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, Regr.
of Wills for Talbot county.
**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot
county in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal Estate of Henry Pickering,
late of Talbot county deceased; all persons
having claims against the said deceased's Es
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. 1880.
THOMAS HENRIK, adm'r.
of Henry Pickering, dec'd.
sept. 7 8w
MARYLAND
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
August Term, Anno Domini 1880.
ON application of THOMAS HENRIK, Esq. Ad
ministrator of Captain Edward Auld, late of
Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de
ceased'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, and also
in one of the newspapers printed in the city of
Baltimore.
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 seal of my office affixed
this second day of September in the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty.
Test, JAS. PRICE, Regr.
of Wills for Talbot county.
**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot
county in Maryland, letters of Administration
on the personal estate of Captain Edward
Auld, late of Talbot county deceased; all per
sons 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. 1880
THOMAS HENRIK, adm'r.
of Captain Edward Auld, dec'd.
sept. 7 8w
LAST NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted for officers fees, for
the years of 1823 and 1829, are hereby
notified that no longer indulgence can possi
bly be given, as I am determined to close the col
lections 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, 1880, that the same has been due for sev
eral months past, and payment is expected
immediately for the same.
July 20 WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

get the vote
Another
aster occurs
on board the

THE WING.

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 points.

Mr. Goldsborough in reply to the assertion 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 advocates 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 '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 honor,' who 'are not impelled by any sordid love of the '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 imagination, 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 these Southern men 'men of honor,' 'governed by principle,' and exhorts the friends of the administration not to abjure them, not to be ashamed of them, that they are the 'loftiest men in your ranks' 'the very elite of the corps.' Such inconsistencies, unworthy of a school-boy'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.

But 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 the 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 veto on the Mayville road bill, and the determination he has shown 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 apology 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.

Another Steam boat disaster.—A terrible disaster occurred on Lake Erie on the 19th inst. on board the Steamboat William Peacock, by which several persons lost their lives—the

number not ascertained. About 20 were badly scalded. The following is from the Buffalo Journal of the above date:—

The Steamboat William Peacock left this port at nine o'clock this morning for Detroit, and when about four miles out the light house, a joint in the cylinder which conveys steam from the boiler to the cylinder, gave way, which instantly discharged the whole load of steam into a storage chest, which is upon the deck. The apartment was thronged with passengers, mostly women and children, and the scene which ensued is not to be described.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE WING.]

A Card.—The political friends of Mr. Harrison, 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, and they are not yet satisfied respecting the Chancery records.

One of the People.

Caroline, Sept. 24th 1830.

[FOR THE WING.]

PRECIOUS CONFESSION.—Edward N. Hambleton, the political friend and active partizan of Col. Hughlett, stated yesterday morning, in the office of the Eastern Shore Whig, in substance:—That William Hughlett's bill for abolishing the Levy Court was an electioneering trick got up by him to secure the county officers to the Adams party; and that the (Hambleton) did not blame Henry if he did oppose the bill, as stated by Hughlett.

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 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 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.

A CITIZEN.

Monday, 27th Sept.

[FOR THE WING.]

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 Henry wished to explain about the charge they were reading against him, he was not suffered to open his mouth—yet we hear these men talk about Jackson, and arbitrary power, and call themselves democrats. Shame! shame! Col. Hughlett's handbill was the truth, Henry could not hurt it—but if Hughlett did not tell the truth, it is right that the people should be imposed on by falsehoods? Our leaders seem to be afraid to trust us, and wish to keep us in the dark. 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 opinion as much as they, and I will not vote for one of them, because I cannot believe in them any more; and when the tickets are counted out you will find more of my way of thinking, or I am mistaken. They can blow hot, and blow cold, just as they like—it is mighty wrong in Jackson to turn bad men out of office, like Toby Watkins and Barney and others, and very right in them not to suffer an honest man to defend himself before his fellow 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 have 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 18th inst., to Col. Hughlett's bill for abolishing the Levy Court.

I do not subscribe to the lavish panegyric bestowed by that article on Col. Hughlett, but having no ill feelings towards him, I should not in all likelihood have attempted to question his title to it, had not the republication of that article in a handbill form written by a man, who the real object of the writer was to cast unmerited censure on Mr. Henry, and to excite the passions of the people, led me to think that I should respectfully submit the following queries and reflections to the consideration of Col. Hughlett and to the public:—

Did Col. Hughlett consult the people of this county on the important change contemplated by his bill?

Did not Col. Hughlett's bill propose to elect in place of the now annually appointed Levy Court, five Commissioners, to serve three years?

Did not Col. Hughlett's bill propose to place the money raised by the taxes out of the people's pockets in the hands of these five Commissioners, to be held by them without bond for their faithful performance when called for?

Has Col. Hughlett been always thus friendly disposed towards this 'great measure'?

Did not Mr. Hughlett in the progress of this measure before the Legislature, evince an utter disregard and contempt for the wishes and opinions 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 Assembly for the last thirty years. That under the shallow and flimsy pretences of increasing the amount of the elective franchise, by conferring on the people the right of electing the members of the Levy Court (under the name of Commissioners), it contained the abominable and odious provision that these Commissioners SHOULD HOLD THEIR OFFICE THREE YEARS. So much for Col. Hughlett's Republicanism.

It is further asserted as a fact, and for proof of the truth of it, see votes and proceedings of the Senate (page 120), that Col. Hughlett's bill proposed to place all the money which

should be collected by his five aristocrats, out of the people's pockets, for county expenses, &c. in the hands and keeping of these same five aristocrats, without bond or any other security from them, for their forthcoming when wanted—to be kept by them and used as they thought proper, during the THREE YEARS THEY WERE TO HOLD THEIR OFFICE. And in the interim the people were to have no more control over their own money, than they now have over Col. Hughlett's. 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 in the above, odious and abominable form, was voted for by Col. Hughlett, Spry Denny, and George Dudley. Mr. Henry 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 to it.

Col. Hughlett having managed to get his bill through the lower House in the absence of Mr. Henry, 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. Col. Hughlett objected to this amendment, and when the bill came down from the Senate with this amendment, Col. Hughlett, Denny and Dudley voted against the bill because of the amendment. See handbill. It destroyed, says Col. Hughlett, the rational principle—meaning, I suppose, the aristocratic principle.—

Col. Lloyd's amendment and this bill by inserting a provision that the money collected from the people should not be placed in the hands of the Commissioners, who were to give no bond, but that it should be placed in the hands of the Collector, who gives bond and security for the safe keeping of the public money, and for its faithful payment to those entitled to receive it. And also, inasmuch as the change designed to be made in the transaction of 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 might see and judge for themselves, and say by their votes this fall whether they would have the new law, or not, in place of the old law. Mr. Henry and Col. Lloyd have never heard of any such change spoken of by the people; they regarded the thing much in the light of an experiment, and before they submitted the people to Col. Hughlett's schemes and experiments, I 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 proposing to pay by a decent respect to their opinions and wishes, caused Col. Hughlett, Spry Denny and George Dudley to vote against the bill, is it not nonsense to talk of their respect for the people, their republicanism, &c.? In fact the conduct of these gentlemen almost raises a suspicion of their sincerity, and one is led to believe that their object was to amuse, not to serve the people, did not the indignant manner in which they spurned the idea of consulting the people's wishes, force on us the conviction that they had determined to set the people at defiance.

Col. Hughlett it seems had made up his mind, that the people should have his law in his own way, right or wrong, want it or not. No 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 Hecated it more with one of his customers.

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 unanimously supported by the Queen-Anne's Delegation, it accordingly passed. But in the case of Col. Hughlett's bill, the people were not consulted, and as far as Mr. Henry, and Col. Lloyd were informed by letters from their friends, a majority of opinions appeared to be in favour of the bill. Under these circumstances, it was the duty of a prudent man desirous of conforming to the will of the people, to pause for information and reflection. But has Col. Hughlett himself been always friendly to this increase of the elective franchise? has he not invariably opposed all such extensions of 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 1828, pages 516, 554 and 613), and no single instance is within my knowledge until in the case of his hopeful banding, where Col. Hughlett has not been against the increase of the suffrage of the people.

A VOTER.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 25th, 1830.

[FOR THE WING.]

ANNAPOLIS, September, 1830.

To THOMAS CULBRETH,

Sir,

While you are publicly censuring the conduct of Gen. Jackson, you threaten 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, with 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, which you turned to good account of laying out money enough, to enable you to sue your old neighbours for telling the truth. But I have been advised by counsel, that any man may publish what he can prove to be true; that the Sedition Law has been repealed, and that even if it were in force, it would not prevent the Truth from being given in evidence. My lawyer informed me at the same time, that you had no intention of bringing suit, but expected, by that threat, to prevent further scrutiny into your official proceedings. This being the case, I shall examine your conduct freely, but with that respect, which is due to the great dignity of your character. As I hear you no malice, I shall omit many things that might be stated to your disadvantage, and confine myself to one or two prominent facts. You wish to be attacked in company with the Executive, of which you no doubt are considered yourself the most influential member; and assert that you can establish the purity and propriety of your conduct, by official documents. You could produce legislative reports, prepared by political friends, exempting you and the Executive, and every body from blame in relation to the Chancery Records. But you are not now required to answer for the Executive of 'that day,' but are put upon the more difficult task of—defending yourself. You say that 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 as far as to refute the printed charges? You consider the publication, containing those charges, 'a miserable compound' of 'knowing 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, from your irritated feelings, that you were conscious of the truth of the charges; and I, who am acquainted with the facts, entertain the same suspicion.

You were employed to superintend the recording of the Chancery papers, and received between five and six thousand dollars for the care and labor which it was supposed you had bestowed upon the work submitted to your superintendence. Instead of doing this work, which you were so well paid, you employed Mr. Mayo, a careless and ignorant clerk, to examine and correct the records which had been made up by himself and his associates.

To his discretion it was left, what papers were to be recorded, and all were recorded, whether of value or not, that the profits of the job might be enlarged. Even forgery was 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 some instances, valuable papers were destroyed. It is said and believed that one of the clerks destroyed such a very difficult and unprofitable to copy. To Mr. Mayo was also left the compilation of the work, which it was his interest to overrate. It is said and believed, that the words were counted on a side that was clearly written, and that every other side in a whole record was then estimated to contain the same number of words. You are not charged with this forgery, false calculation and destruction of records. But you are charged with neglecting to do, what you had contracted to do, and what you were paid for doing. This you have not denied in your publication. You will never deny it in writing, though you may still boast of your triumphs before a portion of the people of Caroline.

When you received your money for doing nothing, you divided it with Mr. Mayo for doing your work. Did you not know when you undertook the work that you could not perform it, without neglecting your duties as clerk of the Council? If you knew you were not able to attend to these accumulated employments, you must have intended to sell out your agency, and thus speculate upon Executive appointments. If you believed that you could perform the work you were deceived; and as soon as you discovered your mistake, it was your duty to resign the management of the Chancery Records, that the Executive might appoint a suitable person in your place. Suppose you had superintended the work yourself, and like Mr. Mayo, had committed mistakes and frauds, instead of preventing them; in that case, would you have been entitled to the large sum you received? If you would not have been entitled to extravagant compensation for doing the work in this manner yourself, was it reasonable or just that you should receive nearly six thousand dollars for the fraud and mismanagement of your deputy? The constitution 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 has a salary sufficient for his support, and his situation gives him advantages over other men, in obtaining Executive patronage.

Let your conduct be fairly viewed, and every intelligent man must admit that you ought to have been removed from office. You may boast as much as you please about your wonderful 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.

You are an exceedingly modest man, not obtrusive in your temper nor conceited in your opinions, but like Henry Clay you are the humblest of the most humble, and somewhat addicted to the American System—This being your character, I leave it to yourself to decide, whether the people of Maryland, desiring the privilege of speech and the liberty of the press, should forbear to speak of public abuses, because you threaten them with a law suit. I leave it to yourself to determine whether silence, in your situation, would not have been more prudent and becoming, than a course of violence and intimidation. Perhaps you were of opinion that a little clamour would be considered as a proof of your innocence. You ought to have remembered that Toby Watkins, Miles King and a host of swindlers and defrauders adopted the same system, without profiting the least change in public opinion. 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 say, that you would, in that case, take no further part in the contest between the present parties. If you had been retained, you would have endeavored to keep in, by your moderation; as you were turned out, by your attempt to recover your place by your violence. You have this excuse for your present course: you have so long been accustomed to office, that you cannot be satisfied without it.

You will perceive, from what I have said, that I hear you no ill will, and that I have suppressed many things out of tenderness to your feelings. As a further proof that I entertain no hostility toward you, I now advise you, (if it be not too presuming to give advice to a man of your wisdom), never, in the whole course of your life, whether in office, or struggling to get in, to utter a single word about the Chancery Records. A RECORDER.

Count de Mole; War, Gen. Gerard; Finance, Baron Louis; Instruction Publique and President of the Council of State, Duc de Broglie; Interior, M. de Guizot, Marine, General Sebastiani; Justice, M. Dupont de l'Eure.

It will be seen from this list that the majority of the appointments made by the Provisional Government have been confirmed.

From the Baltimore Republican.

THE COMING ELECTION.

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 understood among the people (however the ex-officio holders and politicians by trade, may attempt 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 rapid extinguishment of the public debt; a republican interpretation of the constitution, which shall save the treasury from being squandered, and the halls of Congress from being a debating 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 aristocracy 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 pretences 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 holders, defalcators and peculators—these are the passions and motives, which have stirred up the furious and unrelenting opposition which wages 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 direct hostility to the distinguishing principles of Jackson policy which we have enumerated. The open declaration of Mr. Clay at Cincinnati, respecting the SALT AND MOLASSES duties, pledged him and them in favor of INCREASED TAXES on those necessities of life—taxes which the Clay organ in this city once called a HEAVY TAX upon that portion of the community which earns their bread by the sweat of their brow.

They are too, supporters of the CLAY doctrine opposed to Gen. Jackson's veto doctrine—and consequently advocates of that profuse expenditure of public money for local purposes, which would have been established in the Mayville bill,—a principle which would have beggared the Treasury, established in congress a bargaining system for votes and appropriations, and rendered an augmented NATIONAL DEBT necessary to satisfy its claims. They are, moreover, committed in this anti-veto doctrine, to principles of administration in the general government, which would reduce the states (in the words of John Holmes of Indiana) 'to the grade of petty corporations,' and make the general government despot over the entire resources of the whole union, to be distributed at pleasure among the favorites of an accidental majority in Congress.

They maintain a HEREDITARY and UNALTERABLE RIGHT to OFFICE, asserting the merits of fathers, as unassailable claims upon the public purse, and giving an undecidable right to honors and emoluments of office, and have grossly abused and slandered the President for denying, and efficiently destroying this monstrous pretence, so hostile to republican principles, and the equal rights of their countrymen. They have also, from the commencement of the administration warred against the popular WILL.—Before the development of any course of policy by which measures might be tested, and rightful and salutary opposition commenced upon principle, they rallied under a disappointed leader, and commenced a bitter persecuting warfare against a president, elected by a majority unexampled in the history of contested elections, and with a demonstration 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 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 party, maintaining substantially all their views.

Upon these points, the battle is to be fought,—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, and that they will demonstrate in the coming elections, the importance which they attach to them, by signally and irretrievably defeating the motley party, which is laboring to throw Maryland into a hopeless opposition.

Independent of these forcible reasons for maintaining true principles in the coming elections by the support of Gen. Jackson, it is worth while to inquire, what do the opposition expect from success? What benefit is to accrue to Maryland, by joining in a desperate alliance of opposition to General Jackson, with four N. England States combating the twenty States which support him? Besides the abandonment of true principles, which such a course would show, the result would be the sacrifice of the interests of Maryland for the mere purpose of distributing offices among needy partisans, and embarking the State in a feverish contest against an overwhelming majority of the Union.

The recent elections in every part of the Union, have demonstrated the utter hopelessness of the cause of the Anti-Jackson party. A brief and candid sketch of the results as they have been developed, will show how completely in all parts of the Union, the opposition has failed in its attempts to array any strength in its crusade against the present administration.

In LOUISIANA—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 MISSOURI, two-thirds of the Legislature elected, are for Jackson—and a Jackson Senator will be elected.

In KENTUCKY, the Clay majority of last year is annihilated, and if the members vote 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.

In INDIANA, the Clay majority in the Legislature, is diminished since last year, and as the majority of the State is undoubtedly Jacksonian, 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.

In RHODE ISLAND, where the vote at the

last presidential election was five to one against the administration, the opposition have only succeeded in getting a majority of eight or ten in a legislature of one hundred members.

In VERMONT, where the majority against us, at the Presidential election, was nearly seventeen thousand, the vote for the Anti-Jackson Governor has failed to elect him.

In MAINE, the Clay party which held the power has been routed and defeated, and all branches of the government are JACKSONIAN.

Such are the results of the fall elections, so far as they have taken place, and in no place has the strength of the opposition been increased. On the contrary, it has been very promptly met by the friends of General Jackson, and in some places triumphantly put down.

We ask then, why should Maryland throw 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 minority, merely to keep that 'astute arithmetician' Ezekiel F. Chambers, in the State of the United States, and to dispense the State offices among the enemies of 'proscription,' who are hungering and thirsting after an opportunity to proscribe? This is a grave inquiry, 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 11 o'clock, A. M. at which time a collection will be taken to assist in defraying the expenses of plastering, &c.—A sermon appropriate for the accession may be expected.

N. B. The members of Society are informed that there will be a Love Feast in the morning before public service.—The doors closed at 9 o'clock.

MARRIED.

On Thursday 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Warfield, Mr. Thomas G. Brown to Miss Ann Stevenson 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 of 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 JARRISON.

In this county on Tuesday last Mrs. Todd, consort of Mr. Jeremiah Todd.

In this county on Tuesday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBINSON, in the 70th year of her age.

On Saturday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH FICKES, consort of Mr. Rigby Hopkins, of this county.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, dated July 13, 1830, will be sold at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 19th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. all those tracts and parcels of land (or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the 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: MULIKIN, 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 October between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock, P. M. a lot of ground being part of the tract of land called Londonderry, situate on the North side of Cabinet Street extended, contiguous to the town of Easton and containing the quantity of 4 acres and 7-8 of an acre of land. There is an excellent stable, carriage house and granary on the premises.—The soil is of excellent quality and the whole well enclosed.—Terms made known on the day of Sale.

WM. TOWNSEND, Agent.

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 barrels, to be delivered at the Farm yard, and a good gig and harness.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept. 28.

WOOD LAND.

ANY person having a good SPRUCE 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 Volans Copper Rolling Mill, Smith's wharf, Baltimore.

SAMUEL HAYWARD.

Sept. 28 St

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 Anne's, or at Easton.

ROBERT LARRIMORE, Admr.

de bonis non of Robert Larrimore, sear. dec'd. Sept. 21 w

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Frederick County, on the 17th day of August last, as a runaway, a negro Man, who calls himself JEFFERY, and says he belongs to Elijah Robertson, of Culpepper County, Virginia; had on when committed, a striped domestic close body coat, old, against pantaloons, old fur hat. He has a scar over the right eye and one on the back part of the left hand; is about fifty years of age, five feet five or six inches high.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come and have him released, he will, otherwise be discharged, according to law.

JOHN RIGNEY, Suf. Frederick county, Maryland.

Sept. 21 8w

WANTED.

To serve as apprentices to the different branches of Coach-Making, three well grown boys from fourteen to sixteen years of age.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

Easton, Sept. 14 3w

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

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'clock, and proceed to Cam
bridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to
Baltimore, where she will arrive in the even
ing.

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

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

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander,
Easton, March 23.

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

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
THE SCHOONER



WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Horney—Captain.

WILL leave Miles River Ferry every 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. 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. Cap
tain 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

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 pre
pared to execute orders in the following
branches, viz: Cart Wheel Wright, Plough
making or Cradling of Scythes, at his shop in
Easton, near Doc. Nicholas Hammond's.
From his experience and a determination to
use every exertion to serve the public, he hopes
to merit a share of public patronage.
March 30

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday
the 31st day of May last a negro man
called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of cloth
ing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty
much worn, cross-barred gaiters
over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons,
light dove colour, blue and yellow
vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of
coarse tow linen trousers, and a coarse mus
lin 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 rec
ollected, he is a blacksmith by trade, any per
son who will arrest and secure in either, the
jail at Centerville 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.
G)

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in May
last, a negro boy named OLIVER CRAW
FORD, 17 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches
high, dark complexion; has the king's evil in
the neck, which causes him to 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 8w

WANTED.

A 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.
sept. 14 8w

NOTICE.—Was committed to the Jail of
Frederick county, on the 3d day of Aug
ust, 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 when com
mitted a roundabout, striped pantaloons and vest,
old fur hat and shoes. The owner of the above
described negro, is requested to come and
have his negro released, he will otherwise be
discharged as the law directs.

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

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of
Frederick county, on the 30th July last,
as a Runaway, a negro woman, who calls her
self POLLY and says she belongs to John
Booth of Washington county, had on when com
mitted 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
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

OPPOSITION.



THE BALTIMORE

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN
NEW LINES OF STEEL SPRING
COACHES.

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

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

A. FULLER, Agent.
June 8
P. S. Extra Coaches furnished at any hour
and Expresses carried with great despatch.
A. F.

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 pre
pared good Workmen, is now prepared to ex
ecute all orders at the shortest notice, he
hopes by a constant attention to business, to
merit a share of public patronage.
Denton, June 23

TAILORING.

RHEUBEN 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
street, where he is prepared to execute all or
ders he may receive with neatness and de
spatch, and in the most fashionable and com
plete manner. He flatters himself, from his
knowledge of the trade, having had ten years
experience in Baltimore, and by strict atten
tion to business to merit a liberal share of pub
lic patronage.
N. B. Prices moderate and fair to suit the
times.
Easton, June 1

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
scriber at present resides.

The above Property is one
of the best stands in St. Mi
chael's, and is well adapted
to rent to retail dealers, or
merchants, and is well adapted
to retail dealers, or merchan
dises immediately.
Possession will be given sooner if required.
WRIGHTSON JONES.
sept. 7 4t

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

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from
the Union to the EASTON HOTEL,
lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock,
& formerly by himself, begs leave most re
spectfully to tender his grateful acknowledg
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 expense to render every comfort and
convenience to those who may favour him with
their 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.
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 Harrison
Street, on 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.
G. W. NABB.
July 27

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase young
likely negroes. Families included, for
line addressed to the subscriber at New Mar
ket street with prompt attention. Gentle
men wishing to sell will do well to call.
WM. W. WILLIAMSON.
sept. 7

EDWARD MULLIKIN,

HAVING purchased the Printing establish
ment of John D. Green, Esq. and added
considerably to the stock of materials, is pre
pared to execute all kinds of
JOB PRINTING
with neatness and despatch, on the most reason
able terms,—as:
Pamphlets
Handbills
Cards
Posting Bills
august 3

Horse Bills
Hat and Shoe Bills,
Bills of all kinds
&c. &c.

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 pre
fixed 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 es
says shall be disposed of according to the direc
tion of the proprietors.
HENRY W. BAXLEY,
Secretary to the Committee.
July 20

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,
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 sedulously endeavour to ren
der justice to those who may favour him with
their patronage.

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

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

JOHN BUSK.

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

H. Niles, Richard Frisby,
Benj. C. Ross, S. & W. Meeteer,
Dabney S. Carr, Jos. & Adam Ross,
S. C. Caskin, H. S. Sanderson,
F. H. Davidson, Thomas Murphy,
Jno. M. La Roque, 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 GROCERIES and COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.

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

1000 Bushels Corn and G. A. SALT
150 & 200 Sacks Liverpool fl'd fine Salt
Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, to
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
and others would find it to their interest to
address or call as above, inasmuch as our ac
quaintance with the market will enable us to
obtain more than the commission above the
price the farmer or country merchant would
receive. Besides the 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;
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 as
sortment 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
Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters
Brick 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.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL
FACULTY OF MARYLAND, at their
annual convention held in the city of Balti
more, 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 sub
ject of such essay to be selected by said com
mittee."

In conformity with the benevolent intentions
of the Faculty expressed in the aforesaid resolu
tion 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 diseases usually known
by the denomination of bilious diseases; to
gether 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
ed.

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 frui
ful cause of disease operates, has not yet been
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 impor
tance, but we believe no adequate effort has
yet been made to awaken and direct the pub
lic 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 fi
nest sections of this country, as it has already
depopulated some of the fairest portions of the
old world.

Candidates for the prize are to cause their
dissertations to be delivered to the subscriber,
in Baltimore, (postage paid,) on or before the
first day of May 1831. Each dissertation to be
accompanied by a sealed letter, superscribed
with a motto corresponding with that pre
fixed 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 es
says shall be disposed of according to the direc
tion of the proprietors.
HENRY W. BAXLEY,
Secretary to the Committee.
July 20

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 3d day of October next, between the hours
of 12 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the
Trappe, A NEGRO WOMAN, named Emeline
Trappe, belonging to the estate of James Collins,
late of Talbot county, deceased. The terms
of sale prescribed by the Court are a credit of
six months; the purchaser giving his bond or
note with approved security.

Attendance by
REUBEN PERRY, adm'r.
of James Collins, deceased.
sept. 14 3w

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
chael's, at the Trappe on the 11th, Wyre-Mill
on the 13th, and Lookerman'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
collection.

FOR SALE,

4,000 lbs. of Prime Bacon and
50 Barrels of Mackerel.
W. B.
Apply as above.
sept. 21 3t

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber being desirous of collecting
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 Wharf) 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
tive 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 13th
September next,—wherein will be taught the
usual courses of Literature, viz:—Orthography
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram
mar, Geography, (ancient and modern) Histo
ry, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Nec
dle Work, &c. &c.

Those who may think proper to patronize
this institution, may be assisted in every ex
ercise that may be made to facilitate the moral
and literary progress of those entrusted to the care
of the instructors.
august 31

EASTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

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

Boards can be accommodated, on reason
able terms, at Mr. Elizabeth Nicols's, Mr. R.
D. Hands intends opening a music school on
the 1st of October next, at Mrs. E. Nicols's.
Young Ladies, desirous of learning music, can
obtain board at Mrs. Nicols's by the day, week,
month, or year.
sept. 14 1f

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
sortment of

SADDLERY.

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF THE BEST
MATERIALS,
all of which he is prepared to
manufacture in the best man
ner and as low as they can be
had in the cities or elsewhere,
for cash.

He has also on hand and will keep a con
stant 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 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 stand
ing—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.
sept. 14

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of
John D. and Henry D. Harwood, are re
spectfully informed that Henry D. Harwood, is
fully 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.

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 col
lections of said fees, as the law directs. I have
given my deputies the most peremptory orders
to execute every person, who may neglect to in
form me, 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 se
veral months past, and payment is expected
immediately for the same.
July 20 WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff

MECHANIC.

Collins's Roads, 24th Sept.

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT an ELECTION will be held in the
several Election Districts of Talbot county,
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.

JESSE SCOTT respectfully presents his
thanks to the free and independent voters
of Talbot county for the liberal support extend
ed to him on a former occasion; and now sol
icits their suffrages for the next Sheriffalty.
June 29

SHERIFFALTY.

WM. E. SHANNAHAN solicits the suffra
ges of the voters of Talbot county, at the
ensuing election for the Sheriffalty.
May 18

SHERIFFALTY.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

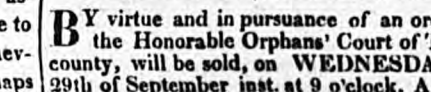
FELLOW CITIZENS:
Being solicited by a number of my fellow citi
zens to become a candidate for the office of Sher
iff of this county, at the ensuing October elec
tion; I take this method of informing you that
I am a candidate, and solicit your support for
that office, and pledge myself should I be so
fortunate as to be elected, to discharge the du
ties 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 ob
tain 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 dis
charge 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 w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue and in pursuance of an order of
the Honourable 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 Personal
Estate of the late Samuel C. Austin, late of
said county deceased,—consisting of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
Hogs and Farming Utensils generally. Also
several young Negroes and a quantity of House
hold and Kitchen Furniture. Terms, six
months credit on all sums over five dollars, the
purchaser giving bond or note with approved
security.

Attendance by
NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, Adm'r.
of Samuel C. Austin, deceased.
sept. 21 2w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY order of the Honourable Orphans' Court
of Talbot county, will be sold on Thurs
day the 7th day of October