

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality reines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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## TERMS

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## ADVERTISEMENTS

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every subsequent insertion.

From the New York Mirror.

## FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

*Hospital des Invalides—Monument of  
Turenne—Marsal Ney—A Polish la-  
dy in uniform—Females masquerading  
in men's clothes—Duel between the  
sons of George the Fourth and of Bon-  
aparte—gambling propensities of the  
French.*

The weather still holds warm and bright, as  
it has been all the month, and the scarcely  
premature white pantaloons appeared yester-  
day in the Tuilleries. The ladies loosen their  
bosoms, the silken greyhounds of Italy follow  
their mistresses without shivering, the birds  
are noisy and gay in the clipped trees. Who  
that had known February in New England  
would recognize him by such a description?

I took an indolent stroll with my friend, Mr.  
Van B—, this morning to the Hospital des  
Invalides, on the other side of the river. Here  
not long since, were twenty-five thousand  
old soldiers. There are but five thousand  
now remaining, most of them having been dis-  
missed by the interesting spots in France; and  
of the most day there is no lounge where a  
traveller can find so much matter for thought,  
with so much pleasure to the eye.

We crossed over by the Pont Louis Quinze  
and kept along the bank of the river to the  
explanade in front of the hospital. There was  
never a softer sunshine, or a more deliciously  
tempered air; and we found the old veterans  
out of doors, sitting upon the cannon along the  
rampart, or basking about, with their wooden  
legs, under the trees, the pictures of comfort  
and contentment. The building itself, as you  
know, is very celebrated for its grandeur. The  
dome of the Invalides rises upon the eye from  
all parts of Paris, a perfect model of propor-  
tion and beauty. It was this which Bonaparte  
ordered to be gilded, to divert the people from  
thinking too much upon his defeat. It is a  
living monument of the most touching re-  
collections of him now. Positively the blood  
mounts, and the tears spring to the eyes of  
the spectator as he stands a moment, and re-  
members what is around him in that place.—  
To see his faithful followers creeping along  
the corridors clothed and fed by the bounty  
he left, in a place devoted to his soldiers alone,  
their old comrades about them, and all glowing  
with one feeling of devotion to his memory, to  
speak to them, to hear the stories of "L'Em-  
pereur"—it is better than a thousand histories  
to make one feel the glory of the great cap-  
tain.

The interior of the dome is vast, & of aspen-  
did style of architecture; and out from one  
of its sides extends a superb chapel, hung all  
around with the tattered flags taken in his vic-  
tories alone. Here the veterans of his army  
worship, beneath the banners for which they  
fought. It is hardly appropriate, I should  
think to adorn thus the church of a religion  
of peace; but while there, at least, we feel  
strangely certain, some how, that it is right  
and fitting; and when, as we stood deciphering the  
half-effaced inscriptions of the different nations,  
the organ began to peal, there certainly was  
any thing but a jar between the grand music,  
consecrated as it is by religious associations,  
and the thrilling and uncontrolled sense in my  
bosom of Napoleon's glory.

The majestic sounds were still rolling through  
the dome when we came to the monument of  
Turenne. Here is another comment on the  
character of Bonaparte's mind.—There was  
once a long inscription on this monument, de-  
scribing, in the fulsome style of an epitaph,  
the deeds and virtues of the distinguished  
man who is buried beneath. The emperor re-  
moved and replaced it by a small slab gra-  
ven with the single word "Turenne." You ac-  
knowledge the sublimity of this as you stand  
before it. Every thing is in keeping with its  
grandeur. The lofty proportions and mag-  
nificence of the dome, the tangible tro-  
phies of glory, and the maimed and venera-  
ble figures, kneeling about the altar, of those  
who helped to win them, are circumstances  
that make that eloquent word articulate as  
if it were spoken in thunder. You feel that  
Napoleon's spirit might walk the place and  
read the hearts of those who should visit it,  
unoffended.

We passed on to the library. It is orna-  
mented with the portraits of all the generals  
of Napoleon, save one, Ney's is not there. It  
should, and will be at some time or other,  
doubtless, but I wonder that in a day when  
such universal justice is done to the memory  
of this brave man, so obvious, and it would  
seem necessary a reparation, should not be de-  
manded. Great efforts have been making of  
late to get his sentence publicly reversed, but  
though they deny his widow and children  
nothing else, this melancholy and unavailing  
satisfaction is refused them. Ney's memory  
little needs it, it is true. No visitor looks  
about the gallery at the Invalides without com-  
menting feelingly on the omission of his por-  
trait; and probably no one of the sacred vet-  
erans who sit there reading their own deeds in  
history, looks round on the faces of the old  
leaders of whom it tells without remembering  
and feeling that the brightest name upon the  
page is wanting. I would rather if I were his  
son, have the regret than the justice.

We left the hospital as all must leave it, full  
of Napoleon. France is full of him. The monu-  
ments and the hearts of the people, are all alive  
with his name and glory. Disapprove and de-  
tract from his reputation as you will, (and as  
powerful minds, with apparent justice, have  
done,) as long as human nature is what it is,  
as long as power and loftiness of heart hold their  
present empire over the imagination, Napoleon  
is immortal.

The promenading world is amused just now  
with the daily appearances in the Tuilleries of

Polish lady, dressed in the Polonaise undress  
uniform, decorated with the order of distinc-  
tion given for bravery at Warsaw. She is not  
very beautiful, but she wears the handsome mil-  
itary cap quite gallantly; and her small feet  
and full chest are truly captivating in boots  
and a frogged coat. It is an exceedingly spir-  
ited, well characterised face; with a complex-  
ion slightly rouged by her new habits.—  
Her hair is cut short, and brushed up at the  
sides, and she certainly handles the little  
switch she carries with an air which entirely  
forbids insult. She is ordinarily seen loung-  
ing very idly along between two Polytechnic  
boys, who seem to have a great admiration for  
her. I observe that the Polish generals touch  
their hats very respectfully as she passes, but  
as yet I have been unable to come at her pre-  
cise history.

By the by, masquerading in men's clothes is  
not at all uncommon in Paris. I have some-  
times seen two or three women at a time dining  
at the restaurants in this way. No notice is ta-  
ken of it, and the lady is perfectly safe from  
insult, though every one that passes may pen-  
etrate the disguise. It is common at the theat-  
res, and at the public balls still more so. I have  
noticed, repeatedly at the weekly soirees of a  
lady of high respectability two sisters, in boys'  
clothes, who play duets upon the piano for the  
dance. The lady of the house told me they  
preferred it, to avoid attention, & the awk-  
wardness of position natural to their vocation in so-  
ciety. The tailors tell me it is quite a branch  
of trade—making suits for ladies of a similar  
taste. There is one particularly, in the Rue  
Richelieu, who is famed, for his nice fits to the  
female figure. It is remarkable however, that  
instead of wearing their new honors meekly,  
there is no such impudent puppy as a femme  
dressed in a man's suit, and a calf no longer rap-  
pagan very smartly over the fingers with a  
rattan, for overturning her cup, and they are  
sure to shoulder you off the side walk, if you  
are at all in the way. I have seen several a-  
musing instances of a probable quarrel in the  
street, ending in a gay bow, and a 'pardonne  
madame!'

There has been a great deal of excitement  
here for the two past days on the result of a  
gambling quarrel. An English gentleman, a  
fine, gay, noble-looking fellow whom I have of-  
ten met at parties, and admired for his striking-  
ly winning and elegant manners, lost fifty  
thousand francs on Thursday night at cards.—  
The Count St. Leon was the winner. It ap-  
pears that Hesse, the Englishman, had drunk  
freely before sitting down to play, and the next  
morning his friend, who had bet upon the  
game, persuaded him that there had been some  
unfairness on the part of his opponent. He  
refused consequently to pay the debt, and  
charged the Frenchman, and another gentle-  
man who backed him, with deception. The  
result was a couple of challenges, which were  
both accepted. Hesse fought the Count on  
Friday, and was dangerously wounded at the  
first fire. His friend fought on Saturday, (yet  
yesterday, and is reported to be mortally wound-  
ed. It is a little remarkable that both the losers  
are shot; and still more remarkable that  
Hesse should have been, as he was known to  
be, a natural son of George the Fourth; and  
Count Leon, as was equally well known, a nat-  
ural son of Bonaparte?

Every body gambles in Paris. I had no idea that  
so desperate a vice could be so universal, and  
so little deprecated as it is. The gambling  
houses are as open and as ordinary a resort as  
any public promenade, and one may haunt them  
with as little danger to his reputation. To dine  
from six to eight, gamble from eight to ten, go  
to a ball, and return to gamble till morning, is  
as common a routine, for married men and ba-  
chelor both, as a system of dress, and as little  
commented on. I sometimes stroll into the card  
room at a party, but I cannot get accustomed  
to the sight of ladies losing or winning money.  
Almost all French women, who are too old to  
dance, play at parties, and their daughters and  
husbands watch the game as unconcernedly as  
if they were turning over prints.

I have seen English ladies play, but with less  
philosophy. They do not lose their money gaily.  
It is a great spoiler of beauty, the vexation of a  
loss. I think I never could respect a woman  
upon whose face I had remarked the shade I  
often see at an English card table. It is certain  
that vice walks abroad in Paris, in many a shape  
that would seem to an American eye, to show  
the fiend too openly. I am not over particular  
I think, but I would as soon expose a child to  
the plague as give either son or daughter a free  
rein for a year in Paris.

**BETRAYED BY A WAITER.**—An incident  
of a somewhat ludicrous nature, took place a  
day or two since in an auction room in Broad  
way. A female, in lady-like attire, entered  
during the sale of household wares, &c. and in  
a few moments, after viewing the different  
exposed articles, her eyes sparkled and her  
heart gladdened at the appearance of a wait-  
er, of the circumference of about 8 and 20  
inches. Her mind was immediately and ac-  
tively employed in contriving, and while view-  
ing with profound delight the different shades  
of coloring, which adorned the article, she was  
observed to heedlessly drop it upon a chair  
and gently adjusting her robes, quietly seat-  
ing herself amongst the bidding multitude. After  
being seated; and little thinking the eyes of  
any one were upon her, she arose & was upon  
the eve of departure when the man of the  
hammer discovered that the waiter was missing.  
He immediately accused the apparent lady of  
theft, which naturally was by her denied, but  
upon the striking of a rattle, which he fortun-  
ately held in his hand, against her unmentionables  
the mystery was solved, the blow having pro-  
duced a great confusion, and the waiter instan-  
tly dropping from its sequestered spot, afforded  
much amusement to numerous witnesses. The  
female departed without being legally dealt  
with, the mortification being considered suffi-  
cient punishment.

**NEW FASHIONED CALASH.**—Mr. Print-  
er—my wife's coat of arms, is composed of a  
needle, bodkin, scissors, &c. and she enjoys it  
so much when one part of her paraphernalia is  
put in requisition, that she often has two or three  
dress makers around her, busily employed.—  
The other day when I went home to tea, Miss  
Thimble was playing at a great rate.

"Miss thimble," said I, "that's a very great im-  
provement in the article of calashes."

"What's an improvement?" inquired the fair  
mistress.

"Why," replied I, having your outside rattan  
only eighteen inches in circumference, by which  
means the calash can only be attached to  
the back part of the head, leaving the

frizzes, forehead & face beautifully exposed."—"What do you mean?" said she. "I am speaking of the improvement in that calash you are making, said I."

"Ha, ha, ha," vociferated the little imperi-  
ous miss, "this is the lining for a sleeve, you  
great ninny."

"A lining for a sleeve!" exclaimed I, "for  
heaven's sake let's see it."

I examined it, and by admeasurement found  
it to be thus:—The length of the rattan at  
the aperture, not the shoulder, was  
20 inches; that at the lower aperture 18 inches  
that in the middle, or most bulbous part, 26  
inches; the diameter of which may be ascer-  
tained is sufficiently near, by taking a 3d of  
each number. How such an article may feel to  
the wearer I pretended not to guess; but I  
should think a gentleman walking with a lady  
and perceiving a bundle of rattans bringing up  
against his ribcage every step, would feel rather  
distant.—[Bed. Gaz.]

## From the Phila. Saturday Courier.

## AN IRISH TRADITION.

In the course of my life, business has led me  
into various parts of the world; among a hers  
into Ireland. During my stay there, having a  
little leisure time, I concluded to take a short  
jaunt in the country, for the purpose of gratify-  
ing that most gormandizing of all organs, the  
eye.

In the course of my ride, being something  
fatigued, I called at a small decent-looking cab-  
in to rest and refresh myself. Among the in-  
mates was one aged man. Father O'Donnell,  
very talkative and sociable. After talking  
some time, he observed, "I saw Jack O'-  
Lanthorn the preceding evening, and inquired  
if I was acquainted with him. Having an-  
swered him in the negative, he proceeded to  
relate the following tradition, which I give as  
I received it, without being responsible for its  
credibility."

"In the days of the blessed Patrick there  
lived in the northern part of the country, a  
blacksmith, named Jack O'Lanthorn, much  
given to intemperance. His usual drunken-  
ness had made way with all the good and  
his goods and chattels, and he had destroyed his  
credit. One morning, however, he awoke, and  
found he was greatly perplexed as to how to come  
at a 'drop of comfort.' He saw a pawn any  
of his tools I shall be unable to pursue my call-  
ing and I have nothing better. While deeply  
engaged in cogitation, the devil entered the  
shop and demanded the cause of his being dis-  
heartened and down cast. He shortly made  
him acquainted with his troubles, and his inabil-  
ity to disengage himself from them.

"The Devil then offered to furnish him with  
money for seven years, if, at the end of the term  
he would give himself into the Devil's power.—  
Upon these terms they shortly concluded a bar-  
gain, and the Devil left him, before the ex-  
piration of the seven years, however, the holy  
St. Patrick having occasion to travel in that re-  
gion, called on Jack, and he was obliged to re-  
ceive him, and to pay him, and to reward him  
for his services. The first request was,  
that whoever took hold of his sledge-handle  
might be obliged to use the sledge until relieved  
by him, and the reason assigned was, that  
persons called in frequently to assist him, and  
tired themselves out before he had finished his  
work. The chair which he was accustomed to  
use, sometimes would not contain him; there-  
fore his second request was, that whoever sat  
down in that chair should be deprived of the  
ability to rise without his leave. He then ob-  
served that he often lost much change from the  
pocket of the breeches which he usually wore  
and desired that whatever he might put in that  
pocket could not get out until taken out by him.  
After granting these requests, the saint took  
his leave. At the end of the term agreed on  
the Devil appeared and claimed the fulfillment  
of the contract. Jack professed his readiness  
of accompanying him. 'But,' said he, 'I am  
forgetting some trammels for a neighbouring woman  
and she will scold like beldam if I leave them  
unfinished take the sledge and strike a few  
blows for me.' The Devil complied, and  
Jack went off to the house. After a time he  
returned and found the old fellow still smiting  
the anvil, blow after blow, without power to  
slack or discontinue his labors. He then offered  
to lengthened the lease of his life seven  
years more, on condition of being discharged;  
and upon these terms Jack liberated him.

"At the expiration of the second term he  
again returned for his victim. Jack desired  
him to sit down, and he would be ready in a  
few moments. He sat down, and accordingly  
finishing himself again entrapped, he lengthen-  
ed the term yet another seven years, and being  
dismissed, departed.

"When he called for him the third time,  
Jack begged the privilege of changing his  
clothes, which was granted by his majesty.—  
Getting on his old breeches, they started off in  
company. They had not travelled far before  
Jack said to his companion, 'I am dry; and  
here is an old woman of my acquaintance who  
keeps whiskey: now you change yourself into a  
crown, and I will put you in my pocket, and  
we will go in and have some sport with the old  
woman.' Being metamorphosed Jack pocketed  
him and went along where some trip-ham-  
mers were at work, and desired the workmen  
to give him old breeches a hammering, as they  
were hard and stiff. They, willing to enjoy a  
little sport, clapped the breeches under a ham-  
mer, which making the poor Devil's situation  
rather unpleasant, caused him to stir himself  
within the pocket, which of course, gave to the  
breeches a strange and mysterious movement.  
Some of the workmen observed that the Devil  
was in the breeches, and placed them under  
the heaviest hammer. This soon caused the  
old fellow to roar out; he offered as a ransom  
for his liberty, to cancel his claim on Jack, and  
relieve him forever, without any condition.—  
Upon these terms he was suffered to depart.

"Although able to gull and cheat the Devil,  
death would not be denied. After a time he  
died. Having made his way to the gates of  
heaven he requested admittance. His name  
being demanded, he responded 'Jack O'-  
Lanthorn.' He was then informed that he must go  
where he had sold himself. He then started  
for another place, not exactly so agreeable,  
after groping his way through darkness, thick  
fog and mist, and overcoming many other ob-  
stacles, he reached the gate, and stormed away  
sharply for admittance. The Devil, after ob-  
taining his identity, and telling him that he had  
found it to be for his interest to have as little  
to do with him as possible, ordered him off; but  
he refused to depart, unless they would fur-  
nish him with a torch to enable him to see his  
way. To get rid of his importunities, they  
gave him one, with which he has been roaming

about ever since. Being a spirit, of course  
there is nothing visible, saving the torch; and  
this is the true origin of Jack O'Lanthorn, so  
often seen and wondered at."

## Latest from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 22.

The Havre Packet, Havre, Capt. De  
Peyster, arrived in our port last evening,  
by which we received Paris papers to the  
11th and the Havre Journal of the  
12th of April. The most gloomy anti-  
cipations that we could have formed from  
the last accounts are more than realised  
by the intelligence conveyed by this ar-  
rival. Gloom and distress prevail in the  
once gay, but now miserable capital of  
France, and her lamentations are re-  
echoed by those from the surrounding  
districts. The details, as they are fur-  
nished by the official bulletin, and re-  
printed in the journal, will be found in our  
columns which have never before been the  
herald of such disastrous news. The politi-  
cal intelligence is of little or no conse-  
quence; in fact public attention is too anx-  
iously directed to the progress of the Indi-  
an scourge, to heed the circumstances and  
operations of Government.—*American  
Advocate.*

## RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.

Correspondence of the Journal of Havre.

PARIS, April 10.—Here the Cholera  
occupies almost exclusive attention. It  
continues its ravages with an intensity  
that surpasses even our worst fears.—  
Each day the official bulletin creates new  
apprehensions. It is with pain we wit-  
ness the departure of those whose affairs  
do not chain them to the capital. Since  
yesterday noon, until this morning, we  
learn that the number of new cases ad-  
mitted into the hospitals amounted to 1075  
of which 455 proved fatal. If we add to  
the list those of the surrounding districts  
which are as numerous, and those which  
ought to be reckoned from 10 o'clock  
until noon, at the time when the Sanitary  
Committee close their lists, we should be  
justified in giving their total number at  
least 1500.

At St. Denis, 2 cases of cholera; St. Cloud,  
2 do. 1 do. St. Germain, 3 do. 4 do.  
Argenteuil, 1 do.; Conflans, 5 do.; Ram-  
bouillet, 1 do. 1 do.; Versailles, 19 do.  
7 do.

The city of Paris has assumed a mel-  
ancholy aspect for the last several days,  
for after nine o'clock at night, there is  
scarcely a person to be seen in the streets.  
Monsieur Majendie, until this day, has  
been very successful in his practice, al-  
ready 15 or 16 patients who had been  
severely attacked, have left the hospitals  
cured, and a great number remain with  
every prospect of recovery.

Since yesterday morning we have re-  
marked in the streets the hackney coach-  
es hung with black, which have been em-  
ployed in the service of removing the  
dead; they have been used because the  
hearses were not sufficiently numerous;  
they take six coffins at a time.

The family coach of Marshal Launes  
was likewise employed in these mel-  
ancholy funerals, on account of its being  
able to contain eleven bodies.

We learn that in addition to the Chol-  
era, the Typhus Fever has appeared in  
the Hotel Dieu, and it is reported that it  
is raging at the Hospital of Gro Caillou.

The deaths of the following personages  
are announced:—

Baron Montvilles, Peer of France.

M. Musset Pathy, Chief of Division.

The Baron de Verange.

The Lady of Col. Chateau.

The Count de Coetlosquet, Peer of  
France.

Doctor Leroux, ancient Dean of the  
Faculty of Medicine.

Doctor Pelt, Surgeon to the Hospital  
du Gros Caillon.

Also several other Doctors less known  
in Paris and the departments, amongst  
the latter many have been attacked in the  
Diligence when they were returning home  
and it is worthy of remark, that a con-  
siderable number of cases have occurred  
in those public vehicles, in consequence  
of the fatigue of the journey, which in  
deranging all their ordinary habits, ex-  
pose them in an especial manner to the  
operation of the disease.

The terror is at its height in the first  
circles of Paris, and indeed so great as to  
induce the strongest minds hitherto  
anti-contagionists, to doubt the subject.  
One fact which confirms the assertion is  
the absence of the friends of the deceased  
at the funeral obsequies; at that of M.  
de Chamvelin in particular, who boasted  
of a large circle of friends, not more than  
20 persons attended his funeral.

The soldiers, likewise who formed es-  
corts at the funerals of some of the per-  
sonages we have named, fulfilled their  
duty with evident repugnance.

In the midst of our alarm it is with  
some satisfaction that we refer to some  
cases, where the disease has assumed a  
mild aspect. That at the hospital of  
Val de Grace, in upwards of 100 cases

admitted last evening, not more than  
four died.

**Official Bulletin.**—The number of cas-  
es of Cholera has increased this day, but  
the physicians are almost unanimously of  
opinion that the malignity of the disease  
is sensibly diminished. There have been  
many deaths, but principally of those  
persons who have been attacked several  
days ago. In fact, the Cholera has first  
seized individuals who were predisposed  
to the disease.

New cases. Deaths.

Men 633, women 486 Men 253, women 182

Total, 1020 Total, 385

Grand total, 4923 Grand total, 1879

The Chamber of Deputies had com-  
menced, and would probably pass the  
vote respecting the 2d part of the budget,  
and likewise enter into the inquiry re-  
lative to the defalcation of Mr. Kesner.

M. D'Argout, is entrusted with the de-  
partment of the Interior, during the illness  
of Casimir Perier.

It is believed to be the intention of  
the President of the Council to call into  
the Cabinet M. Guizot, confining to him  
for the present the portfolio of public in-  
struction, which M. de Montalivet is de-  
sirous of resigning for the acceptance of  
the management of the civil list.

The report of the recall of M. Talley-  
rand is prevalent, in order that he may  
take the provisional charge of the govern-  
ment, at a time when the foreign affairs  
are in such a state of suspense.

A bulletin has been circulated, that the  
president of the Council is better this  
morning, and that his condition inspires  
his physicians with the most promising  
hopes of recovery. It will be, however,  
some time ere he can resume the duties  
of his office, and the knowledge of this  
circumstance has given birth to a thou-  
sand rumours respecting the stability of  
his ministry.

The Havre Journal says, "we are au-  
thorised to make known to the inhabitants  
of this city, that proper measures are  
taken by the municipal authority, in case  
of the invasion of the Cholera. All the  
physicians have been some days engaged  
in preparing the hospital for the poor  
cholera patients who either would not or  
could not be removed to the hospitals."

veances are spread in divers points of  
the city to serve for their removal. Med-  
icines will be furnished by the Apothec-  
aries at the public expense."

*Passage of the Reform Bill on the sec-  
ond reading Exchange of Ratifications  
by Prussia and Austria.*

The Josephine, Captain Britton, from  
Belfast, arrived at New York on the  
evening of the 24th, bringing Belfast  
papers to the 24th April, and London  
dates to the 21st. We have taken the  
intelligence brought by her, principally  
from the New York Commercial Adver-  
tiser, which says,—We are indebted to  
Captain B. for the important news of the  
passage of the Reform Bill, on its sec-  
ond reading in the Lords, by a majority  
of nine; the exchange of ratifications  
for the settlement of the Dutch and Bel-  
gian dispute, by Prussia and Austria;  
and for the still more agreeable news  
of the rapid disappearance of the Chol-  
era in London.

The question on the Reform Bill was  
taken on the morning of the 14th. The  
division is given below, together with  
a sketch of Earl Grey's speech, which  
was also the conclusion of the debate.—  
The inference from the language of the  
Premier is, that should the further pas-  
sage of the bill be impeded, he will create  
a sufficient number of Peers to carry it  
upon his own terms.

**LONDON, April 19.**—We have at  
length the gratification of announcing  
that the Austrian and Prussian Plenipo-  
tentiaries have exchanged ratifications  
with the British and French Plenipo-  
tentiaries. They met at the Foreign  
Office at a late hour yesterday evening,  
and at 10 o'clock this important act took  
place.

The Russian Plenipotentiary was  
anxious to prevent the exchange taking  
place until it could be done simultane-  
ously with Russia; But Lord Palmer-  
ston and Prince Talleyrand were firm,  
and the instructions to Baron Wessen-  
burg and Baron Bulow left them no dis-  
cretionary power. We understand that  
Count Orloff urged the delay, of even a  
single day, in the hourly expectation of  
receiving orders to ratify from his Court.  
To the second reading of the Reform  
Bill we may chiefly attribute this event.  
The invocation to the "Nine" was not  
in vain.

A letter from the Hague, dated March  
12 says:—"The final declaration of his  
Majesty has been transmitted to the  
London Conference; he has resigned the  
sovereignty of Belgium & has acknowl-  
edged King Leopold." The London  
Courier of April 18, attributes the event  
to the second reading of the reform Bill  
aided by the prudence, energy and skill  
of the British and French Plenipoten-  
taries.



## STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship North America, at New York from Liverpool, brings London Advices to the 30th April and Liverpool to the 1st of May. From the proof slips forwarded by the editors of the N. York Courier and Mercantile Advertiser and chiefly from the former, we make the following extracts.

The Cholera appears by the official accounts to be diminishing in Paris, but spreading throughout France. A London paper of the 28th, says it has broken out at Havre de Grace. All the French Ministers have been attacked. The Chamber of Deputies is prorogued.

Letters from Paris, dated April 23, state that 20,000 had died in that city of the cholera.

We give an article from "Le Constitutionnel" of a very warlike aspect. The London Times, however, treats it with ridicule, and says the credulity of the Paris editor must have been imposed upon. We should incline to this opinion, for it would seem that the French troops are about evacuating Ancona, or at least that some amicable arrangement has been entered into in relation to the possession of that place.

The Belgic Governor of Luxembourg has fallen into the hands of the Dutch Government. There is little doubt that he would be again given up. The formal ratification of the 24 Articles by Austria and Prussia is published in the London papers. In consequence of the reservations with which this act is accompanied, and perhaps the little faith placed in the acts of despotic governments, it does not seem that it is thought in London these ratifications will materially expedite the settlement of Belgic affairs.

The Cholera continues very mild in England, but more severe in Ireland. Of the further progress of the Reform Bill, we can say yet know nothing.

**Great Reform Meeting at Edinburgh.**—On Tuesday (April 24), a meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was held in the King's Park, to consider the propriety of petitioning the House of Lords to pass the Reform Bill in its present state; and it will afford a pretty conclusive answer to the assertions respecting the indifference of the people on this question, to state that not less than 60,000 persons were present on the occasion. John Archibald Murray, Esq. was called to the chair. The meeting was addressed by Sir David Baird, Sir J. Dalrymple, Sir James Gibson Craig, Sir Thomas Dick Lander, Sir Alexander Maitland Gibson, Sir Robert Dick and many other gentlemen. A series of resolutions, and a petition expressive of the satisfaction of the meeting at the second reading of the Reform Bill, and praying the House of Lords to pass it in its present form, were unanimously agreed to. The proceedings were conducted throughout with the utmost regularity and decorum.

[From the Le Constitutionnel of Ap. 21.] **Reports of War and of Coalition against France.**—We have this day received information of high importance which we do not hesitate to make known to the country and to the Government. We do not vouch—we deem it our duty to observe—for the authenticity of all the facts, nor of all the details; but the character and position of the person who has subscribed the letter which contains them, inspire us with, and really merit such a confidence, that this letter becomes a grave document. In not publishing it we should think ourselves wanting in our duty to the interests of France—to the guarantees of its security, to the necessity of observing a stricter guard than ever over the projects of Foreign Powers, and over the internal intrigues of a faction which has an understanding with them, to the necessity of distrusting their pacific protestations, their means of delay; and to compel them to declare in a word, for peace or war. This is the document such as it has reached us:

"The Austrian army is raised to the full war establishment. The roads are covered with transports of military convoys. Tyrol is encumbered with troops, as well as Syria and Corinthia.

"60 to 70,000 men are between Isongo and the Adige having in the Legations a van guard of from 15 to 30,000 men.

"The garrisons on Mantua, Peschiera, &c. are placed on the war establishment.

"20,000 men are at Milan.

"75 to 80,000 men are camped and cantoned between Milan and Tassin, forming a camp of huts of 30,000; about that number between Sasto, Calenda, and Bessalera.

"At Vienna every thing breathes war, (this is concealed from the French Embassy,) a general war; a crusade against the revolution of July within a few months.

"Prince Metternich is engaged in a plan of arrangement and definitive circumscription of France.

"The bases are a third restoration, not in favor of Henry V. but of Louis XIX, with France penned up within the limits of the monarchy of Louis XIX. Charles X., as you know has renewed his abdication to all the Courts in favor of the Duke of Angouleme, and the latter has retracted in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux.

In case Henry V. should be fixed on, the regency would not be given to the Duchess of Berry; it would be expressed convention with Holyrood; be given to Messrs. de Biacas, President, de Damas, de Villele, de Latour Maubourg, de Pastoret, de Monthel, de Peyronnet. The Emperor of Russia attaches himself to

Henry V., and repels the Duke of Angouleme. Besides imitating the example of Alexander, he pretends to act the part of disinterested magnanimity in establishing Henry V. and his mother Regent (for some difference appears to exist on this point.) He demands only the reimbursement, in specie, of the expenses of the armament, and a recognition by Europe of the last ukase on Poland, which has met at Vienna with serious difficulties.

"England is considered by Prince Metternich as out of all question of European order; but the management which Austria owes her imposes delay. Thus, to cover itself on this side, Austria wishes to make France the aggressor. The presence of the tri coloured flag at Ancona will, it is hoped, furnish the pretext. The Emperor of Austria personally does not desire a restoration. His wishes are in favor of the Duke of Reichstadt; and it is by flattering this idea, which he could not serve, that Prince Metternich surmounts the horror of war entertained by Francis II; with the reservation, however, of using the fortune of arms in favor of his hatred against France, in which the Emperor does not participate. Besides, the people of Hungary, Germany, Illyria and Italy, are in a state of exaltation embarrassing to Prince Metternich. All the efforts of this diplomat were directed with a view to the ratifications of the last protocol, containing the precise clause that the King of Holland should not be constrained by force of arms; will he succeed, or has he succeeded? I am not aware.

"In Paris (and this is easily verified) the official correspondent and agent of Holyrood is the Marshal Duke of Belluna. From him proceed *emulets*, placards money, &c. You may regard this information, as well as the rest, as authentic."

By a very remarkable coincidence, at the very time this information reached us we also received from another part of Europe [England] a letter from our habitual London correspondent, in which we read the following:—"The important question of war is again the prevailing topic. War, considered impossible a few days since, is much talked of at present, and well informed persons appear to give credence to the report. There they say that there exists a sacred treaty between Austria, Russia and Prussia; that by this treaty, Austria is bound to send her forces into Italy, while Prussia and Russia shall invade France; that the moment of attack shall be that of the King of Holland's campaign to conquer Belgium; which has been wrested from him by the revolutionary party; that although the ratifications have been exchanged, these ratifications leave William of Orange perfectly at liberty to act. The latter will either subvert Leopold's throne, or impose the obligation on France of assisting her ally; that the Government of July, faithful to its origin, cannot dispense with sending its army to the field, and that then the conflagration will soon become general.

They add, that when the time comes, Messrs. Bourmont and de la Rochejacquelin will repair to France with the Dutchess of Berry; that the deserter of Waterloo will place himself at the head of the Royalists of the South, while the hero of fidelity will occupy La Vendee, with the mother of Henry V. Such are the reports accredited in the saloons of the nobility. They are so to such a degree, that the Countess of Jersey thought there was no indiscretion in consulting M. de Talleyrand as to their veracity. M. de Talleyrand was at her house; she approached him, and begged him to tell her frankly if decidedly it would be peace or war that would terminate the interminable protocols, and would close the Conference. 'I do not know, replied M. de Talleyrand. 'However to say the truth, I do know how it will end.' And how is that? 'Why, by chance.' This is what we submit to the meditation of politicians, and to the solicitude of Government. France awaits its explanations.

**From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.**

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1832.

I am told that the witnesses who are to be examined in reference to the attempted fraud in the supply of Indian rations, are summoned to attend the Select Committee about the 8th of June. It is to be inferred therefore, that the Committee will not begin to go deeply into this matter until the tariff and bank questions are either fairly on the way, or laid on the shelf for the residue of the session. I think some facts are likely to be elicited by this Committee, which will place the fact that General Jackson and Major Eaton desired to fill the pockets of some of their favorites out of these contracts, beyond all reasonable doubt. Whether such a report would induce any ulterior action from the House, may well be doubted unless the character of the House could previously undergo a change. At present there is little hope that any measure tending to impeach the cause of General Jackson, in any of his measures or motives, would be successful; and it is a design to commit fraud was made evident, the only benefit to the country which could accrue from the development, would arise from an extensive circulation of the facts among the people who constitute the final tribunal. I understand that yesterday no bill had been found against General Houston; but that the Grand Jury had presented him, and that a bill was before the Grand Jury Heard, who lies in prison, friendless

and in solitude, is now represented as having been in a state of mental derangement when he made his attack on Mr. Arnold, and is still in the same condition. One would have supposed that the ample phlebotomy administered by Mr. Arnold, might have afforded relief to him; but it is probably the policy of the party to present this man to the world as insane, to justify the abandonment to which he is to be submitted by the decree of the Kitchen Cabinet.

The question—the absorbing question of the session—the continuance of the charter of the U. States Bank, came up to-day in the Senate, on motion of Mr. Dallas, the Chairman of the Committee to which the subject had been referred. As it was late in the day before Mr. Dallas could get an opportunity to bring forward his motion, he contented himself with his success in getting the business before the Senate, so as to have it stand as the unfinished business. Tomorrow, at 1 o'clock, it will of course come on for discussion, as the first of the special orders. I presume it will occupy the Senate for at least one month.

There is a great thinness of both Houses many of the members having left their legislative concerns to shift for themselves while they, at the Baltimore Convention, take charge of the interests of Mr. Van Buren. About eight or ten Senators, & perhaps three times that number of the members of the House of Representatives, are absent on this political mission. Mr. Isaac Hill, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. King, and Mr. Kane, of Illinois, are among the absentees.

Mr. D'Hemmerque is very busy in the lobby to-day. After being in the city, sedulously pursuing his favorite object session after session, and during the present session from the first day to the present hour, he has finally succeeded in getting the bill to aid him in the establishment of a silk manufactory, before the House of Representatives. I do not know but the result may convince him that he would have been as well off had he spent his time at home, and his surplus means in the establishment of that which he now asks Congress to establish. I hope, however, that his application will be successful. The object, in a national view, is meritorious and important but the difficulty consists in making Congress properly sensible of this fact. There is a good deal of interest felt in the House in reference to the fate of this bill. Mr. Rush, Mr. Watmough, and Mr. White, of Louisiana, have been very indefatigable in their efforts to give the measure a fair chance.

I see among our visitors Mr. Bidle the President of the Bank, and Mr. Mathew Carey.

**From the Correspondent of the Delaware Journal.**

WASHINGTON, May 26 1832.

Another assault was committed here on Friday, which may as well have its place in the records of the strange and numberless incidents of this area of Jacksonism. Mr. Slade had said something it seems, in some of his late remarks on the conduct of the Collector of Wiscasset, which did not sit easily on the auricular faculty of Mr. Plummer, of Mississippi, and the latter armed Cap a pie with a dirk and pistol, way laid the member from Vermont, and most ingloriously discharged upon his privileged person a defiling appropriation of saliva deeply tinged with the aroma of the tobacco plant. It was literally giving a *quid pro quo*. Mr. Slade did not resent it, which was a very proper course; and a discreet one also, as the consequence might have been serious to at least one of the parties. There was considerable indignation excited by this act of indecorum; but as yet there has been no stirring of the subject before "the congregated wisdom." No one doubts, from a mere glance at the physical construction of the two members, that Mr. Slade could have put his antagonist in his pocket; but there is a danger in pocketing sharp points and spring triggers; and rumour says that Plummer had both in abundance hidden about his person.

We had also an alarm in the Senate. Some time since Mr. Dickerson spoke defamingly of foreign horse shoes, and magnified the properties of those manufactured at home. Part of an English horse shoe to day undertook to avenge the insult, and chivalrously sprang from the gallery to assail the chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, even in his seat, while the Senate was in full session. It fell in front of the desk of the Senator, who started from his seat as pale as Priam, when the ghost of Hector told him,—"half his Troy was burnt;" but finding the iron was disposed to make no further attack, he gradually resumed his composure. The villainous fraction of a foreigner was instantly, and unhesitatingly, taken into the custody of the door keeper without debate, or without the warrant of the Vice President—it could not plead the rights of an American citizen—and is likely to be imprisoned for life. Supposing that the iron must have had an accomplice, the doorkeeper and some half-witted fellow, who had the temerity to draw a dirk on being assailed by these instruments of power received a terrible flogging, merely on suspicion. What will be the character of the next assault no one can predict. Perhaps an avalanche of bales of English Wollens may overwhelm both Houses before the session can reach any legitimate termination.

The Bank bill will not occupy the

Senate I think above a fortnight—perhaps not more than a week. Some amendments proposed to day by Mr. Webster have been agreed to. These are—to allow the Bank to have two branches in each State where necessary and to make the amount of the bonus from the Bank \$150,000 a year, for the fifteen years. Two other amendments offered by him are ordered to be printed; one of these makes it lawful for the government to increase its stock in the Bank; and the other makes it unlawful for the Bank to issue notes of a small denomination. The minimum is not yet fixed.

Mr. Clayton spoke yesterday in reply to one of the rhapsodies of Benton, and put him *hors du combat*. Benton argued against deciding the Bank question for 4 or 5 years to come: Mr. Clayton read from the Journal, Benton's resolution in 1831—that it was inexpedient to renew the charter; and demonstrated the inconsistency of the man who after thus decidedly vetoing the Bank in '31, could in '32 assert that the question should not be decided for years to come.—Your representation confers honor on your State. If the appropriation for the Breakwater can be saved from the hostility of the President they will do it, but I have my fears.

There have been few efforts in Congress more able than the speech of Mr. Clayton on the apportionment bill. The principle in the amendment of the Senate has the sanction of the first Judicial and legal authorities and I knew that the Chief Justice considers it the correct and Constitutional mode of determining the ratio of representation. In all former times, this sanction would have had its weight; but the present is an anomalous era.

## EASTON GAZETTE

### EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, June 2

**Mr. Adams' report from the Committee on Manufactures.**—In our next we shall commence the publication of Mr. Adams' report from the committee of Manufactures, which is an interesting paper on many accounts. Seeing this paper treading on the heels of the Bank report, drawn up by this gentleman, the first thing that strikes one is the astonishing labour that he goes through, and the perfect composure with which he endures it. We have been told that the greatest labour is his greatest pleasure.

Placed recently before the world by his late opponents, the friends of General Jackson, in a most elevated and responsible station, such as being the man who alone could save this country in the awful emergency, upon the brink of which she now stands, it was to have been expected that on the matter leading to this tremendous crisis, he would not only have elaborated a great report, but that he would have put himself at full extent before the American people. We speak of the report forbearingly and with scrupulousness. All that Mr. Adams writes is written sensibly, learnedly—but all not equally well.

This report contains a great deal of sound sense, much learning, and a vast deal of just, applicable remark. It has a little too much of the character of the Epic for a state paper, and is ungracefully voluminous—its tendency is sound, and all its designs, no doubt, honest and pure. It would be unfitting and altogether indecorous to attempt to visit it with any severity of criticism, supposing it even obnoxious to it—and as it embraces a subject on which all are called to think and to act with modulated sentiments and assimilated views, for the purpose of saving our country from the last and greatest of human woes, and to preserve our system of government and policy, we shall do no more than earnestly recommend it to the thoughtful perusal and deep meditation of every man within our reach who is able to read it.

**The Pet of Kinderhook or the "Flying Dutchman."**—We are taught by the Court Gazette and other "By Authority" papers shortly to expect the arrival of the "Flying Dutchman" who is coming to give thanks for his recent nomination as the Vice President of this republic.

Surely no servility ever merited the haughty condescensions of a master more, than that which has been betrayed in the nomination of the "Flying Dutchman," it was the mere fulfilling of his will, obedience to his commands, the completion of his schemes. George Kremer, the immaculate, and, in his Dutch accent, his "dirty votes" leading the way. Can the fair minded American people submit to this? Can many, many men that we well know, agree, under the influence of mere party, to sacrifice what we know to be their better sense and

honest judgement so far as to permit this anticipated state of things to come to pass? We shall pause, and with observant eye regard their course.

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet on the 13th inst.

Messrs. Kern of Maryland, and Bates of Massachusetts, have been appointed on the Committee raised to investigate the alleged attempt at fraud in furnishing Indian rations, in the place of Messrs. E. Everett, and E. D. White who were excused from serving, at their request.

The following is the apportionment of Representatives among the several States under the act of Congress recently passed. The ratio of representation is 47,700:

Maine,	8	North Carolina,	13
New Hampshire,	5	South Carolina,	9
Massachusetts,	12	Georgia,	9
Rhode Island,	2	Kentucky,	12
Connecticut,	6	Tennessee,	11
Vermont,	5	Ohio,	10
New York,	40	Indiana,	14
New Jersey,	6	Mississippi,	5
Pennsylvania,	29	Alabama,	5
Delaware,	1	Illinois,	3
Maryland,	6	Louisiana,	3
Virginia,	21	Missouri,	2

Among the on dits of yesterday, from Washington, is a scuffle between Mr. Plummer, of Mississippi, and Mr. Slade of Maine. It is said that the former threw a chewed quid into the face of the latter.—*Nat. Gaz.* 29th May.

BALTIMORE, May 24.

The Jackson Convention adjourned yesterday. We learn that the address to the people of the United States, reported by the committee appointed for that purpose, was not accepted by the convention.

The nomination of Martin Van Buren for the Vice Presidency, has given more satisfaction to the opponents than to the supporters of Gen. Jackson, so far as we have heard. It presents the question broadly to the people, whether the President shall have the power to designate his successor? We have no fears of the response to this question. It will be in the negative; and General Jackson will learn, that, however strong he may be, he cannot carry Mr. Van Buren on his back.—*Chronicle*.

**Bank of the United States.**—According to notice, Mr. Dallas called up the bill to recharter the Bank, on Tuesday, & on Wednesday addressed the Senate, in support of it. Mr. Webster spoke nearly two hours in support of it, on Friday. On Saturday, Mr. Benton addressed the Senate against, and Mr. Clayton in favor of the Bank. We have a letter from Washington, assuring us, that the bill will certainly pass the Senate this week. The Richmond Enquirer asserts, that Gen. Jackson will unquestionably veto the bill, should it pass. Let him then take the consequences: Congress will have done its duty, and on his shoulders will rest the responsibility of destroying an institution which has conferred incalculable benefits upon the country.

**Del. Jour.**

**SENATOR BUCKNER.**—The Lexington Gazette, a leading Jackson paper in Kentucky, in speaking of Mr. Buckner gives him this rap over the knuckles: "We have but a poor opinion of Stanberry, but Mr. Buckner is not a man of truth, and we are constrained to believe he is not worthy of credence. We would not hang a RAT upon his testimony. We hold him as more infamous even than Stanberry."

An incident occurred in the Senate Chamber, on Saturday last, which perhaps deserves notice. Whilst the Senate was in session, a piece of iron (part of a horseshoe) was thrown from the gallery into the body of the Chamber, passing near the head of one or more Senators. The person who threw, hastily withdrew from the gallery, but was followed and apprehended by Mr. Shackford, the doorkeeper. After being detained a little while he was released, as we understand, by the direction of the Vice President.—*Nat. Intel.*

Baltimore, May 30.

**THE RACES.**

Over the Central Course commenced yesterday, and were numerous and fashionably attended. The first race was a sweepstakes, mile heats, entrance \$100, h. f. seven subscribers—four paid forfeit—three started—the following is the result:

Col. W. R. Johnson's b. c. Hecr Cline 1  
J. C. Craig and F. P. Corbin's m. f. V. route 2  
Samuel W. Smith's c. h. f. Alpha 3 d.s.

Time 1st heat 1m. 57s.—2d heat 1m. 58s.

For the 2d race—THE LADIES' CUP—two mile heats, three started.

J. C. Craig's b. m. Virginia Taylor. 2 1 1

Dr. Chas Duval's ch. m. Jemima Wilkinson 1 2 2

J. M. Selden's Spring Hill filly 3 d.s.

Time—1st heat 4m. 36s.—2nd heat 5m. 58s.—3rd heat 4m. 5s.

**SECOND DAY.**—For the post sweepstakes, \$250 entrance, b. b.—\$500 added by the proprietor—four mile heats—three started, viz:

Col. W. R. Johnson's ch. b. Andrew 3 1

J. M. Selden's ch. h. Sparrowhawk 3 1

Robert Parker's b. g. Bachelor 2 d.r.

Time, 1st heat 8m. 4s.—2d heat 8m.

**THIRD DAY.**—The proprietors purse \$500 three mile heats, was run for yesterday, and won in two heats, by Mr. James Heth's ch. m. Annette, beating Mr. Selden's ch. m. Zatlilla.

Mr. Lufborough's ch. b. Rokeyah and Mr. Butler's gr. m. Helen. Time, 1st heat 6m. 2s.—2d heat 6m. 1s.

**THIS DAY, THE JOCKEY CLUB** purse, \$1000, four mile heats, will be run for at 12 o'clock.

The match race run yesterday in Rutherford county between Betsey Malone—Stockholder; and Miss Tonson—Monsieur Tonson—for two thousand dollars aside, one mile and repeat, was, we understand, won by the former in two heats. The first heat is said to have been run in one minute and forty-eight seconds.

[Nashville Banner, May 13.

From the Correspondent

**THE INDIAN**

boat Herald, Cap. Louis, in seven extraordinary as a proclamation or of Illinois to state, from which a bloody and made by the Indians of volunteers. letter, that fifty were killed, and Crane, Col. Th. Capt. Bailey.

At the date of the United States, the perilous situation of the State, from which a bloody and made by the Indians of volunteers. letter, that fifty were killed, and Crane, Col. Th. Capt. Bailey.

**To the Militia**

—It becomes my duty for your country.

valued by the host of your citizens.

A detachment of 275 in number, hostile Indians, distance from this considerable number.

This is an act of be misconstrued.

I am of opinion that the host of your citizens.

Sacs and Foxes, as waging war.

To subdue them out of the force of at least volunteers more already in the necessary requisites for the above.

and have no doubt the State will country. They on the Illinois men organised into a

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may 15.

In the proceeding we published on country readers form, it will be tempt was made Jersey, to inquire the President of

Stanberry. The an enquiry, it made by Mr. that the President attack, and sub

approbation of it will be recorded was contradicted nessee. We are that the President and time still they are right.

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From the Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.

**THE INDIAN WAR.**—The Steamboat Herald, Capt. Meishman, from St. Louis, in seventy four hours—a most extraordinary quick passage—brings us a proclamation from the Governor of Illinois to the citizens of that state, from which it appears, that a bloody and successful attack has been made by the Indians upon a detachment of volunteers. We learn by a private letter, that fifty-two of the volunteers were killed, among whom were Colonel Crane, Col. Thomas, Maj. Morgan & Capt. Bailey.

At the date of the last accounts, Gen. Atkinson, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces, was in a most perilous situation. He had sent out several expresses for supplies, and every man had been cut off. The keel-boats, destined with supplies above the Rapids, had not been heard of, and it was supposed that they had been captured and their crews massacred. Intelligence so painful had not been anticipated. For a further knowledge of the condition of our frontiers, the reader is referred to Governor Reynolds' proclamation.

**DIXON'S FERRY, ON ROCK RIVER.**  
To the Militia of the State of Illinois.  
—It becomes my duty again to call on you for your services in the defence of your country. The State is not only invaded by the hostile Indians, but many of your citizens have been slain in battle. A detachment of the mounted volunteers commanded by Maj. Stilman of about 275 in number, were overpowered by the hostile Indians on Sycamore creek, distance from this place 30 miles, and a considerable number of them killed. This is an act of hostility which cannot be misconstrued.

I am of opinion that the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes have joined the Sacs and Foxes, and all may be considered as waging war against the U. States. To subdue these Indians and drive them out of the State, it will require a force of at least two thousand mounted volunteers more, in addition to the troops already in the field. I have made the necessary requisitions on the proper officers for the above number of mounted men, and have no doubt the citizen soldiers of the State will obey the call, of their country. They will meet me at Hinopin on the Illinois river, in Companies of 50 men each on the 10th of June next, to be organized into a Brigade.

**JOHN REYNOLDS,**  
Commander in Chief.

In the proceedings of Congress which we published on Saturday, and which our country readers will find on our outer form, it will be seen that a second attempt was made by Mr. Condict of New Jersey, to inquire into the conduct of the President of the United States, relating to Gen. Houston's attack on Mr. Stanberry. The first effort to introduce an enquiry, it will be recollected, was made by Mr. Stanberry, who alleged that the President had encouraged the attack, and subsequently expressed his approbation of Houston's conduct; and it will be recollected that this charge was contradicted by Mr. Polk of Tennessee. We are by no means surprised that the President's friends have a second time stilled enquiry, and perhaps they are right. It augurs ill however, for the truth of the denial. We should anticipate little good from such an enquiry, as we have not a doubt it would have been, we do not believe it would have changed a single vote—certainly not in Virginia. The support of Gen. Jackson being founded in the grossest delusion, and the opposition to Mr. Clay in as gross prejudice, no act of violence on the part of the President or his myrmidons, short of turning Congress out of doors, would open the eyes of his deluded followers. Much time therefore, has been saved by the vote, from useless discussion. The Tariff and Bank Questions are about to be simultaneously acted on in the Senate and House of Representatives—when these are disposed of, we may hope to see an end to the longest session of Congress since the adoption of the federal Constitution.—*Rich. Whig.*

**"THE DIE IS CAST"**  
Our Territory is gone, so far as Gen. Jackson is concerned.

Without consulting Congress or any other body excepting the backstairs cabinet, composed of "Lewis, Kendall & Co." the President has appointed Mr. Livingston, Secretary of State, a Commissioner to meet the Commissioners appointed by Governor Smith to fix upon a price in either money or land which is to be promised to be paid the State of Maine for a large portion of our territory, containing hundreds of AMERICAN CITIZENS, who are to be SOLD TO THE BRITISH!!!!!! We were not well satisfied that the sovereign people will put their veto, at the next election, on all those concerned in selling FREE BORN AMERICAN CITIZENS, like so many Southern slaves, or sheep and cattle, although we are no advocates for nullification, this transaction would seem to justify resistance unto blood. But there is no need of violence. The Constitution has pointed out a peaceable method by which the people can redress their grievances, and that is by resorting to the BALLOT BOXES and putting men into office who will ask nothing that is not clearly right and submit to nothing that is wrong.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1832.  
We understand that the nominations lately made of Officers to constitute the new Ordinance Corps, were all, with one exception, confirmed by the Senate yesterday.—*Nat. Intel.*

**Baltimore May 31.**  
The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland commenced its session yesterday morning in St. Paul's Church. Present the Rt. Rev. Bishop Doane, and thirty four Clergymen. The number of Lay Delegates present was twenty six. After the usual religious services, the Convention was organized, and then adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.—*American.*

The Rev. G. O. Andrews, of Georgia, and the Rev. John Emory, of New York, have been elected Bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**WASHINGTON'S MOTHER.**  
The monument about to be erected over the remains of the mother of Washington by Silas E. Burrows, Esq. of New York, is to be fifty five feet in height, to consist of pure marble, and to be surmounted with a bust of Washington, presented by Colonel Howard of Baltimore. There is to be no other inscription, than *Mary the Mother of Washington.*

We learn that the following is, in part the disposition of the estate of the Hon. Israel Thorndike, merchant, lately deceased in Boston.

To his three sons, residuary legatees each about \$500,000 \$1,500,000  
His fourth son, Andrew, 80,000  
His widow, in real estate and money, including the annuity, about 100,000  
His daughters, Mrs. Loring, about 100,000  
And Mrs. Francis, 20,000  
Widow Thorndike, in Ohio 6000  
Mr. How, 2000; Mrs. Wells, 2000 4000  
His Coachman 1000

besides to several nieces in Jaffry, N. H. \$1200 each, and several smaller legacies.

We copy the following very curious paragraphs from the Mercer County Gazette. They are curious because that paper has over the editorial head the following ticket.—*U. S. Gaz.*  
For President.—*Andrew Jackson.*  
For Vice President.—*William Wilkins.*  
"In our paper of to-day, will be found an extract in commendation of Mr. Clay, which we verily think is not over merited. Mr. Clay is, and always has been the able and talented advocate of the interests and views of Pennsylvania.

Justice to ourselves and to our country, under clear conviction of impious duty at this critical crisis of our national affairs demand the acknowledgment, that Henry Clay stands as a pillar, on which is based the American system—the chartering of the United States Bank—and the Salvation of the Union.

So momentous and important objects are these, that no Pennsylvanian or friend to the Union should suffer themselves to sleep when they are assailed.  
With deep regret we are constrained to admit that Gen. Jackson has entirely failed to fulfil the expectations of his friends, in maintaining the dignity of our republic. A spirit of faction, disorganization, and disunion, claiming the Chief Magistrate as its friend, in the South, and spreading so as to threaten the safety of the Union, to an alarming degree, can and must no longer be concealed from the People. When our dearest prospects are about to be sacrificed to the idol, it is time to throw it away."

**Insurrection at Pernambuco.**—Pernambuco papers to the 21st ult. have been received at the office of the Salem Mercury, brought by the brig William, Capt. Conway. A revolutionary movement was made on the 15th, the object of which was to restore the government of the abdicated Don Pedro. The insurgents took possession of a fort which commands most of the town, and stationed themselves with artillery at several of the points. The government immediately collected a large force, and a rigorous contest commenced, which lasted for twenty-four hours, when the insurgents were defeated. Many horrible outrages were committed by the Brazilian mob upon such of the old Portuguese as fell into their power. Insurrectionary movements in the country show the plot to have been extensive. The vessels in port were embargoed by the Government, and the William was the first that sailed. Many vessels in the harbor were crowded with Portuguese refugees. The foreign merchants had also taken the same refuge—the confidence of the whole being greatly increased by the presence of a British ship of war.

**THE TARIFF.**—The Report of Mr. Adams, chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, was made to the House of Representatives on Wednesday 23d inst. The Report is accompanied by a Bill, the details of which are said to vary essentially from those comprehended in that lately presented by the Secretary of the Treasury. These variations are pointed out in the Report itself.

Mr. Adams, in presenting the Report and Bill, said it was proper for him to state the circumstances attending their formation.  
The House (he continued) would be pleased to understand that this bill, reported by order of a majority of the committee, was framed on the basis of the draft reported by the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to the call made on that officer by the House. In several sections that draft had been departed from by the Committee. There was a distinct diversity of opinion of two descriptions in the Committee. No member of the Committee was understood to be committed upon any particular point of

the bill—it was the general bill as connected together that was agreed to by a majority of the Committee. As to the Report the House would be pleased to consider that as the act of the reporter alone. Portions of it had met with the approbation of the Committee—other parts had not met the approbation of any member but the reporter. He hoped this fact would be borne in mind by the House in the perusal of the report.

Mr. J. S. Barbour, a member of the Committee on Manufactures, then rose and said—  
It was incumbent on him to make an explanatory remark in consequence of his peculiar position, in the Committee, which had been charged with the settlement of this—the most distracting of all the questions before the House. Upon some material points of this question, the Committee was divided in the proportion of six to one. Under such circumstances, he had resolved to carry into the deliberations of the Committee, the most perfect spirit of compromise which was consistent with those constitutional principles which throughout his political life he had regarded as his sheet anchor. In the Committee a correspondent feeling had been expressed—and by no individual more distinctly than by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams). But when the Committee came to the consideration of practical points they had found their opinions widely apart from each other. With many of the sentiments contained in the report he not only agreed, but felt grateful to the chairman of the committee for the force with which they were expressed. But with the general principles of that report he felt compelled to express his decided disapprobation. Those principles were not drawn from the limited powers given to this government by the constitution—but from the general grounds of the social compact. With reference to the bill just reported, he deemed it far more exceptional to southern views and southern feelings, than the bill reported to the house by the Secretary of the Treasury. He had not been satisfied with that bill—he thought it concealed much exceptional matter that did not appear on its surface—but under all circumstances he had thought it would be better to take it with all its evils than the occurrence of far greater evils. With these remarks upon the principles of the report and bill, he would not detain the House further, until the subject should come up regularly for discussion.

Mr. L. Condict moved to print 10,000 copies of the bill and report, which was agreed to.  
The Rector of St. Michaels Parish having to attend the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church during the present week, the Parishioners are informed that there will not be Divine service in the Church at St. Michaels before Sunday 17th of June.

**PRICES CURRENT.**  
Baltimore, May 31.  
WHEAT.—Several small parcels of wagon wheat was paid for at \$1 15c. per bushel; water borne, according to quality, commands higher prices averaging perhaps 1.20 per bushel—the market owing no doubt to contrary winds, was extremely light during this week.  
CORN.—Yellow, 48 a 49c per bushel; white 47c very little in market and the demand brisker since last quotation.

**MARRIED.**  
On Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. T. H. Stockton, Mr. John McCorkin, to Miss Mary Jones, all of this town.

**DIED.**  
In this county on Wednesday last, Mr. Wm. Middleton.

**MRS. RIDGWAY**  
Milliner and Mantua Maker,  
WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON,  
WISHES to employ one or two young ladies, who understand the Millinery business, in all its various branches, and one Mantua-maker, who understands her business in all its varieties to such, liberal wages and constant employment will be given.  
June 2.

**WARE**  
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale, his entire stock on hand consisting of

**Stone, Fine and common  
EARTHEN-WARE,**  
the whole or any portion would be sold at a great bargain, well worth the attention of purchasers inasmuch as the discount, he would allow, (more than usual) would itself be a handsome profit—he also would dispose of the Pottery Lot and Improvements, being eligibly situated in the vicinity of the best water, and in a healthy situation as any part of the city of Baltimore, being on Salisbury Street, between S. High & Exeter Streets, O. T. The Lot is 110 feet front by 80 feet (more or less) deep; for terms apply corner of Exeter & Salisbury Sts.  
DAVID BROWN.

N. B.—The Columbian Restorative for the hearing, to be had as above, (which has proven its efficacy) as the number of certificates in possession of the Subscriber will show (among others one of forty years duration), and as he has different preparations therefor, those who require it will please send (post paid) a minute description of the sensations in their Ears, &c. &c. to enable him to determine which is most suitable for their use.  
Baltimore, June 2 3w D. B.

**FOR SALE.**  
That large and convenient three story Brick Dwelling, and the framed Shop adjoining, (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.) situated on Washington Street, in Easton, offered at Public Sale on Tuesday last, but not disposed of, is now offered at Private Sale, on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please view the property and apply to  
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.  
Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.  
June 3

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on FRIDAY the 15th day of June inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. the Personal Estate of Mrs. Susan Seth, dec'd. consisting of negroes, and some valuable articles of Household Furniture. The terms will be a credit of nine months, and the purchaser will be required to give bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums over five dollars, for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.  
Attendance given by  
THOS. MARTIN, adm'r.  
of Susan Seth, dec'd.  
June 2.

**LUCKS A FORTUNE.**—In either of the two following schemes, CLARK would recommend his friends to try their Fortune. He had the pleasure in the last Lotteries of disposing of a number of good prizes in various parts of the country, and he would respectfully request adventurers to be as early as possible with their orders. The Tickets sent from his office are in all classes the original ones, and the cash can be had for them any where on presentation.

**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,** Class No. 6 for 1832. To be drawn at Baltimore on SATURDAY the 9th June, 1832.

prize of	\$12,500	10 prizes of \$150	purchase
	3,000	23	confirm
	1,422	46	shown
	1,000	46	venue
	500	46	insert
	300	1150	in one
	200	9250	in Tal
9624 prizes, amounting to \$74,412.			next
			amount
tickets \$4		Quarters \$1	

9624 prizes, amounting to \$74,412.

Tickets \$4 Halves 2 Quarters \$1  
New York Consolidated Lottery,  
Class No. 19, for 1832. To be drawn June 18th, 1832.

SCHEME.			
prize of	20,000	51 prizes of	50
	10,000	51	40
	2,500	51	30
	1270	51	23
	1000	102	20
	300	1530	5
	200	11475	5
	100	13395 prizes	136,890
Tickets 5 halves 250 quarters 125			

Tickets 5, halves 2.50, quarters 1.25.

For Luck be sure to direct your orders to  
**J. Clark,**  
Lottery Vender Baltimore.

June 2

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
BY order of the Orphans' court of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of the present month (June) at the late residence of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. deceased in the Town of Easton, all the personal estate of said deceased, (except the Bank Stock and negroes) consisting of a large quantity of very valuable

**Household & Kitchen Furniture,**  
THE WHOLE STOCK OF BOOKS, (some of them very valuable,) BLANK BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. in the store. THREE PRINTING PRESSES, ONE STANDING PRESS, all the TYPE, FURNITURE and FIXTURES, for Newspaper and Job printing, in the Star Office, which, to a man with small capital, would be a handsome investment, the paper having a good list of Subscribers, with a good share of Job & advertising business—also one CHARIOTTEE and HARNESSES, nearly new, one GIG and one HORSE, 4 COWS, BACON, LARD, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 6 months on all sums over five dollars by the purchaser or purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
JOHN STEVENS, adm'r. of Thomas Perrin Smith, deceased.  
June 2

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, I will offer, at public sale, at Queenstown, between 10 and 12 o'clock, on MONDAY the 25th day of June inst. a farm belonging to Henry Hobbs, Amelia Gwinn, Benjamin Gwinn, Elizabeth Gwinn, and Louisa Gwinn. This farm is part of two tracts of land, called Coursey's Range and H-mley's Briland, situated on Wye River, in Queen Anne's county, and contains about two hundred acres of land, a proportion of which is in good timber. The terms of sale are—that one fourth of the purchase money is to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and the residue, in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds or notes for the same, with security to be approved by the Trustee. And on the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the whole purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser.  
WM. GRASON, Trustee.  
June 2

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of a court of Chancery, in the case of James Dukes, against Ann Manship, widow, Elijah Manship and others, children and heirs of Andrew Manship, deceased, passed on the 15th day of March last, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Denton on TUESDAY the 10th day of July 1832 between 11 and 4 o'clock of that day, the farm, of the said Andrew Manship, purchased of a Mr. Blake and others, containing three hundred and sixty acres more or less, called Loyd's Regulation.  
ALSO one other tract of land adjoining the above, formerly owned by a certain Elijah Russell, Esq. called Loyd's Regulation and containing one hundred and forty seven acres of land more or less. The above described lands lie in a beautiful neighborhood pleasantly situated, and in a good state of repairs, the former tract has a substantial two story dwelling finished in nearly the best manner, with a good barn and other out buildings very conveniently arranged. The latter tract has a good dwelling house, and out buildings sufficient for said farm, with a thriving orchard of selected fruit, the arable lands is of good quality and productive, there is also a quantity of good wood lands attached to both tracts, those lands lie about two miles of Denton and within one half miles of Choptank river, a further description is deemed unnecessary, persons disposed to purchase would find it to their advantage to view the premises for themselves.  
By the terms of the decree a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, with approved security to the trustee as such for the payment of the day of sale till paid, & on payment thereon the purchase money with interest, and the ratification of the sale by the court, the trustee is authorized to convey the lands and premises to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear and from all claim of the claimants or defendants or those claiming by, from, or under them. The creditors are notified to lodge their claims with the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months after the day of sale.  
JAMES DUKES, Trustee.  
June 2 3w

**In Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.**  
MAY TERM, 1832.

A former order in this case, not having been complied with, it is again ordered by this Court, that the sale of the lands of Joseph James dec'd., made to Joseph Martin by Thos. Martin Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Joseph James, aforesaid, deceased, in the cause of John Stevens, Jr. for himself, and as administrator of Job Baker and as administrator of Greenbury Martin, and Elizabeth Garey and others against Joseph Martin, administrator of Joseph James, William Gough and wife and others, and re-nutched by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in November next; provided a copy of the order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July next. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$372.  
P. B. HOPPER  
J. B. ECLESTON.  
True Copy Test  
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. T. C. C.  
June 2

**NOTICE.**  
WHEREAS application in writing has been made to the Judges of Caroline county court, by Wm. P. Baggs of said county for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, and it appearing that the said Wm. P. Baggs has complied with the provisions of said law by giving bond, executing a deed and taking the several oaths, it is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Wm. P. Baggs be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff and the first Tuesday of next October Term of Caroline county court is appointed for the said Wm. P. Baggs to make his appearance before said Court, to answer the allegations of creditors; and that he give them notice by causing a copy of this application to be published in a newspaper published in the town of Easton once a week for three successive weeks three months before the said first Tuesday of October term aforesaid. Given in open court this 13th day of March 1832.  
Test Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.  
June 2

**MARYLAND**  
**Caroline County Orphans' Court,**  
29th day of May A. D. 1832.  
On application of Wm. E. Harrison, acting administrator, with the will annexed, of Capt. William Richardson, late of Caroline county deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 29th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
Test W. A. FORD, Reg. of Wills for Caroline county.

**In compliance to the above order**  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the Subscriber of Dorchester County hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Capt. Wm. Richardson late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the ninth day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty ninth day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
WM. E. HARRISON, acting Adm'r. with the will annexed of Capt Wm. Richardson dec'd.  
June 2

**MARYLAND.**  
**Caroline County Orphans' Court,**  
29th day of May, A. D. 1832.  
ON application of Thomas Council, Executor of Rebecca Council late of Caroline County deceased,—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
Test, W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county

**In compliance to the above order**  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Rebecca Council, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of December next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of May. A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
THOMAS COUNCIL, Executor, of Rebecca Council, deceased.  
June 2

**NOTICE.**  
SINCE I have taken letters of administration on the personal estate of Sophia Goldsborough, late of Talbot county, dec'd. I have found several articles of her property in the hands of her friends; and since I came to this place to do I have received information of a double carriage in the possession of a friend. The object of this notice is to ask the same of any person that have knowledge of any such property, to give notice of the same to the subscriber.  
WM. POTTER, adm'r. of Sophia Goldsborough, late of Talbot county, dec'd.  
Easton, May 22d. 1832. 2w

**PRINTING**  
Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE



## POETRY.

### THE OLD SOLDIER'S TEAR;

A Ballad by F. W. N. Bayley; the Music by Erylyn Manners.

They have don'd their scarlet garb,  
They have ta'en the soldier's vest—  
Bright plumes wave o'er each head,  
Bright stars are on each breast,  
And the warriors' heart beat quick and high  
At the sound of the battle cheer;  
But still, as he looks on his gallant boys,  
He wipes away a tear.

They are foremost on the beach,  
They are first in danger's track,  
There are no braver spirits there  
To drive the foeman back:  
They sink in Glory's proud embrace;  
But the voice of their dying cheer  
Comes forth with a shock on the soldier's heart,  
And he wipes away a tear.

He has past his native hill,  
He is on his native plain,  
And the young who went with him away  
Are come not back again:  
But the mother's whisper of her boys  
Will break upon his ear,  
And the soldier sighs for his bravest now,  
And wipes away a tear.

## NEW GOODS.

### KENNARD & LOVEDAY,

Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,

an extensive and complete assortment of  
**NEW AND FRESH GOODS,**

To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

### DRY GOODS

Of every description  
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,  
Cullery, China, Glass and  
Queens-ware, Wooden,  
Stone and Earthen  
Ware &c. &c.

They have also a few boxes of prime PORTER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.

Easton, April 14th (S & W)

## A CARD.

**WILLIAM CLARK** begs leave to inform his Customers and the public generally that he has just returned home from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an

Elegant assortment of

### STAPLE AND FANCY SPRING GOODS,

Of all descriptions, embracing the latest fashions and newest styles, all of which will be offered extremely low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

May 12 Swo3w

## NEW GOODS

### WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of

British, French, German, India & Domestic

### DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA

### TOW LINENS

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations.

Easton, April 21.

## A CARD.

THE citizens of Queen Anne's, and the neighbouring counties, are respectfully informed that a FAIR, for the benefit of St. Peter's Church, will be held at Queenstown, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th, 6th and 7th of June, proximo.

may 19.  
P. S. Persons from a distance can be accommodated at Queenstown and in the neighbourhood.

## SADDLERY.



### WM. W. HIGGINS,

Has just returned from Baltimore with a splendid assortment of

### SADDLERY,

which he will dispose of on terms the most accommodating.

May 19.

## CAMP-MEETING.

There will be a Camp-meeting held on the lands of Peter Willis, Esq., at Upper Hunting Creek, in Caroline county, on the 1st of June next. Christians of all denominations, and all persons disposed to attend are invited to do so.

may 12

## JOHN MANROSS,

Attorney at Law.

AND general agent, for collecting debts, conveyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings &c. prepared at short notice.  
Denton, Caroline county,  
May 26, 1832.

## A CARD.

THE subscriber would respectfully beg leave to say to the Farmers of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that having been engaged for a long time in

### Cradling of Scythes,

has established himself in this place, and laid in a good supply of most excellent, well

### SEASONED TIMBER;

Sawed from the natural growth, which is known to keep its position much better. He would also say that his mode of putting together, by inserting the braces in the need, is supposed, by a vast many Agriculturists, to be vastly preferable to the old mode.

The public's obedient serv't.

EDWARD STUART.

## New York Consolidated Lottery

### CLASS No. 18, FOR 1832

To be drawn on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1832.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

### HIGHEST PRIZES,

20,000—5,000.

### SCHEME.

1 prize of 20,000	2 prizes of \$1,250
1 5,000	20 1,000
2 1,500	20 500
2 1,000	20 200
2 1,250	50 100
&c. &c. amounting to.....\$183,400	
Tickets \$5 00	Quarters \$1 25
Halves 2 50	

A package of 22 whole tickets, by certificate, will cost \$67 50—halves and quarters in proportion.

For packages or single tickets in the above lottery please address

### SYLVESTER & CO.

No. 33. Market Street, Baltimore.

When one or more tickets are ordered, postage need not be paid.

A discount of five per cent. will be allowed to those who purchase packages.

When a certificate is ordered, it is only requisite to remit the difference between the cost and the sum warranted to be drawn.

Letters will receive the same attention as on personal application, and a statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer.

The BULLETIN will be sent gratis to all who patronize SYLVESTER.

Baltimore, May 26

## Bank of Maryland,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum.

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum.

On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum.

By order R. WILSON, Cash.

may 19 201q

## FOR SALE.

THAT handsome, small FARM called WAKEFIELD, containing 133 acres, situated on a branch of Third-haven creek, about 3 miles from Easton, and adjoining the lands of Robert Bartlett and William Hayward.

Apply to  
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or  
THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md.  
may 26 603t

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of June next at the late residence of George H. Pickering deceased in Goldsborough's Neck, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,  
Corn, Corn-blades, Bacon & farming utensils, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, before the property is removed.—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by  
NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, Adm'r.  
of Geo. H. PICKERING, dec'd.  
May 26 2w

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Equity, passed at March Term, Eighteen hundred and thirty two the subscriber will offer at public sale on the 14th day of July next, on the premises, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, all the reversionary right of John Tillotson, an infant, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land called Mountpelier lying and being in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county aforesaid. The Terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with good and sufficient securities to be approved by the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money and on the payment of which, (and not before) the Trustee will execute a good and sufficient deed for the premises.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Trustee.  
May 26 3w

## LEATHER & BARK.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they have opened, and intend constantly keeping at the Hat Store of Mr. Ennalla Roszell, opposite the Court House,

## A FULL & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

### UPPER & FINE LEATHER,

which they will for Cash, Hides, Tan Bark or country produce. We wish to purchase 150 Cords of Tan Bark for which cash, and the usual price will be given.  
H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.  
may 12 4w (W)

## JAMES GARDETTE, DENTIST,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL REMAIN IN EASTON A SHORT TIME.

HE may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's.

J. G. not having made suitable arrangement for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

Reference, John M. G. Emory, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.  
March 24

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

Dec. 10 6m

## NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Thomas B. Daffin late of Caroline county deceased, are hereby notified that the 3d & final dividend of the estate of said deceased is now made. The creditors are therefore requested to call on the subscriber as soon as they can, conveniently, to receive their respective dividends.

JO. RICHARDSON, adm'r. with the will annexed of Thos. B. Daffin.

May 12 6w

## LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE THE FARM near Miles River Ferry, called Botfield's Addition, adjoining the lands of Lambert W. Spencer, Esquire, containing 119 1/2 acres.

This FARM is in a high state of cultivation, and the improvements in good order. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises and make application to the subscriber, who will remain here until about the first of June.

JOSIAH BOTFIELD.

may 19 3w

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Dillehunt, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated and proved on or before the fifth day of November next as they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. Given under our hands this third day of May, 1832.

THOS. SEWELL, } Ex'rs.  
JAS. P. BAYLESS. }

may 19 4w

## TO RENT,

AND possession given immediately, the St. Michaels Steam Mill, with all the machinery in good order, and a stock of good seasoned wood. For terms apply to

SAM'L HARRISON.

Rich Neck, April 7, 1832

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the purchase of property at the sale of Wm. Richardson, deceased, are respectfully informed, that their notes will become due on the 21st of June next and are earnestly requested to pay them off on or before that day, or they will find them in the hands of officers for collection.—myself or Mr. Joseph Richardson, Jr. my authorised agent, will attend, at Griffith's Hotel in Denton, to the collection from the 16th to the 21st June.

WM. E. HARRISON, Adm'r. of Wm. Richardson, deceased.

May 26 4w

## MARYLAND.

### Talbot County Orphans' Court,

April Term A. D. 1832.

On application of Richard Feddeeman, administrator of Capt. Daniel Feddeeman late of Talbot county deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 24th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

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

May 26

## In compliance to the above order

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Daniel Feddeeman late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st of December next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of May in the year of our Lord 1832.

RICHARD FEDDEEMAN, adm'r. of Daniel Feddeeman, dec'd.  
May 26

## THE STEAM BOAT



## MARYLAND

HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven) Annapolis and Baltimore.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centerville (by Corisca) and Chestertown, and return the same days.

All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

## Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale that valuable estate,

## OAKWOOD;

the property of the late Dr. W. T. Ringgold situated on Corsica Creek a branch of Chester River, about 45 miles from Baltimore, and six miles from Centerville. It contains a tract of 1100 acres, of which 600 acres is heavy primitive timber, a large proportion suitable for ship builders, say white oak, cedar, and locust—and lying on navigable water.

The arable land is naturally an excellent soil, and might be made, by proper management and at a small expense, one of the most productive estates in Queen Anne's County, as it abounds with marle and other native manures, of the finest quality, and easy of access. Fish and wild fowl are abundant in their seasons—and the situation is one of the most salubrious on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The improvements consist of a two story Brick Dwelling,

with a frame wing attached, kitchen smoke house, carriage house, granary, two corn houses, barn with stabling, overseer's house and quarter. The purchaser will have the privilege of seedling a crop of wheat the ensuing fall, and full possession given on the 1st of January 1833—and also an opportunity of furnishing himself from the present stock of horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., to be disposed of at public sale the ensuing autumn.

As the wood land is much more than is necessary for the farm, a portion of it would be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers if application is made in time. The property can be examined at any time upon application to Mr. Asbury Carter, residing on the premises, any communication addressed to either of the undersigned, in Chestertown, will be promptly attended to.

W. P. Matthews.

G. S. Hollyday.

N. B. If this property is not sold by the first of August next, it will be rented for the following year to a good tenant.

The Baltimore Patriot, Elkton Press, Del. Journal, Centerville Times, Gazette &c. Easton, will copy the above and forward their accounts to the Kent Inquirer.

May 12, 1832 12w

## LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of land more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,

Cashier of the Branch

Branch Bank, at Easton,

May 5 1832

## LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolley Manor & part of another tract of land called Loves Rumbles & contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near & adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eight months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money; with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Easton

Easton, April 7th 1832 (S & W)

## UNION TAVERN.

RECENTLY occupied by Wm. C. Ridgway, washing, and cleansing, is now in order for the reception of visitors. The subscriber would respectfully beg leave to say, that he shall endeavor to accommodate all who may see fit to call upon him, he will be prepared with grain, blades, and hay, with careful ostlers, and his table will be supplied with such as the market will afford—his Bar is well supplied with the best of liquors.

The public's humble serv't.

HENRY CLIFT.

Easton, may 12 3w W

## MARYLAND.

### Talbot County Orphans' Court,

April Term, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Mrs. Elizabeth Wrightson, administratrix of James Wrightson, late of Talbot county, deceased,—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office, affixed this 11th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

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

## In compliance to the above order

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of James Wrightson late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of May in the year of our Lord 1832.

ELIZABETH WRIGHTSON, adm'r.

of James Wrightson, dec'd.

May 12

## The Splendid thorough bred Stallion



# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."  
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality renews the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1832.

NO. 23.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING  
BY  
**ALEXANDER GRAHAM.**

**TERMS**  
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.  
**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
Exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

**REPORT**  
Of the Committee on Manufactures.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 23.

Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Manufactures, submitted the following Report:  
The Committee on Manufactures, to whom as referred so much of the President's Message as relates to manufactures, and to a modification of the Tariff, have attended to that subject with all the solicitude which a sense of the pre-eminence of the subject to the welfare and prosperity of the Union was calculated to inspire, and with a deep anxiety, that, in presenting to the House a system of fiscal policy for its consideration, they should be able to present a plan, adapted to the new position in which it will be placed by the approaching extinction of the national debt, they may adequately respond to the confidence reposed in them by the reference.

In turning their attention to the views disclosed in that part of the Executive Message referred to them, the committee perceived the declaration of a purpose, and the assertion of a principle, the first of which met their cordial approbation, and the second their entire concurrence. The purpose declared was that of paying all the means at the disposal of the Government to the entire extinction of the national debt, within the constitutional term of the present Administration, and connected with this purpose, as well as with other weighty considerations, the principle assumed was the expediency and necessity of making all material reductions in the import duties prospective, and to take effect only from and after the extinction of the public debt.

With the purpose and with the principle the committee fully concurred. The extinction of the debt within the term of the present Administration, would also be within the contemporaneous limitation of the term of the present Congress, and probably of the political life of a portion of the members of the House of Representatives. To the Congress of the United States, and in a particular manner to the Representatives of the People in this House, the period of the total emancipation of the nation from the thralldom of a public debt, will be a moment of intense interest, and of heartfelt

complishment of this event, is a laudable object of ambition. To have witnessed and contributed to its accomplishment during his own term of service, is a legacy of honor and integrity, which any public servant may be desirous of leaving for the memory of his children and the gratitude of posterity. As a monument of good faith, of active industry and strenuous exertion for the fulfillment of public engagements, it is an example of morality, well worthy of that community, which was also the first among the nations of the earth to lay the foundations of her Government upon the basis of freedom and the unalienable rights of human kind.

The consummation of this purpose was indeed one of the great objects for which the Constitution of the United States received its present organization. The public debt had originated in and by the War of our National Independence; but so feeble and inefficient was the Confederation first formed for the government of the Union, that its central power was incompetent to levy upon the People funds adequate even to discharge the interest as it became due upon the public obligations. This interest was constantly accumulating upon the principal, and the inability of the Federal Congress to discharge either the one or the other, caused the evidences of the debt to become almost worthless in the hands of the holders, while the distress and pecuniary of the public creditors, by whose blood and treasure the independence of the country had been achieved, became a standing reproach to that independence itself.

Accordingly, no sooner had the Government of the United States been organized under the present Constitution, than the first object to which the attention of Congress and of the Executive were turned, was to devise means of providing for the payment of the public debt. From that time, the principle of its total discharge, as soon as by a vigorous exercise of the resources of the Union it might be rendered practicable, was assumed; assumed after full and free deliberation, and in pointed preference to the doctrine then honestly entertained by a portion of the statesmen of the time, that a permanent public debt to a moderate extent and under judicious regulation would prove a public blessing. Happily, a principle of deeper moral obligation and of sounder policy prevailed. In the first Report of the first Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives upon public credit, bearing date the 9th of January, 1790, within one year after the first meeting of the National Congress, he adverted to this then controverted question of political economy in the following terms:—"Persuaded, as the Secretary is, that the proper funding of the present debt will render it a national blessing, yet he is so far from conceding to the position, in the latitude in which it is sometimes laid down, that public debts are public benefits, a position inviting to prodigality, and liable to dangerous abuse, that he ardently wishes to see it incorporated as a fundamental maxim in the system of public credit of the U. States, that the creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of extinguishing it." "This he regards as the true secret for rendering public credit immortal."

And upon this principle was the public debt of the United States, burdensome as it then was, funded. By the sanction which Congress then gave to this lofty and honorable sentiment the total extinguishment of the debt became incorporated as a fundamental maxim in the system of public credit of the United States. Since that day upwards of forty years have elapsed, and the nation has passed through all the vicissitudes of peace and war. But through eve-

ry change of administration, and amidst all the revolutions of parties, of that fundamental maxim sight has never been lost. In all the trying times of the country, it has been the living soul of the public credit. Who then may not be justly proud of holding, and hereafter of having held a station in the Public Councils, at the time when this system shall have received its final consummation, by realizing the complete extinction of the national debt? If the inspired leader and legislator of the Children of Israel, after forty years of labors and wanderings, of toils, and troubles, of signs and wonders, was, in punishment of error, permitted only to survey from the top of Pisgah the happy and Promised Land reserved for his countrymen, the reward of all his services, and of all their sufferings, but into which he was not to enter, who may not cherish with earnest desire the wish, after an equal lapse of time, to witness and to share in the completion of the labors of an age in the last and not the least glorious achievement of the revolution of Independence?

It is not merely in the fruition of the promised land; not merely in the final accomplishment of a great national labor that this pleasure will consist; but in the moral example which will remain for the admiration and emulation of after ages, in the full and practical establishment of that fundamental maxim of our public credit so ardently and justly desired by the first Secretary of the Treasury. That the creation of debt and the means of its extinguishment should always go hand in hand. Nor is it unworthy of consideration that, by the total extinction of our national debt, we do but complete the work of our fathers. We associate ourselves with the toils, the sacrifices, and the honors, of the revolutionary struggle for independence. The debt contracted by them was left at once as a burden and a bequest to their children—a burden to be borne until it could be faithfully discharged, and thenceforward a bequest of glory, to be inscribed in the future annals of the human race. May we not, as the last certificate of the national debt shall be cancelled, turn successively back to our fathers and say, See, we have performed your task and fulfilled your charge; and forwarded to our children and exclaim—See what your forefathers have done for you!

Concurring thus with the views disclosed in the Message of the Chief Magistrate to Congress at the commencement of the session of Congress, with regard to the time at which the reduction of the revenues by impost should be made to commence, two questions remain for the consideration of the Legislature. First—What amount of reduction of the revenue should be contemplated? Secondly, To what portion of the public revenue should the reduction be applied?

With regard to the amount, great diversities of opinion have prevailed, and the question has been brought to bear upon all the collisions of political controversy and upon all the propensities to disunion throughout the country. One of the principles assumed, highly plausible upon its first aspect, and rendered doubly captivating by the form in which it has been conveyed, is that after the extinction of the public debt, the revenues of the Union ought to be reduced to the lowest point absolutely necessary to defray the ordinary charges and indispensable expenditures of the Government. To this proposition in the abstract, there would, perhaps, scarcely be a dissenting voice. But in determining what amount of revenue should be the necessary charges and expenses of Government, there is much dissension. The revenues are at the present time adjusted to the object of providing for all the wants of Government, and of applying the sum of ten millions of dollars a year to reimburse the interest and principal of the public debt. With reference to the revenues and expenditures of the Government, it would seem that the obvious principle to be assumed should be, on the extinction of the debt, to reduce the revenue precisely to the amount of the sum which has been, and is annually, applied by law to that extinction—namely, ten millions of dollars a year. Here however, commences a diversity of opinion, shared by the members of the committee with the members of this and the other House of Congress, and with the People throughout the Union.

The payment of a large national debt is a novelty in the history of nations. The remission of a large amount of taxation for that cause is equally unprecedented. A portion of the community, represented with great ability in both Houses of Congress, seem to have assumed for principle that because no further revenue will be required for the payment of debt, therefore the revenue cannot be reduced too much. The ingenuity of the human mind has been strained to its highest pitch to show that the abandonment of revenue for the payment of debt ought to be the signal of its abandonment for all other purposes except those necessary for the mere management of the Government itself in time of profound peace. That all Internal Improvement—all charges prospective for the common defence—may, the very walls of fortification upon our shores—the very bulwark of our safety upon the seas—are to be abandoned once and forever. We have heard it strenuously urged that the revenue should be reduced to nine, ten, or at most, eleven millions of dollars. That our shores must be left to take care of themselves—our navy to perish with the rot upon the stocks—our manufactures to wither under the blast of foreign competition, so that all the moneys of taxation should be left in the pockets of the People.

However becoming these opinions may be in the minds or on the lips of other classes of citizens, the House and the Country will feel that they are not appropriate to a Standing Committee of the House of Representatives, expressly raised to protect and promote, to the extent allowable by the constitution and the general policy of the nation, the interest of the manufacturers. To them, those interests are specially committed. Even a participation in the opinion that they are not entitled to the protection of the national arm, and to support from the national purse, might seem to them to be treachery to their trust. Yet the committee feel themselves under no obligation to espouse those interests to the injury of those of any other portion of the community. They feel protection to themselves for the common defence against foreign competition. They ask that a portion of the common treasury should continue to be applied to great works of Internal National Improvement. This portion they think should not only be unimpaired, but increased in consequence of the removal of the burden of the public debt. Internal Improvement is itself among the most effective means of providing for the common defence—the defence

common, not only to the whole People, our contemporaries of the present age, but common to our posterity of numberless ages to come. The Committee of Manufactures are aware that the remission of taxes must, in its nature, be a measure always acceptable to the people—not are they, as servants of the people, insensible to the gratification with which every member of the present Congress may share in such a measure at this time. They feel the delight with which any one permitted to enjoy the luxury of ascending to such a position, may indulge the benevolence of his disposition, and they understand the power of an eloquent and animated appeal to the legislative authorities to leave all moneys not absolutely indispensable for public expenditure, in the pockets of the people.

The committee perceive, also, that upon so singular an occurrence as that which admits of the remission of taxes, a consideration of amount when, as in the present case, the question arises to what extent the reduction should be made, the desire of increasing that amount may be more intense in the mind of one member than in that of another. Where all are to share in the credit of remission, the distinctive merit to the aspirant for popular favor will belong to him who urges for remission to the largest amount. The committee are of opinion that there may be danger of being led astray by this conception—ten millions of money annually, heretofore appropriated for the discharge of the public debt, will no longer be needed. The most natural conclusion to be drawn from this would seem to be, that ten millions is the amount which may, and ought to receive remission. If the remission of a larger sum can be urged as expedient, it must arise not from that, but from another cause.

The committee believe that there is another view of this subject to be taken, the result of which must produce the conviction that there is danger even in carrying the remission of taxation to excess. They believe that a portion of the moneys levied by taxation may be more profitably returned to the pockets of the people, than left in them.

In that portion of the Message of the President of the United States, which was referred, at the commencement of the session of Congress, to the Committee on Manufactures, it is stated to be desirable that arrangements should be adopted at the present session, to relieve the People from unnecessary taxation, after the extinguishment of the public debt, and it is added, that in the exercise of that part of Congress, speaking in the first person, "We, the People of the United States," announce the great purposes for which they are ordained and established this Constitution; they are emphatically repeated in the eighth section of the first Article, containing the grants to Congress of power; and they are not only grants of power, but trusts to be executed—duties to be discharged for the common defence and general welfare of the Union. To provide for that common defence and general welfare, were obligations imposed upon the organized body on whom the power was conferred of laying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for effecting the purpose—obligations not less imperative than that of paying the debts of the Union. To provide for the common defence and general welfare is the duty, the irremissible duty, of the Congress: the power to levy duties, taxes, imposts, and excises, is the means with which they are invested for the execution of the trust. The non-fulfillment of the trust is a violation of the Constitution, as would have been the neglect or refusal to levy taxes for the payment of the public debt. Thus the intention of the People was to confer the power in great amplitude is apparent, not only from the greatness of the purpose to be accomplished, and from the generality of the terms in which the power is conferred—not only from the emphatic repetition of the terms in which the objects of the Constitution are announced in the preamble, but from the serious use of all the words by which the contributions of taxation can be levied—taxes, duties, imposts, and excises.

To provide for the common defence. Defence against what? against whom? Defence against every danger, and against every foe—defence against all hostility, and from every evil which may bear upon the whole community and menace the general welfare—defence, especially against all hostility of foreigners, whether in war or in peace; for the hostility of Nations to each other is not confined to the times of war. The common defence must be provided for as much against commercial rivalry as against warlike invasion—for the spirit of traffic armed with power, as the experience of mankind has proved, is more insidious and more grasping than all the Alexander or Cæsar that ambition has induced upon the race of Man. That a power, an organized and efficient power, of common defence against this spirit, was indispensable to the independent existence of this Union, if it had ever been questionable before, was proved, with irresistible demonstration, by the candid avowal of a late eminent British Statesman, a distinguished deliverer of speeches in Parliament in favor of the principle of free trade.

He more than once publicly acknowledged that the fundamental maxim of the commercial policy of Britain had been, not only to promote her own prosperity, but to depress that of her commercial rivals and competitors. This system he never, in all his liberality, professed or pretended to discard; on the contrary, he like his country associate and friend, was ambitious only to acquire and leave behind him the renown of a British Statesman. His whole system of commercial policy was adjusted to the principle of advancing the commerce and navigation of Great Britain, by depressing that of this country. He repeated restrictive statutes by the hundred, because they had been enacted against ancient commercial rivals of Britain, but who were so no more. His system was to favor those obsolete, vanquished and crippled adversaries in trade—to convert them into instruments of annoyance against the new and now only formidable rival whom she could dread. The repeal of these statutes gave him opportunities of popular declamation in honor of Free Trade, while, for every restriction against them which he gave up, he devised and put in operation a new one against us. To resist the action of such statesmen in Europe, and the operation of such systems, a power of providing for the common defence was indispensably necessary, and was expressly bestowed in the very first grant of power to Congress, coupled in the same sentence with that for the payment of the Public Debt.

To provide for this Common Defence was accordingly, in conjunction with the payment of the national debt, the first object which commanded the attention of Congress on the organization of the Government under the present Constitution. The very first act of the first Congress of the United States after that organization, (of which the act for the administration of official oath formed a part) was an act for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States; and this act, by an exception to a general rule, adopted from the first and ever since observed, was preceded by a preamble declaring its objects, as follows: "Whereas it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported."

And thus the very first act of the organized Congress, united with the law of self-preservation by the support of the Government, that instituted, the two objects combined in the first grant of power to Congress, the payment of the public debt, and the provision for the Common Defence, by the protection of manufactures. The next act was precisely of the same character, an act of protection to manufactures still more than that of taxation for revenue an act imposing duties on tonnage, by which a duty of six cents a ton, was raised upon the vessels of the United States entering their ports, and fifty cents per ton upon all foreign vessels, nor was this the only discrimination between the duties of tonnage levied upon the vessels of the United States, and upon foreign vessels; upon all vessels built there afterwards in the United States, but belonging in whole or in part to foreigners, the duty levied was thirty cents per ton. And upon all merchandise, imported in foreign vessels, an addition of ten per cent, on the amount of duties, was levied. These discriminations were all protective duties—protective of the domestic manufactures. The argument which denied the power of Congress to levy duties for the protection of domestic manufactures, pronounced unconstitutional these two first acts, which Congress exercised their powers—acts, among the most memorable, among the most beneficent exercises of power which have rendered the Constitution itself a blessing to the Nation. It argues from the Constitution the grant of power to provide for the common defence.

To pay the debts of the Nation was an object of more immediate urgency than even that of providing for the common defence. It was to enable the Nation itself to do justice to others. To provide for the common defence, was the discharge of a debt which the Nation owed to itself—debt of wider scope, of deeper import, of more permanent duration. The power of levying money to pay the debts, was a power limited by the consummation of its object. The power of contracting further debts was conferred by another grant. The exercise of these powers, would, in its nature, be occasional and temporary; that of providing for the common defence was permanent and unceasing; a debt still paying, still to owe, and limited in its duration only by that of the existence of the nation itself. The payment of the debts is about to be consummated. The power of levying duties, taxes, imposts, and excises, for that purpose, is about to be extinguished in its own fulfillment. There being no debts to be paid, the power of levying taxes for their payment will for the time cease to exist, but that of providing for the common defence will remain, not only unimpaired, but acquiring fresh strength, and more impressive weight, from the accomplishment of the nation's liberation from debts: swelling and expanding with the increase and expansion of the population and wealth to be defended; and destined to enlarge its dimensions and gather accumulated weights and intensity to a period coeval with the destined existence of the federal Union.

To say that the extinction of the Public debt will not discharge the nation from the obligation, or divest Congress of the power of providing for the common defence; seems to be an observation exceptional only for its extreme simplicity. And yet, the opinion that the payment of the debt should be seized upon as the occasion for the abandonment and sacrifice of all efficient measures for the common defence, is advanced and pressed upon the Public Councils, with a confidence in earnestness, and a vehemence, which place it in no small degree beyond the pale of argumentative reason, and with a show of inflexibility which has an air of staking the Union itself on the question at issue.

The payment of the Public Debt has been an object of extreme solicitude, as well to the People as to every Administration of the General Government, from the establishment of the Constitution to this day. To that the whole public domain, in one of the earliest acts of the Government, was pledged. To that the proceeds of all the sales Public Lands were devoted. At the commencement of the present century, even millions three hundred thousand dollars of the annual revenues of the nation were applied by one general act of appropriation to this purpose. That sum was shortly afterwards raised to eight millions, and a considerable new debt having accumulated during our late war with Great Britain, the sum of ten millions yearly was appropriated in the year 1816 to the extinction as well of that, as of the prior Revolutionary debt, interest and principal. So long as this burden bore upon the conscience no less than upon the resources of the People, their exertions for effecting the second object of the grant to Congress of the power of taxation, to provide for the common defence and general welfare, were necessarily much trammelled and confined. One great, fundamental, and never to be forgotten maxim, was the polar star of all the legislation of Congress upon this subject, and should be so in all future time:

that is, to lay the burden of taxation in such proportion as should be tolerable to every portion of the people; and next to that, and inseparably connected with it, was the maxim of apportioning the burden in such manner as to equalize, as far as possible, its pressure, upon all the different sections, and all the great interest of which the Union is composed. Such has in fact always been the policy of Congress and with regard to the general principle it is so obviously conformable to the first principles of justice, that it is not likely to be contested in theory. And the Constitution of the United States, apportioning the Representation of the people in this House, according to their respective numbers in the several States, and of the States in the Senate, by an equal number for each State, but voting by numerical majorities, the term of service in both branches being of limited time, has so organized the power of raising contributions from the People, for the fulfillment of their duties and the proportion of their welfare, as to avert, perhaps as effectively as any device of human ingenuity can avert, the danger that the power granted for the promotion of the general welfare, and for the establishment of justice, should be perverted to the purposes of corruption or abused for the establishment of iniquity.

Such has been, accordingly, the general and fundamental rule of action, to the Congress of the United States, under all the fluctuations of parties, and all the vicissitudes of our history. But the Government of the United States was a novelty in the annals of the world. The Constitution was an experiment and all its operations have even to the present times, been experimental. It presented the spectacle of a nation spread over a territory, exceeding that of the Roman empire, governed by a Representative Democracy, combined with a confederacy of sovereign and independent States. It was the attempt of a moral and political being. It seemed an attempt to counteract the universal law of gravitation—to navigate against wind and tide—to stem the irresistible current of rivers—to surmount the tempest, and overcome the flood. In the process of this experimental legislation, mistakes, some of them of grave character, and of alarming consequences, have more than once been made. During the administration of the first President, an excise upon ardent spirits, an article, which, to the mind of the moralist and to the heart of the Christian, presents a subject, above all others, suited to heavy, to burdensome; if not to prohibitory taxation, was found in practice so ill adapted even to bear the burden of an extremely moderate duty, that the attempt to raise one kindred in one portion of the Union the flame of two successive rebellions, while, throughout all the other States, it was submitted to almost without a murmur.

At later date, and during the administration of Mr. Jefferson and of Mr. Madison, a restrictive system, adopted for the common defence, against the belligerent hostilities of the contending European Powers, was found to operate with peculiar severity on the Northern and Eastern section of the Union; and there arose a spirit of extreme discontent at the system further exasperated by the subsequent war, provoked the people in that quarter of the country, till some of them were almost ready to renounce their connexion with the Union. The war terminated, but the restrictive system which had preceded it, and the necessity with which the War itself was attended, had created and fostered a new and more extensive manufacturing interest than had before existed. The inventive ingenuity of a few natives of the British Islands, availing itself not only of their own discoveries, but of those contemporaneously made in other parts of the civilized world, and applying them to the exercises of the mechanic arts, had placed Great Britain at the head of the manufacturing nations of modern time, and by that sympathy which circulates through all the veins and arteries of national power, had made her also at the same time of the first and greatest of commercial nations.

Such was the multiplication of physical power by the agency of machinery, that, at the period to which allusion is now made, the mechanical inventions then in use in Great Britain were estimated as equivalent to the manual labor of two hundred millions of people. Thus producing more, and at less cost, than her neighbors and rivals of the many articles which contribute to the comfort, and enjoyment of man, she was enabled in a great measure to command the markets of the world; and connecting with these advantages, a steady system of commercial policy, not only selfish and monopolizing, but as explicitly avowed in the parliamentary speeches of Mr. Huskisson, armed with permanent, unrelenting, premeditated hostility against the commerce, navigation and manufactures of other nations, her rivals and competitors, she had succeeded in rendering them all tributary to her industry, and in no small degree dependent upon her power.

Of this hostility and of this dependence, the People of the United States had shared more than the inhabitants of any other portion of the Globe. From the time when they had shaken off their colonial dependence they had become in the eyes of their step-mother the most hated of her rivals. The imbecility of their confederation left them without resources of common defence, commercially at her mercy, and the tenderness of her mercies was cruelly. It was in the instant of self preservation from this yawning ruin that the Constitution of the United States had originated, and it was relief from the pressure of that iron hand, that the very first Acts of Congress of the United States were provisions for the common defence by the protection of domestic manufactures.

This protection with regard to one most important article of domestic industry, that of ship building was immediate and effective. Your statistical writers Seybert and Pitkin, tell you that it operated like enchantment. Providence as if to reward with instant success the memorable example given by the American People to all the nations of the earth, of constituting themselves by a peaceable and social compact, founded on the basis of human rights, one confederated People, seemed to adapt the general history of the world in the most signal manner to the new organization of the American Government. The wars of the French Revolution immediately succeeding, gave redoubled efficacy to the encouragement afforded by our new institutions to our shipping and navigation. They opened at the same time new avenues to our commerce. The colonial monopolies both of France and Britain were overruled by the paramount interests of their belligerent condition. The ports of the tropical islands were burst open to our ships and



our traders by powers beyond their control. We became the carriers of France because her commercial flag was banished from the ocean by the naval supremacy of the British power; we became often the carriers of Britain herself interested to trade with her enemy through the medium of a neutral flag.

The commercial hostility of Great Britain was however, exercised against us in war no less than in peace. She began the war in 1793, by interdicting all neutral commerce with her enemy. She next undertook to declare provisions, bread, food for the support of life of man, to be included in the list of articles contraband of war. She undertook to exclude us from all commercial intercourse with the colonies of her enemies, because we were sometimes excluded from them in times of peace; but, when she took those colonies, she was constrained to admit us into them herself and she was reduced to the necessity of inviting our people into her own colonies, sometimes in violation of our own laws prohibitory to trade. In the midst of all this political chicanery, and all these vexatious crossings, so large a portion of the commerce and navigation of the world was, by the irresistible course of events, thrown into our hands, that all the floating capital of our wealth was turned into the channels of commerce, and scarcely any manufacturing establishments were attempted until a continual series of aggressions, and at last an undigested attempt to annihilate our commerce, and to engross even that with her enemies, disclosed upon her part the deliberate purpose of forcing us into the war either in league with herself, or as her enemy. In proportion as it became apparent that our neutrality must finally yield to the necessity of self defence, the attention of our people was directed to the necessity of forming among ourselves manufacturing establishments to furnish supplies of the articles most indispensable to the comforts of life, and which we had been accustomed to receive by importation chiefly from the workshops of Great Britain. The injustice of belligerent practices and pretensions in proportion as they became grievous and intolerable, threw us back upon our own resources, gave rise to a succession of measures restrictive of our own commerce, as well as of that which we were contending, kindred a conflict with which we were finally felled into open war. In the state of things it was that our dependence upon the manufacturing productions of our enemies was most sensibly and extensively felt. Then it was that the conviction became general, that domestic manufactures, of all the articles essential to the comfort of human life, were among the primary elements of national independence.

Let it be observed, that this restrictive system, throughout, and the war in which they terminated, were pre-eminently Southern measures. The Delegation from South Carolina in both houses of Congress, voted unanimously for the declaration of war. They had supported the Administration of Presidents Jefferson and Madison in the whole series of their restrictions in all their acts of non-importation, of non-intercourse, and embargo. These were not measures acceptable to the Northern and Eastern section of the Union. The people of that portion of the country, and a majority of their Representatives in Congress, remonstrated against them, opposed, resisted, almost rebelled against them. They were forced upon them by the preponderating weight and influence of the South, and by no state of the confederacy more steadily, more inflexibly exercised than by the state of South Carolina. For years before the war, the commerce, the navigation, the fisheries of the North, between the rapacious outrages of the belligerent nations, and the measures of their own Government for the common defence against those outrages, were ground as if to dust. But by another operation of the restrictive system, and the want of all the articles of importation from Great Britain, and indeed from all the rest of the world, became intense. The capital and the industry of the Northern and Middle States was thus, by the double pressure of its own revolution, and of the craving wants of the community, forcibly turned into the channel of domestic manufactures. For the establishment of these, and for the use of the labor-saving machinery, without which they could not be maintained, extensive capitals, costly buildings; expensive and complicated machinery, burdensome purchases of land and water courses, a constant employment of large sums for the stock of raw materials to be wrought up, numbers of working hands to be constantly employed, and to be daily or weekly paid, were all indispensable. Very few, scarcely any, individuals had command of wealth and credit competent to the formation of such establishments. They were formed, therefore, in the truly republican institution of joint stock companies, of which every class of the community may share in the benefit, proportionally to their means and resources—the poor; even the feeblest and most helpless of the poor, females and children by constant moderate labor and remunerating wages—the widow and the orphan, by the investment of interest of any disposable inheritance which may have fallen to their lot: the capitalists of every degree, however affluent or however scanty to deserve the name of capital, by participation in the stock, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, by the market both of purchase and sale of every article required in the management of the concern, and for the supply of all the wants of the numerous individuals occupied in and by the establishment. It would be a very unfair and unjust estimate of these manufactures to consider them as they are sometimes represented, the estates of the idle and pampered lordlings, fattening upon the taxation of the indigent. They are the abodes of laborious industry—the principalities of the destitute—the palaces of the poor.

Of these establishments a considerable number was formed during the restrictive system which preceded the war—a much greater number during the war itself. They were then fostered by all the obstacles which the war itself interposed to protect them from the competition of importations from abroad, and by the double duties of import upon all articles thus imported. The grant of foreign importations, upon the re-opening of the sluices of commerce so long closed, glutted the markets, and the domestic manufactures were threatened with universal ruin. At the very close of the war they had, by the act of Congress of 18th January, 1815, been heavily visited with taxation themselves, and those duties only were repealed contemporaneously with the tariff act of 27th April, 1816.

This act has been recently said to be only a tariff for revenue; but the internal evidence which it carries with it is amply sufficient to prove the error of that assertion.

It contains a graduated scale of ad valorem duties upon different articles from 7 1/2 per cent to fifteen, to twenty, to twenty five, and to thirty per cent, and this graduation is obviously adapted to the condition of the several articles, according as they stood in competition with similar articles manufactured within our own country.

The system of connecting the protection of domestic industry with the revenue collected by the duties of import, has, therefore, received its principal development since the conclusion of the last war with Great Britain. It has been, in truth, no other than a development of

the faculties of the nation in the progress of its own improvement. This system, at three several periods, has undergone a full and deliberative revision by the Legislative Councils of the Union; at intervals between which two elections of members of the House of Representatives had intervened—in the years of 1820, 1824, and 1828. It has, at every one of those successive periods, acquired strength in the opinions of the people, and of their Representatives in Congress.

At its first establishment, however, it met with opposition from that geographical section of the Union which it was foreseen would derive from it the least advantage, and that opposition had increased, at every stage of revision which it has undergone. The discussions upon the several Tariffs which have obtained the sanction of Congress, have increased in animation, and the collisions of interests between the different sections of the Union, have sharpened into a conflict, which, spreading from the Halls of Congress among the people of those sections, threatens the permanency of the Union itself. They have led to the arguments which it has been one of the principal objects of this Report to meet and to refute. Of those arguments, that which contests the Constitutional power of Congress to protect the manufactures of the country, by taxation upon the manufactures of foreign nations, has arisen from this controversy. It had never been advanced at the early periods of legislation under our present organization. To prove that Constitutional power has therefore been the earnest endeavor of this Report. But, saying that question altogether if it be admitted that the operation of this system of taxation is unequal upon the different sections of the Union—that it favors one portion of our common country while it acts oppressively upon another—that alone, in the opinion of the committee, is a conclusive reason for abandoning the system, or for so modifying it as to remove the inequality against which remonstrances so earnest have been made. To abandon it altogether, it would seem to be necessary to renounce the whole system of raising a revenue, by import. For, if it be true that duties of import are paid, not by the consumer of the article but by the producer of the article exported in payment for it, this result is equally applicable, whether the duty of import be levied for protection or for revenue. The objection is against levying of duties by import altogether; and if the conclusions of this argument were correct, it would be true that the extraction of revenues from taxation by import resulted in an inequality of burden upon the different sections of the Union, the committee would have no hesitation in declaring it as their opinion that the whole system of our taxation should be changed; and that all our custom-houses should be closed forever. Duties of import are not the only means of raising revenue, nor even the only means of protecting our domestic industry. If duties of import necessarily result in burden upon the community, for the benefit of another, instead of coming to the conclusion that those two portions of the community are under the influence of interests so diametrically opposite to each other, that they cannot continue members of one social compact, the committee would rather say, abandon your system of taxation, raise your revenues by direct tax or by excise; tax your lands; tax your polls; stamp your evidences of title or of debts; tax the food of your people; tax the windows and the furniture of your dwelling houses; tax, as other nations have done, and do, the air that you breathe, and the light of Heaven that visits your eyes—but abandon at once your import duties, and never dissolve your Union but with death.

Before we come to this extremity, however, the Committee believe it the duty of Congress to use every exertion in their power to conciliate with each other the two great interests which the course of events has brought into direct collision. The occasion is now presented of accomplishing that object; but, in removing and correcting that inequality of which the citizens of one section of our country complain, it is incumbent upon the common legislative protectors of the People to beware, in removing oppression from one part of the Union, of transferring it to another. Especially to beware of converting—perhaps the more proper term would be of perverting—the new and unexampled blessing of release from taxation, into a fire which shall consume all the manufacturing establishments of the country.

[To be continued.]

A correspondent of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, whose name is said "to rank high in the literary annals of the land," communicates the following sketch of the disorderly and disgraceful proceedings exhibited in Philadelphia at one of the recent scrambles for the stock of a new bank.

The scene is High (or Market) street. Fancy a street wider than Broadway, full of such a multitude as assemble at the building of Pandemonium—climbing on carts, horses, barrels, boxes awning rails, stoops and door-posts, and clustering like bees at every casement. You see a brick house, with one of the windows fortified with rough boards; and round the window a tremendous gang of ruffians in shirts, or in buff, (for some as naked as prize-fighters) their heads kerchiefed, their arms bare, their trousers in tatters; their faces are red, scratched, bruised, scarred and dirty, their clothes (where they have any) dripping with sweat. You hear a stormy roar and babel of shouts, curses, groans, shrieks and laughter—it is a tempest of voices. On either side of that boarded window, are stoops, whereon you behold police officers, keeping the peace and adding to the uproar, throwing bottles of water (and rum, for aught I know) to the fainting madmen in the melee, pushing away the privileged invaders of their perches of honor, and directing the motions of those who are extracting from the recking mass the successful and the dying competitors. Among the constables and apparently protected by them, are certain half-naked Miles, furnished with ropes, with which they drag out those tattered demons, who have heart or strength enough to noose them under their arms. Look! here is a man walking the heads of the crew, bravely arms grappling at him like crab claws! There goes his breast!—there goes himself!—down vanished! There is another fellow springing up boldly and actively, amid curses and cheers, another effort—a rough hand grasping him by the hair; his feet are kicking up to heaven, he dives headlong into the ocean of sweat and bodies, and is lost. Heaven save us! there they are dragging one out with a rope, as they would drag a shark or a dead horse!

God bless his ribs!—"A man dying!"—"Oh, my God murder! let me out!"—"Blood!"—"Hurray!"—"You son of a fool! Pass rope!"—"A fight!—a fight!" Yes two fellows are at it, mauling one another in the stew. A constable jumps among their heads, turns a somerset and vanishes, but law is mighty, and after a while he issues from the human labyrinth with a bloody nosed captive—then the baboons in the street cry out "Oh cracky!" and cheer him with a mighty laugh. To this the city of brotherly love! the very seat of peace of the land! Words are incapable of declaring my horror and disgust at the abominable spectacle. Gold transforms men to beasts; and the legislators of Pennsylvania are aiding & abetting the transformer. Ribs, noses, eyes, skins, arms, and even lives, are here made light of. I have heard that one man died yesterday from exhaustion, and from bruises received at the accursed window.

From the National Gazette.  
Extract of a letter from Washington, dated May 28.

I have just come from the House, where Mr. McDuffie spoke on the Tariff for nearly two hours and a half. He has not, however, concluded what he has to say, and I should not be surprised if he occupy as much time to-morrow as he did this morning. His speech, as I heard several northern members and others say, and as I thought myself, was exceedingly able. I never heard any one who impressed me with a higher idea of his powers of analysis, and strong and cogent reasoning. He indulged in little or none of the mere declamation with which his compatriot, Senator Hayne, endeavored to amuse the fancy and tickle the ears of his audience; his "bursts," though fervid and sometimes eloquent in a high degree, were always opposite and pithy, seeming to be the natural offspring of his logic, in the same way as the foliage of a tree is produced by the strength of the sap in its trunk. He was occasionally, of course, too vehement, not to say violent, but there was nothing frothy either in his manner or matter, whilst his impassioned energy carried that air of deep conviction and sincerity which is so important to an orator. He took a firmer grasp of the subject than Mr. Hayne did, a simpler and clearer view of the objectionable points of the system, and urged them with superior precision and force. I did not think I could sit out an harangue upon the Tariff, of any length, but my attention was almost throughout kept constantly awake and interested: the House also, sick as it must be of the subject, gave every evidence that none of the orator's arguments were lost from being unheeded.

A considerable portion of his discourse was devoted to the development and support of the argument which was advanced in the leading article of the Telegraph this morning, that English goods being produced in exchange for southern productions, are as much the result of the labor of the planters as the domestic goods of the north are of that of the manufacturers; and that by laying a duty on the former a tax is imposed on American industry. On this point he was very powerful in his reasoning, and peculiarly happy in his illustrations. Several members were busy taking notes during his speech for the purpose of answering it, and amongst the rest Mr. Adams. It is supposed here that the debate on the subject will occupy ten or twelve days, after which the Bank question will be taken up. There is a determination, as I was informed by some members, to settle the latter this session. Previous to the speech of Mr. McDuffie a second effort was made by Mr. Condit, of New Jersey, to cause an inquiry to be made into the conduct of the President with regard to the late club transactions, but it failed.

From the Washington Correspondent of the States Gazette.  
WASHINGTON, May 29, 1832.  
The discussion on the bank question occupies the Senate from day to day, while the tariff subject monopolizes words and ideas of the other branch. It is now thought by some, that the business may be brought to such a point, as to admit of an adjournment of the two Houses, on or about the 30th of June. It may be so, but I think that no man can yet determine the week that the adjournment will take place. It seems still to be doubtful whether the bank question will be finally determined. Mr. Dickerson will vote for postponement. We have had to-day, in the Senate, a constitutional argument, to which I can see no limit, so long as the inclination to talk may remain unexhausted. At this instant Mr. Tazewell appears to be taking notes for the purpose of discharging a destructive fire at the bank. Mr. Dallas has been replying to him, and has replied to him with more vigor of manner and thought than he displayed in his opening remarks. To the argument of Mr. Tazewell, that the Congress, if it possessed the power to create a Bank of the United States, could not delegate to that bank the power to create subordinate banks, Mr. Dallas replied that no such power was delegated; that these subordinate banks are in fact nothing but offices, nothing more than subordinate agents of the bank which is created by Congress, and which are necessary to enable it to carry into effect the purposes for which it is created. He argued that it was just as necessary to ask the assent of the states every time

there was a movement of the U. States troops through their territories, as to require the assent of states for the establishment of these offices of the U. States Bank.

In reply to the argument in favour of giving to the states the power of taxing the branches, he asked what it was which it was proposed to tax? It was the power of regulating the currency, of distributing and collecting the revenue: subjects which were out of the reach of taxation, and over which the states could not pretend to exercise any jurisdiction. He denied that the franchise, the faculty of the purse, could be taxed by the states any more than the franchise and faculty of the sword. If you could tax the franchise of banking, why not also the faculty of coining, and all the gold and silver coin in the mint? Many senators are poring over the statutes, and over volumes of debates, and the essays of political theorists, not for conviction, not with the desperate expectation of changing a single vote, but for the sole purpose of accumulating the elements of new speeches to consume the public time, and found new claims to public admiration. But all this delay increases the peril of the bill.

It is feared that some such machinery will be put in operation as was used in the case of the Silk Bill, while it was pending in the House of Representatives. There was a confident expectation of the passage of that bill, even among the experienced members of Congress, only the morning before the bill was rejected. But it is said that a great revolution of votes was effected by the circulation of a paper, among the Jackson men, appealing to them not to place the President in the unpleasant situation of being compelled to veto the bill. Thus the decision of the house is said to have diverted from the course in which it was going, and the bill was defeated. I presume that there was no signature to the paper, but the party by whom it was handed about testified the source whence it emanated. If such a course was found effectual in reference to the Silk Bill, why may it not be resorted to, and with equal success, in reference to the bill to continue the charter of the Bank? There appears to be no limit to the schemes to discipline Congress. When violence fails appeals are made to personal prejudices; and when appeals of that kind fail, outrage is resorted to. Between the two, there seems to be a reasonable probability that Congress will become as servile a parliament as ever disgraced the worst periods of English history.

Counterfeit Linseed Oil.—Some person who wished to live by his wits, invented a method of clarifying fish oil, in such a manner, that by adding a few gallons of linseed oil to each barrel, the whole appears very much like linseed. Immense quantities of this spurious oil have been manufactured, we understand at Philadelphia, where one individual is said to have made a fortune by it. It has been sold in various directions, and many good judges have been so deceived by it as to use it for painting. But the deception ends as soon as the paint is well dried, and the bad quality of the oil become apparent, when it is too late to remedy the evil.—*Port's Jour.*

Splendid Ball.—We understand the top of the colored circle in Boston, lately gave a splendid ball at Medford, to which the editor of the Liberator was invited. The dresses worn on the occasion were said to have been uncommonly rich and appropriate. One gentleman, an "attaché," to one of the Hotels in B., was dressed in drab corduroy breeches, blue stockings, sky blue coat with steel buttons and a scarlet velvet vest, faced with black, and elegantly embroidered with light yellow tape. His lady wore a white satin gown, made short enough to expose about an inch of a yellow flannel petticoat, pointed, and corded with red cord. On her head she wore three yellow pompons, so disposed as to form a three fingered jack. Other dresses equally tasty, were observed. The old fashioned and vulgar dances gave way to the more fashionable and genteel waltzes and quadrilles. The party broke up about nine o'clock the next morning, highly delighted with their night's entertainment.  
*New Bedford Gaz.*

"Singular co-incidence."—When Judge Clayton visited Philadelphia, as one of the Bank Committee, perhaps the first time he was in Church in that city, he had the happiness to hear a long and fervent prayer offered to Heaven for Georgia, the Indians and Missionaries & particularly for the unrighteous Judge who had sentenced the latter to the Penitentiary. We hope the Judge answered Amen, to the whole prayer, not excepting even the latter clause.

Aug. (Geo.) Court.  
The Richmond Whig states that a destructive fire occurred in Manchester (near Richmond) on Friday night, the 1st inst. It originated in the kitchen of Mr. McDonald, between twelve and one o'clock, and swept off near or quite thirty buildings before its progress was arrested. Six of the buildings destroyed were on the Main street, in the centre of the Town; the others on a cross street, with out-houses, connected with the principal buildings. The principal sufferers are John Turnip, the Estate of Wm. Bottom, Mr. McDonald, Archibald Bott, Zachariah Hall, Henry A. Bridgewater, Beverly Sizer, and Wm. W. Weisiger.

## ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM.

The Richmond Enquirer took severely to task Judge Brackenridge for his recent appeal against General Jackson's violation of promise to him. The Enquirer defends the General as well as possible from the rather severe attack of the Judge; and in return, Judge Brackenridge, through the Richmond Whig, thus addresses the editor of the Enquirer: "Is it not true, Mr. Ritchie, that you denounced General Jackson, and declared that his election would be a curse to the country? As you will not deny this, I will give you a piece of information, which will no doubt be acceptable, as it will shew, that General Jackson, at that time, more than reciprocated your sentiments. I have often heard him use these emphatic words, for he was fond of giving emphasis to his expressions—Ritchie is the greatest scoundrel in America; and in one of his letters, he uses the following language, which deserves to be engraved on brass—'I see that I am attacked in Congress by Cocke, Whitman and Williams, aided by that infamous press, the Richmond Enquirer. If such a corrupt press, as the Richmond Enquirer, were to appropriate my conduct, I should think, in some unguarded moment, I had committed some great moral impropriety.'"

So then we understand that Mr. Ritchie and General Jackson have balanced accounts.

Murder will out.—The author of SWALLOW BARN notwithstanding his attempt to preserve the incognito, has been betrayed by some Marplot. The correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says that this book was written by J. P. Kennedy Esq. of Baltimore; he is a member of the bar, has been a delegate in the legislature, and is much respected.

We have read the book through, and were much pleased with it; the author shows himself a close observer of human nature—his style is easy and his characters not overwrought. From the little we know of Virginia manners and hospitality, we should judge that this was a faithful portrait; the work loses none of its interest from the scenes being laid so near at home, and the incidents are such as we may easily imagine to occur in the every day intercourse of life.

Georgetown Gaz.

The New York Courier of Friday has the following paragraph:—

Important Decision.—David B. Ogden, Esq. has recently decided, that when an individual sells real estate at public auction, and restricts the auctioneer to a certain price, it is optional with the purchaser whether he will adhere to or reject the purchase.

The American says of the paragraph:—The above statement, from the Courier of this morning, is, we understand, incorrect. The decision made by Mr. Ogden, as arbitrator, was, that when an auctioneer bids for property he offers for sale, and makes repeated bids on himself until he receives a real bid, at which the property is struck off, the purchaser is not bound by the purchase.

When Mr. Duff Green applied to the United States Bank for a loan, he did it through Judge Hemphill, of this city. The request to the Judge on the occasion contained the following sentence:—"It may be proper to add, that no accommodation given by the Bank will induce me to alter, in any respect, the course which my paper has pursued in relation to it."

The following is a part of the answer of Mr. Biddle to Mr. Hemphill:—"I will submit the proposal to the Board at their next meeting. In the mean time, I can only say that it will receive from them a kind and respectful consideration, as a matter of business without looking to the past or the future. The Bank is glad to have friends from conviction; but seeks none from interest. For myself, I love the freedom of the press too much to complain of its occasional injustice to me; and if the loan be made, it shall be with a perfect understanding—to be put into the note if necessary—that the borrower is to speak his mind about the Bank just as freely as he did before, which I take to be ample room and verge enough."

And Duff Green has ever since spoken his mind as freely as he did before, and the Bank has received its interest. What more was required?—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

The Races over the Central Course terminated on Friday with the Jockey Club Purse, \$1000, four mile heats, and resulted as follows:—  
Mr. Badger's b. h. Flying Dutchman, by John Richards, 5 years old 1 3 1  
Mr. Corbin's b. h. Nullifier, by Eclipse, 4 years old, 2 1 2  
Mr. Snowden's br. h. Reform, by Marylander, 4 years old, 3 4 5  
Mr. Selden's ch. b. Sparrowhawk, by Sir Charles, 4 2 2  
Time, 1st heat, 8m. 3s.—2d heat, 8m. 4s.—third heat, 8m. 19s.  
Sparrowhawk received an injury in one of his hoofs, in the second heat, which prevented his starting for the third time.

The Virginia Times announces that the Charlottesville (Virginia) Convention for the purpose of nominating a Vice President, will assemble on the 13th instant.

## EAST

Saturday

A member brings to the rupt contract the public privy to the friend of the to be the pe tract is mad gress, in his opinion in the Hou beats him Congress sit the assaulter Congress of the just ri and to enfor al Constitut member of C ed elsewhere bates on the members sh during their except for peace. The and Reform and a major Speaker to the misingly a on an inflam Then the ous colloqu matter—and right or wro it is usurpat niance of a of its membe ed, during the murderous b gress by a d cure itself— such beating gres how to wise, peace- ings. So n Next, and brought in a case, before ber for putt what contr notice is tak found, that kills, kicks, of Congress floor, nothing to the Spea tice upon the Next, a Jackson, in expressing the foregoing comes out of a bludgeon, pistol—gras passes on, a member. Even the Court paper approve this tables turn thrashing f up and said was "mad" ease one corps, for could lead Next come broken Ho friend into session of if you don't you rough messenger misbehavior and then is let him go. and brag suitable at offender— Jackson's mania or Next c and gentle ber of Co orable me of the roo spits in his genuine e these enou catalogue merican sense of t ple bear th the respect



# EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, June 9

## Instances of Jacksonian Reform.

A member of Congress in his place brings to the notice of Congress a corrupt contract, supposed to be made with the public money, the President being privy to the whole affair—an intimate friend of the President's, who is supposed to be the party in whose favour the contract is made, waylays a member of Congress, in the street, who, had expressed his opinion freely as to this Contract in the House, and falls upon him and beats him until another member of Congress standing by in company, with the assaulter, thought he was dead.

Congress take the matter up in defence of the just rights of the American People, and to enforce that clause of the Federal Constitution which provides, that a member of Congress shall not be questioned elsewhere for any thing he says in debate on the floor of Congress—and that members shall be free from all arrests during their attendance in Congress, except for treason and breach of the peace. The ardent friends of Jackson and Reform refuse to punish the offender, and a majority is got merely to order the Speaker to lecture him, which he does as mischievously as the action of a poulter on an indignant pinnipet.

Then the President is put up to expounding the law of the case in his various colloquies in order to bravado the matter—and he says what he is taught, right or wrong he knoweth not why, that it is usurpation for Congress to take cognizance of an assault committed on one of its members in the street of Washington, during the Session, for words uttered on the floor of Congress—that a murderous beating of a member of Congress by a desperado, is an evil that will cure itself—that a few more instances of such beatings will teach members of Congress how to behave—with much such other wise, peace-preserving, and decorous sayings. So much for that.

Next, another friend of the President, brought in as a witness in the former case, before Congress, challenges a member for putting a question to him somewhat contrary to his own wishes. No notice is taken of it, for it has been just found, that if an assassin or a blackguard kills, kicks, maims, or insults a member of Congress for an official act on the floor, nothing can be done but an order to the Speaker to clap a soothing poultice upon the criminal.

Next, another friend of President Jackson, irritated with a member for expressing his views, in his place, upon the foregoing affairs, waylays him as he comes out of Congress, attacks him with a bludgeon, then shoots at him with a pistol—grazes him with the ball, which passes on, and was near killing another member.

Even the Jackson press, the Royal Court paper, was afraid to applaud and approve this, so, as the assassin had the tables turned on him, and got a desperate thrashing for his villany, they gave him up and said this friend of the President's was "mad from drink"—a common disease one would think with the whole corps, for what but madness or worse could lead men so astray?

Next comes the solemn warning of the broken Horse Shoe, thrown by another friend into the Senate floor, during the session of the Senate—as much as to say, if you don't go to please us we will ride you rough shod also—a fuss is made, a messenger is sent up after the fellow who misbehaved—he runs off—is overtaken—and then is pronounced crazy, and they let him go. Thus if they can't bravado and brag through an affair, they have a suitable apology all ready to excuse the offender—mad with drink; crazed with Jacksonism; or beset with some other mania or malady.

Next comes one of the higher order, and genteeler friends, an honorable member of Congress, who meets another honorable member of Congress at the door of the room in which Congress sits, and spits in his face a copious mouthful of the genuine essence of *mundungous*. Are these enough? a loathsome, aggravating catalogue. Will the decency of the American People bear this? Will the sense of decorum of the American People bear this? Will the love of order and the respect entertained by the American

People for the dignity of their own institutions bear this? Will the moral sense of the American People bear this? Will the noble minded, pure patriotism of the American People bear this? Such fellow men is Jackson Reform, and for such things are we made to bow and bend to a majority upheld by such means. It is time to change.

We understand the Ladies Fair at Cambridge went off very well—the only thing to be lamented was the bad Weather, as the preparations were ample and tasteful and all were disposed to further its objects. The concourse the first day was numerous and fashionable—at night brilliant. The rain the second day cast a little chill and damp around unfavourable to spirited progress.

## [COMMUNICATED.]

To the National Republicans in the Counties of Harford, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester. Fellow Citizens.

As the late act of Congress apportioning Representatives in Congress, under the new Census, to the States, gives validity to the Statute passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland districting the State for the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States—is it not necessary that immediate steps be taken to have an understanding throughout your respective Counties as to the Candidates for Electors? If it is thought so by you, would it not be advisable to have a meeting by Deputation at some central point in the District, say Easton, Talbot County, for that purpose, as early as convenient?

Will the Editors of National Republican papers in the several counties and in the City of Baltimore be pleased to give circulation to this proposal through their papers, that an early determination may be had. If approved of throughout the district, then it is proposed, that two Deputies be appointed in each county to meet in general Convention at Easton on Monday 30th July, to select and recommend three Electoral Candidates for President and Vice President to be voted for in the Counties of Harford, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester, who will give their votes, in the Electoral College for Henry Clay for President, and for John Sergeant for Vice President of the United States.

## A NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

The Bel-Air Citizen of May 31st, received last evening, contains a notice of a public meeting to be held in that place on the 13th instant, for the purpose of nominating three delegates to a Convention to be held in Centerville on the 6th of July next for the purpose of selecting three electors of President and Vice President for the district composed of Harford and the Eastern Shore.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated WASHINGTON, June 3d, 1832.

"There is a general hope of Congress rising about the 25th—many members being anxious to get home before harvest. The Tariff is fairly under discussion in the House; and the Bank bill will soon pass the Senate. With regard to the former it is difficult to anticipate the result of such conflicting interest. The high pressure men will have no abatement of the existing scale if they can help it. There is, however, a strong hope that a small majority may be embodied in favour of a compromise. McDuffie's bill, as you have seen, has been voted down without reserve, and now the fate of Mr. Adams' is pending.

"The Report made by him is an admirable document, but it is not suitable to the views of the ultras on either side, and both those classes revile it. Something from the Treasury bill, and something from the bill of the Manufacturing Committee, will be made to form the compromise, if any succeed. After a few speeches upon the constitutionality of protecting laws, and the general question of policy, the battle will be fought upon the items by votes and not by debate. This mode of warfare taking less time, will bring the contest to an end, in a week or little more. The Tariff party is very strong and very unyielding, and the moderate and disinterested will find it very difficult to combine a majority in favour of any general modification or adjustment, of so many interests.

"The Bank bill will soon pass the Senate and come to the House. Altho' there is a majority in the House of Representatives in favour of the Bank, it is to this hour unknown how the vote will be. I learnt from a Pennsylvania member to-day, (the most distinguished in the representation,) that twelve members, at least, from that State, though in favour of the Bank, would oppose the passage of any bill at this Session! Such is the influence of the Idol!

"The fraud committee is sitting every day, but they have examined only one witness. Duff Green, I understand, is to be sworn to-morrow.

"There are so many armed men now every day meeting and passing on the Pennsylvania avenue and in the Capitol, that there is no knowing the minute of danger. I believe in my conscience that Arnold is at this time in less danger than some others. His prowess having been tried, I think he will pass free."

## [COMMUNICATED.]

### Public Laws—Public peace and order.

The Holidays are at hand—a time hitherto in our town & at public places in different parts of the county of noise, turbulence, and dissipation among free and slave negroes. It is hoped that Magistrates and Constables will read the acts of Assembly imposing on them obligations and requiring of them the discharge of certain expressed duties in relation to the negro population, and strictly and conscientiously enforce them. The law commands that negroes without prescribed authority are not to be permitted to travel about at any time—the law commands that Magistrates and Constables preserve the public peace and order, and see that the laws are properly executed—this is their first and greatest duty, the chief object of their appointment—that of issuing and serving civil process and trying cases under warrant is a secondary duty altogether of Magistrates and Constables.

## A CITIZEN.

### PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT—We hear of no wagon Wheat of consequence having come to market this week. Water born comes in very slowly, and prices vary from 61 to 62 1/2 per bushel, the latter has actually been paid for choice parcels. CORN—Yellow and white have been rather brisk this week at ranging prices from 50 to 52 cents per bushel, but as those prices will no doubt induce Farmers to bring their stock to market, the price will be regulated according to the quantity reaching us.

## DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the Chesapeake Bridge Company, have declared a Dividend of 6 per cent, in the Capital Stock of the said Company, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.

By order of the Board  
T. H. DAWSON, Treasurer.

June 9, 1832 3w

## TIN WARE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to manufacture at his old stand, opposite the market house, where he will attend to all orders for articles in his line; he has on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of articles in his line of business; and will take in exchange therefor, cash, wool, feathers, and all other kind of trade at the highest cash prices.

A. J. LOVEDAY.

June 9 3w

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, May 14, 1832.—The Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY the 24th day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order R. MICKLE, Cashier.

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board, are eligible for the ensuing year.

June 9 6w

## WOOL WOOL WOOL.

THE subscriber will give the highest prices either in cash or shoes, for good wool. He would also, inform those persons who are indebted to him, that he will receive wool in payment of all dues, and allow the highest cash prices.

My assortment of shoes and boots is complete, & I will sell them cheap for cash or wool.

PETER TARR.

June 9 3t (W)

## Talbot County Court, on the Equity side thereof.

MAY TERM 1832.

Thomas Perrin Smith, Complainant.

Benj. Kemp & wife Wm. Edmondson & wife and others, Defendants.

It is represented, to this Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery by John Stevens of Talbot County, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith, has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot County, he therefore prays to be admitted, and made a party, complainant in the above case, in the place and stead of the said Smith, and that this Court, will order reasonable Notice of such his admission to be given to William Edmondson, and Mary B. his wife, and to Elizabeth McNeal, and to John Niece, Defendants in the case residing in the State of Maryland, by serving it personally or leaving it at their respective usual places, of abode and by publication, as in the case of absent Defendants to the said Wm. Edmondson and Mary B. his wife and to the said Elizabeth McNeal, and John Niece, as set forth in the original petition aforesaid: And this Court being satisfied of the truth of the facts, as stated in the petition of the said John Stevens, it is therefore on this fourth day of June in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, ordered and adjudged by Talbot County Court, and by the authority of the same, sitting as a Court of Chancery, that the said John Stevens, administrator, as aforesaid be admitted to be come and be made a party, complainant to the aforesaid suit, in the place and stead of the said Smith deceased, and it is further, ordered and adjudged that three months Notice, before the third Monday in November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two be given to the said Wm. Edmondson and Mary B. his wife and to the said Elizabeth McNeal, and John Niece of the admission of the said John Stevens, to become complainant as aforesaid, by serving a copy of this order on each of them personally, or leaving a copy thereof at each of their respective usual places of abode, and that Notice be given of the admission, of the said John Stevens, as complainant, as aforesaid, by inserting and publishing this order, three successive weeks, in two of the Newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot County, before the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two, to the said Benjamin Kemp and Elizabeth his wife, the said Robert H. McNeal and the said Joshua Barton, the absent Defendants.

RICH'D. T. EARLE.

True copy Test J. LOCKERMAN Clk.

June 9 2w

## A CARD.

JOHN MECONKIN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore,

WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

## MATERIALS,

which he intends manufacturing in the best manner, and in the newest style; he solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and assures them that he will manufacture articles in his line, equal to those manufactured in Baltimore or in any other city and on as reasonable terms.

June 9 3t W

## HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on 7th day the 7th of the 7th Month (July) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court house door in Easton, the House and Lot on the landing road, adjoining the House Lot formerly the property of Trippam Bowdle. The premises may be viewed by applying to Mary Kersey who lives in the house. A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, & on the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest thereon, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be given by the subscriber.

Easton 6th Mo. 9th.

WM. NEEDLES.

## Valuable Farm and Woodland FOR SALE.

Containing twelve hundred and eighty-one Acres.

SITUATED on Transquaker river, and adjoining the lands of John Craig, Esq. late of Dorchester County, called and known by the name of MANOR. There are several Landings on said property; and there is a great quantity of TIMBER, suitable for ship building, &c. Also, a quantity of Hickory adjoining said river. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and but few farms have so many advantages and conveniences, viz. for raising Grain, Stock, & such a quantity of Timber directly on the river, &c. &c. The improvements on the Farm are not as good as the property deserves. There are about 800 acres of woodland, marsh, &c.

For terms, apply to E. Ann Hooper, Baltimore or to the subscriber in Cambridge, Dorchester County.

JAMES HOUSTON.

June 9 3t

## SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,

No 33 Market Street, Baltimore.

## GRAND

MAMMOTH LOTTERY,

\$30,000, 20,000

10,000, 2 of 5,000

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Of Pennsylvania, to be drawn on

SATURDAY, June 16th 1832.

60 Number Lottery—9 drawn ballots.

Whole Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion

## SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000 is 30,000

1 20,000 20,000

1 10,000 10,000

2 5,000 10,000

1 3,470 3,470

20 1,000 20,000

30 500 9,000

38 200 7,600

51 100 5,100

&c. &c. amounting to \$273,760

A Package of 20 whole tickets cost \$190

warranted to draw \$76 50.

A Package of 20 half tickets cost \$95,

warranted to draw \$38 25.

A Package of 20 quarter tickets, cost \$47,

50, warranted to draw \$19 10

June 9

## New York Consolidated Lottery

CLASS No. 21, FOR 1832

To be drawn on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1832.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

\$30,000 \$20,000 \$5,000

## SCHEME.

1 prize of 30,000 is 30,000

1 20,000 20,000

1 5,000 5,000

1 3,000 3,000

1 2,000 2,000

1 2,204 2,204

10 1,000 10,000

10 800 8,000

10 600 6,000

10 500 5,000

400's, 200's &c. Amounting to \$366,080

Tickets \$10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50

A package of 22 whole tickets will cost \$309

Warranted to draw 100

A package of 22 half tickets will cost 104

Warranted to draw 50

A package of 22 quarter tickets will cost 52

Warranted to draw 25

A package of 22 eighth tickets will cost 26

Warranted to draw 12

This is the most advantageous scheme that has ever been offered for purchasing packages, as they are certain of drawing one half the first cost, and the adventurer has a chance for all the capitals.—This Lottery is somewhat different from any other that has been drawn heretofore: that ticket having on it the first drawn ballot only, will be entitled to 20 dollars; the second drawn number, 12 dollars; the 3d, 4th or 5th drawn number, 12 dollars,—all tickets having one drawn number will be entitled to 10 dollars.

\*Orders for packages or single tickets in either of the above lotteries should be forwarded as early as practicable. Please Address

SYLVESTER & CO.

No. 33, Market Street, Baltimore.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, I will expose to public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on FRIDAY the 15th day of June inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. the Personal Estate of Mrs. Susan Seth, dec'd. consisting of negroes, and some valuable articles of Household Furniture. The terms will be a credit of nine months, and the purchaser will be required to give bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums over five dollars, for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Attendance given by

THOS. MARTIN, adm'r.

of Susan Seth, dec'd.

June 2.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of the present month (June) at the late residence of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. deceased in the Town of Easton, all the personal estate of said deceased, except the Bank Stock and negroes) consisting of a large quantity of very valuable

## Household & Kitchen Furniture,

THE WHOLE STOCK OF BOOKS, (some of them very valuable) BLANK BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. in the store. THREE PRINTING PRESSES, ONE STANDING PRESS, all the TYPE, FURNITURE and FIXTURES, for Newspaper and Job printing, in the Star Office, which, to a man with small capital, would be a handsome investment, the paper having a good list of Subscribers, with a good share of Job & advertising business—also one CHARLOTTE and HARNES, nearly new, one HIG and HARNES, one HORSE, 4 COWS BACON, LARD, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 6 months on all sums over five dollars by the purchase; or purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums of under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, adm'r. of

Thomas Perrin Smith, deceased.

June 2

## FOR SALE.

That large and convenient three story Brick Dwelling, and the framed Shop adjoining, the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell, situated on Washington Street in Easton, offered at Public Sale on Tuesday next, but not disposed of, is now offered at Private Sale, on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please view the property and apply to

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.

June 3

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

Dec. 10 6m

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the purchase of property at the sale of Wm. Richardson, deceased, are respectfully informed, that their notes will become due on the 21st of June next and are earnestly requested to pay them off on or before that day, or they will find them in the hands of officers for collection,—myself or Mr. Joseph Richardson, Jr. my authorised agent, will attend, at Griffith's Hotel in Denton, to the collection from the 16th to the 21st June.

WM. E. HARRISON, Adm'r.

of Wm. Richardson, deceased.

May 26 4w

## NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Thomas B. Daffin late of Caroline County deceased, are hereby notified that the 3d & final dividend of the estate of the said deceased is now made. The creditors are therefore requested to call on the subscriber as soon as they can, conveniently, to receive their respective dividends.

JO. RICHARDSON, adm'r. with the

will annexed of

Thos. B. Daffin.

May 12 6w

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Dillehunt, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated and proved on or before the fifth day of November next as they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. Given under our hands this third day of May, 1832.

THOS. SEWELL, } Ex'rs

JAS. P. BAYLESS. }

may 19 4w

## In Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

MAY TERM, 1832.

A former order in this case, not having been complied with, it is again ordered by this Court, that the sale of the lands of Joseph James dec'd., made to Joseph Martin by Thos. Martin Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Joseph James, aforesaid, deceased, in the cause of John Stevens, Jr. for himself, and as administrator of Job Baker and as administrator of Greenbury Martin, and Elizabeth Carey and others against Joseph Martin, administrator of Joseph James, William Gough and wife and others, and repurchased by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Monday in November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot County, before the tenth day of July next. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$372.

P. B. HOPPER

J. B. EGGLESTON.

True Copy Test

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. T. C. C.

June 2.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS application in writing has been made to the Judges of Caroline County court, by Wm. P. Baggs of said county for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, and it appearing that the said Wm. P. Baggs has complied with the provisions of said law by giving bond, executing a deed and taking the several oaths, it is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Wm. P. Baggs be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff and the first Tuesday of next October Term of Caroline County court is appointed for the said Wm. P. Baggs to make his appearance before said Court, to answer the allegations of his creditors; and that he give notice by causing a copy of this application to be published in a newspaper published in the town of Easton once a week for three successive weeks three months before the said first Tuesday of October term aforesaid. Given in open court this 13th day of March 1832

Test

Test Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.

June 2



**NEW GOODS.**

**KENNARD & LOVEDAY,**

Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,

*an extensive and complete assortment of*

**NEW AND FRESH GOODS,**

To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

**DRY GOODS**

Of every description

Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass and Queens-ware, Wooden, Stone and Earthen Ware &c. &c.

They have also a few boxes of prime PORTER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.

Easton, April 14th (S & W)

**A CARD,**

**WILLIAM CLARK** begs leave to inform his Customers and the public generally that he has just returned home from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an

*Elegant assortment of*

**STAPLE AND FANCY SPRING GOODS,**

Of all descriptions, embracing the latest fashions and newest style, all of which will be offered extremely low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

May 12 Sweet

**NEW GOODS**

**WM. H. & P. GROOME**

Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of

*British, French, German, India & Domestic*

**DRY GOODS.**

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA

**TOW LINES**

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations.

Easton, April 21.

**MRS. RIDGAWAY**


*Milliner and Mantua Maker,*

WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON,

WISHES to employ one or two young ladies, who understand the Millinery business, in all its various branches, and one Mantua-maker, who understands her business in all its varieties, to such, liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

June 2

**SADDLERY.**



**WM. W. HIGGINS,**

Has just returned from Baltimore with a splendid assortment of

**SADDLERY,**

which he will dispose of on terms the most accommodating.

May 19.

**A CARD.**

THE subscriber would respectfully beg leave to say to the Farmers of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that having been engaged for a long time in

**Cradling of Scythes,**

has established himself in this place, and laid in a good supply of most excellent, well

**SEASONED TIMBER;**

Sawed from the natural growth, which is known to keep its position much better. He would also say that his mode of putting together, by inserting the braces in the sneed, is supposed, by a vast many Agriculturists, to be vastly preferable to the old mode.

The public's obedient serv't.

EDWARD STUART.

Easton, May 26 3w [W]

**New York Consolidated Lottery,**

Class No. 19, for 1832. To be drawn June 13th, 1832.

SCHEME.		51 prizes of	
1 prize of	20,000	51 prizes of	50
1	10,000	51	40
1	2,500	51	30
1	1,250	51	25
10	1,000	102	20
10	500	1530	10
20	200	11475	5
40	100	13395 prizes	136,880

Tickets 5, halves 2.50, quarters 1.25.

For Luck be sure to direct your orders to

**J. Clark,**

*Lottery Vendor Baltimore.*

June 2

**FOR SALE.**

THAT handsome, small FARM called Waverly, containing 133 acres, situated on a branch of Third-haven creek, about 3 miles from Easton, and adjoining the lands of Robert Bortlett and William Hayward.

Apply to

JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md.

may 26 east

**JOHN MANROSS,**

**Attorney at Law.**

AND general agent, for collecting debts, conveying, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings &c. prepared at short notice.

Denton, Caroline county, May 26, 1832.

**Bank of Maryland,**

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum.

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum.

On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum.

By order R. WILSON, Cash.

may 19 201q

**WARE**

**AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.**

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale, his entire stock on hand consisting of

*Stone, Fine and common*

**EARTHEN-WARE,**

the whole or any portion would be sold at a great bargain, well worth the attention of purchasers inasmuch as the discount, he would allow, (more than usual) would itself be a handsome profit—he also would dispose of the Pottery Lot and Improvements, being eligibly situated in the vicinity of the best water, and in as healthy a situation as any part of the city of Baltimore, being on Salisbury Street, between S. High & Exeter Streets, O. T. The Lot is 110 feet front by 80 feet (more or less) deep; for terms apply corner of Exeter & Salisbury Sts.

DAVID BROWN,

N. B.—The Columbian Restorative for the hearing, to be had as above, (which has proven its efficacy) as the number of certificates in possession of the Subscriber will show (among others one of forty years duration), and as he has different preparations therefore, those who require it will please send (post paid) a minute description of the sensations in their Ears, &c. &c. to enable him to determine which is most suitable for their use.

Baltimore, June 2 3w D. B.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, I will offer, at public sale, at Queenstown, between 10 and 12 o'clock, on MONDAY the 25th day of June next, a farm belonging to Henry Hobbs, Amelia Gwinn, Benjamin Gwinn, Elizabeth Gwinn, and Louisa Gwinn. This farm is part of two tracts of land, called Coursey's Hange and H-maley's Briland, is situated on Wye River, in Queen Anne's county, and contains about two hundred acres of land, a proportion of which is in good timber. The terms of sale are—that one fourth of the purchase money is to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and the residue, in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds or notes for the same, with security to be approved by the Trustee. And on the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the whole purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser.

WM. GRASON, Trustee.

June 2 1s

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a court of Equity, passed at March Term, Eighteen hundred and thirty two the subscriber will offer at public sale on the 14th day of July next, on the premises, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, all the reversionary right of John Tillotson, an infant, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land called Mountpelier lying and being in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county aforesaid. The Terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with good and sufficient securities to be approved by the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money and on the payment of which, (and not before) the Trustee will execute a good and sufficient deed for the premises.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Trustee.

May 26 3w

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a court of Chancery, in the case of James Dukes, against Anna Maniship, widow, Elijah Maniship and others, children and heirs of Andrew Maniship, deceased, passed on the 15th day of March last, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Denton on TUESDAY the 10th day of July 1832 between 11 and 4 o'clock of that day, the farm, of the said Andrew Maniship, purchased of a Mr. Blake and others, containing three hundred and sixty acres more or less, called Loyades Regulation.

ALSO one other tract of land adjoining the above, formerly owned by a certain Elijah Russell, Esq. called Loyades Regulation and containing one hundred and forty seven acres of land more or less. The above described lands lie in a beautiful neighborhood pleasantly situated, and in a good state of repair, the former tract has a substantial two story dwelling finished in nearly the best manner, with a good barn and other out buildings very conveniently arranged. The latter tract has a good dwelling house, and out buildings sufficient for said farm, with a thriving orchard of selected fruit, the arable lands is of good quality and productive, there is also a quantity of good wood lands attached to both tracts, those lands lie about two miles of Denton and within one a half miles of Choptank river, a further description is deemed unnecessary, persons disposed to purchase would find it to their advantage to view the premises for themselves.

By the terms of the decree a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security to the trustee as such for the payment of the same, with interest thereon from the day of sale till paid, & on payment of the purchase money with interest, and the ratification of the sale by the court, the trustee is authorized to convey the lands and premises to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear and from all claim of the complainants or defendants or those claiming by, from, or under them. The creditors are notified to lodge their claims with the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months after the day of sale.

JAMES DUKES, Trustee.

June 2 3w

**LEATHER & BARK.**

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they have opened, and intend constantly keeping at the Hat Store of Mr. Ennalls Rossell, opposite the Court House,

A FULL & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**UPPER & SOLE LEATHER,**

which they will sell for Cash, Hides, Tan Bark or country produce. We wish to purchase 150 Cords of Tan Bark, for which cash, and the usual price will be given.

H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.

may 12 4w (W)

**JAMES GARDETTE,**

**DENTIST,**

**OF PHILADELPHIA,**

WILL REMAIN IN EASTON A SHORT TIME.

HE may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's.

J. G. not having made suitable arrangement for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

Reference, John M. G. Emory, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

March 24

**LAND FOR SALE.**

FOR SALE THE FARM near Miles River Ferry, called Bogfield, Addition, adjoining the lands of Lambert W. Spencer, Esquire, containing 1194 acres.

This FARM is in a high state of cultivation, and the improvements in good order. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises and make application to the subscriber, who will remain here until about the first of June.

JOSIAH BOTFIELD.

may 19 3w

**TO RENT,**

AND possession given immediately, the St. Michael's Steam Mill, with all the machinery in good order and a stock of good seasoned wood. For terms apply to

SAINT HARRISON.

Rich Neck, April 7, 1832

**NOTICE.**

SINCE I have taken letters of administration on the personal estate of Sophia Goldsborough, late of Talbot county, dec'd. I have found several articles of her property in the hands of her friends; and since I came to this place to day I have received information of a double carriage in the possession of a friend. The object of this notice is, to ask the name of any persons that have any property of the dec'd. in their possession, or have knowledge of any such property, to give notice of the same to the subscriber.

WM. PUTTER, admr. of Sophia Goldsborough, late of Talbot county, dec'd.

Easton, May 22d. 1832 2w

**MARYLAND**

**Caroline County Orphans' Court,**

29th day of May A. D. 1832.

On application of Wm. E. Harrison, acting administrator, with the will annexed, of Capt. William Richardson, late of Caroline county deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 29th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test W. A. FORD, Reg. of Wills for Caroline county.

**In compliance to the above order**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That the Subscriber of Dorchester County hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Capt. Wm. Richardson late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the ninth day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty ninth day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

WM. E. HARRISON, acting Admr. with the will annexed of Capt. Wm. Richardson dec'd.

June 2

**MARYLAND.**

**Caroline County Orphans' Court,**

29th day of May, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Thomas Council, Executor of Rebecca Council late of Caroline County deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, WM. A. FORD, Reg. of Wills for Caroline county

**In compliance to the above order**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Rebecca Council, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 29th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

THOMAS COUNCIL, Executor, of Rebecca Council, deceased

June 2

**THE STEAM BOAT**



**MARYLAND**

HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven) Annapolis and Baltimore.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centreville (by Corsica) and Chestertown, and return the same days.

All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

April 7

**Valuable Real Estate for Sale.**

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale that valuable estate,

**OAKWOOD;**

the property of the late Dr. W. T. Ringgold situated on Cornica Creek a branch of Chester River, about 45 miles from Baltimore, and six miles from Centreville. It contains a tract of 1100 acres, of which 800 acres is heavy primitive timber, a large proportion suitable for ship builders, say white oak, cedar, and locust—and lying on navigable water.

The arable land is naturally an excellent soil, and might be made, by proper management and at a small expense, one of the most productive estates in Queen Anne's County, as it abounds with marle and other native manures, of the finest quality, and easy of access. Fish and wild fowl are abundant in their seasons—and the situation is one of the most salubrious on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The improvements consist of a two story Brick Dwelling, with a frame w.c. attached, kitchen smoke house, carriage house, granary, two corn houses, barn with stabling, over-seer's house and quarters. The purchaser will have the privilege of seeding a crop of wheat the ensuing fall, and full possession given on the 1st of January 1833—and also an opportunity of furnishing himself from the present stock of horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., to be disposed of at public sale the ensuing autumn.

As the wood land is much more than is necessary for the farm, a portion of it would be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers if application is made in time. The property can be examined at any time upon application to Mr. Asbury Carter, residing on the premises, any communication addressed to either of the undersigned, in Chestertown, will be promptly attended to.

W. P. Matthews. G. S. Hollyday.

N. B. If this property is not sold by the first of August next, it will be rented for the following year to a good tenant.

The Baltimore Patriot, Elkton Press, Del. Journal, Centreville Times, Gazette Easton, will copy the above and forward their accounts to the Kent Inquirer.

May 12, 1832 12w

**MARYLAND**

**Caroline County Orphans' Court,**

29th day of May A. D. 1832.

On application of Wm. E. Harrison, acting administrator, with the will annexed, of Capt. William Richardson, late of Caroline county deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 29th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test W. A. FORD, Reg. of Wills for Caroline county.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of land more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, at Easton, May 5 1832

**LAND FOR SALE.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolley Manor; and part of another tract of land called Lowes Ramble; and contains the quantity of 220 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near & adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money, will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Branch Bank at Easton

Easton, April 7th 1832 (S & W)

**UNION TAVERN.**

RECENTLY occupied by Wm. C. Midgway and having undergone a thorough washing, and cleansing, is now in order for the reception of visitors. The subscriber would respectfully beg leave to say, that he shall endeavor to accommodate all who may see fit to call upon him, he will be prepared with grain, blades, and hay, with careful ostlers, and his table will be supplied with such as the market will afford—his Bar is well supplied with the best of liquors.

The public's humble serv't.

HENRY CLIFT.

Easton, may 12 3w W

**MARYLAND.**

**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**

April Term A. D. 1832.

On application of Richard Feddemman, administrator of Capt. Daniel Feddemman late of Talbot county deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

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

**In compliance to the above order**

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Daniel Feddemman late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of May in the year of our Lord 1832.

RICHARD FEDEDMAN, adm'r. of Daniel Feddemman, dec'd.

May 26

**The Splendid thorough bred Stallion**

**JOHN OF ROANOKE**

Will resume his stand in Easton for the ensuing season, on the first day of April, and will continue at the same place throughout the season.

**THE TERMS ARE:**


\$12 the spring's chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and \$18 to insure a mare with foal, payable on or before the first day of February next.

Mares sent from a distance will be furnished with pasture and grain if required, on very moderate terms. For further particulars see handbills.

Edward N. Hambleton. Nicholas Goldsborough. Richard Spencer.

Easton, march 24 1f

**YOUNG RINALDO.**



THIS splendid young horse, remarkable for his fine form, strength, activity and resemblance to his sire, John Randolph a Rinaldo, will stand this season, at the following places, viz.—At Easton every Monday and Tuesday—At the Trappe every Saturday—the rest of the week at the subscriber's farm, about four miles from Easton. Season will commence on the 26th of March and end on the 26th of June.

**—TERMS—**

Ten Dollars for the Spring's chance, payable on the 1st of September next—Fifteen dollars to ensure that the mare is got with foal; should the mare lose her foal from ill-treatment, disease or accident, still the insurance money will be expected—Five dollars for a single leap—Fifty cents in every case to the Groom.

**Description and Pedigree.**

**YOUNG RINALDO**


Will be 5 years old in June. He is a beautiful bay, with black main, tail, and near hind foot white. Fully fifteen and a half hands high, and of fine form, strength and movement. He is a horse of high spirit, fine temper and great activity.

He was got by John Randolph's celebrated horse RINALDO, out of Lady Lightfoot that was got by King William, his grand dam by the celebrated horse Gay, his great grand dam by Pilot. Rinaldo was not by Sir Grey, and is deemed by his owner, John Randolph, Esq., one of his finest studs. For his pedigree at length, see National Intelligencer, March 15th. 1832.

JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH. Talbot Co. April 7

**The Beautiful-Spotted Horse**

**YOUNG DIOMEAD**



Will be at Easton on Tuesday, the 10th of April, at St. Michaels on the Friday and Saturday following—at Denton on Tuesday, the 17th and Wednesday, the 18th, on the Friday and Saturday following at Upper Hunting Creek, the residue of his time at the subscriber's stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season. Season commenced on the 24th instant and will end on the 30th of June. He will be let to mares at \$5 the spring's chance, \$24 the single leap, and \$8 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomead is 8 years old this spring, and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse of beautiful form, fine bone, show of great strength, and fine action; the strength of the dry and activity of the springy saddle horse are united in him, which added to his beauty, promises the useful, elegant and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in handbills.

WILLIAM BENNY.

march 31;



# BALTIMORE GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."  
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

BALTIMORE, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1832.

NO. 24.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY  
**ALEXANDER GRAHAM.**

## TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per  
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for  
**ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS** for  
every subsequent insertion.

## REPORT

Of the Committee on Manufactures.  
House of Representatives, May 23.

(Continued.)

If we compare the picture of national prosperity presented in the Message of the President of the United States at the commencement of the session with the representations of the condition of the country exhibited by those who are calling upon Congress to break down the protective system of policy, under which that prosperity has been and is enjoyed, what must be our conclusions?

While the Chief Magistrate of the Union announces to the Representatives of the People and of the States, assembled from every quarter of this extensive country, announcements through them to the people over whom he presides, and to the whole world of mankind, that the agriculture, the commerce, the navigation, the mechanic arts, the liberal sciences, the manufactures that, in short, every great interest of which the national well-being is composed, are in a state of increasing and unexampled prosperity; while from every quarter of the land a responsive voice is heard, from the very People whose happiness it describes, declaring it to be just and true that such is their condition, that such is their prosperity—while this exposition of human felicity, in its most palmy state upon earth, is sounding its glories to the shores beyond the Atlantic, and returning to us in echoes of wonder and admiration—are we to believe that all this is the delusion of a heated imagination? Are we to believe—a sense of decorum due to the station whence that portraiture of national glory and enjoyment emanates forbids us from stating the only other alternative upon which great and essential error could be attributed to that survey of our national condition—but are we to believe, that it was false and hollow—totally unfounded in fact—belied by the actual and notorious existence of reality?

Even so—So we must believe, or we must withhold our assent from the representations of those who are so unanimously and so emphatically and so eagerly declaring even of menaces to the existence of the Union itself, to seize the occasion offered us by this unexampled state of prosperity, to cast off a considerable portion of that burden of taxation which we have found so light, to avail ourselves of this happy moment to break down the fundamental system of policy from which that very prosperity has risen—the System protective of domestic industry.

From the first establishment of the Government of the United States, the payment of debts and the protection of manufactures have been primary objects of the action of Congress.—These two objects have been unitedly pursued but they were in their nature totally distinct from each other. All the duties hitherto levied upon the People by the legislation of Congress have been to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare. The time is at hand when there will be no further occasion for levying money to pay the debts of the Union, for there will be no debts to pay. The obligation incumbent upon Congress to provide for the common defence and the general welfare, will not cease by the extinguishment of the debt. On the contrary it will bear upon them with accumulated weight. The payment of the debt has reference to the past—the common defence to the future. We have disincumbered the inheritance received from our fathers of the burdens which their necessities had imposed upon it. We are now to discharge the debt due from us to our posterity, by improving the condition of the estate we are to transmit to them. The improvement of the condition of the whole community is the first object of human association in civil society. It is for this that "Governments are instituted among men." It is the first of moral obligations which attaches itself to the institution of Government. It is the purpose for which intellectual power was given to man by his Maker; and were it possible to conceive of an aggregation of men, who, in the very compact by which they should unite themselves together, should deny to themselves the exercise of the faculties by which alone their condition could be improved, we should see a society founded upon the violation of the first law of nature—a social compact of barbarism—a community of self-degradation, abdicating the distinctive glory of the species, the capability of self-improvement, and exhibiting the inconceivable spectacle of a corporate body formed of individuals eager in the pursuit of their own improvement, dooming themselves in their social capacity to the stationary condition of the brute creation.

The People of the United States have not so constituted themselves. Inhabiting a territory of vast extent, and existing already at the period of their national power, given to man by his Maker; and were it possible to conceive of an aggregation of men, who, in the very compact by which they should unite themselves together, should deny to themselves the exercise of the faculties by which alone their condition could be improved, we should see a society founded upon the violation of the first law of nature—a social compact of barbarism—a community of self-degradation, abdicating the distinctive glory of the species, the capability of self-improvement, and exhibiting the inconceivable spectacle of a corporate body formed of individuals eager in the pursuit of their own improvement, dooming themselves in their social capacity to the stationary condition of the brute creation.

We are so far from considering the extinction of the public debt as presenting an occasion for casting off that portion of the burden of taxation which is devoted to the common defence, that the Committee do not hesitate to declare their belief that it is the duty of Congress to retain a portion of the revenue, which have been applied hitherto to the discharge of the debt, for the purpose of enlarging the appropriations for the objects of internal improvement, already recognized as objects of great

national importance. Relieved entirely from the burden of the debt, it would neither be a wise nor a salutary policy to relax into languor and inactivity the energies which have been exercised for the accomplishment of that end. It cannot be doubted that the whole amount of the annual appropriation, which, from the close of the late war with Great Britain, has been applied to the gradual extinction of the debt, might, with the greatest advantage to the nation for an equal number of years to come, be applied to those great works to which the sanction of Congress has already been given, & to others already suggested, and equally entitled to engage the attention and to occupy the resources of the country. This however, they neither recommend nor deem expedient. They recommend a remission of existing duties, equivalent to little less than the yearly ten millions of the sinking fund; but they would deem it great improvidence to give up at once taxes to that whole amount.

The experience of our own history has amply confirmed that maxim of political wisdom, which relies upon preparation for war as the most effective security for the continuance of the blessings of peace. The situation of the European world, and especially of those portions of it with which our relations are the most extensive, and the most liable to be affected by changes of policy among themselves, admonish us to beware of hazarding our own peace by our own inefficiency. A revenue founded almost entirely upon imposts vanishes at the first sound of war. A large annual reservation of the revenues raised by taxation, for the purposes of defensive preparation and of national improvement, may, beyond all question, be applied in promoting the safety, the comfort and well being of the whole community, during the continuance of peace, and serve at the same time as a fund of reserve, at all times susceptible, on a sudden and unexpected emergency, of being converted to a fund of more direct and immediate common defence, at the approach of war.

It is a short sighted policy, forgetful of all the lessons of human experience, which sees in profound peace a motive for a nation to slumber, in the security that the approach of war will be slow and long foreseen. The revolutions, now in progress among the principal nations of Europe, have one aspect in which it may be prudent for the People of the United States to contemplate them, at once with deliberation and composure. It is impossible not to perceive, in those revolutions, the agonizing struggles of human rights against ancient and abusive human institutions. While that struggle continues, all our warmest sympathies have been, and will be, on the side of the energies exercised for the recovery of rights.

We wish, we hope, and we trust, that the result will be the signal and glorious triumph of human rights over all tyrannical and despotic power. The nations by whom this mighty change shall have been accomplished, will emerge from the contest greater, wiser, happier and more formidable than they have ever been before. And what will then be their relations towards ourselves? We may perhaps reasonably hope, that, among the great improvements effected in their condition, will be that of their political morals. That, in resettling their governments upon principles of natural right and equal justice, they will be as deeply impressed with the sense of their obligations to others, as with that of the maintenance of their own rights; that their love of peace will expand in proportion to their acquisitions of power; and that in the enjoyment of their new liberties at home, they will infuse into their deportment towards their brethren and neighbors of the human race the spirit of the good Samaritan, the spirit of good neighborly love, of conciliation, and of peace. That their Legislators will no longer narrow down their liberality to the puny ambition of being known to the world and to posterity as British Statesmen. That their warriors will no longer claim exclusive dominion over the deep.—That no American merchant vessel shall be robbed of her mariners upon the High Seas.—That no orders in Council shall intercept the access to foreign ports of neutral navigation. That no secret mandate from Whitehall shall sweep from the face of the ocean, a thousand of our richly freighted ships, sailing in the security of lawful traffic, and by a preconcerted whisper to the Admiralty Courts, call up from the forgotten record of exploded former injustice, a rule of the War of '56, to condemn them as lawful prize. We hope, and would willingly trust that the renovated European man will be renovated in the sense of his duties as well as the enjoyment of his rights, that the freedom and independence of one nation was never yet maintained by reliance upon the justice of another. We hope and believe that our elder brothers of the Eastern Hemisphere, our juniors in the Science & in the possession of Freedom, will, when disentangled from all the shackles by which they have been bound for countless ages, exercise their emancipated energies for the improvement of their own condition and not for the depression of ours. That the ancient maxim of British Policy, divulged and avowed by one of her own Statesmen most affecting the praise of liberality, will be discarded as a detestable principle of false and spurious Patriotism and that the fundamental principle of Christian morality, the rule to do unto others as you would that they should do unto you, will be substituted in its place. Even then, and should the most sanguine of our hopes in this respect be realized, another and far more glorious contest will arise between the man of Europe and the man of America—and emulation of self-improvement, a rivalry or speed in the progress of social perfection. The enemies of the human mind are inseparable.

Long misapplied and wasted as they have been in establishing systems of injustice and wrong, in rivetting the chains of tyranny, and in forging the fetters of oppression, with what tenfold elasticity, will they spring to the improvement of their own condition, when in the full enjoyment of their faculties—and in the possession of peace! When populous and civilized nations are engaged in war, the inventive genius of their people is chiefly turned to the purposes and necessities of their condition, to the advancement of the warlike arts. When they are at peace, the labours and discoveries of the mind are applied to the cultivation of the arts of peace. The honest pride of every nation, and its ardour for self-improvement, is stimulated by the example of every other.

Every nation is impelled not only to avail herself of the genius of her own sons, but to adopt and to improve those of her neighbors. It is by their improvements in the mechanic

arts, and by their application to manufactures, that the modern nations of Europe surpass so far those of the other quarters of the globe. It would be no exaggerated estimate to say that the very recent inventions of the Steam-boat and of the Rail way have opened avenues of power to the nations possessing them, which their neighbors could not permit them exclusively to enjoy, and retain, without sinking into a state of defenceless inferiority before them. The Steam-boat is an invention of our own country; the Rail way is a corresponding achievement of European ingenuity, which we are enabled to appropriate to our own uses, & the immensity of the Continent which we inhabit, and the still multiplying millions of our posterity, which for long ages will continue to swarm upon its surface, and the Governments under which we live, and the freedom of thought and of speech and of action which we enjoy, seem as if adapted by the beneficent hand of Providence, all to each other for the advancement of the welfare of human kind. The extensiveness of our Territory has often been adduced in speculative theory, founded upon the experience of former ages, as an objection to the long continuance of our Union under one Government.—To obviate the difficulties of combining with energy and despatch the action of one Government over a large surface of the globe, we have first formed a system of federative Government interweaving the complicated texture of a double supreme authority, and distributing between two sovereign and overruling powers, the general and the particular legislation necessary for the administration of the common concerns. By the annexation of Louisiana and Florida to the Union, the extent of our Territory was more than doubled, and scarcely had the Mississippi and his tributary floods been transferred to our possession, when the discovery of steam boat navigation brought within the travelling compass of a few days, distances never before traversable in less than many months. The still more recently invented rail roads, accelerated by the same power of steam have achieved approximations still more surprising. At the period of the acknowledgment of our National Independence, the wildest dream of the imagination would scarcely have conceived as a feasible project, that of which we are witnessing the reality. Such is the condition of our country in our own generation. A very considerable portion of the globe, is committed to our hands, with all its elementary creations, and all its susceptibilities of cultivation. Upon every part of this inheritance there are obstacles to be removed, and capacities of improvement to be exercised.—The principle of undertaking and accomplishing these improvements by the labor and the fiscal resources of the people of the Union, has been assumed with solemn responsibility, time after time, by the Congress of the U. States.—It has been undertaken in numerous instances, and with great success to the extent of many millions of dollars. The principle of internal improvement is not confined to the construction of roads, or the digging of canals. The Breakwaters in the Delaware, and the Merrimack, the whole of our light house establishment, to which we now annually appropriate upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, the acquisition of Louisiana and of Florida by purchase, the millions upon millions of square miles which we have purchased from the Indian tribes, are all to be considered in the light of internal improvement, as much as the addition of an hundred acres to the lands of a farmer, or the purchase of a dwelling house to the inhabitant of a city, is an improvement of his estate. If, then, while we were heavily burdened with public debt—if, when the population of our country was in numbers less than half those of our recent enumeration, the resources of the nation were enabled, without sensible aggravation of those burdens, to assume a further debt of fifteen millions, to pay for the purchase of Louisiana—if, nearly at the same time, the additional burden was assumed of constructing the Cumberland Road—if, since that day, while we have passed through the ordeal of a desolating war, with the most formidable nation upon earth, have encountered all its sufferings, surmounted all its dangers, and discharged all its obligations—if we have laid the foundations of a formidable navy, have made large advances in covering a whole line of our seacoast with fortifications, and have expended millions upon improvements admitted to be within the Constitutional power of the National Legislature; and while all this has been accomplished, the nation has been advancing in population, in wealth, in physical and intellectual cultivation in all the elements that constitute the prosperity of nations—what sudden blast of lightning from Heaven could strike with more fatal blindness—what inconceivable infatuation must lay prostrate all the faculties of our souls, were we capable of seizing the very moment of liberation from the heaviest burden we have borne, to throw off all those which are but the shores of seed, to be sown and cultivated into harvest of future plenty?

It has been assumed in this discussion, that the picture of the national prosperity and happiness exhibited by the Message of the President of the U. States, at the commencement of the Session of Congress, was not a creation of fancy, but drawn from the life. It has been generally acknowledged as such. The general prosperity, at least, has not been denied. But in the existence of nations as well as of individuals, prosperity is not always the surest indication of happiness. Nations, like individuals, are subject to greivous and perilous diseases of the imagination. Nations, like individuals, are liable, in the fullness of general health, to topical distempers, and even to sudden convulsions threatening to life itself. In the midst of the comfort and well being with which we are surrounded, it is impossible to conceal from ourselves, and it were worse than folly to disguise, that there is a festering sore of discontent, if not a deep rooted disaffection to the Union, pervading an extensive portion of our territory which will shake the Union to its foundations. It is not the province of the present enquiry to trace to their sources all the causes in which this condition of the Federal community originated, but among them we cannot but perceive that the existing system of taxation by impost is the most prominent. The existing Tariff of impost duties has excited a great mass of dissatisfaction in every part of the community. It is represented by great numbers of our fellow citizens, and among them, by many of the first intelligence, and the purest patriotism, as deeply injurious to all the great interests of the nation, and to every class of the people, even to the manufacturers, for whose benefit it was introduced, and for whose protection it is

now most pertinaciously defended and sustained.

The representative population of the United States, at the close of the year 1831, just expired, somewhat exceeded eleven millions of souls. The gross amount of revenue levied upon them during the same year, may be set down, in round numbers, at twenty two millions of dollars. Supposing it to have been raised by a poll tax, it would have amounted to an average of two dollars a head. During the same year, in the Island of Great Britain, upon a population of about sixteen millions, there was levied by taxation, about two hundred and forty millions of dollars, or fifteen dollars a head. No other nation in Europe is so heavily taxed as Great Britain, and none so lightly as the United States. Considering only the amount of taxation in the latter, it might occasion some surprise that there should have arisen in any quarter cause of complaint.

The principal mass of taxation in Great Britain is by excise. By that alone she raises more than 100,000,000 of dollars of yearly revenue. The Government of the United States have resorted to excises and direct taxes only upon occasions of emergency. The mode of levying all, or nearly all the revenues of the Union, by impost upon articles of merchandise imported from abroad, was originally adopted, and has been perseveringly pursued, because it had always been considered as a maxim in statistics, that duties of impost were always paid by the consumer.

Such, is no doubt, the first and superficial appearance of things. But the operation of all taxation, and especially of indirect taxation, is of a complicated nature upon the commercial intercourse and pecuniary concerns of mankind. The controversies which have resulted from the introduction and establishment of what has been termed the American System, looking to the protection of domestic manufactures, have given rise to two new doctrines of political economy; one to them advanced by the friends and one by the opponents of that system; both, at first sight, highly paradoxical, both appearing, upon close examination, to be not entirely without foundation, and both, in the order of disputation, relied upon, it is believed, beyond just and rational warrant.

The opinion advanced by the friends of the protective system, is that the tendency of aggravating duties of impost upon articles imported from abroad, and having no competition with similar articles of domestic manufacture, is to reduce, & not to increase, the price of the articles themselves.

The opinion sustained by the free trade party is that the great mass of the duties of impost is paid, not by the consumer of the duties articles, but by the producer of the article, exported, to pay for the article upon which the impost was levied.

The doctrine, that duties of impost upon the price of the articles upon which they are levied seems to conflict with the first dictates of common sense. But its supporters, first appeal with confidence to the fact, that most of the articles upon which additional duties were levied by the tariff of 1828, have since that time considerably fallen in price—and then they argue that it must be so, by the excitement of competition in the market. It is certainly contrary to the natural course of things, that an addition to the cost should be a reduction of the price of an article. True it is, that the duty gives a spur to the production of the article at home. The price of any article in the market must always depend upon the relative condition of the demand and supply at the time and place of sale. But very slight variations of time, of place, affect often, to a very great extent, the relative proportion of the demand and supply, and consequently, the price of the article.—No safe conclusion can be drawn from the fact, that subsequently to the tariff of 1828, the prices of the articles upon which the duties were then increased, have fallen, unless from other circumstances it can be shown, that the increase of the duty was the cause of the fall in price; nor will it be sufficient to prove so strange a paradox, to account for it by the excitement of competition. Wherever there is a profitable market, there will be a competition. Had the tariff of 1828 never been enacted, the competition in our markets would have been as great and would have been as effectual to reduce the prices as it had been with the aggravation of the duties. In that competition our own manufactures might not indeed have shared—but it would have existed in all its force between those who furnished the supply, and could not have failed to reduce the prices to the level of the moderate profit necessary to the existence of trade.

But the duty upon the article imported from abroad enabled the domestic producer to enter into a competition with the importer from abroad. So long as this competition continues the duty operates as a bounty or premium to the domestic manufacturer. But by whom is it paid? Certainly by the purchaser of the article, whether of foreign or domestic manufacture. The duty constitutes a part of the price of the whole mass of the article in the market. It is substantially paid upon the article of domestic manufacture as well as upon that of foreign production. Upon one it is a bounty; upon the other a burden; and the reduction of the tax must operate as an equivalent reduction of the price of the article whether foreign or domestic. We say so long as the importation continues, the duty must be paid by the purchaser of the article. Some portion of it, however, is for a short interval of time paid by the foreigner against whose trade the domestic competitor is brought forward. It affects him as a reduction of his profits, which he endures for a time, but under the pressure of which he is finally compelled to withdraw from the market. While this struggle continues, the duty is paid by the foreigner or by the importing merchant here. The purchaser and consumer here are relieved from the burden of the duty, and may perhaps be exasperated gods cheaper than if they were exasperated from the duty altogether. But this relief is purchased by injustice, at the expense not only of the foreign manufacturer, but of the importing merchant, the shipper, the marine, and the whole class of citizens to whom the importation gave occupation and subsistence, suffer by the extinction of the trade, precisely to the same extent that the profits of the domestic manufacturer are enhanced by the bounty paid to him for his competition with the foreigner. This struggle, if the statements often made by the friends of the Tariff are correct, is sometimes carried on by the manufacturer to a very extravagant & desperate extent. It has even been asserted that upon the

passage of the Tariff act of 1828, the British owners of forges & furnaces reduced the price of their iron not less than \$8 a ton, to retain the control of the American market. An operation by which as has been shown by the Memorial of the Free Trade Convention to Congress they must have incurred a loss of near a million of dollars a year, to retain the profits upon yearly sales to the amount of perhaps 260,000 dollars. It is very certain, therefore that the reduction of eight dollars a ton upon the price of British iron in 1828, though contemporaneous with our tariff act was in no wise connected with it in the relation of cause and effect. We may, and probably do, often greatly exaggerate to ourselves the immensity of exertions and sacrifices made by the British manufacturers to retain and preserve in their own hands the control of foreign markets. But that such exertions and sacrifices are and will be made by large manufacturing establishments in which extensive capitals are employed, cannot be doubted. Whenever they are made and so long as they are continued, to counteract the effect of Tariff duties in foreign countries, the duties are paid by them, and the purchaser of goods in the foreign country obtains them freed from the duty at the expense of the foreign manufacturer. But this career of losing trade cannot continue long. In the competitions between different lines of steamboats and stages, we have sometimes seen the rival interests underbidding each other, till the traveller has been treated gratuitously with his fare. But the result even of a very short contest of that nature proves utterly ruinous to one, if not to both the contending establishments. And so it is and must be with any reduction of price in the market upon articles furnished partly by importation from abroad, & partly by domestic industry, which ensues upon the levy of an additional duty upon the article imported from abroad.

The incidental effect of competition in the market excited on the one part of the domestic manufacturer, by the aggravation of duty upon the corresponding article imported from abroad, to reduce the price of the article, must be transient and momentary. The general and permanent effect must be to increase the price of the article to the extent of the additional duty, and it is then paid by the consumer. If it were not so—if the general effect of adding to a duty were to reduce the price of the article upon which it is levied; the converse of the proposition would also be true, and the operation for increasing the price of the domestic article, would be to repeal the duty upon the same article imported; an experiment which the friends of our internal industry will not be desirous of making. We cannot subscribe, therefore to the doctrine that the duties of impost protect the domestic manufacturer from the foreign merchant or manufacturer. Nor can we more readily believe that they are paid by the purchaser of the articles exported from our country to pay for the importations which we receive in return.

It is contended that by excluding the foreign manufacturer of cotton from our markets we disable him from purchasing the raw material produced by our own country; but if, by the exclusion of the foreigner, the effect of the duty is to bring into the market our own manufacturer in his place, the market for the raw materials is in no wise diminished—it has only changed its place. Instead of shipping his cotton to Liverpool or Glasgow; the South en planter sends it to Providence or Boston. The demand for the article is not diminished by the diminution of importation from abroad. What ever falling off there may be of shipping for foreign markets, is supplied by the increase of enrolled tonnage and the coasting trade.

The argument of the South has been some times stated in another form. It has been said that the portion of the impost duties paid by the inhabitants of the Northern and manufacturing States, instead of being burdensome, is actually profitable to them. That to the manufacturing interest themselves instead of being a tax, it is a bounty, a gratuitous donation to them by the nation made at the expense of those portions of the Union where there are no manufacturing establishments. A contravening view is taken of the population, soil and climate of the Northern and Southern sections of the Union.—In the North it is said, the climate is rugged—the soil barren—the population white and free. The land will not feed its inhabitants. They are driven by necessity to the Ocean, to the wilderness, or to the establishment of manufactures. These are their only resources for arresting the tide of emigration. In the South the climate is mild and genial, the soil fertile, and the population divided in nearly equal numbers into black and white—masters and slaves. The cultivation of the land is performed by the coloured population. The planter cannot change his occupation. He is rooted to the soil. Manufactures cannot be established because slaves are both morally and physically disabled from working in them. They are besides very apt to set fire to the buildings, as the experience of certain Yankees has taught them, who, in defiance of the Laws of Nature, did recent attempts to set up some manufacture in the neighbourhood of Charleston. The duty levied then upon articles of foreign manufacture for the protection of domestic industry, must therefore always operate to the benefit of the Northern and to the injury of the Southern section of the Union. They are irreconcilable interests; and the planter of the South cannot and will not submit to the sacrifice of his interest for the benefit of the Northern manufacturer, for that would reduce him to a state of colonial vassalage.

This argument is approached with painful reluctance. It is believed to be here candidly stated, and as it has been time and time repeated by some of the ablest and most intelligent statesmen of the South, and as it is believed to contain the whole substance of the Southern argument against the protective system, it will be proper to examine it in the spirit of candor and of kindness, dictated not less by a feeling of sympathy for our brethren and countrymen, than by an anxious solicitude for the preservation of the Union.

(Concluded in our next.)

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property, hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Eastern, with other advantages rarely to be met with, would do well to come and view the premises early. Dec. 10 JOSEPH K. NEALE.



## CULTIVATION OF TURNIPS.

Spring Hills, Fluvanna Co. Va.  
May 6th 1832.

Mr. Smith:

The frequent failures which come under my notice in raising turnips, induces me to say a word upon my mode of cultivating that crop in a small way, thinking it probable that the same cause and effect may exist in other parts of the country. I am the more willing to hazard these remarks, as they propose to the farmer the means of killing two birds with one stone, namely: making turnips and land at the same time. This will no doubt suit many as well as it has me, especially those who have much poor land and who burn much wood.

For my turnip lot, I select the poorest land I have, (even a northern exposure not refused.) Early in spring (if not the fall before) I work it well with plough or coulter, as may best suit. If grassy, with a plough that turns well; but if clear of vegetation, I prefer the single coulter, to be run very deep. The reason is obvious, as if there is grass or clover, it must be destroyed, and this can only be well done by turning it under; but if none, the coulter is best, as, in that case, you can work the ground to the desired depth, without throwing up the under clay, which requires more manure and work to bring into a fine tilth. In either case the lot should be cultered several times afterwards. If the clay is stiff, I carry on as much fine sand as I can with convenience. Sow in June or early in July, carry on all the chips from the wood pile, which are carefully preserved, spread and plough under—the ground should then be well rolled.

About the first of August, all the ashes, both leached and unleached, mixed together, which can possibly be saved, are carried on, and very evenly spread, lightly ploughed and harrowed in. By the 10th of August the seed sown, together with some grass seed, say clover, timothy, orchard grass, or a mixture of all, and lightly harrowed in.

In this way I have had from half an acre, as many turnips as were necessary to complete the fattening of two or three beves late in the fall, when summer grass was scarce, and the late fall growth of clover is of but little use to them; besides as many as I cared to store away for winter use. I would say that this quantity of manure is saved from four or five fire places. I adopted this plan seven years ago, and have never missed a fair crop—Some very fine indeed, and that upon land entirely unproductive before. The lots have given astonishing growths of grass afterward, and give promise of so continuing. There being no grass or grass seed upon the land when I began to operate upon it, and the manures used having none, makes it unnecessary to weed the turnips. Many select for their turnip lot, a bit of strong earth, and of course it is well stocked with the seed of grass and weeds, otherwise manure with stable or farm yard manure. Sow broadcast, the weeds and grass spring up, perhaps before the turnips, at any rate soon get the start; they are busy, cannot take time to hand-weed the turnip patch, but few are raised, and they of diminutive size—they conclude that the seed I gave them were not of the same kind I use myself; others go to the woods, clear up new ground. The seed perhaps spring up, the ground is light, the drought and fly together destroy the crop. I had raised good turnips by using strong manure and working them, even when sown broadcast, but finding it very exhausting to the land, and as I go for the future condition of the land more than any one crop, I accidentally fell upon my present plan as an experiment, for I concluded that if I should get no crop, I should not hurt my lot much, as the chips could not be sufficiently decayed to part with much of their strength, but to my astonishment I had good turnips. I then took better care of my chips and ashes, and have now a nice string of lots on which no other manure ever went, some having produced several crops of wheat.

Some might say that as I seem to be afraid of grass and weeds, why sow grass seeds? In reply, I would remark, that the kinds proposed make so slow a start that they never injure the crop much, and often the clover does not come up till the next spring.

These remarks I place at your disposal, perhaps at some time or other you may pick something out of them.

I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

JAMES T. JONES.

**A Minister's plan of living.**—The following resolutions were copied from a manuscript found in the pocket-book of the late lamented Dr. Rice. They were intended only, as appears, for his own private use. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say, in commenting upon them, as excellent rules of actions to Christians, and especially to ministers of the gospel, that they appear altogether worthy of their author. Here are principles of action which correspond with the elevated, uniform, and holy standard of character, which he exhibited in self-denying, vigorous, and extended efforts to promote the good of mankind. They accord with the high and holy purposes of his useful life, and they are worthy of his peaceful and triumphant death.—*South. Rel. Tel.*

**What I resolve, that will I endeavour to do.**

1. To "keep my body under," and change my physical constitution;—take food for nourishment, and not for pleas-

ure,—take no more than is necessary, and be indifferent as to the quality; sleep for refreshment and not for indulgence;—harden and subdue my flesh by labor, directed to useful purposes; endeavour to do as much useful labor every day as I can; dress as cheaply as comports with decency.

2. To use all my property for benevolent purposes, pay every thing I owe as soon as possible; save all that I can by simplicity of living, and by practising self-denial, and give all I can in the exercise of sound discretion to objects of benevolence; never spare person, property, or reputation, if I can do good; necessary that I should die poor.

3. As to my disposition and conduct towards others;—1st Endeavour to feel kindly to every one; never indulge anger, envy, jealousy towards any human being. 2d Endeavour to speak as I ought to, and about every one, aiming in all that I say to promote the comfort and happiness of every one that lives. 3d Endeavour to act so as to advance, 1st, the present comfort; 2d, the intellectual improvement; and 3d, the purity and moral good of all my fellow men.

4. As to my Creator,—to endeavor to fix more deeply in my mind all truth that I possibly can discover respecting him; and to feel, think and act, in every respect, in correspondence with that truth. Finally,—When I have done all, to acknowledge that I am nothing, that I deserve nothing, and that my creator has a right to do with me as seems good to him.

## From the Christian Advocate & Journal.

### THE ART OF HEALING.

The medical profession has furnished more examples of active and enlightened humanity than any other walk of profession. Being daily and hourly conversant with scenes of misery, the contrary, it would seem at first, might have been expected. It might have been thought that habit would render [medical men] callous and indifferent to those varieties of suffering that so frequently offer themselves to their view. That the effect of such familiarity is to impair the force of pity, considered merely as an emotion, may be very probable. It is well it is so; for if their nerves were unstrung, and their hand to tremble at the witnessing of pain and agony, like those who were unused to such spectacles, they would be totally disabled from executing their functions. But humanity, considered as an active propensity to alleviate human distress, is improved and maintained in wholesome exercise by the benevolence of the end, notwithstanding the occasional severity of the means. The mind of a physician is continually pregnant with expedients for the mitigation of pain, the extinction of disease, and the prolongation of life; a course of thinking which cannot fail to cultivate and mature the seeds of benevolence. His success is in exact proportion to the benefits he imparts; his triumphs are signalized by the tears of gratitude, the gratulations of friendship, and the raptures of returning health.

How striking is the contrast between the art of medicine and the art of war! The last has for its object the destruction, the first the preservation of the species. The mind of the warrior teems with machinations of ruin, and anxiously resolves among different schemes that present themselves, which shall scatter destruction to the widest extent and with the surest aim: his progress is marked by devastation and blood, by depopulated fields and smoking villages, and the laurels which he wears are bedewed with the tears of widows and orphans. The exclamations which he wins from one portion of his species are answered by the curses and execrations of another; and the delusive splendor, the proud and imposing army with which he contrives to gild the horrors of his profession, are but the pomp and retinue of the king of terrors. The art of healing proceeds with a silence and secrecy, like the great processes of nature, to scatter blessings on all within its reach; and the couch of sickness, the silent retreat of sorrow and despair, are the scenes of triumph.

The little applause which is bestowed on physicians, compared with what is so lavishly heaped on conquerors, conveys a bitter reflection on human nature; by showing how much we suffer ourselves to be the dupes of our senses, to extol the brilliant rather than the useful; whereas, a just and impartial estimate would compel us to assign to skillful practitioners of medicine the very first rank among merely human professions.

Robert Hall's Works.

The U. S. Bank bill had passed the Senate on Saturday last. The vote was 25 in favour and 20 against it, and the National Intelligencer adds that had the 3 absent members been present, the majority would have been eight. The same paper states that the bill, as it has passed the Senate, contains in substance the following provisions:

1. The Bank charter to be continued for fifteen years, from and after the 3d day of March, 1836; that being the day on which the present charter expires.

2. The Directors may appoint two or more officers to sign notes less than one hundred dollars, which shall be binding on the corporation, in the same manner as if signed by the President and Cashier.

3d. The Bank is not to issue or put in circulation any notes, or any checks or drafts, of a less denomination than fifty dollars, which shall not, on the faces

thereof be payable at the bank where issued.

4. The Bank, and all its officers, shall be bound to receive, in payment of balances due them from other banks, notes or bills of the Bank of the United States, wherever made payable on their faces.

5. The Bank is to hold no real estate (except bank buildings and land, mortgaged, &c.) for a longer period than five years.

6. The Bank shall not establish or continue more than two offices in any one State.

7. The Bank is to pay two hundred thousand dollars a year to the United States for the benefits of the charter, during the whole period of fifteen years.

8. It shall be lawful for Congress to provide by law, that the Bank shall be restrained, at any time after March 3, 1836, from issuing or keeping in circulation, bills of a less denomination than twenty dollars.

9. The cashier shall report annually to the Secretary of the Treasury the name of all stockholders; and the Treasury of any State, on request, shall be furnished with a list of stockholders who may be citizens of such State.

It will be perceived by our readers that with the exception of the section confining the charter, and that authorizing the signature of small bills by other officers besides the President and Cashiers, all the provisions and enactments of the bill are limitations and restraints on the Bank or increasing its burdens. First, as to the bonus. For the present charter, and for the whole twenty years, the Bank paid one million and a half of dollars; for the new charter, and for the short period of fifteen years, the Bank is to pay two hundred thousand dollars a year; that is to say, three millions in all.

2. The circulation of small checks and orders is prohibited.

3. All notes issued at any office shall be payable at that office.

4. All the officers are bound to receive the notes of all other offices, when offered in payment of balances due from State banks.

5. The very important power is reserved of restraining the circulation of all bills under twenty dollars. This provision was inserted for the alleged purpose of giving a large portion of the circulation of the bank to State institutions, if the States shall be of opinion, that the public good requires a withdrawal from circulation of all notes under five dollars, with a view to the introduction of a greater portion of specie into the general circulation.

6. The number of Branches is limited to two in any one State.

In Committee of the Whole a section was introduced for distributing the bonus among the several States, according to numbers; but this section was subsequently rejected, and the money is to be paid, like other public moneys, into the National Treasury.

It seems to us that this bill very fairly presents the question, whether the Bank of the United States shall be continued; since it introduces no new cause of dispute, but, on the contrary, contains several constraints on the Bank, introduced to give greater security to the public interests.

**Latest intelligence by express from the seat of the Indian War.**—The Washington papers of Saturday furnish the following intelligence.

**Extract of a Letter to a Western gentleman now in Washington.**

Mr. Mills has just arrived at this place by Express from Galena, which place he left on the 23d of May, and his accounts are of a very distressing character. In the late skirmish upon Sycamore Creek, on the 14th ult. our loss as reported officially is 12 killed and 12 wounded. The killed were treated with the usual Indian barbarities. On the succeeding day, a small party of our spies were attacked at the head of Buffalo Grove, distant about 25 miles from the scene of the skirmish spoken of, and one of their number killed. On the 16th, the small settlement at the mouth of Plum River, only 30 miles from Galena, was attacked and retreated to a block house which they had erected.

After an hour's ineffectual firing, the Indians retreated, & at the approach of night the inhabitants made their way to Galena in a canoe. The mails had been intercepted, and every reason existed that a drove of cattle intended for the garrison at Prairie du Chien, had been taken by the Indians. The inhabitants of the whole frontier had retired to the towns, or where the settlement was sufficiently strong and fortified themselves in block houses.

In short, the whole section of the country was pervaded by a general sentiment of alarm. At Galena, civil process had been suspended by a military order from the commanding officer of the militia in that district, and stockades and block houses were erecting for the protection and defence of the town.

### PATRIOTISM OF THE WEST.

We have seen a letter, written at Cincinnati, on the 3d inst. which says—

"Last evening we had the largest meeting ever held in this place—the Court House being filled to overflow—to consult on the propriety of sending relief to the citizens of Illinois. Two volunteer companies of horse were formed and the light battalion met this evening, to consult on the same subject. Kentucky is doing the same."

A letter received to day by a gen-

tleman of this city from a passenger on board the steam boat Illinois, states that the Indians have commenced murdering and scalping men, women and children.

"I understand that a messenger from Governor Reynolds passed through this place on Thursday last, to ask of the Government a force from the eastern garrisons. All that is wanting in the West is a call from the proper authorities, and at the shortest notice a sufficient number of hardy young men can be raised to meet any exigency."

**From the Louisville [Ky.] Advertiser.**

We were favored last evening with the following statement, in the shape of a hand-bill. It is without date, but we believe it was issued from one of the St. Louis presses:

### WAR, WAR.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN BUTCHERED!!!

Two young ladies taken by the Savages.

Authentic information has been received from the Illinois frontiers, informing of the number of fifteen defenceless inhabitants of the frontier, most inhumanly butchered, and the women in a most shocking manner mangled and exposed. Two highly respectable young women of 16 and 18 years of age are in the hands of the Indians, and if not already murdered, are perhaps reserved for a more cruel and savage fate. Whole families are driven from their homes, actually starving and without a day's provision before them. The men of the country are under arms.—No corn is planted and as if nature herself had leagued with these ruthless murderers against them the last inclement season has destroyed the farmer's seed grain.

### Latest from France.

New York, June 11.

By the packet ship Henri IV. Capt. Rockett, which sailed from Havre on the 11th ultimo we have papers to that date, and from Paris to the 9th inclusive.

The intelligence of the ratification of the Belgian treaty by Russia, had a favorable effect upon business and the Funds in Paris.

The French troops have evacuated Ancona, and the Austrians have received similar orders, and most of them are already gone.

The Russian ratification had been received at Brussels, and it was doubtful whether the Chamber would assent to the terms imposed by the Conference of London.

The cholera was greatly abated in Paris. There were but 48 deaths during the 24 hours ending at midnight on the 7th and 35 on the preceding day. It continued its ravages, however, in the provinces. A consultation of physicians on the 8th, pronounced the case of M. Perrier to be favorable, and anticipated steady convalescence.

Paris 9th.—The deaths by Cholera, the last 24 hours in the city 23, in the hospitals 12—being 13 less than in the preceding 24 hours.

Cholera at Havre.—The official bulletin of the 10th, states that 69 cases had occurred at that place and vicinity since the commencement of the disease—of which 33 had died, 18 recovered and 18 remained in the hospitals.

Arrest of the Dutches du Berri.—The steamboat Charles Albert, having on board the Dutches du Berri the Duke of Almazan, the Duke de Escars, and the son of Marshal Bourmont, with several other prominent members of the Carlist party, having attempted to land at Marsella, so recently the scene of political disturbance, was seized by the armed ship Sphinx, conducted to Ajaccio in Corsica, and the distinguished passengers were put on board a frigate which was to return them to Holy Rood. The Moniteur gives demi-official details on the affair, which has excited much attention and remarks. The Constitutional declares against the illegality of the proceedings. It is said the Genoese steamboat left Leghorn on the 25th of April, ostensibly bound to Barcelona, but touched at Roses in Spain and landed 7 of her passengers. When taken possession of by the Sphinx, there were on board three passengers, with whom the captain of the Sphinx conversed, the eldest 50 years, one of about 28; a lady who appeared to be about 35 years of age remained covered with a night-cap and had her neck enveloped by a boa, her hair was not seen.

The vessel was covered within with the armorial bearings of the elder branch of the Bourbons. The apartment of the lady was luxuriously furnished. It is presumed that this lady is the Dutches of Berry; her identity would soon be established, as the vessel was ordered to Ajaccio. The Duke of Almazan, and a son of Count Bourmont were among the passengers. In case the suspicions of the captors should prove true, the Dutches was to be returned to Holy Rood palace in a French frigate. Mr. Kergolay, one of the passengers, was detained in France. He is an ex-peer, and was condemned about a year since by the Court of Assizes of the Seine, to six months imprisonment.

It was confidently expected that Prussia would yield to the solicitations of the Polish Committee of Paris, and permit the Poles, about 5000, now in Prussia, to depart for France, and that she would moreover defray the expenses of the journey. These troops would pass through Germany, the French government having made an arrangement to that end with the power whose territories they

would traverse, and who were to be indemnified for their support.

### GREECE.

SYRA, March 18.—Extract of a letter from a Greek.—"The unexpected news of the choice of a Prince of Greece, in the person of Prince Otho, of Bavaria, has created perhaps, a greater enthusiasm than the news of the victory of Navarino. In less than a quarter of an hour, the whole town was apprised of it. All the inhabitants were delighted. They ran to the churches to render thanks to God."

Paris, May 9.—It is generally reported, that the young Duke of Reichstadt, whose sickness was announced in the Austrian newspapers, is dead. [A Vienna paper of 28th April, says the health of the Duke had assumed a satisfactory character.]

Paris, 8th May.—Extract of a letter from Belleisle.—"We have received here the news that the English and French governments have declared that they will recognize the government of Donna Maria, as soon as the Regent, her father shall be master of all the Azores."

**From the New York Commercial.**

### FROM ENGLAND.

#### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Ship Marmora, Captain Low, from Liverpool, has arrived at this port to-day. Capt. L. brought a Liverpool paper of May 14.

The REFORM BILL was defeated in the House of Lords on the 12th, by a majority of FORTY. On the 13th, news of the result was received at Liverpool. Placards were immediately pasted around the streets, with the heading:—"DOWN WITH THE HOUSE OF LORDS!"

It is said that the King refused to sign the patents for the new Peers whom Earl Grey wished to create to carry the bill.—The Ministers thereupon resigned, a new Ministry was to be created, at the head of which the Duke of Wellington would be again placed. A meeting of 200,000 persons had been held in Birmingham, at which it was resolved to refuse the payment of taxes.

### STILL LATER.

#### ONE O'CLOCK.

Since the foregoing paragraph was in type, we have received copious files of London papers to the 15th of May, inclusive—but at so late a moment that we have but little time to speak of their contents this evening.

These papers were received by the packet ship Britannia, Capt. Marshall, which sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of May. Our papers were brought up by the news boat belonging to the Association.

### RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Earl Grey, it will be recollected, was defeated in his first movement on the Reform Bill in committee, on the night of the 7th May. It was evident, from his language at the close of the debate on that occasion, that his next movement would be the creation of a sufficient number of Peers to carry the bill in his own way. And that the king would sanction such a resort, little doubt was entertained since the public, in both hemispheres, has been made to believe that it was the Premier who was hesitating upon this measure, even more than his Majesty.

It appears, however, that so far as the King was concerned, this impression was a deception. The further discussion of the bill, was deferred to the 10th of May. Meantime application was made to the King for the new creations, and the papers in the confidence of the Ministers announced the members to be created, viz. twenty-five eldest sons of Peers were to have been called up on the 10th, and twenty-five new Peers created, on the 11th; with as many more afterwards as the case might require.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 8th at which the Ministers agreed to require the creation of the Peers, in default of which they would proceed no further with the bill. His Majesty was waited upon with this decision, and, to the astonishment of the whole British nation, (after what had transpired,) the King refused his assent to the measure proposed, and that refusal of course has ended the Whig Ministry! Lord Grey did not wait for the sitting of the 10th to proclaim this result; but, on the opening of the sitting of the 9th, he announced the retirement of himself and colleagues from the government in the following terms:

Earl Grey rose amidst the most profound silence, and spoke as follows:—"My Lords, I have to present to your Lordships several petitions in favor of Parliamentary reform, and others praying for the abolition of tithes in Ireland." The petitions having been laid on the table, his Lordship proceeded—"My Lords, after what occurred in this House on Monday night, and the division which was the result of that night's debate, your Lordships will probably be prepared for the information which it is my duty to your Lordships now to impart. The result of that division certainly reduces me to the alternative, in conjunction with my colleagues, either of withdrawing from his Majesty's service, or of tendering that advice which appeared to us to be justified by the necessity of the case—of advising his Majesty to such measures as would ensure the success of the Bill now before your Lordships, or, in the event of that advice not being followed, humbly and respectfully to tender our resignations."

The latter course, after much consideration, we adopted. We offered that advice to his Majesty which we thought the circumstance of the times required,

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at the same time praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to accept the alternative of our resignation, should he not concur in the propriety of the advice so offered. I should state that his Majesty, in accepting our resignation, was pleased to express his entire confidence, and honored us with the assurance that, during the time we have been in office, our measures have met with his full approbation. My Lord's these are the circumstances under which we are now placed: we have given in our resignations, which his Majesty has accepted and we consequently only hold office until such time as our successors are appointed. Under these circumstances, I trust your Lordships will see the propriety of not entering upon any public business that is likely to lead to a difference of opinion; and I beg to state that it is not my intention to tomorrow night to propose any further consideration of the Reform Bill.

There is very a important Bill standing for discussion this evening, viz: a Bill for Regulating the Management of the Navy and as its operations were intended to commence on the 14th of May, it was most desirable that it should be proceeded in with as little delay as possible. A noble friend of mine has undertaken the charge of this Bill, if there is any objection it had better be postponed. In conclusion, I hope your Lordships will agree with me that it is better not to agitate any question likely to create a difference of opinion.

Lord Ellenborough suggested that it would be better to postpone the Navy Bill for a few days.

Earl Grey said he had no objection to its being postponed.

The House eventually adjourned, and without transacting any of the business of the day.

The course taken by the King on this question, has drawn down upon his head the fierce wrath of the Reformers thro' the nation. We have only time to note the following:—

Their Majesties visited London on the 12th, as it had been announced that they would do, in the Court Circular. They reached the village of Hornsdown without any notice being taken of their progress. A party of Lancers, twenty in number, met them at that place, and escorted them. This seems to have been necessary; as, at Brentford, the people had collected in large numbers, and assailed the royal carriage with groans, hisses, &c. and with pieces of mud. This continued along the whole road to London, and in the Park, through which it proceeded to the palace. It reached there at half past one. The Duke of Wellington was there, in full uniform, and had been treated by the people in like manner. Lord Althorp, Sir Robert Peel, the Marquis of Chandos, and Colonel Woodford repaired there soon afterwards. Three hours after, the Duke retired amidst the hisses of the mob, who continued before the palace until between five and six o'clock, cheering and hissing those who passed in and out, as they were friends or foes of the late Ministry. Sir Francis Baring, passing on horseback, was greeted with three cheers. There was to be a levee on the 16th; and a drawing-room and ball the day after; after which, their Majesties were to return to Windsor.

The King came to London on the 13th on which day the Duke of Wellington was appointed first Lord of the Treasury and kissed his Majesty's hand on entering upon the duties of Premier.

The papers of the evening of the 14th, and morning of the 15th, announce that the new government was formed, but the names had not transpired. Mr. Baring, it was said, would be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Lyndhurst re-ascended the Woolsack.

The Livery of London, in the Common hall assembled, had petitioned the House of Commons to withhold supplies until the Reform Bill should be passed.

France.—The Paris Monitor of the 11th, contains a telegraphic despatch, stating that the lady taken on board of the steamboat, by the captain of Sphinx turned out not to be the Duchess of Berri.

Baltimore, June 11th, 1832.

THE SHIP BREDA.—A report having been circulated abroad that there had been several cases of Cholera in our city, we have thought it advisable to obtain information on the subject from the most correct sources, and hasten to lay the facts before our readers.—*Patriot.*

The ship Breda, Capt. Bradford, which arrived at the Quarantine Ground from Liverpool, on the 6th inst. with upwards of one hundred passengers on board, left that port on the 24th of April last, which time, as is certified by the Liverpool Bill of Health, now before us, and corroborated by the statement of the American Consul at that port, and all on board, there was no case of sickness, nor any probability of any on board. On the first day of May, the first case of Dysentery or Cholera appeared, and between that period and the 23d of the same month, nine persons died of the disease, and five of other complaints.—14 in all. From all that our vigilant Board of Health can ascertain, the disease originated and was propagated from the confined situation of the passengers below, and from their unclean and intemperate manner of living.—We may add that we observe in the ship's report, one of the deaths to have been from old age, another was that of a child five months old; several were of intemperance, &c.

all of which are included in the number given above (14.) In conclusion, we assure our readers that no sickness or death has occurred on board since the 23d of May. The vessel has been and is detained at the Lazaretto, with every thing on board, and has been thoroughly cleansed throughout. There is no ground for the slightest apprehension that any evil effects will result from her arrival. It will be recollected that up to the date of our latest advices from Liverpool, the 9th of May (the Breda sailed on the 26th April) no case of Cholera had been reported at that port.

**EASTON GAZETTE**  
EASTON, (Md.)  
Saturday Evening, June 16.

It is high time.—We hear of many ingenious men who cant bear it any longer—they abandon Jackson and his miserable, miscreant administration cabal—they can no longer bear the odious subjection, & they proclaim it. They say, we have been truly & honestly Jacksonians—but we are no longer so, we disdain to be united to a party that uses and countenances such means of sustenance as the Jackson party does—besides, when the tail turns head, it is a signal for a general turn.

Letters have been received in Boston stating that the natives of the Cape de Verdes are perishing from starvation.—In the Island of Fogo, containing a population of 12,000, fifteen died daily for want of food. Every thing in the shape of a crop had entirely failed, owing to the absence of rain for a whole year.—The provisions on the Island would not suffice for a week's sustenance; and all that was carried there came from St. Jago, which was poorly able to supply it. The Portuguese government was too wretched to afford any present aid.

The Commandant of the United States ship Peacock had touched at St. Jago and left there 150 of the islanders, with a small supply of provisions.

The letter writer states that, without rain, St. Jago will be shortly in a condition quite as wretched as Fogo.

Napoleon.—The New York Courier mentions that a letter of 10th May, from Havre, written by a respectable commercial house there, has a postscript, which says—"we just learn that the young Duke de Reichstadt is dead."

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr Graham:—These are the times of Reform in manners as well as of the Press.—Time was, when a Gentleman used to resent a supposed insult by treading on the toe, rubbing roughly against the elbow, or biting his thumb with an appropriate look—these were the modes that old fashioned folks used to practice to bring things gently to a point. But in these our days of Jacksonian Reform, the more polite method of "spitting in the face" is preferred, as altogether better suited to character. Yet to do justice to all concerned, I must say, there is an imposing and, to the exclusive Republicans (who have monopolised all the Republicanism extant) an irresistible authority or precedent drawn from former days.—For, once upon a time, when Parties ran very high in this land of Liberty, there was a certain notorious old body, converted by severe process into an honorable member of Congress from the Green Mountain Land, by name "Mat Lyon" who was as meek as a tiger and as refined as a fishwoman—who, as Congress were assembling one morning, during the session, in their hall at Philadelphia, and just before the speaker took the chair, walked up to a certain Roger Griswold, then a member of Congress from the land of steady habits and certainly one of the ablest and most distinguished statesmen that ever adorned our country, being also of much civility of demeanor, and spat directly into the said Griswold's face—for which unexpected salutation (for who could have expected such a thing from any thing in the shape of man?) not more wonderful than offensive, the said Griswold applied his walking cane (happily made of good stuff) to the sides and shoulders and pate of the said Lyon, until he roared most lustily.

Upon this novel, not to say nauseous attack on Mr. Griswold, Congress entertained the question of expelling the "spitting Lyon" from their body—but a majority then as now, all exclusive Republicans, having their sympathies enlisted & favoring the persecuted culprit, resolved, that he ought to retain his seat, & of course, that he was a suitable companion for themselves. All of which, with much more that I decline from shamefacedness to mention, will more fully appear in the "Spitting Record" made of the matter at the time, and published once a fortnight for a long time as a memorial of the wonderful transaction in a certain paper called "Porcupine's Gazette" printed more than a quarter of a century ago in the City of Philadelphia by a certain "Peter Porcupine" alias "William Cobbett" now and for some time past known and celebrated as the chief man in all modern Reforms of whatsoever nature—and, as such, doubtless the admired friend and confederate of all Reformers and exclusive Republicans of the day—as from an open, avowed, and boasted friend of "Billy Pitt the Tory" he was,

according to British authority, miraculously metamorphosed, by the power of disappointment, into an exclusive Republican, (no doubt "died in the wool") and a renowned advocate of Reform.

I hope Mr. Graham that you will not permit these recollections to reach the eyes of those worthy men of the old federal party who are now the friends of Jackson & Reform, being by that means most fortunately adopted, in the estimation of former antagonists, into the privileged family of the Exclusives, lest they might feel a little dissatisfied with their company—for these gentlemen were greatly offended in those days at the liberty the Vermont Lyon took with their good friend Roger—and unless consistency, like some other good old fashioned things, has been reformed out of use, they will have to go against the modern Spitter, and that may go against them at the Palace as the Kitchen Cabinet, that rules the roast, may not like it, and if they hash them up to their task, they will crumb them, but lightly. Moreover, these same Gentlemen used to dwell over this said Peter Porcupine's Gazette, and enjoy his attacks, in casting a quill at a certain "Jasper"—and others of the Family of the Exclusives, into which they have been recently incorporated, but more particularly the former, as he had signalled himself especially, when the illustrious Father of his Country retired from the Presidential chair, to the shades of Mount Vernon, in his famed exclamation in the Aurora, in the borrowed language of Simeon of old, "Lord lettest now thy servant depart in peace as mine eyes have seen thy salvation"—adding "this day (the day of Washington's retirement from public Station) ought to be held as a jubilee throughout the Land, as from this time the name of Washington will cease to give sanction to corruption."—These were the kind of politicians, that "Peter used to belabor, and old federalists were wont to stand by and enjoy it as Senator Buckner did the beating that Governor Houston gave to the Hon. Mr. Stanberry.—Then "Peter" was for stability in things—he avowed himself the friend of Peace and order. But since that, like others, he has after the fashion recorded of New York politicians laid down to sleep one thing, and awaked and risen up another. He is now at the head of Reformers, and would no doubt, if here go all lengths for Jackson and Reform against Law, order and the constitution.

Yours L. M. N.

\*An assumed signature.

[COMMUNICATED.]  
TO MISS PATIENCE.  
Bachelors' Head-Quarters, June 8.

Dear Girl,  
Do not consider me presumptuous in offering a few lines to your consideration. Such is the affinity between our situations, I am almost ready to believe that in spirit we are one. I have courted and been rejected—to this melancholy truth, the throbbings of my lacerated bosom bear the most ample testimony.—How timely then must have been your communication of the 5th May! With me hope had unfledged her wings, and in the emphatic language of Byron was "waiting for an opportunity to fly." Take courage my Angell your situation is quite enviable; particularly with the assurance of my love. I am not the least concerned about the intimacy between your nose and chin; when I remember that mine have been playmates these many years! If they were so closely united that a microscope magnifying three thousand times, would be necessary to discover the division line, in my estimation you would still be beautiful. The shiners make you irresistible! Now it is essential that I should know if you can be as easily reconciled to me; and to justify your conclusion either for or against, you must know something of my history. I am an old Bachelor, and have talked by the hour with the fair and beautiful; but all to no purpose. Intelligence and beauty now loathe my presence; and although not a man slayer, I fly to your extended arms as to the City of refuge. I am of noble lineage; as must be apparent from the fact that several of my ancestors were once permitted to kiss the hand of Queen Elizabeth. If your uncle be yet alive, go tell him this and thank you my pretensions will go unheeded? But should time, the great leveler of all human distinctions, have shown him his error, then my success is certain in consideration of personal merit. I do not like the plan of measuring either individuals or whole families, by their ancestors; but availed myself of this with the view of meeting your uncle upon his own ground. But to come to the point: my dear Patience, your very handsome letter has overpowered me. I was on the eve of saying I am an old man, and whilst the whiteness of my head might sustain the assertion, the ecstasy of my heart would question its validity.

Youth, health and vigor have returned at your command, and the gift of your hand alone is wanting to consummate my happiness. Memory recalls the many hours I have spent in protestations of love; and if I fall this time, my name never shall be numbered with those that have bowed at beauty's shrine.

Adieu! adieu my Angell and believe me ever your affectionate

**TIMOTHY TUG-MUTTON.**

It is intended, by divine permission, to administer the sacrament at Mr. N. Willis' in River Neck, on Sunday the 24th inst.

**PRICES CURRENT.**  
Baltimore June 14.  
WHEAT.—Wagon Wheat, that has come in, was paid with \$1 1/2 per bushel; water borne still keeps coming in slowly, according to quality it commands from \$1 25 to 1 30, and brisk at that.

CORN.—Yellow and white is up to 67c, per bushel, and the scarcity in market increasing, as the farmers at this season of the year are too busy to keep our market duly supplied with this necessary article.

**PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,**  
Attorney at Law.  
OFFICE on Federal Alley, opposite the Court house, and next door to the Post Office.  
Easton, June 16

**MRS. GIBBS**  
MILLINER & MANTUA-MAKER.  
RETURNS her sincere thanks to her friends and the public, for the liberal patronage she has received, since she commenced the above business; and takes the present opportunity to inform them that she has just received from Baltimore.

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF  
Millinery & Fancy articles,  
which she will make up and dispose of, on the most moderate terms.

Mrs. G. has made arrangements to receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and invites the ladies to call and examine them.

N. B. She has now in her employ a young lady from Baltimore who is a first rate Milliner and Mantua maker.

June 16 31q

**AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.**  
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Otwell, the seat of N. Goldsborough, Esq. on Thursday next, the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.—A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

By order  
MARION GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.  
June 16

To the lovers of Fine Horses,  
THE citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, are particularly requested to meet at the Easton Hotel in Easton, on the 19th instant, for the purpose of establishing a Jockey Club, for the trial of colts raised on this shore, and particular for the improvement of that noble animal the horse.

June 16 FARMER.

**MONEY IS THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.**  
With it you can do any thing and every thing.

WHEN hasten with your orders for Prizes in either of the following schemes to CLARK who has sold more Prizes and paid more Money in the last few years than all the other Offices in the State besides.

**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY**  
Class No. 7, for 1832.  
1 prize of \$20,000 51 prizes of \$50  
1 " 6,000 51 " 40  
1 " 2,500 51 " 30  
1 " 2,270 51 " 25  
10 " 1,000 102 " 20  
20 " 500 1,630 " 10  
40 " 250 11,475 " 5  
10,365 prizes, amounting to \$138,080.  
Tickets \$5 00 Quarters \$1 25  
Halves 2 50

**CAPITALS**  
\$30,000 & 20,000.  
One drawn No. in this Lottery is entitled to either \$10, \$12, \$16, or \$20.

**New York Consolidated Lottery,**  
Class No. 21, for 1832. To be drawn on Wednesday, June 27.

**SCHEME.**  
1 prize of \$30,000 44 prizes of 150  
1 " 20,000 56 " 100  
1 " 5,000 56 " 70  
1 " 3,000 56 " 60  
1 " 2,024 56 " 50  
1 " 2,000 112 " 40  
10 " 1,000 2,184 " 25  
10 " 500 1,540 " 20  
10 " 500 1,540 " 16  
10 " 500 4,800 " 12  
20 " 200 7,700 " 10  
18,040 prizes amounting to \$366,080.  
Tickets \$10 Quarters \$2 50  
Halves 5 125  
For Fortunes be sure to direct your orders to  
**J. CLARK,**  
June 16 BALTIMORE.

**FOR SALE,**  
THE FARM near Miles River ferry, formerly occupied by Abednego Botfield, dec'd.—This farm contains about 189 1/2 acres, is laid off in three fields, and has a fine spring of water in each, and a well of excellent water in the yard. The soil is good and kind, and the situation one of the healthiest in the county. Fish, fowl, and oysters, indeed every thing in this season may be had there, with little trouble.—There is on it a young orchard of fine FRUIT, mostly latter, of about 250 Trees. The BUILDINGS are in good order.—Persons wishing to purchase can view the property, which will be shown to them by Mr. Richard Dawson who resides on it. For terms, which will be moderate, enquire of A. Graham, Easton, or to J. & R. Valiant, Light Street, Baltimore.

JOSIAH BOFIELD.  
June 16, 1832.

**Valuable Farm and Woodland**  
**FOR SALE,**  
Containing twelve hundred and eighty-one Acres.  
SITUATED on Transuaken river, and adjoining the lands of John Craig, Esq. late of Dorchester county, called and known by the name of MANOR. There are several Landings on said PROPERTY, and there is a great quantity of TIMBER, suitable for ship building, &c.—Also, a quantity of Hickory adjoining said river. The estate is in a high state of cultivation, and but few farms have so many advantages and conveniences, viz. for raising Grain, Stock, &c. such a quantity of Timber directly on the river, &c. &c. The improvements on the Farm are not as good as the property deserves. There are about 800 acres of woodland, marsh, &c.

For terms, apply to E. Ann Hooper, Baltimore or to the subscriber in Cambridge, Dorchester county.  
**JAMES HOUSTON.**  
June 9 3t

**NOTICE.**  
THE creditors of Edward S. Winder, Esq. are respectfully requested to furnish the subscriber with the date and amount of their several claims so soon as conveniently may be. It being desirable to ascertain the amount of said claims with a view to their adjustment.

WM. HATWARD, Jr. agent  
for E. S. Winder.  
June 16

**MARYLAND.**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
June Term, A. D. 1832.  
ON application of Doct'r Theodore Denny, administrator of M<sup>r</sup> Harriott Bennett, late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 12th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

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

In compliance to the above order  
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Harriott Bennett late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 2d day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of June in the year of our Lord 1832.

THEODORE DENNY, Adm'r.  
of M<sup>r</sup> Harriott Bennett, deceased.  
June 16

**MARYLAND.**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
June Term A. D. 1832.  
ON application of John Hedman, administrator of Rosetta Grace, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 12th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

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

In compliance to the above order  
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Rosetta Grace late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the 1st of March next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 12th day of June in the year of our Lord 1832.

JOHN HEDMAN, adm'r.  
of Rosetta Grace, dec'd.  
June 16

**DIVIDEND.**  
THE President and Directors of the Choptank Bridge Company, have declared a Dividend of 6 per cent, on the Capital Stock of the said Company, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th instant.

By order of the Board  
T. H. DAWSON, Treasurer.  
June 9, 1832 3w

**TIN WARE.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to manufacture

**TIN WARE,**  
at his old stand, opposite the market house where he will attend to all orders for articles in his line; he has on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of articles in his line of business; and will take in exchange therefor cash, wool, feathers, and all other kind of trade at the highest cash prices.

A. J. LOVEDAY.  
June 9 3w

**UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, May 14, 1832.**—The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY the 2d day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order  
R. MICKLE, Cashier.

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board, are eligible for the ensuing year.

June 9 6w

**A CARD.**  
JOHN MECONEKIN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

**MATERIALS,**  
which he intends manufacturing in the best manner, and in the newest style; he solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and assures them that he will manufacture articles in his line, equal to those manufactured in Baltimore, or in any other city and on as reasonable terms.

June 9 3t W

**HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.**  
WILL be sold at Public Sale on 7th day the 7th of the 7th Month (July) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court house door in Easton, the House and Lot on the landing road, adjoining the House lot formerly the property of Triestram Bowdle. The premises may be viewed by applying to Mary Kersey who lives in the house. A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, & on the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest thereon, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be given by the subscriber.

WM. NEEDLES.  
Easton 6th Mo. 9th.



## NEW GOODS.

### KENNARD & LOVEDAY.

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,

an extensive and complete assortment of

**NEW AND FRESH GOODS,**

To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

### DRY GOODS

Of every description  
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,  
Cullery, China, Glass and  
Queens-ware, Wooden,  
Stone and Earthen  
Ware &c. &c.

They have also a few boxes of prime PORTER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.  
Easton, April 14th (S & W)

## A CARD.

**WILLIAM CLARK** begs leave to inform his Customers and the public generally that he has just returned home from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an

Elegant assortment of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY  
SPRING GOODS,**

Of all descriptions, embracing the latest fashions and newest style, all of which will be offered extremely low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

May 12. Swoosd.

### MRS. RIDGAWAY

Milliner and Mantua Maker,  
WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON,  
WISHES to employ one or two young ladies who understand the Millinery business, in all its various branches, and one Mantua-maker, who understands her business in all its varieties, to such, liberal wages and constant employment will be given.  
June 2.

### JAMES GARDETTE,

DENTIST,  
OF PHILADELPHIA,

will remain in Easton a short time

He may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Law's.

J. G. not having made suitable arrangement for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

Reference, John M. G. Emory, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.  
March 24

### SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,

No 33 Market Street, Baltimore.

### New York Consolidated Lottery

CLASS No. 21, FOR 1832!

To be drawn on  
**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1832.**

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

**HIGHEST PRIZES,**  
\$30,000 \$20,000 \$5,000

SCHEME.

1 prize of 30,000 is 30,000  
1 20,000 20,000  
1 5,000 5,000  
1 3,000 3,000  
1 2,000 2,000  
1 2,204 2,204  
10 1,000 10,000  
10 800 8,000  
10 600 6,000  
10 500 5,000

400's, 200's &c. amounting to \$360,080

Tickets \$10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50.

A package of 22 whole tickets will cost \$209

A package of 22 half tickets will cost 104

A package of 22 quarter tickets will cost 52

Warranted to draw 23

A package of 22 eighth tickets will cost 26

Warranted to draw 12

This is the most advantageous scheme that has ever been offered for purchasing packages, as they are certain of drawing one half the first cost, and the adventurer has a chance for all the capitals.—This Lottery is somewhat different from any other that has been drawn heretofore: that ticket having on it the first drawn ballot only, will be entitled to 20 dollars; the second drawn number 10 dollars; the 3d, 4th or 5th drawn number, 12 dollars;—all tickets having one drawn number will be entitled to 10 dollars.

\*Orders for packages or single tickets in either of the above lotteries should be forwarded as early as practicable. Please Address

### SYLVESTER & CO.

No. 33, Market Street, Baltimore

When one or more tickets are ordered, postage need not be paid.  
A discount of five per cent. will be allowed to those who purchase packages.  
When a certificate is ordered, it is only requisite to remit the difference between the cost and the sum warranted to be drawn.  
Letters will receive the same attention as on personal application, and a statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer.  
The Bulletin will be sent gratis to all who patronize SYLVESTER.

## FOR SALE.

THAT handsome, small FARM called WAKEFIELD, containing 183 acres, situated on a branch of Third-haven creek, about 3 miles from Easton, and adjoining the lands of Robert Bartlett and William Hayward.

Apply to  
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or  
THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md.  
May 25 east

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of the present month (June) at the late residence of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. deceased in the Town of Easton, all the personal estate of said deceased, except the Bank Stock and negroes) consisting of a large quantity of very valuable

Household & Kitchen Furniture, THE WHOLE STOCK OF BOOKS, (some of them very valuable,) BLANK BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. in the store. THREE PRINTING PRESSES, ONE STANDING PRESS, all the TYPE, FURNITURE and FIXTURES; for Newspaper and Job printing, in the Star Office, which, to a man with small capital, would be a handsome investment, the paper having a good list of Subscribers, with a good share of Job and advertising business—also one CHARIOTTEE and HARNESS, nearly new, one GIG and

HARNESS, one HORSE, 4 COWS BACON, LARD, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 6 months on all sums over five dollars by the purchaser or purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, adm'r. of Thomas Perrin Smith, deceased.

June 2

## FOR SALE.

That large and convenient three story Brick Dwelling, and the framed Shop adjoining, (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell,) situated on Washington Street, in Easton, offered at Public Sale on Tuesday last, but not disposed of, is now offered at Private Sale, on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please view the property and apply to

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r. Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.

June 3

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, I will expose to public sale at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on FRIDAY the 15th day of June inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. the Personal Estate of Mrs. Susan Seth, dec'd. consisting of negroes, and some valuable articles of Household Furniture. The terms will be a credit of nine months, and the purchaser will be required to give bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums over five dollars, for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Attendance given by THOS. MARTIN, adm'r. of Susan Seth, dec'd.

June 2.

## WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE subscriber will give the highest prices either in cash or shoes, for good wool. He would also inform those persons who are indebted to him, that he will receive wool in payment of all dues, and allow the highest cash prices.

My assortment of shoes and boots is complete, & I will sell them cheap for cash or wool.

PETER TARR.

June 9 31 (W)

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the purchase of property at the sale of Wm. Richardson, deceased, are respectfully informed, that their notes will become due on the 21st of June next and are earnestly requested to pay them off on or before that day, or they will find them in the hands of officers for collection,—myself or Mr. Joseph Richardson, Jr. my authorized agent, will attend, at Griffith's Hotel in Denton, to the collection from the 15th to the 21st June.

WM. E. HARRISON, Adm'r. of Wm. Richardson, deceased.

May 26 4w

## NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Thomas B. Daffin late of Caroline county deceased, are hereby notified that the 3d & final dividend of the estate of the said deceased is now made. The creditors are therefore requested to call on the subscriber as soon as they can, conveniently, to receive their respective dividends.

JO. RICHARDSON, adm'r. with the will annexed of Thos. B. Daffin.

May 12 6w

## In Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

MAY TERM, 1832.

A former order in this case, not having been complied with, it is again ordered by this Court, that the sale of the lands of Joseph James dec'd., made to Joseph Martin by Thos. Martin Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Joseph James, aforesaid, deceased, in the cause of John Stevens, Jr. for himself, and as administrator of Job Baker and as administrator of Greenbury Martin, and Elizabeth Garey and others against Joseph Martin, administrator of Joseph James, William Gough and wife and others; and repurchased by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July next. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$372.

P. B. HOPPER J. B. ECCLESTON.

True Copy Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. T. C. C.

June 2.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS application in writing was made to the Judge of said county court by Wm. F. Baggs of said county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland, and it appearing that the said Wm. F. Baggs has complied with the provisions of said law by giving bond, executing a deed and taking the several oaths, it is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Wm. F. Baggs be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff and the first Tuesday of next October Term of said county court is appointed for the said Wm. F. Baggs to make his appearance before said Court, to answer the allegations of his creditors; and that he give them notice by causing a copy of this application to be published in a newspaper published in the town of Easton once a week for three successive weeks three months before the said first Tuesday of October term aforesaid. Given in open court this 15th day of March 1832.

Test Jo. Richardson, Clk.

True copy Test Jo. Richardson, Clk.

June 2

## JOHN MANROSS,

Attorney at Law.

AND general agent, for collecting debts, conveying, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings &c. prepared at short notice.  
Denton, Caroline county.  
May 26, 1832.

## Bank of Maryland,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum.

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum.

On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum.

By order R. WILSON, Cash.

may 19 20q

## WARE

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale, his entire stock on hand consisting of

Stone, Fine and common

EARTHEN-WARE,

the whole or any portion would be sold at a great bargain, well worth the attention of purchasers inasmuch as the discount, he would allow (more than usual) would itself be a handsome profit—he also would dispose of the Pottery Lot and Improvements, being eligibly situated in the vicinity of the best water, and in a healthy situation as any part of the city of Baltimore, being on Salisbury Street, between S. High & Exeter Streets, O. T. The Lot is 110 feet front by 80 feet (more or less) deep; for terms apply corner of Exeter & Salisbury Sts. DAVID BROWN.

N. B.—The Columbian Restorative for the hearing, to be had as above, (which has proven its efficacy) as the number of certificates in possession of the Subscriber will show (among others one of forty years duration), and as he has different preparations therefore, those who require it will please send (post paid) a minute description of the sensations in their Ears, &c. &c. to enable him to determine which is most suitable for their use.

Baltimore, June 2 3w D. B.

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the chancellor of Maryland, I will offer, at public sale, at Queenstown, between 10 and 12 o'clock, on MONDAY the 25th day of June inst. a farm belonging to Henry Hobbs, Amelia Gwinn, Benjamin Gwinn, Elizabeth Gwinn, and Louisa Gwinn. This farm is part of two tracts of land, called Coursey's Blange and Hensley's Britland, situated on Wye River, in Queen Anne's county, and contains about two hundred acres of land, a portion of which is in good timber.

The terms of sale are—that one fourth of the purchase money is to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the chancellor; and the residue, in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds or notes for the same, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

And on the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the whole purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser.

WM. GRASON, Trustee.

June 2 1s

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a court of Equity, passed at March Term, eighteen hundred and thirty two the subscriber will offer at public sale on the 14th day of July next, on the premises, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock,—all the reversionary right of John Tillotson, an infant, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land called Mountpelier lying and being in Luckaboe Neck, in Caroline county aforesaid.

The Terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with good and sufficient securities to be approved by the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money and on the payment of which, (and not before) the Trustee will execute a good and sufficient deed for the premises.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Trustee.

May 26 3w

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a court of Chancery, in the case of James Dukes, against Ann Manship, widow, Elijah Manship and others, children and heirs of Andrew Manship, deceased, passed on the 15th day of March last, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Denton on TUESDAY the 10th day of July 1832 between 11 and 4 o'clock of that day, the farm, of the said Andrew Manship, purchased of Mr. Blake and others, containing three hundred and sixty acres more or less, called Loydes Regulation.

ALSO one other tract of land adjoining the above, formerly owned by a certain Elijah Russell, Esq. called Loydes Regulation and containing one hundred and forty seven acres of land more or less. The above described lands lie in a beautiful neighborhood pleasantly situated, and in a good state of repairs, the former tract has a substantial two story dwelling finished in nearly the best manner, with a good barn and other out buildings very conveniently arranged. The latter tract has a good dwelling house, and out buildings sufficient for said farm, with a thriving orchard of selected fruit, the arable lands is of good quality and productive, there is also a quantity of good wood lands attached to both tracts, those lands lie about two miles of Denton and within one half miles of Choptank river, a further description is deemed unnecessary, persons disposed to purchase would find it to their advantage to view the premises for themselves.

By the terms of the decree a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security to the trustee as such for the payment of the same, with interest thereon from the day of sale till paid, & on payment of the purchase money with interest, and the ratification of the sale by the court, the trustee is authorized to convey the lands and premises to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear and from all claim of the complainants or defendants or those claiming by, from, or under them. The creditors are notified to lodge their claims with the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months after the day of sale.

JAMES DUKES, Trustee.

June 2 3w

## THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven) Annapolis and Baltimore.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centerville (by Corsica) and Chestertown, and return the same days.

All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

April 7

## Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale that valuable estate,

## OAKWOOD;

the property of the late Dr. W. T. Ringgold situated on Corsica Creek a branch of Chester River, about 45 miles from Baltimore, and six miles from Centerville. It contains a tract of 1100 acres, of which 600 acres is heavy primitive timber, a large portion suitable for shipbuilders, say white oak, cedar, and locust—and lying on navigable water.

The arable land is naturally an excellent soil, and might be made, by proper management and at a small expense, one of the most productive estates in Queen Anne's County, as it abounds with marl and other native manures, of the finest quality, and easy of access. Fish and wild fowl are abundant in their seasons—and the situation is one of the most salubrious on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The improvements consist of a two story Brick Dwelling,

with a frame wing attached, kitchen smoke house, carriage house, granary, two corn houses, barn with stabling, overseer's house and quarters. The purchaser will have the privilege of seeding a crop of wheat the ensuing fall, and full possession given on the 1st of January, 1833—and also an opportunity of furnishing himself from the present stock of horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., to be disposed of at public sale the ensuing autumn.

As the wood land is much more than is necessary for the farm, a portion of it would be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers if application is made in time. The property can be examined at any time upon application to Mr. Asbury Carter, residing on the premises, any communication addressed to either of the undersigned, in Chestertown, will be promptly attended to.

W. P. Matthews. G. S. Hollyday.

N. B. If this property is not sold by the first of August next, it will be rented for the following year to a good tenant.

The Baltimore Patriot, Elkton Press, Del. Journal, Centerville Times, Gazette, Easton will copy the above and forward their accounts to the Agent Inquirer.

May 12, 1832 12w

## LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of land more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, at Easton, May 5 1832

## LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolley Manor, and of another tract of land called Loves Rumbles & contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near & adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Easton, Easton, April 7th 1832 (S & W)

## UNION TAVERN.

RECENTLY occupied by Wm. C. Ridgway and having undergone a thorough whitewashing, and cleansing, is now in order for the reception of visitors. The subscriber would respectfully beg leave to say, that he shall endeavor to accommodate all who may see fit to call upon him, he will be prepared with grain, blades, and hay, with careful ostlers, and his table will be supplied with such as the market will afford—his Bar is well supplied with the best of liquors.

The public's humble serv't.  
HENRY CLIFT.  
Easton, may 12 Sw W

## Talbot County Court, on the Equity side thereof.

MAY TERM 1832.

Complainant Thomas Perrin Smith

Benj Kemp & wife Wm. Edmondson & wife and others

Defendants,

It is represented, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by



# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."  
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1832.

NO. 25.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY  
**ALEXANDER GRAHAM.**

## TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

**PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,**  
Attorney at Law,

OFFICE on Federal Alley, opposite the Court house, and next door to the Post Office.  
Easton, June 16

**MRS. GIBBS**

MILLINER & MANTUA-MAKER.

RETURNS her sincere thanks to her friends and the public, for the liberal patronage she has received, since she commenced the above business; and takes the present opportunity to inform them that she has just received from Baltimore.

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF  
Millinery & Fancy articles,  
which she will make up and dispose of, on the most moderate terms.

Mrs. G. has made arrangements to receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and invites the ladies to call and examine them.

She has now in her employ a young lady from Baltimore who is a first rate Milliner and Mantua maker.  
June 16 Stq

## MONEY IS THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

With it you can do anything and every thing.  
THEN hasten with your orders for Prizes in either of the following schemes to CLARK who has sold more Prizes and paid more Money in the last few years than all the other Offices in the State besides.

## MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY

Class No. 7 for 1832.

1 prize of \$20,000	51 prizes of \$50
1 6,000	51 40
1 2,500	51 30
1 2,270	51 20
10 1,000	102 20
10 500	1830 20
20 250	14475 10
40 100	
13,395 prizes, amounting to \$136,880.	
Tickets \$5 00	Quarters \$1 25
Halves 2 50	

## CAPITALS

\$30, 100 & 25,000.

One drawn No. in this Lottery is entitled to either \$10, \$12, \$16, or \$20.

## New York Consolidated Lottery,

Class No. 21, for 1832. To be drawn on Wednesday, June 27.

## SCHEME.

1 prize of 30,000	44 prizes of 150
1 20,000	56 100
1 5,000	56 70
1 3,000	56 60
1 2,024	56 40
1 2,000	112 40
10 1,000	2184 24
10 800	1540 20
10 600	1540 16
10 500	4600 12
10 400	7700 10
20 200	
13040 prizes amounting to \$366,080.	
Tickets \$10	Quarters \$2 50
Halves 5	Eights 1 25

For Fortunes be sure to direct your orders to  
**J. CLARK,**  
June 19 BALTIMORE.

## FOR SALE,

THE FARM near Miles River ferry, formerly occupied by Abner Good, is laid out in three fields, and has a fine spring of water in each, and a good of excellent water in the yard. The soil is good and kind, and the situation one of the healthiest in the county. Fish, fowl, and oysters, indeed every thing in their season may be had there, with little trouble.

There is on it a young orchard of fine FRUIT, mostly later, of about 250 trees. THE BUILDINGS are in good order. Persons wishing to purchase can view the property, which will be shown to them by Mr. Richard Dawson who resides on it. For terms, which will be moderate, enquire of A. Graham, Easton, or to J. & R. Valiant, Light Street, Baltimore.

JOSIAH BOTFIELD.

June 16, 1832.

## Valuable Farm and Woodland FOR SALE.

Containing twelve hundred and eighty-one Acres.

SITUATED on Transquaker river, and adjoining the lands of John Craig, Esq. late of Dorchester county, called and known by the name of MANOH. There are several Landings on said property, and there is a great quantity of TIMBER, suitable for ship building, &c. Also, a quantity of Hickory adjoining said river. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and but few farms have so many advantages and conveniences, viz. for raising Grain, Stock, &c. such a quantity of Timber directly on the river, &c. &c. The improvements on the Farm are not as good as the property deserves. There are about 800 acres of woodland, marsh, &c.

For terms, apply to E. Ann Hooper, Baltimore or to the subscriber in Cambridge, Dorchester county.

JAMES HOUSTON.

June 9 St

## REPORT

Of the Committee on Manufactures.  
House of Representatives, May 23.

[CONCLUDED.]

The first remark which intrudes itself upon the mind upon the statement of this argument is that it strikes directly at the heart of the Union itself. It presents two great, transcendent, opposite, and irreconcilable interests, in deadly hostility to each other; each pervading the two great Atlantic sections of the country, each operating within its appropriate domain, with the irresistible force of a law of nature and leading to the fatal and unavoidable conclusion that between two large masses of mankind, thus situated in natural conflict with each other, no bond of union under one and the same government even partaking of a federal character can be maintained. It will be doing no injustice to more than one distinguished and influential Statesman of the South to affirm, that his mind has been made up to this result. Nor is it possible to observe the political movements in progress at this time in the part of the country where the excitement against the protective system principally prevails, without believing that the effort of the leading spirits among them is to turn the current of the popular sentiment to that conclusion. To calculate the value of the Union.

But if this high ground is taken in one quarter of the yet common country, what choice or alternative is left to the other? The South, in the person of her champion, says—I am a planter and cultivate my land by slaves—I cannot quit the soil—I cannot change my occupation—my slaves are my subsistence, as well as my property, and they cannot be made to work at manufactures—my first want is to sell my crop, as dear as possible, and my second, to buy manufactured articles as cheap as possible in return. All protection of domestic manufactures, by duties levied upon those of my customers, who purchase my plantation's produce and work it up into manufactured articles for my use, is an invasion of my rights, a deprivation of my property—I cannot manufacture myself, and I will not suffer you to manufacture for me; I prefer to purchase the fabric from the foreigner, to whom I supply the raw material. Manufactures are necessary for your subsistence, because you have a cold climate, a barren soil and no slaves; but I will not bear a tax upon the negro cloths of Manchester to enable you to supply me the same article as cheaply as you can, because your gain must be my loss, and because your prosperity must be the nature of things be incompatible with mine. In this view of the subject, the interest of the South is identified with that of the foreign rival and competitor of the Northern Manufacturer, and against him, and for his ruin, the Southern planter and the British Manufacturer are collected. How strange the association!

It cannot be true. There are theories in politics and morals, as well as in the science of mind, the fallacy of which is far more easily detected in the absurdity of the conclusions at which they arrive than in the process of reason by which they travel. When Mandeville, by a commentary upon the Tale of the Bees, undertook to prove that private vices were public benefits, he made an ingenious book, which has perhaps never been very satisfactorily answered, but to the conclusions of which, no man of correct, moral feeling can assent. When Berkeley, from the deepest recesses of Philosophy, raised an argument to prove that mind has no conclusive evidence of the existence of matter, he was said to have demonstrated beyond all possibility of reply, that which no man in his senses can believe. When we are told that the Cotton planter of the South and the Manufacturer of Pennsylvania, or of New England, have interests so diametrically and irreconcilably opposite to each other, that they cannot remain permanently associated as members of the same Community, we answer, in the language of the Roman Moralist and Poet, "incredulus odi!" We disbelieve, and we have a doctrine which appears to us to contain in itself, a satire upon human nature; or, at least to solve itself into that melancholy and exploded theory of Hobbes, that the state of nature between man and man, is a state of war. For were it true, that the interests of the planter, and the manufacturer, were irreconcilable with each other, as members of the same Community, what must be the necessary and unavoidable consequence of the dissolution of the tie between them as fellow citizens, represented in the same legislative assemblies, authorized to enact laws binding upon them both? For, suppose that common tie to be dissolved; and what would be the relations then subsisting between them? They would remain in the same relative geographical position to each other, each still employed in the same occupations, and with the same irreconcilable and opposite interests, without that link of union between them, which had existed by their representation in one common Legislature: with the impulse of mutual repulsion, aggravated by their separation, and with all the principles of attraction dissolved and vanished into air. Could it be otherwise, that the irreconcilable and opposite interests should speedily fret and kindle into war, and then how would their relations stand? Must not the weaker party, on which side severer it might fall, fly for assistance to a foreign Power? Nay, are there not elements in the very nature of the contest itself, which must drive the planter nation, severed from their present associates, to Great Britain for alliance, and would not that alliance be but another name for protection? Must not re-colonization prove the inevitable doom of that nation so constituted and so neighbored? And what next? The irreconcilable and opposite interests remain in all their force, and with redoubled aggravation. War, incessant, guiltable, or exterminating war, between the brothers of this severed continent, and a foreign empire to perpetuate, or to adjust their strife, not according to the interests of either of the parties, but according to her own. To her own necessity and unavoidably hostile to both. The whole experience of mankind has proved that no nation can ever maintain either independence or freedom dependent upon the power of another. And in this case there is an element of weakness, of discord, and of destruction, beyond those which have heretofore operated in the history of mankind in the case of a nation depending itself against another, by the assistance of a third. To this the Committee will barely allude, without expatiating upon

its character or its consequences. They would simply suggest to those who deny the power of this confederated Government to protect by the energy and the resources of the whole nation, a great and comprehensive, but not universal interest, that there is such an interest most deeply their own, protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and effectively protected by them alone. Among the consequences from which a Statesman of either portion of this Union cannot avert his eyes in contemplating that which must ensue from its severance, is the condition in which that great interest would be found immediately after the separation should have been consummated.

The Committee will refrain from all further observation upon them. Representing, as they do, the manufacturing interest of the country, they have been most anxiously desirous, in the bill which they should present to the consideration of the House, to adopt its provisions, not only to the interests, but to the feelings of that portion of the community which has considered itself most aggrieved by the existing Tariff. It has at the same time, however, been their equally anxious desire to make all the concessions required for the accomplishment of this object, without any essential sacrifice of the interest entrusted to them. For the attainment of these objects, their attention was in the first instance turned to the Executive Department of the Government; the Department specially charged with the duty of taking care that the laws should be faithfully executed; the Department therefore liable to be most deeply affected by the great change in the whole system of our revenues, and of their collection, to be effected upon the extinction of their national debt. In the multiplied conflicts of interests and of feelings affecting every portion of the community on the approach of this event, it was believed to be impossible to compose them into any semblance of harmony, unless upon some general plan, proceeding from or sanctioned by the Executive Head of the nation.

Sharing in the diversities of opinion prevailing in the community upon all these subjects, the committee very early came to the conclusion, that the modifications suitable to the adjustment of the Tariff, should be prepared and presented to the House first from the Department of the Treasury.

Two resolutions to that effect were adopted by the House in January last, and the report of the Secretary was presented to the House, accompanied by the project of a bill, which has formed the basis of that now presented to the House for their consideration. A few remarks upon the character of the bill as projected by the Secretary, and upon the modifications of some of its provisions, by which it may be rendered, as the Committee believe, more acceptable to the House and to the country, will close the present Report.

The draft of the bill presented by the Secretary, is a compromise between two and seemingly conflicting interests, which is affected by the reduction of the revenue. In this purpose it was to be expected that it could not be altogether satisfactory to either. Its provisions have, accordingly, been considered as of objectionable policy by different members of the Committee, under the impression on the one part, that the reduction of the revenue contemplated by it was too extensive, and on the other, not extensive enough. It proposes to reduce the revenue to be raised from duties on imports, to twelve millions of dollars, and thereby, to remit of the existing duties, upwards of ten millions. This reduction, in the view of the manufacturing interest of the country—an interest intimately and closely connected with its internal improvement, and the interest specially represented in this House by this Committee—is deemed to be excessive. It proposes a diminution of revenue of more than the sum liberated from its present appropriation for the payment of the National Debt. A majority of this Committee are of opinion, founded upon principles submitted to the consideration of the House in this report, that no reduction should be made, at the present time, equal to the whole amount of the annual appropriation thus liberated, that is, ten millions of dollars.

Upon this opinion, however, they will not now further enlarge. The project in the draft of the bill, is considered by other members of the Committee as objectionable for the opposite reason, that the reduction is, in their opinion, not extensive enough. Under this variety of views, the Committee have made several modifications in the bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and now report for the consideration of the House, a bill not such as would, in its details, be satisfactory to any one member of the Committee, but as that upon which alone they have been able to unite a majority of their own voices.

The first and greatest derivation of the existing system of revenue proposed in the draft of the Secretary is that relating to the articles of wool and manufactured wools—articles involving interests perhaps equal to all the other manufactures in the Union put together, cotton only excepted. With regard to these articles, the draft of the Secretary proposes not only a very great reduction in the amount of duties to be levied upon imported articles, but a total change in the system of collection, substituting ad valorem duties in the place of the graduated minimums established in the preceding Tariff laws. A change, in the estimation of many of the principal manufacturers of those articles, more formidable to the prosperity of their establishments than the reduction of the duties themselves.

The committee, after a full and deliberate consideration of the arguments submitted to them upon this question several of the most eminent of the manufacturers, and after giving them the most friendly and respectful attention, have found their conclusions concurring with those of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the system of graduated minimums upon the manufactures of wools must, and ought to be abolished. For the reasons upon which this opinion is founded, they refer the House to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury accompanying the draft of the bill to which they will add considerations of perhaps yet deeper influence upon their minds. This system appears to a majority of the committee to constitute the greatest and the most reasonable objection of the South and of Southern interests against the existing Tariff. The committee cannot perceive or in what manner it can be essential to the protection of the domestic manufacturer.

The graduation, not necessarily operative in one or two ways—either as a prohibition

upon the importation of all articles included between the rates of the respective minimums, or by laying a duty upon the articles of intermediate value far higher than that of the minimums upon the face of the law, and thereby effecting an artificial inequality between the burdens imposed upon articles of the same kind, and the same value; and an equality of burden alike unnatural upon articles of different value, but of the same kind—Thus, for example, a square yard of broad cloth of one dollar's cost at the place of exportation, pays a duty of 48 cents, while if the cost at the place of exportation be but one dollar and one cent, it is taken and deemed to have cost two dollars and a half, and pays a duty of one dollar and twenty cents: the difference between them being, that between forty eight per cent, and one hundred and twenty per cent, while the article of one dollar and one cent's cost, pays the same duty as the article costing two dollars and a half. It appears to be impossible that the practical operation of such a system should not be unjust—and it contains within itself the seeds of those frauds upon the revenue of which there have been such heavy complaints on the part of the American Manufacturers. The report of the Secretary notices these frauds, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of providing against them. Measures for that purpose were reported by this Committee at an early period of the session, in the form of a bill since re-committed to them by the order of the House. Measures reported by the Committee with great reluctance, but deemed indispensable by the manufacturers themselves, as they still are by the Committee, in the event that the system of graduated minimums should be continued. For those frauds, the article of manufactured wools of one, nearly intermediate between two successive minimums, afford opportunities and temptations, which neither rigor of legislation, nor vigilance of execution, can prevent.

The measures in the bill reported by the Committee were some of them of a character troublesome, vexatious, and expensive, to the importing merchant; and the necessity which the Committee believed there would be for them under the continuance of the graduated minimums, was among the most cogent reasons which produced the conviction upon the minds of the majority that the system itself ought to be abandoned. One of the effects which has been produced already is the transfer of the importing trade from the American merchant, our fellow citizen, to the exporting foreigner in Great Britain.

The valuation of the article by its cost at the place of exportation enables the exporter to fix the cost in his invoice much at his discretion; and although that discretion may occasionally be restrained by the administration of the oath required, yet as it has long been settled by the usage of British Jurisprudence that a fraud upon the revenue is a crime, and that a fraud upon

received information from an American importing merchant of unquestionable character, that offers have been made to his agent in England for the supply of the manufactured article to any amount that he might desire, and at any cost in the attested invoice which he might see fit to prescribe, the real prices of the articles to be adjusted between them at the rate of the real value of the article. Hence it is that frauds to so extensive an amount have been detected at our custom houses, and that frauds to a much greater amount have probably passed without detection. There is besides in the system of graduated minimums an appearance of indirectness little consonant with the frank open-heartedness of Republican institutions. It has the air as if the legislators of the nation, in taxing their constituents, were unwilling to let them know the real amount of that taxation. This has been one of the severest reproaches cast upon the Tariff by its adversaries. And the Committee are anxiously desirous of taking away from those adversaries their most forcible argument.

But in renouncing the system of graduated minimums, it is not their intention to abandon the protection of the manufacturing interest. Nor was that the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury in the preparation of his bill. The impression of the manufacturers, however, so far as it has come to the knowledge of the Committee, is that the reduction of the amount of duties upon the article of manufactured wools is too great for the establishments of this country to bear. Such is the impression of a majority of the Committee; and they have accordingly modified that part of the Secretary's draft. Whether the amount of duty as reported by the Committee is itself sufficient to preserve the principle of protection as applied to the wools manufactures, it will be for the wisdom of the House to determine. It has been the sincere desire of the Committee at once to conciliate the interests and feelings of the South, not only by the abandonment of the system of graduated minimums, but by the admission of coarse wools free of duty, and by a corresponding reduction upon the duties of the article manufactured from them. In this they have also consulted the interest of the American wool grower, with whose products the coarse article imported from abroad cannot come in competition, and of the manufacturer in whose favor the free admission of the raw material must likewise operate. On the imported wool with which that of native growth must stand in competition they propose a reduction which they believe will be sufficient to retain in the hands of the American wool-grower the command of the market.

In all the other modifications of the Secretary's bill proposed by the Committee, both with regard to wool and wools, and to all other dutiable articles, the object of the committee has been to reduce largely those articles which are not in competition with our own manufactures, and very little, or not at all those that are. On this principle the bill now reported deviates from the draft of the Secretary in the article of cotton twist yarn and thread, which is excepted from the general duty of 25 per cent on all manufactures of cotton, and prescribes that the cotton manufactures to be valued at 30 and 35 cents per square yard shall not be of those exceeding those values respectively. They have also fixed a specific duty of 12½ cents per square yard on oil cloth, included in the draft of the Secretary's bill with floor matting, at a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem. On unmanufactured hemp the committee have reduced the sum proposed in the Secretary's draft to thirty five dollars per ton; it having been ascertained that this article, as imported from

abroad, does in no wise enter into competition with that raised in our own country; and it being a raw material, essential to all our manufactures of cordage and sail duck. In varying from the draft of the Secretary on the articles of silk, the committee have raised the duty on those coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope from 25 per cent to 30 ad valorem, reducing other manufactures of silk from 20 per cent to 15, and excepting sewing silk, which is raised to 30 per cent in consideration of the incipient manufacture of that article in our own country. On the article of sugar the committee would have been induced to decline adopting the reduction proposed by the draft of the Secretary, but for the introduction into it of the article of syrup at the same rate of duty as that upon brown sugar, which the committee believed would operate as a compensation to the manufacturers of the domestic article for the diminution of the duty upon the imported sugars themselves.

On the article of salt, the Committee have not deemed it expedient to propose any reduction of the existing duties, they having already within the last two years been reduced by one half, and the Committee having satisfactory evidence that the duties could not be further reduced without injuriously affecting various manufactures, both on the sea coast of Massachusetts, and in the interior of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio. They did not, however, feel themselves justified in proposing the restoration of the former duty of twenty cents per bushel, though urged with great force of argument thereto by a memorial from sundry citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia. With respect to the duties upon glass, the committee have adopted the duties proposed by the draft of the Secretary, with the exception of those upon Apothecaries and perfumery vials, an article of which there are extensive manufactures in the City of Philadelphia, and elsewhere; and they have introduced a distinction between different articles of this description of very different value, but upon which, heretofore, there has been no corresponding discrimination in the duties levied upon them. The duty proposed by the Secretary of twelve and a half cents per gallon of olive oil in cases, the Committee have thought it proper to raise to twenty cents per gallon; this article coming in immediate competition with the product of our white fisheries.

From the articles proposed by the Secretary to be exempt from duty, the Committee have thought proper to exempt mules, quills prepared, and brass in plates, blue vitriol, calomel, corrosive sublimate, macaroni; and among the articles included under the general description of articles coming under the duty of 15½ per cent, they have also excepted bicarbonate of potash, prussiate of potash, chromate potash, nitrate of lead, soap tartar, and tartaric acid. And they have excepted also from the non-dutiable articles, a large quantity of value of the provisions of the Secretary's bill to the payments or optional credits at three and six months, the Committee have added wool to the manufactures of wool as specified by the Secretary. The seventh section of the draft proposing a levy of a duty of one and a half per cent on the public sales of manufactures of wool, the Committee have deemed it advisable to strike out, unwilling to accumulate a duty upon sales at auction now levied by several of the States of this Union.

The Committee have added to the draft of the Secretary a section providing that the pound sterling shall hereafter be rated at the value of four dollars and eighty cents. The reason for which will be obvious to the House. They have likewise added a section, providing that from and after the passage of the act the expressed juice of the sugar cane and syrup for making sugar shall pay the same duties as brown sugar, and that crude and mineral salt shall pay the same duties as salt. The object of the section, inserted with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, being to take away means of evading the duties on sugar and salt, which have been practised, and which there is reason to believe are more extensively contemplated.

In these deviations from the draft of a bill reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House, the majority of the committee have done full justice to the intentions of that officer. They have perceived in the draft a spirit and temper entirely congenial to their own, an earnest desire to conciliate and harmonize the adverse feelings and interests of the two divisions of the Union. Unable to concur with him in all the details of his drafted bill, they have felt it their duty to depart from them as seldom as possible consistent with their obligations to the interest which it is their special charge to maintain.

That their own views, will in all respects obtain the sanction of this House, or the approbation of the country, they cannot flatter themselves; but they would reluctantly resign the hope, that the principle of compromise which forms the vital spirit of the bill now reported, may be quickened in its progress through this and the other House of Congress to a solid adjustment of the great controversy which now agitates the nation. In consenting to report this bill every member who assented to the measure was conscious of sacrificing considerable portions of the interest most deserving to be cherished by him, at least of those interests as understood by those to whom they are of deepest concern. In considering its various provisions they would ask of every member of the House before judging of the result, to make the allowance due to this disposition; and they would hope the appeal may not be made in vain which asks him to assume a portion of the same disposition himself. The Committee believe this to be one of those occasions upon which nothing less than a spirit embracing the welfare of the whole nation can determine that which is due to all its parts. The measure, like all those which have preceded it on the same subject, is an experimental one, and even if it should fail to restore entirely that harmony in which the happiness of the Union can alone consist, they cherish the belief that it may be matured into an act of legislation destined to lead hereafter to a final and more complete re-establishment of the common sympathies which carried us through the conflict for the establishment of our national independence.

## PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE



## CHOLERA IN CANADA.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:—It is our painful duty to announce the alarming fact, that the India pestilence, which in its progress westward has clad Europe in mourning, has at length distinctly appeared in America.—The CHOLERA has broken out both in Quebec and Montreal—having been brought to those cities by the emigrants from Ireland.

We have received several letters from Montreal, from which we make the following extracts:—

MONTREAL, June 9.

"We regret to say that one vessel from Dublin, with a full number of emigrants had lost 42 persons during her voyage by an unknown disease, as is reported; although the remainder of the passengers and crew are said to be now perfectly healthy. The vessel lies at the quarantine ground, below Quebec. An investigation is going on by the physicians, to ascertain and report the character of the disease. Some little alarm was excited, by the supposition that it was the cholera, but the public mind is more at ease within a day or two."

MONTREAL, June 11.

"We refer to ours of the 9th inst., and regret to say, that the unknown disease alluded to, as having swept off 42 of the emigrant passengers on board the Carriacks, from Dublin proves to be the Cholera, and the disease is now officially ascertained as existing in Quebec, where 15 cases were reported on the 9th inst. and several deaths. And we further regret to say, that there is little doubt but two or three deaths in this place, yesterday and to day, were decided cases of Cholera. We, as well as others, are very naturally alarmed—and we are aware that when it becomes known abroad that this dreadful disease exists here, it must operate much to the disadvantage of business generally, and ours in particular—yet we consider it the duty of every one to state facts as nearly as they can be collected, and not suppress the information merely because it may injuriously affect their business and interest."

The foregoing extracts are from the highly respectable house of Messrs. H. Gates & Co. The following letter from another correspondent, contains all the information, upon this painful subject, official and unofficial, which had transpired at the last advices:

MONTREAL, Monday Morning, June 11.

"In order that you may have the most correct information relative to the appearance of the Cholera in this Province, I hasten to transmit to you the following particulars."

"It having been reported that the Cholera had made its appearance at the Quebec Quarantine station, [Grosse Isle] Dr. Motrin, the Health Commissioner, and Mr. Young, the Secretary of the Board of Health, proceeded to the station and returned on Thursday evening last."

"The following is a copy of the official notice issued by the Board:

"Board of Health, Quebec, 8th June.

"Various reports having circulated that a vessel had arrived at Grosse Isle in which there were several persons ill of the Asiatic Cholera, public notice is hereby given, that the Health Commissioner, having proceeded to the Grosse Isle by order of the Board, has reported that the brig Carriacks, James Hudson, Master from Dublin, arrived at the quarantine station on the 3d inst.; that there were on board, at the time of her arrival one hundred and thirty three passengers, all of whom have been landed, and are in the Emigrant Shed; that the vessel is undergoing the usual processes of disinfection; and that at the time of its departure on the evening of the 7th inst. there was not a case of Asiatic Cholera on the Island.

By order of the Board,

T. A. YOUNG, Secretary."

The Mercury of Saturday (the 9th) however contains the following extract:

CHOLERA.—It is our painful duty to apprise the public that this disorder has actually appeared in this city. Since yesterday morning eight cases have occurred which by eleven of the faculty are declared to have all the symptoms of Spasmodic Cholera. Three deaths had occurred previous to noon this day, and there were two others whose lives were despaired of. This disease first appeared in a boarding house in Champlain street, kept by a person named Roach. The patients are emigrants, and are said to be some of those who landed on Thursday evening from the Steamboat Voyager. One Canadian has been seized with the disorder; he had been working on board a ship, and a woman is said to have been seized with it at Cape Blanc. Every precaution which the circumstance calls for has been taken by the Board of Health, and a Cholera Hospital will be immediately established in the Lower Town, authority having been given to engage a suitable building in an airy situation, for that purpose. Much alarm prevails, particularly amongst the lower classes, and the greatest activity is displayed by the Medical gentlemen, who with their usual humanity render the most prompt assistance.

THREE O'CLOCK.—We just heard from undoubted authority, that 15 cases of Cholera have appeared since yesterday morning, and that 7 have terminated fatally.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Extra, Friday 9 A. M.

Cholera at Quebec, Montreal, Sorrel, St. John and Laprarie.—Our worst apprehensions in relation to this dreadful disease, are painfully realised. Its ravages at Quebec are most appalling.

We this morning saw Mr. Cone, of Charleston, S. Carolina, who left Quebec on Tuesday, and is one day in advance of the mail. He permitted us, a few minutes before the North American left, to see a copy of the Quebec Gazette of the 11th inst. from which we make a hasty extract.

From the Quebec Gazette of June 11.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

We announced the existence of the CHOLERA at Grosse Isle on Friday. It is now in this city. Its effects in an American climate are likely to be more severe than in Europe.

It becomes the duty of all to be vigilant in repelling the ravages of this common destroyer. Cleanliness, temperance, regularity of habits, moderate eating and exercise, and exemption from all excess, are the best preventatives.

The greatest number of deaths are from Champlain street. Three or four deaths, have occurred in the upper town; Deaths have been caused in from five to six hours!

Four o'clock, P. M.

The Board of Health have just made a report, from which the following is an extract:

Board of Health, Quebec, June 11th.

It becomes the painful duty of the Board of Health to announce the existence of the Asiatic Cholera in our city and neighborhood. This decision is founded after mature deliberation, upon the unanimous opinion of the medical gentlemen of the city.

Thirty-four deaths have occurred within the last forty eight hours.

The editor of the Gazette gives the following cases, as having been reported. At the Emigrant's Hospital.—39 cases, 26 deaths, 2 convalescent.

At private dwellings.—20 cases, 15 deaths.

On board the steam boat in which Mr. Cone, our informant, started for Montreal, one death occurred before she left the wharf, four persons were attacked soon after they got underway; one person died and was thrown overboard, before reaching Sorrel, where the authorities of Montreal stopped the boat, and where cases had already broken out.

In addition to the foregoing, a gentleman direct from Montreal, who arrived this morning, informs us that there had been 15 cases and 7 deaths at that place; and that the disease had broken out at St. John and Laprarie.

The Cholera at Quebec is not confined to emigrants, but attacks citizens and strangers indiscriminately.

It is, perhaps, our duty to inform the citizens of New York, that three gentlemen who left Quebec on Thursday, in the boat with cholera patients, left in the North America this morning.

QUEBEC, June 9.—Total number of Emigrants, arrived from the 2d June to the present date, both days inclusive.

Males 4039; females 3559, under 14 years of age 3001.

Total to date, 10,599

Previously reported, 15,101

Total 25,700

## POSTSCRIPT.

From the N. Y. Commercial of Saturday afternoon.

THE CHOLERA.—The intelligence from Montreal, received yesterday, was but too true. The Asiatic scourge has in very truth, entered the heart of the Western Continent, and the Destroying Angel is stretching his arm over us.

Thus far, in Montreal and Quebec, the disease has assumed its direst form, and was apparently approaching our own territory with fearful rapidity. A gentleman who left Quebec on Tuesday morning, (12th) has furnished the Courier with the Quebec Gazette of Monday, the 11th, by which it appears that NINETEEN CASES AND FORTY-FIVE DEATHS had occurred up to the evening of the 10th and he reports that at the time of his departure the cases in Quebec amounted to EIGHTY, and the deaths to upwards of SIXTY. He described the disease as exceeding in malignity, any previous accounts of virulence either in Europe or Asia, and all who were attacked were considered hopeless.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser June 13.

THE CHOLERA.

By the steamboat North America, Capt. Benson that arrived last evening from Albany, came three gentlemen, who left Montreal, on Friday morning; from them we learn that the previous accounts of the Cholera were by no means exaggerated, but that the truth exceeds former reports. It is now no longer denied that the Cholera is in Montreal—but no official report has been published, for the physicians were too much occupied in attending to the sick, to meet in consultation. On Wednesday there were 94 cases and 23 deaths in Montreal, and on Thursday the deaths were reported to range from 75 to 130. We learn that in no instance was any of the respectable inhabitants attacked, whose habits are temperate, and all the cases were confined to emigrants and the lowest class of Canadians. Trade was interrupted, and strangers were leaving the town, but the better class of citizens generally remained at their homes, feeling security in their temperate mode of living. On Thursday the steam boat John Bull arrived from Quebec, during that night the

Lady of the Lake arrived, and early on Friday morning the St. Lawrence came in, all having on board many passengers—in each of these boats from four to eight had died, and several cases were on board. The passengers immediately left the boats, and the crew of the John Bull refused to do duty on board.

One of our informants saw several persons attacked in the streets—they were first seized with violent spasms in the hands and feet, and this terrible malady progressed so rapidly, that death ensued in from four to twelve hours. It is even reported, that in no instance of confirmed Cholera had one recovery been known.

In Quebec the deaths were reported at about 40 a day, but were not confined as in Montreal, to the lowest class of people—several in the higher ranks of life were attacked and carried off. Some cases had also occurred at La Prairie, a small town nearly opposite Montreal.

From the Albany Journal—Extra.

SATURDAY MORNING, 7 o'clock.

THE CHOLERA.

The Northern Mail arrived last evening without a letter for this city from Montreal or Quebec.

The only information that we can obtain is from Mr. Perry a gentleman who left Montreal on Wednesday, the 13th, at which place the Cholera was then raging and extending.

Our informant saw twenty or thirty Yellow Flags flying in different parts of the city, indicating that the Cholera existed, at least, at so many places.

Office of the Evening Journal, 7 o'clock, A. M. June 16.

Since the ship was printed I have seen gentlemen who assure me that the case of sickness on board the Steam boat at Whitehall, is Cholera, and that the disease has appeared among emigrants at Fort Miller.

T. WEED.

We have been politely furnished with the following:—

MONTREAL, June 13.

Messrs. C. Mills & Co. New York.

Gentlemen:—The intelligence this morning from Quebec is very alarming. The Cholera is raging in every part of the city.—Some say that from Sunday morning to Monday night, there were ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES OF CHOLERA, and that nearly all had proved fatal. Our correspondent writes that up to Monday, 4 o'clock, P. M. twenty five deaths had occurred in the Hospital alone, and that there was an entire suspension of all business.

Its effect on business here is not fully known, but it cannot but be very serious. Our health Officers will not allow the Cholera to exist here, although sudden deaths do occur in every part of the town of some unknown disease.

Yours, C. & E. MILLS.

From the Albany Argus Extra, June 16.

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

From our Correspondents Messrs. Gates & Co. dated

MONTREAL, June 13.

We refer you to ours of the 9th, 11th and 12th inst. and have now the unpleasant and painful duty to say, that our former letters alluded to were not overcharged with alarm respecting that dreadful scourge, the cholera.

The number of cases in Quebec in the three days, (9th, 10th and part of the 11th), and the mortality was frightful in the extreme. We have a number of letters on which we can depend, and they all agree in the fact that comparatively speaking, none got well, and death follows close to attack.

Hence also, (Montreal) the cases are numerous for the two last days, and deaths are as numerous as cases. The attacks & mortality are, so far, generally among the lower orders of society and the intemperate.

We are credibly informed that no case has yet occurred south of Montreal.—On Friday the owners of steamboats had come to a resolution not to take any emigrants on board at St. John for the United States; and we learn that the American boats would not in the meantime approach the Canadian lines. The police at Whitehall, Burlington, and Plattsburg were very vigilant—there is now no chance of emigrants getting into the States, unless clandestinely by land.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser June 20.

CHOLERA NEWS.

We have collected below, all the information upon this exciting subject which has reached us since our last publication. The mortality in Canada, is very great—greater by far, in proportion to the population of the place, than it has been in any city in Europe. But there is no good evidence that there has been a single case this side of the Canadian boundary. God grant it may not reach us. And, from the efforts making to purify our city, which has thus far been efficient & successful, added to the prohibition upon the admission of emigrants from Montreal, we have strong reason to hope that the fearful calamity may pass by or rather fall short of us.

We have a strong presentiment, that if the Cholera should appear in this city at all, it will break out immediately after the 4th of July—that is, if the national jubilee is again to be marked by the drunken orgies which have heretofore attended its celebration. It will be recollected that the Cholera first broke out among the lower classes of the people

at Sunderland, immediately after the revels of the Christmas Holidays. Like causes will have a tendency to produce like effects elsewhere. We are happy to perceive however, that a resolution has been proposed in one Board of the Common Council, declaring it to be inexpedient to celebrate the anniversary in the ordinary manner. Let the Corporation dine together, if they please but let there be no erection of booths and let the dram-shops be closed.

The following is the substance of a letter from Messrs. Gates & Co. dated MONTREAL, June 15.

Business is quite at a stand. The crews of most of the boats which navigate the St. Lawrence above this, have refused to work, consequently the boats are laid up. It is with difficulty that men can be obtained to remain on board the steamboats that ply between this city and Quebec. We learn from the latter place that the Lower Town has been nearly deserted.

Another letter from the same highly respectable house in Montreal, received at Whitehall states, that on the 14th inst. there were one hundred and four deaths in Montreal—but on the 15th, there were not near as many cases there, although the alarm was very great.

Defence of the Frontier.—The bill, which has for a few days been depending before the two Houses of Congress, for authorising the President of the United States to raise Mounted Volunteers for the defence of the Frontier, yesterday passed the Senate, as previously amended on the motion of Mr. Tipton, and the House of Representatives concurred in the amendment. Before the time this reaches the reader's hands, probably, the bill will have received the signature of the President, and become a law.

The bill thus passed authorizes the President of the United States "to raise either by the acceptance of volunteers, or enlistment for one year, unless sooner discharged, six hundred mounted rangers to be armed, equipped, mounted, and organized in such manner, and to be under such regulations and restrictions as the nature of the service shall in his opinion make necessary;" the companies to consist of one hundred men each, besides officers; the non-commissioned officers and privates to arm and equip themselves unless otherwise ordered by the President, and provide their own horses, and to be allowed one dollar per day for their services and those of their arms and horses; commissioned officers to receive the same emoluments as officers of the same grade in the army of the United States, &c. and officers and privates to be allowed for forage, &c.—Nat. Intel.

From the Frontier.—The following interesting but afflicting intelligence from the Border country may be relied upon as entirely authentic:

Extract of a letter dated Fort Dearborn, (Chicago), Illinois, May 25, 1832.

"From the accumulated miseries of the Indian War in this country, this Fort is filled with the flying, starving, and in some instances half naked inhabitants of the northern part of this State. The destruction of life has been considerable, and of property very great. It has been necessary to issue eight hundred rations daily; and from the number of people coming in, and the Militia and Indians constantly expected, I expect to be obliged to issue at least double the number. There are no provisions to be procured in this country."—Nat. Intel.

From the Washington Globe of Monday.

THE INDIAN WAR.

We understand that orders have been issued from the War department, for the concentration at Chicago, of about a 1000 men of the regular army, from the garrisons upon the sea-board and the lakes; and that Gen. Scott has been directed to take the command of the operations against the hostile Indians. We learn that measures have already been taken for raising the mounted rangers, authorized by the recent act of Congress, and that these will march without delay, to the scene of warfare. Gen. Scott has been empowered to call for such militia force from the adjoining States, as circumstances may render necessary.

The plan of operations will be a combined movement of the troops under Gen. Scott, and those under Gen. Atkinson, from Chicago and the Mississippi, to attack the Indians on both sides, and scour the country, until they are entirely subdued. We are informed that Gen. Scott had orders to reduce them to unconditional submission, and not to suspend his operations, while any of the hostile Indians remain east of the Mississippi. They will be required to cross the river, and repair to such district as may be assigned to them. And such arrangements are as effectually to prevent the recurrence of similar aggressions. The surrender of the Black Hawk, and some of his principal Chiefs, as hostages for these people and to secure the frontier against their future cruelties, is made indispensable.

There is reason however to hope, that the force now under General Atkinson, if the last call of the Governor of Illinois has been fully obeyed, will have checked if not subdued the Indians, before the arrival of Gen. Scott. Still as the operations are remote, and the result of our Indian campaign always doubtful, and more particularly as the nature of the warfare is of the most distressing character, it is certainly prudent to guard

against any consequences, and to take such measures, as will effectually reduce the hostile Indians, and overawe the disaffected. It is the dictate, not only of policy and humanity, but of true economy. If our operations are not vigorously conducted, and if one or two more reverses should befall our arms, no one who knows the Indians, can venture to predict how far the spirit of dissatisfaction would extend, nor what tribes would remain quiet.

From the known talents and experience of Gen. Scott, and from the ample means, placed at his disposal, as well as from the plan of operations, which has been directed, we anticipate the most vigorous measures, and a speedy termination of this murderous and most unprovoked contest.

We cannot but hope, that in the state of things in the north west, every dispassionate man, of whatever party, will see the necessity of an immediate removal of the Indians beyond the sphere of our settlements. The scenes that are now acting form a lesson worthy to be remembered by all who are the real friends of the Indians.

From the Balt. Amer. of the 21st inst.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—Pursuant

to the order of the War Department, received here on Saturday, we understand that Major PAYNE and his Company proceeded on Monday morning in the steam boat for Philadelphia, on their way to Chicago, via New York and the Lakes. We also learn that five Companies are expected from Fortress Monroe, in the Steamboat to day, destined for the same place, which, with the two Companies from New York harbor, also ordered there, will make nearly a regiment.—These troops will be joined by several companies of Infantry, the whole to be under the command of Maj. Gen. Scott and are ordered to Chicago to co-operate with Gen. ATKINSON's command in driving the hostile Indians from that frontier to the West of the Mississippi river.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

TWELVE HOURS LATER FROM ENGLAND, RESTORATION OF EARL GREY AND HIS MINISTERS.

We received, [exclusively.] last evening, by the ship John and Edward, the London Courier of May 15, containing three successive postscripts, issued at different hours on the evening of that day, and also a letter from our correspondent, announcing the failure of the Duke of Wellington to make up a Ministry, and the restoration of Earl Grey and his Ministers to office. The following are extracts:—

COURIER OFFICE.

Tuesday Evening, May 15, 1/2 past 5. Reports have been current for the last hour that Earl Grey has been sent for by the King, and requested to continue in office. Up to this time, however, we have no authority to confirm these reports. The Duke of Wellington was for two hours with the King this morning; but nothing has transpired as to the nature of the interview. It is said, but we know not how truly, that Mr. Croker, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Baring and Mr. Manners Sutton have refused office.

Twenty Minutes to Four. Earl Grey has not been sent for by the King, but it is confidently asserted that the Duke of Wellington will not be able to form an Administration.

The Earl of Harrowood is said to have made a strong representation as to the state of Yorkshire, and generally, of the manufacturing districts in the North.—His Lordship has, we hear, declared it impossible to answer for the consequences, if a Government be attempted upon any other principle than that of a large and efficient Reform.

SECOND EDITION.

Courier office—five o'clock.

In consequence of a communication transmitted this afternoon from the King to Earl Grey, his Lordship immediately summoned a Council of his late Ministry, to take into consideration the subjects of his Majesty's communication. The Council met at Earl Grey's residence, in Downing street, and has only just broken up.

Since writing the above, we have learnt that Mr. Baring communicated to the House of Commons the fact of the Duke of Wellington not being a Minister, and that Lord Althorp, at the same time requested the House to suspend deliberations until the result should be known of the sitting of the Council to which we have above alluded.

Our private correspondent writes under date of 6 o'clock:

"It is now quite certain that Earl Grey will resume office. Lord Althorp has announced the fact in the House of Commons this evening, and Mr. Baring also stated that the Duke of Wellington is not Minister."

In a subsequent note he says:

"A second edition of the Standard announces the recall of Earl Grey." And again half an hour later he writes as follows:—

North & South American Coffee House.

London, May 15, 7 o'clock, P. M.

Messrs. F. Hall & Co.

Gentlemen: I have to inform you that the Lord Mayor, has announced publicly on change, that the whole of the late Administration have been reinstated in their respective offices; this intelligence is also confirmed by Sir H. Parnell. I have this moment seen a gentleman who me-

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about ten minutes since, to whom he communicated the fact;—should a second edition be published by any of the Newspapers previous to the coach leaving for Portsmouth, I will send you a copy.

I am gentlemen,  
Your's very truly,  
JAMES DAVIES.

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, June 23.

**Strong proof.**—If any thing could show the inconsistency of pretending to couple the price of grain with the state of manufactures in the Country, in stronger colours than the reflecting good sense of every dispassionate man would point it, the occurrences of the day would do it. We have been taught to believe, by the advocates of the manufacturers, that low as the price of grain has been, it would have been much lower if it had not been for the great many manufactories that were set agoing, which took so many people off from agriculture and set them to manufactures to be consumers—now what do we see? The question of "modifying the high tariff of duties on imported manufactures" has been for some months agitated in Congress, since January last. When they began to agitate this question of modification, corn was about 36 cents per bushel clear of freight, and wheat was from 70 to 95 cts. a bushel. We were told by the manufacturers and their advocates that as soon as they talked seriously in Congress of modifying the tariff, that the manufactories would decline—manufacturers would discharge their hands, and economise every thing to save themselves—and as a necessary consequence, that Bread stuffs would fall to nothing and farmers would suffer also. Well, this was foretelling, or rather scare-crowding—What do we see? Why as soon as the plan of modifying the Tariff of duties had time to be circulated through the Country for the information of all, so far from corn and wheat falling in price, they began to rise—and now when wool is down to a shilling or fifteen cents a pound, the manufacturers all up in arms, corn is sixty-two and a half, and was last week seventy cents a bushel and wheat from a dollar twenty-five to a dollar thirty-five cents a bushel. Now we are not so silly nor yet so wickedly designing as to pretend to induce any body to believe, that a "modification of the present tariff of high duties" is in any degree the cause of this rise in the price of grain—but we do intend most strenuously to insist that it is irrefragable proof, that the prosperity or decline of manufactories in our Country have not the slightest connexion with or influence upon the price of grain. For while this modification of the tariff is under discussion, while the raw material, wool, is depressed either by the despondency or the stratagem of the manufacturers, and the manufacturers are fast working up to rebellion, like the Nullifiers of the South, wheat & corn have both risen and now are at good prices. Let men fling away prejudice as a sin as destructive to man as ambition was to angels, reflect upon these matters rightly.

**General, President, Jackson.**—Some people, in some parts, think him a great Tariff man—some people, in some other parts, want to make him out an anti-tariff man—and then another or third set of folks, your people that are slippery and go easily betwixt and between things, spread him out as a JUDICIOUS TARIFF man, and that is to suit North, South, East and West—for the judicious Tariff that the Grooms at the Palace have tacked on upon the Royal tongue, like old General Dearborns "more or less" reports, means any thing or nothing, and is intended to be used as occasion may require. But so it is, whatever they may have converted the old General into by the cookery of his new Cabinet, he went full up for the tariff when in Congress—and he talks now just what is given unto him to say—and it is laughable—it is ridiculous—may it be worse, it is censurable to see and hear tariff and anti-tariff men talking and arguing about General Jackson being for or against the Tariff, when they, who know him best, know full well, that it is a subject he never did understand—it is a subject he really knows nothing about—and that it is a subject on which he talks nothing but what is given him to say—and all is for affect. The Country and people may shift for themselves.

In speaking of an event so highly interesting to all, as the next presidential election, it would be unpardonable to hold out false lights—it is therefore, we say, nothing in the future is more uncertain than the result of that important matter. We have never been able, upon any probable data, to calculate General Jackson's re-election as certain—we think that just and honest calculation puts him ahead of Mr. Clay, leaving an undisposed of, because uncertain, residuum adequate to the election of either of them. With this residuum we know that Mr. Clay is growing in favour, and the General declining—at what point this change will stop; or how this uncommitted residuum will be cast, we defer to say—for we will not talk at random upon this serious point, and we will not attempt to deceive. As the friend of Mr. Clay we feel encouragement all around. Prejudice and self-interest, with the means they adopt, are alone his powerful adversaries—But reason begins to triumph and General Jackson proportionably declines. His increasing imbecility from age and infirmities—the mastery cunningly acquired and adroitly exercised over him by venal wretches, who, for adequate personal consideration, would be to-morrow as impudently opposed, as to-day they are submissively humble in his eye. The frequent resort to ruffian violence to be revenged of exposures of corruption, intrigue and frauds. The desperate resorts that a flaring, terrified cabal have recourse to—and the bold designs to destroy the best institutions and the best men of the country, whilst Law, Constitution and Judicial Decrees are contemptuously defied by those, the reigning dynasty desire to propitiate, are all too palpable, too glaring not to be seen—and being seen, are too monstrous not to be condemned and constitutionally resisted.

Some of the Jackson presses themselves, withdrawing from an idolatry that sickens, and which others practice with such slavish servility, ingeniously speak of Mr. Clay in merited terms of eulogy; as a man of brilliant career; of eminent endowments; of untarnished honor; of generous social character. Let the public experience go on and let the public voice be heard—infatuation cannot, must not last. Worth, and the want of it, must be distinguished. Our country must be sustained by the services of her best men, not our worst men supported by the offices of our country.

**State Concerns.**—The Chronicle and Marylander, (Baltimore), of June 18th says: The apathy in the National Republican party, of this state, on the subject of the approaching elections is so great, that we are tempted to ask the question whether they design to yield the state, without a struggle, to the Jackson party? If this be the intention we have nothing more to say—but if there is to be a contest, it is high time that some movement should be made to produce a united effort. It is an easy matter to give Mr. Clay seven of the electoral votes of Maryland, on paper, but it may be difficult to produce the same result at the polls. We speak advisedly when we say, that if the present indifference in our ranks should be continued, Gen. Jackson must obtain a majority of the electors. Whilst every Jackson leg in this state is in motion, our party, generally, sit in perfect tranquility, and apparently asleep. Such apathy does not exist when a distribution of offices is to be made. Men then find their legs and their lungs too? Could the presidential question remain unaffected by the result of the October election, we should be content to deposit our pen in the inkstand, and "cease from our labors." But we cannot indulge in a nap whilst there is a danger of re-electing Gen. Jackson.

We must exempt Frederick, Anne Arundel and some other counties from the above censure. They have moved, but for the want of proper concert, have named different times and places for the meeting of the convention to nominate electoral candidates. But what has Baltimore done, or what does she mean to do? If disarmed, we can at all events raise our voices to cheer those who fight the battle. Let us then pipe, if we cannot participate in the dance.

**Alexandria, D. C. June 19.**  
We have a painful duty to perform in announcing the death, by accidental drowning, of the Hon. C. C. JOHNSON, a member of the House of Representatives from Virginia.  
Mr. Johnson spent the evening in this town on Sunday, and intended to return to Washington in the steamboat Sydney, which arrives here at about 9 o'clock. The night was dark and rainy, and Mr. Johnson must have, in walking along the wharves, accidentally fallen in. His body was found yesterday evening. Sincere sorrow was expressed by our citizens at this unfortunate and melancholy occurrence.

The Baltimore Patriot observes,—  
"There is no doubt the unfavourableness of the weather during the past spring, has, from exciting apprehensions of a failure in the crops, had a tendency to advance the price of Flour and Grain. The great changes which have taken place within a few days past, justifies the belief, however, that results will be much more favorable to the coming crops than anticipated. A gentleman who has just returned from a tour through Virginia and some parts of Maryland, informs us that the Wheat in the lower part of Virginia never looked better; in some parts of Maryland, it is true, the prospect was not so flattering; but upon the whole, the crop promises to be a good one. The weather now is quite favorable also to the growth of Indian Corn."

A Mr. Wakefield announces that out of 94 cases of Cholera on the continent of Europe he had cured 91 by the use of Soda and Seidlitz powders.

The bill authorising the President to raise a body of Mounted Volunteers for the defence of the North Western Frontier, has passed both Houses of Congress.

The Health Officer at Philadelphia has imprisoned two individuals for twenty days for a violation of the quarantine law in visiting a vessel there, without permission.

The Courier and Enquirer of Tuesday has the following:

**The CHOLERA.—Highly Important.**  
Dr. McLEAN, who is well known to our fellow citizens, called upon us yesterday with a pamphlet, the contents of which he was greatly desirous of placing before the public as soon as possible, and which in consequence, he took to the Evening Post to be published last evening, but it probably was received too late for insertion. It appears by the report of a Committee of eminent Physicians sent from Edinburgh to Sunderland, to investigate the character of the Cholera, and also by the discoveries of the justly celebrated Dr. ABERCOMBIE, that the Cholera is entirely within the control of medicine and easily cured, if its premonitory symptoms are observed. They say that no case of Cholera has ever occurred so far as they have been able to ascertain, which has not been preceded by a buzzing in the ears and a looseness of the bowels, and that a powerful cathartic taken at this stage of the disease, is a certain and infallible cure. If these symptoms are not attended to, and the remedy applied, then, and then only, does the disease become in a measure incurable.

If this be so, and we are disposed to believe it, then will the scourge of the human race pass by us without its track being marked by desolation and death.

**WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 18.**

The sittings of Congress, or rather, of the House of Representatives, are becoming exceedingly laborious and fatiguing. During the last week the House has sat, upon an average, each day, near nine hours; and yet, on Saturday evening, after eleven hours sitting, were obliged to adjourn without having arrived at a decision upon any material point concerning the Tariff question. We think, however, that the House is wearied to such a degree, that they will insist upon voting, instead of debating, after the first or second day of this week, and that some definite result, as to the Tariff bill, will be arrived at before the close of this week.

The debates on this subject have been exceedingly able, and have been listened to by the House, though worn down with fatigue, with more attention than we have ever known so many long speeches to have been. As no newspaper can ever publish the whole of these speeches, we are glad to learn that they will, many of them, be put in pamphlet form, and in that manner reach the Public. We shall insert in our columns such of the Speeches as may give our readers a full and fair view of all sides of the question, (for it is a quadrangular one at least,) though our selection will probably not include a fourth of the whole. Great care will be taken to collect and preserve them all for the Register of Debates, for which they will furnish most valuable materials.

**Nat. Intel.**

**BALTIMORE, JUNE 19.**

**Violent Squall in the Patapsco River.**  
We regret to state that a sudden and very violent gale of wind was experienced at the mouth of the river Patapsco yesterday afternoon about half past one o'clock. The Steamboat Carroll of Carrollton, then on her way from Frenchtown to Baltimore, reached the mouth of the river soon after the blow, and immediately went to the assistance of the brig Catalina, captain Drebert, bound from this port for the West Indies, laden with flour, lying on her beam ends, and in a very dangerous situation. The captain, perceiving the approach of the squall, had taken in all sail, and was fully prepared when the accident occurred. The lanyards were instantly cut away in hopes that she would right but she remained in that situation until the timely arrival of the steamboat. Four men and the pilot were taken off, leaving five of the crew upon her side, with the long boat at hand, waiting assistance from the city.

After having rendered all necessary relief to the Catalina, the steamboat proceeded to the schooner Lighthouse,

of Boston, Rydet, master, loaded with corn and flour for an eastern port, lying on her beam ends. The captain and two hands were taken off. The schooner was left lying on her side, and it was feared her cargo of corn would sink her.

She next proceeded to the schooner China, of Vienna, Del. from Old Point Comfort, bound to Baltimore, lying bottom upwards, and took off the captain and three hands. The C. was in ballast.

The course of the steamboat was then directed towards a bay schooner, name unknown, lying bottom upwards. There were four men upon her cutting a hole for the purpose of rescuing a female who was in the cabin at the time of the accident. They succeeded in finding her dead body after it had been about two hours in that situation. The crew after she was upset, swam to a small vessel which happened to be near, which they reached in safety. Four men, belonging to the latter vessel, instantly departed in their boat with an axe, and were engaged when the steam boat came up. The above particulars were communicated to us by a passenger in the steamboat, and by the pilot of the Catalina.—Great praise is due to Captain Chaytor for his prompt and active personal exertions in rendering assistance to the crews of the several vessels, and for the humane treatment extended to them when, on board of his boat.

The steamboat Pocahontas, which took the place of the George Washington in the Citizen's Union Line, experienced a heavy squall on Sunday night, when in about the same place in the Patapsco River. No other damage was experienced than the carrying away of the railing on the upper deck.

**For the Easton Gazette.**

Mr. Graham:—  
As this is the season for clipping the fleece, my thoughts have been some weeks engaged in a sort of wool gathering (methinks I here some caustic poet wit exclaim, "a fit occupation for such brains") and reflecting upon the prices of wool in various years—and by association they have been drawn to manufacturers. The price of wool this season is as low as it ever was known to be in any year of the life of the oldest inhabitant now above ground—last year the price was good—what makes the difference? one of two causes, or possibly both combined viz: either the present Tariff of excessive high duties is defective and fails to do what was promised—or, it is the collusion of the woolen Manufacturers and their adherents to depress the price of wool, just at this time, when the question of a "modification of the Tariff" is pending before Congress, for the purpose of creating and getting up a factitious excitement in behalf of keeping on the high duties, to serve the Woolen Manufacturer's interest alone.—Last year when a good and fair price was given for wool after several years of low prices, we were told by the Manufacturers & their friends that this was the effect of the high tariff—well, it had its effect, & the poor depressed farmers who could get little or nothing for their grain, were glad enough to get a good price for a little wool, and many, without much reflection, were inclined to think that maybe the high tariff was well enough. But now, wool is down to nothing again—can this be fair play? Can it be right to build up such a system of things as shall place the wool growers in the hands and at the mercy of the Manufacturers? What do we see before us? If you will give the Manufacturers the monopoly of your market, prevent your people by law from buying any thing from abroad, and subject them to such prices as the manufacturers choose to ask for their woollen cloths, why then the manufacturers will give you, as long as they please, a pretty good price for wool. The price of grain being low and stationary, farmers will be induced to increase their flocks of sheep—as soon as the Manufacturers encourage them to do that—down they knock the price of wool to nothing, and tell you, having you, your wool, the supplying you with woollen cloths, and all in their power, that the wool growing is "overdone"—just as millers and others have told the farmers that grain growing was "overdone" which the manufacturers caught at and pressed them to turn their attention to sheep and join in with them and grow wool. Thus the poor farmers are, in one instance, the sport and victims of the gulling Grain Purchasers and speculators—and in another, the tools & victims of the gulling Manufacturers.—This is the result of passionate pursuit, of running things to death, forcing up one interest by law at the hazard of every other.

I allege all this to the improper practices and plans of Manufacturers—it is not the fair result of things—it is the result of their schemes. I am a decided friend to Manufacturers in my own country—I would promote them with all my heart, rationally and fairly and secretly—but I never would let any particular set of interested men direct me how much tax I should lay upon the People at large to serve such interested men's plans. I would give the manufacturer of America a decided preference, by superadding upon the necessary costs and charges of introducing the foreign article the amount of duty that would most enrich the National Treasury, that whilst I encouraged Manufacturers, I would provide the means of bearing all the expenses of the Government and

of improving the country—I would grant a monopoly to no man or set of men. I would be faithful to that wise and just Constitutional principle, "monopolies are odious and ought never to be granted."

Yours  
A FARMER.

## PRICES CURRENT.

**WHEAT.**—Wagon wheat comes in but by small loads and find purchasers at from \$1.15 to 1.25 Eastern and Western shorts wheat ranges from \$1.20 to 1.25, but little offered and on the whole not as brisk as per last quotations.  
**CORN.**—Yellow and white would not now bring more than from 60 to 62½ per bushel owing to large quantities having come to market, beyond what was anticipated since last quotations, when it was up to from 66 to 70. We understand that it is still looking down, and the quoted prices difficult to obtain.

**DIED.**  
In this county, on the 17th inst, after a short illness Mrs. Rebecca, consort of Mr. William Hostler, in the 28th year of her age.

## COTILLION PARTY.

MR. E. D. MALLETT has the honor to inform his friends that he will have a Cotillion Party on Friday evening next, 29th inst, at half past 7 o'clock, at Mr. Lowe's assembly room. Subscribers paper at Mr. S. Lowe's.  
June 23

## G. HAYDEN.

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional Services to the Ladies and gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity—he is at the Easton Hotel.  
June 23

## HARVEST GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKEY would respectfully beg leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an assortment of  
**HARVEST GOODS,**  
(CONSISTING OF)  
Rum, Whiskey, Molasses & Rice.  
ALSO AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
part, DOMESTIC MUSLIN, COTTON YARN, CALICOES, GINGHAMS & BLACK T. TALIAN LUTESTRING  
(of superior quality,) all of which will be offered at a very small advance for Cash, Wool, Feather or Bags.  
June 23 Sw

## Milch Cows For Sale.

TWO MILCH COWS now in full milk.—enquire at this office.  
June 23.

## An Overseer wanted for next year.

A single man of approved good character, none need apply but such as are personally known to the person wanting, or who have good certificates from responsible men.—Enquire at this office.  
June 23, 1832.

## MARYLAND.

### Talbot County Orphans' Court.

June Term; A. D. 1832.  
ON application of Robert H. Rhodes, administrator of Jas. Cain, late of Talbot County deceased,—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Baltimore.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of T. Talbot county Orphans Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 22nd day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

## In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
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 James Cain, late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of February next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22nd day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
ROBERT H. RHODES, adm'r. of James Cain, deceased.  
June 23

## UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, May 14, 1832.

The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY the 24 day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.  
By order  
R. MICKLE, Cashier.  
By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board, are eligible for the ensuing year.  
June 9 6w

## NOTICE.

THE creditors of Edward S. Winder, Esqr. are respectfully requested to furnish the subscriber with the date and amount of their several claims so soon as conveniently may be. It being desirable to ascertain the amount of said claims with a view to their adjustment.  
WM. HAYWARD, jr. agent for E. S. Winder.  
June 16

## HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on 7th day the 7th of the 7th Month (July) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court house door in Easton, the House and Lot on the landing road, adjoining the House and Lot formerly the property of Tristram Bowdler. The premises may be viewed by applying to Mary Kersey who lives in the house. A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, & on the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest thereon, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be given by the subscriber.  
Easton 6th Mo. 9th.



**NEW GOODS.**

**KENNARD & LOVEDAY,**  
Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,  
an extensive and complete assortment of  
**NEW AND FRESH GOODS,**  
To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF  
**DRY GOODS**  
Of every description  
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,  
Cutlery, China, Glass and  
Queens-ware, Wooden,  
Stone and Earthen  
Ware &c. &c.

They have also a few boxes of prime PORTER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.

Easton, April 14th (S & W)

**A CARD.**

**WILLIAM CLARK** begs leave to inform his Customers and the public generally that he has just returned home from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an  
Elegant assortment of  
**STAPLE AND FANCY  
SPRING GOODS,**  
Of all descriptions, embracing the latest fashions and newest style, all of which will be offered extremely low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

May 12 3wco3w.

**MRS. RIDGWAY**  
Milliner and Mantua Maker,  
WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON,  
WISHES to employ one or two young ladies, who understand the Millinery business, in all its various branches, and one Mantua-maker, who understands her business in all its varieties, to such, liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

June 2.

**JAMES GARDETTE,**  
DENTIST,  
OF PHILADELPHIA,  
will remain in Easton a short time.  
He may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's.  
J. G. not having made suitable arrangement for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

Reference, John M. G. Emory, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqs.

March 26

**SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,**  
No 33 Market Street, Baltimore.

**New York Consolidated Lottery**  
CLASS No. 21, FOR 1832!  
To be drawn on  
**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1832.**  
66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Balls.

**HIGHEST PRIZES,**  
\$30,000 \$20,000 \$5,000

**SCHEME.**

1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	2,000		2,000
10	1,000		10,000
10	800		8,000
10	600		6,000
10	500		5,000
400's, 200's &c.	Amounting to		\$366,080

Tickets \$10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50  
A package of 22 whole tickets will cost \$209  
Warranted to draw 100  
A package of 22 half tickets will cost 104  
Warranted to draw 50  
A package of 22 quarter tickets will cost 52  
Warranted to draw 25  
A package of 22 eighth tickets will cost 26  
Warranted to draw 12

This is the most advantageous scheme that has ever been offered for purchasing packages, as they are certain of drawing one half the first cost, and the adventurer has a chance for all the capitals.—This Lottery is somewhat different from any other that has been drawn heretofore: that ticket having on it the first drawn number only, will be entitled to 20 dollars; the second drawn number 16 dollars; the 3d, 4th or 5th drawn number, 12 dollars;—all tickets having one drawn number will be entitled to 10 dollars.

\*Orders for packages or single tickets in either of the above lotteries should be forwarded as early as practicable. Please Address

**SYLVESTER & CO.**  
No. 33, Market Street, Baltimore  
When one or more tickets are ordered, postage need not be paid.  
A discount of five per cent. will be allowed to those who purchase packages.  
When a certificate is ordered, it is only requisite to remit the difference between the cost and the sum warranted to be drawn.  
Letters will receive the same attention as on personal application, and a statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer.

The BULLETIN will be sent gratis to all who patronize SYLVESTER.

**FOR SALE.**  
THAT handsome, small FARM called WAKEFIELD, containing 135 acres, situated on a branch of Third-haven creek, about 8 miles from Easton, and adjoining the lands of Robert Bartlett and William Hayward.  
Apply to  
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or  
THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md.  
May 26 eod

**NEW GOODS**  
**WM. H. & P. GROOME**  
Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of  
British, French, German, India & Domestic  
**DRY GOODS.**  
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.  
ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA  
**TOW LINES**  
and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations.  
Easton, April 21.

**A CARD.**  
**JOHN MECONEKIN** respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a  
WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF  
**MATERIALS,**  
which he intends manufacturing in the best manner, and in the newest style; he solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and assures them that he will manufacture articles in his line, equal to those manufactured in Baltimore, or in any other city and on as reasonable terms.

June 9 3t W

**TIN WARE.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to manufacture  
**TIN WARE,**  
at his old stand, opposite the market house where he will attend to all orders for articles in his line; he has on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of articles in his line of business; and will take in exchange therefore cash, wool, feathers, and all other kind of trade at the highest cash prices.

A. J. LOVEDAY.  
June 9 3w

**DIVIDEND.**  
THE President and Directors of the Chesapeake Bridge Company, have declared a Dividend of 6 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the said Company, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th instant.

By order of the Board  
T. H. DAWSON, Treasurer.  
June 9, 1832 3w

**FOR SALE.**  
That large and convenient three story Brick Dwelling, and the framed shop adjoining, (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell,) situated on Washington Street, in Easton, offered at Public Sale on Tuesday last, but not disposed of, is now offered at Private Sale, on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please view the property and apply to  
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.  
Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.

June 3

**WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!**  
THE subscriber will give the highest prices either in cash or shoes, for good wool. He would also inform those persons who are indebted to him, that he will receive wool in payment of all dues, and allow the highest cash prices.  
My assortment of shoes and boots is complete, & I will sell them cheap for cash or wool.

June 9 3t (W) PETER TARR.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Creditors of Thomas B. Daffin late of Caroline county deceased, are hereby notified that the 3d & final dividend of the estate of the said deceased is now made. The creditors are therefore requested to call on the subscriber as soon as they can, conveniently, to receive their respective dividends.

JO. RICHARDSON, adm'r. with the will annexed of  
Thos. B. Daffin.  
May 12 6w

**In Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.**  
**MAY TERM, 1832.**  
A former order in this case, not having been complied with, it is again ordered by this Court, that the sale of the lands of Joseph James dec'd., made to Joseph Martin by Thos. Martin Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Joseph James, aforesaid, deceased, in the cause of John Stevens, Jr. for himself, and as administrator of Job Baker and as administrator of Greenbury Martin, and Elizabeth Garey and others against Joseph Martin, administrator of Joseph James, William Gough and wife and others, and re-purchased by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July next. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$372.

P. B. HOPPER  
J. B. ECLESTON.  
True Copy Test  
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk. T. C. C.  
June 2.

**NOTICE.**  
WHEREAS application in writing has been made to the Judges of Caroline county court, by Wm P. Baggs of said county for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, and it appearing that the said Wm. P. Baggs has complied with the provisions of said law by giving bond, executing a deed and taking the several oaths, it is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Wm. P. Baggs be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff and the first Tuesday of next October Term of Caroline county court is appointed for the said Wm. P. Baggs to make his appearance before said Court, to answer the allegations of his creditors; and that he give notice by publishing a copy of this application to be published in a newspaper published in the town of Easton once a week for three successive weeks three months before the said first Tuesday of October term aforesaid. Given in open court this 15th day of March 1832.

Test  
Jo. Richardson, Clk.  
True copy  
Test Jo. Richardson, Clk.  
June 2

**JOHN MANROSS,**  
Attorney at Law.  
AND general agent, for collecting debts, conveying, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Inventories, Papers, Chancery Proceedings &c. prepared at short notice.  
Denton, Caroline county.  
May 26, 1832.

**Bank of Maryland,**  
BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.  
BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:  
For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum.  
For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum.  
On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum.  
By order  
may 19 20t  
R. WILSON, Cash.

**WARE**  
**AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.**  
THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale, his entire stock on hand consisting of  
**Stone, Fine and common  
BARTHEN-WARE,**  
the whole or any portion would be sold a great bargain, well worth the attention of purchasers inasmuch as the discount, he would allow, (more than usual) would itself be a handsome profit—he also would dispose of the Pottery Lot and Improvements, being eligibly situated in the vicinity of the best water, and in a healthy situation as any part of the city of Baltimore, being on Salisbury Street, between S. High & Essex Streets, O. T. The Lot is 110 feet front by 60 feet (more or less) deep; for terms apply corner of Essex & Salisbury Sts.  
DAVID BROWN  
N. B.—The Columbian Restorative for the hearing, to be had as above, (which has proven its efficacy) as the number of certificates in possession of the Subscriber will show (among others one of forty years duration), and as he has different preparations therefore, those who require it will please send (post paid) a minute description of the sensations in their Ears, &c. &c. to enable him to determine which is most suitable for their use.

D. B.  
Baltimore, June 2 3w

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, I will offer, at public sale, on MONDAY the 25th day of June inst. a farm belonging to Henry Hobbs, Amelia Gwinn, Benjamin Gwinn, Elizabeth Gwinn, and Louis Gwinn. This farm is part of two tracts of land, called Coursey's Range and Hemley's Britland, is situated on Wye River, in Queen Anne county, and contains about two hundred acres of land, a proportion of which is in good timber. The terms of sale are—that one fourth of the purchase money is to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and the residue, in three annual installments, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds or notes for the same, with security to be approved by the Trustee. And on the ratification of the sale, the payment of the whole purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser.

June 2 ts WM. GRASON, Trustee.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Equity, passed at March Term, Eighteen hundred and thirty two the subscriber will offer at public sale on the 14th day of July next, on the premises, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, all the reversionary right of John Tillotson, an infant, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land called Mountpelier lying and being in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county aforesaid. The Terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with good and sufficient securities to be approved by the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money and on the payment of which, (and not before) the Trustee will execute a good and sufficient deed for the premises.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Trustee.  
May 26 3w

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, in the case of James Dukes, against Ann Manish, widow, Elijah Manish and others, children and heirs of Andrew Manish, deceased, passed on the 15th day of March last, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Denton on TUESDAY the 10th day of July 1832 between 11 and 4 o'clock of the day, the farm, of the said Andrew Manish, purchased of a Mr. Blake and others, containing three hundred and sixty acres more or less, called Loyd's Regulation.

ALSO one other tract of land adjoining the above, formerly owned by a certain Elijah Russell, Esq. called Loyd's Regulation and containing one hundred and forty seven acres of land more or less. The above described lands lie in a beautiful neighborhood pleasantly situated, and in a good state of repairs, the former tract has a substantial two story dwelling finished in nearly the best manner, with a good barn and other out buildings very conveniently arranged. The latter tract has a good dwelling house, and out buildings sufficient for said farm, with a thriving orchard of selected fruit, the arable lands is of good quality and productive, there is also a quantity of good wood lands attached to both tracts, those lands lie about two miles of Denton and within one a half miles of Choptank river, a further description is deemed unnecessary, persons disposed to purchase would find it to their advantage to view the premises for themselves.

By the terms of the decree a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money the purchaser or purchasers giving bond for the payment of the same, with interest thereon from the day of sale till paid, & on payment of the purchase money with interest, the ratification of the sale by the court, the trustee is authorized to convey the lands and premises to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear and from all claim of the complainants or defendants or those claiming by, from, or under them. The creditors are notified to lodge their claims with the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months after the day of sale.

JAMES DUKES, Trustee.  
June 2 3w

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
**MARYLAND**  
HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven) Annapolis and Baltimore.  
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centerville (by Corica) and Chestertown, and return the same days.  
All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.  
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.  
April 7

**Valuable Real Estate for Sale.**  
THE subscribers offer at Private Sale that valuable estate,  
**OAKWOOD;**  
the property of the late Dr. W. T. Ringgold situated on Corsica Creek a branch of Chester River, about 45 miles from Baltimore, and six miles from Centerville. It contains a tract of 1100 acres, of which 600 acres is heavy primitive timber, a large proportion suitable for shipbuilders, say white oak, cedar, and locust—and lying on navigable water.  
The arable land is naturally an excellent soil, and might be made, by proper management and at a small expense, one of the most productive estates in Queen Anne's County, as it abounds with marle and other native manures, of the finest quality, and easy of access. Fish and wild fowl are abundant in their seasons—and the situation is one of the most salubrious on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The improvements consist of a two story Brick Dwelling, with a frame wing attached, kitchen smoke house, carriage house, granary, two corn houses, barn with stabling, overseer's house and quarter. The purchaser will have the privilege of seeding a crop of wheat the ensuing fall, and full possession given on the 1st of January 1833—and also an opportunity of furnishing himself from the present stock of horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., to be disposed of at public sale the ensuing autumn.  
The wood land is much more than is necessary for the farm, a portion of it would be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers if application is made in time. The property can be examined at any time upon application to Mr. Asbury Carter, residing on the premises, any communication addressed to either of the undersigned, in Chestertown, will be promptly attended to.

W. P. Matthews.  
G. S. Hollyday.  
N. B. If this property is not sold by the first of August next, it will be rented for the following year to a good tenant.  
The Baltimore Patriot, Elkton Press, Del. Journal, Centerville Times, Gazette Easton, will copy the above and forward their accounts to the Kent Inquirer.  
May 12, 1832 12w

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of land more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,  
Cashier of the Branch  
Bank at Easton.  
Branch Bank, at Easton,  
May 5 1832

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consisted of part of a tract of land commonly called Wadley's Meadow, part of another tract of land called Love's Farms, & contains the quantity of 26 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near & adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.  
The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.  
Branch Bank at Easton  
Easton, April 7th 1832 (S & W)

**Talbot County Court, on the Equity side thereof.**  
**MAY TERM 1832.**  
Thomas Perrin Smith vs. PETITION &c.  
Complainant It is represented, to this Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, by John Stevens of Talbot county, by his Solicitor by petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, he therefore prays to be admitted, and made a party, complainant, in the above case, in the place and stead of the said Smith, and that this court, will order reasonable Notice of such his admission to be given to William Edmondson, and Mary B. his wife, and to Elizabeth McNeal, and to John Nice, Defendants, in the case residing in the State of Maryland, by serving it personally or leaving it at their respective usual places, of abode and by publication, as in the case of absent Defendants, to Benjamin Kemp and Elizabeth his wife Robert H. McNeal and Joshua Barton, defendants in the above case, residing out of the State of Maryland, as is set forth, in the original petition aforesaid: And this court being satisfied of the truth of the facts, as stated in the petition of the said John Stevens, it is therefore on this fourth day of June in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, ordered and adjudged by Talbot county court, and by the authority of the same, sitting as a court of Chancery, that the said John Stevens, administrator, as aforesaid be admitted to become and be made a party, complainant to the aforesaid suit, in the place and stead of the said Smith deceased, and it is further, ordered and adjudged that three months Notice, before the third Monday in November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two, be given to the said Wm. Edmondson and Mary B. his wife and to the said Elizabeth McNeal, and the said John Nice of the admission of the said John Stevens, to become complainant as aforesaid, by serving a copy of this order on each of them personally, or leaving a copy thereof at each of their respective usual places of abode, and that Notice be given of the admission, of the said John Stevens, as complainant, as aforesaid, by inserting and publishing this order, three successive weeks, in two of the Newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two, to the said Benjamin Kemp, and Elizabeth his wife, the said Robert H. McNeal and the said Joshua Barton, the absent Defendants.

RICH'D. T. EARLE.  
True copy  
Test J. LOOCKERMAN Clk.  
June 9 3w

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted for the purchase of property at the sale of Wm. Richardson, deceased, are respectfully informed, that their notes will become due on the 21st of June next and are earnestly requested to pay them off on or before that day, or they will find them in the hands of officers for collection,—myself or Mr. Joseph Richardson, Jr. my authorized agent, will attend, at Griffith's Hotel in Denton, to the collection from the 16th to the 21st June.

WM. B. HARRISON, Adm'r.  
of Wm. Richardson, deceased.  
May 26 4w

**MARYLAND.**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
June Term, A. D. 1832.  
ON application of Doctor Theodore Denny, administrator of Mrs. Harriott Bennett, late of Talbot county, deceased,—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 12th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test  
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot County  
June 16

**In compliance to the above order**  
**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Harriott Bennett late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of June in the year of our Lord 1832.  
THEODORE DENNY, Adm'r.  
of Mrs. Harriott Bennett, deceased.  
June 16

**MARYLAND.**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
June Term A. D. 1832.  
On application of John Redman, administrator of Rosetta Grace, late of Talbot county deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the Seal of my office affixed, this 12th day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test  
JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.  
June 16

**In compliance to the above order**  
**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Rosetta Grace late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st of March, next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 12th day of June in the year of our Lord 1832.

JOHN REDMAN, adm'r.  
of Rosetta Grace, dec'd.  
June 16

**VOL. 3**  
**PRINTED & PUBLISHED**  
**ALEXANDER**  
**TE**  
**TWO DOLLARS**  
**ANNUAL**  
**ADVERT**  
Not exceeding a square  
ONE DOLLAR; and  
every subsequent line  
A STORM IN T  
Extracted from the ne  
the production of a  
"At the time to wh  
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great interest within  
low born. It was about  
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some four years ago,  
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the harbour. The  
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and earnest voice, a  
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passed strength and  
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answered Abe. "Th  
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"You wouldn't say  
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for a white man,  
in land or on water.  
he'll till his time com  
pirt than other peo  
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During this short d



# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."  
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1832.

NO. 26.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING  
BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per  
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for  
ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five Cents for  
every subsequent insertion.

### A STORM IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

Extracted from the new work, "Swallow Barn,"  
the production of a gentleman of Baltimore.  
"At the time to which my story has now ad-  
vanced, an event took place which excited  
great interest within the little circle of Swal-  
low Barn. It was about the breaking up of the  
winter—towards the latter end of February—  
some four years ago, that in the afternoon of a  
cheerless day, news arrived at Norfolk that an  
inward bound brig had struck upon the shoal  
of the middle ground, (a shallow bar that stretch-  
ed seaward beyond the mouth of the Chesapeake  
between the two capes) and from the threat-  
ening aspect of the weather, the crew were  
supposed to be in great danger. It was a cold  
blustering day, such as winter sometimes puts  
on when she is about to retreat—such a quad-  
ron, veiled with watching a politic enemy,  
finding itself obliged, at last, to rise the black-  
board, is apt to break ground with an unusual  
show of bravado. The wind blew in gusts from  
the north-west, a heavy rack of dun and  
chilly clouds was driven churlishly before the  
blast, and spitted out some rare flakes of snow.  
These moving masses were forming a huge, black  
volume upon the eastern horizon, towards the  
ocean, as if there encountered the resistance  
of an adverse gale. From the west the sun  
occasionally shot forth a lurid ray, that, for  
the instant, flung upon the dark pile a sombre,  
purple hue, and lighted up the foam that gather-  
ed at the top of the waves far seaward; thus  
opening short glimpses of that dreary ocean  
which darkens when brooding. The sea-  
birds soared against the murky vault above them,  
a now and then, caught upon their white wings  
the passing breeze, that gave them almost a  
golden radiance whilst at the same time, they  
scattered their harsh and frequent cries of fear  
or joy. The surface of the Chesapeake was  
lashed into a fretful sea, and the waves were  
repressed by the up weight of the wind; billow  
pursuing billow with an angry and rapid  
flight, & barking with the snarling sullenness of  
a wolf. Across the wide expanse of the Hamp-  
ton Road might have been seen some few bay-  
craft, apparently not much larger than the  
wild fowl that sailed above them, beating with  
feeble exertion against the gale, for each wave  
pours as were nearest at hand, or scudding be-  
fore it under close reefed sails, with ungovern-  
able speed, towards the anchorages to leeward,  
every moment the wind increased in violence  
the clouds swept nearer to the waters, the gloom  
thickened, the birds sought safety on the land;  
the little barks were quickly vanishing from  
the sea, and before the hour of sunset, earth air &  
sea were blended into one mass, in which the  
eye might vainly endeavor to define the bound-  
aries of each; whilst the fierce howling of  
the wind, and the deafening uproar of the  
ocean gave a desolation to the scene, that made  
those, who looked upon it from the shore, de-  
voutly thankful that no ill luck had tempted  
them upon the flood.

It was at this time that a pilot boat was seen  
moored to a post at the end of a wooden  
wharf that formed the principal landing place  
at the little seaport of Hampton. The waves  
were dashing, with hollow reverberations, be-  
tween the timbers of the wharf, and the boat  
was rocking with a violence that showed the  
extreme agitation of the element upon which  
it floated. Three or four sailors—all negroes—  
clad in rough pea jackets, with blue and red  
woolen caps, were standing upon the wharf  
or upon the deck of the boat, apparently mak-  
ing some arrangements for venturing out of  
the harbour. The principal person among  
them, whose commands were given with a bold  
and earnest voice, and promptly obeyed, was  
our stout friend Abe, now grown into the full  
perfection of manhood, with a frame of un-  
surpassed strength and agility. At the nearer ex-  
tremity of this wharf, land-ward were a few  
other mariners, white men, of a weather-beat-  
en exterior, who had seemingly just walked  
from the village to the landing place and were  
engaged in grave consultation upon some  
question of interest. This group approached  
the former while they were yet busy with the  
tackling of the boat. Abe had stepped a board  
with his companions, and they were about  
letting all loose for their departure.

"What do you think of it now, Abe?" asked  
one of the older seamen, as he turned his eyes  
towards the heaven, with a look of concern.  
"Are you still so crazy as to think of venturing  
out in this gale?"

"The storm is like a young wolf," replied  
Abe. "It gets one hour older and two worse.  
But this is the hardest blow ever saw, Mas-  
ter Crockett."

"It will be so dark to-night," said the other,  
"that you will not be able to see your job; and  
by the time the wind gets round to the north-  
east, you will have a drift of snow that will  
hide her eyes. It will be a dreadful night out-  
side of the capes. I see no good that is to  
come of your foolishness."

"Snow-storms or hail-storm it's all one to me,"  
answered Abe. "The little Flying Fish has  
hidden summer and winter, over as heavy seas  
as ever rolled in the Chesapeake. I know  
what she can do you see!"

"Why, you could not find the brig if you  
were within a cable's length of her, such a  
night as this!" said another speaker, "and if you  
were to see her I don't know how you are to  
get along side."

"You would not say so, Master Wilson," re-  
plied Abe. "If you were one of the crew of the  
brig yourself. We can try, you know; and if  
no food comes on it, let them that want me  
judge of that. I always obey orders."

"Well," replied the other, "a negro that is  
born to be hanged—you know the rest Abe—  
the devil may help you, as he sometimes does."  
"There is a good help for a negro as there  
is for a white man, Master Wilson—whether  
on land or on water. And no man is going to  
be hanged till his time comes. I don't set up for  
more than other people; but I never was afraid  
of the sea."

During this short dialogue, Abe and his com-

rades were busily reefing the sail, and they  
had now completed all their preparations. The  
day had come very near to the hour of  
sunset. Abe mustered his crew, spoke to them  
with a brave, encouraging tone, and ordered  
them to cast off from the wharf. In a mo-  
ment all hands were at the halyards; and the  
buoyant little Flying Fish sprang off from her  
moorings, under a single sail double reefed,  
and bounded along before the wind, like an  
exulting dove, loosened from thralldom, on her  
native wastes.

"That's a darling fellow!" said one of the  
party that stood upon the wharf, as they watched  
the gallant boat heaving playfully through the  
foam—"and would not mind going to sea at night  
a shark, if any one would challenge him to it."  
"If any man along the Chesapeake," said  
another, "can handle a pilot boat in such a  
weather—Abe can. But it's no use for a man  
to be tempting providence in this way. It  
looks wicked."

"He is on a good errand," interrupted the  
first speaker. "And God send him a success-  
ful venture! That negro has a great deal of  
good and bad both in him—but I think the  
good has the upper hand."

The Flying Fish was soon far from the  
speakers, and now showed her little sail, as  
she bent it down almost to kiss the water, a  
spotless vision upon the dark lowering horizon  
in the east. At length she was observed close  
hauled upon the wind, and rapidly skimming  
behind the headland of Old Point Comfort  
whence, after some interval, she again emerg-  
ed lessened to the size of a water-fowl by dis-  
tance, and holding her course with a steady  
and resolute speed, into the palpable obscu-  
rity of the perspective.

When the last trace of this winged mes-  
senger of comfort was lost in the terrific desert  
of ocean, with its incumbent night, the watch-  
ful and anxious spectators on the wharf turned  
about and directed their steps, with thought-  
ful forebodings, to the public house at some  
distance in the village.

From what I have related, the reader will be  
at no loss to understand the purpose of this  
perilous adventure. The fact was, that as soon  
as the intelligence reached Norfolk that the  
brig had got into the dangerous situation which  
I have described, some of the good people of  
that borough took measures to communicate  
with the crew, and to furnish them such means  
of relief as the suddenness of the emergency  
enabled them to command. The most obvious  
suggestion was adopted of despatching, forth-  
with, a small vessel to bring away those on  
board, if it should be ascertained that there was  
any hope of saving the brig itself. This sugges-  
tion, however, was not so easy of accomplishment  
as it at first seemed. Application was made to  
the most experienced mariners in port to un-  
dertake this voyage; but, they either evaded  
the duty, by suggesting doubts of its utility, or  
cast their eyes towards the heavens and signi-  
fiedly shook their heads, as they affirmed there  
would be more certainty of loss to the deliv-  
ers than to the people of the stranded vessel.  
The rising tempest and the unruly season bod-  
ed disaster to whomsoever should be so rash as  
to encounter the hazard. Rewards were offer-  
ed; the citizens of Norfolk were well  
mentally disappointed, when chance brought the  
subject to the knowledge of our old acquain-  
tance Abe. This stout-hearted black happen-  
ed to be in the borough at the time; and was  
one of a knot of seamen who were discussing  
the proposition of the chances of affording re-  
lief. He heard, attentively, all that was said in  
disparagement of the projected enterprise; and  
it was with some emotion of secret pleasure  
that he learned that several seamen of estab-  
lished reputation had declined to undertake the  
venture. The predominant pride of his nature  
was aroused; and he hastened to say, that what-  
ever terrors this voyage had for others, it had  
none for him. In order, therefore, that he might  
vouch the sincerity of his assertion by acts, he went  
immediately to those who had interested them-  
selves in concerning the measure of relief, and  
tendered his services for the proposed exploit.  
As may be supposed, they were eagerly ac-  
cepted. Abe's conditions were, that he should  
have the choice of the boat, and the selection  
of his crew. These terms were readily grant-  
ed; and he set off, with a busy air, to make  
his preparations. The Flying Fish was the  
pilot boat in which Abe had often sailed, and  
was considered one of the best of her class in  
the Chesapeake. This little bark was, accord-  
ingly, demanded for the service, and as promp-  
ly put at Abe's command. She was, at that  
time, lying at the pier of Hampton, as I have  
already described her. The crew, from some  
motive of pride as first induced Abe to  
volunteer in this cause, was selected entirely  
from the number of negro seamen then in Nor-  
folk. They amounted to four or five of Abe's  
most daring associates, who, lured by the hope  
of reward, as well as impelled by that spirit of  
rivalry that belongs to even the lowest classes  
of human beings, and which is particularly ex-  
citable in the breasts of men that are trained  
in the achievements, readily enlisted in the  
expedition, and placed themselves under the  
orders of their gallant and venturesome captain.

The tender of service and its acceptance,  
produced an almost universal reprobation of its  
rashness, from the sea-faring men of the port.  
And while all acknowledged that the enterprise  
could not have been committed to a more able  
or skilful mariner than Abe, yet it was declared  
to be the endeavour of a fool-hardy madman  
who was rushing on his fate. The expression  
of such distrust only operated as an additional  
stimulant to Abe's resolution, and served to  
bury him, the more urgently forward, to the  
execution of his purpose. He, therefore, with  
such despatch as the nature of his preparations  
allowed, mustered his intrepid crew in the har-  
bour of Norfolk, and repaired with them to the  
opposite shore of the James River, to the little  
sea port, where my reader has already seen  
him embarking upon his brave voyage, amidst  
the disheartening arguments of wise and disci-  
plined veterans of the sea.

I might stop to compare this act of an im-  
pulsive and unknown negro, upon the Chesapeake,  
with the many similar passages in the lives of  
heroes whose names have been preserved fresh  
in the verdure of history, and who have won  
their immortality upon less noble feats than this.  
But history is a step-mother, that gives the ba-  
ble fame to her own children, with such favor-  
able bias as she lists, overlooking many a goodly  
portion of the family of her husband Time.  
Still, it was a gallant thing, and worthy of a  
better chronicler than I, to see this leader and  
his little band—the children of a despised stock—  
swayed by a noble emulation to relieve the  
distressed; and (what the fashion of the world  
will deem a higher glory) impelled by that love

of daring which the romancers call chivalry—  
throwing themselves upon the unmy waves of  
winter, and flying, on the wing of the storm,  
into the profound dark sea of ocean, when  
all his terrors were gathering round their most  
hideous forms; when the spirit of all shrieked in  
the blast, and thick night, drenching with  
horrors, was falling close around them; when  
old mariners grew pale with the thought of the  
danger, and the wisest counselled the adventu-  
rers against the certain doom that hung upon  
their path;—I say, it was a gallant sight to see  
such heroism shining out in a humble and un-  
lettered slave of the Old Dominion!

They say the night that followed was a night  
of the wildest horrors. Not a star twinkled in  
the black heavens; the winds rushed forth, like  
some pent-up flood, suddenly overbearing its  
barriers, and swept through the air with palpa-  
ble density; men, who shuddered to wander at  
that time, found it difficult to keep their footing  
on the land; the steeples of the folk proaned  
with the unwonted pressure; chimneys were  
blown from their seats; houses were unroofed  
and the howling elements lashed those who  
were gathered around their hearths, and  
made them silent with fear; the pious fell upon  
their knees; nurses could not hush their child-  
ren to sleep; bold-hearted sailors were dis-  
mayed, and broke up their meetings; the crash  
of trees, fences, and buildings mingled with  
the ravings of the tempest; the waves were swept  
from the caves, and from every pent-house till  
they fell in the streets, and the people were  
stranded at the wharves, and the boats were  
unmanned, and the storm, as if by an un-  
natural force, took the streets for its own, and  
with more terrific onset, rushed wildly  
and threw its spray into the air, with  
which it seemed in combat. The people  
looked out at intervals, and saw the night  
towards the Atlantic, the sea, and the  
unusually shot its rays over their heads, like a  
glaze, or seen only like a light, like a lit-  
tle star immeasurably receding through  
foam and darkness.

What became of our brave voyager, and  
morning told the tale. The vessel, alone of  
the brig survived to relate the story of his com-  
pagnions. In the darkest part of the night the  
vessel went to pieces, and the crew were  
perished, except this man, who was bound  
himself to a spar; and by the fortune of  
which, the frequent blast of the storm near  
Cape Henry, bruised, and almost dead, he  
was discovered in the morning, and carried  
to a neighboring house, where he was  
restored to his strength, and his story  
was told. He said that he was alone on  
board, and that he had seen the other crew  
about eight o'clock, and that he had seen  
them, at that hour, in the light of a  
light, and seen with fear, and a light  
was seen gliding, with the crew, past the  
wreck; a halloo was given, and a  
trumpet, but the wind was so strong, that  
the next moment, the specter of death was  
one of the sufferers before him, and he  
by them, as with a rush, and he was  
with their hands; that, about an hour  
afterwards, the same hideous phantoms, with the  
same salutation was heard, and seen by him  
on board a second time; that the crew, terrified  
by this warning, made all preparations to meet  
their fate; and when at last, in the highest ex-  
asperation of the storm, the same apparition made  
its third visit, the timbers of the brig parted at  
every joint, and all, except the relater himself,  
were supposed to have been engulfed in the  
wave, and given to instant death.

Such was the sum of this man's story. What  
was subsequently known, proved its most hor-  
rible conjecture to be a fatality true.

From the New York Atlas.

### A DUEL BY TORCHLIGHT.

We make an extract from the account given  
of a singular affair in the memoirs of the Dut-  
chess d'Arbrantes.

"Among the generals who had placed them-  
selves in absolutely hostile opposition to the  
general-in-chief, Lannes, the brother of him  
who lately commanded at Bessancon, was one  
of the most fiery. One day an expression so  
horrible, and at the same time so alarming for  
the safety of the army, was reported to Junot,  
that from that moment the favorable preposi-  
tions with which the bravery of Lannes had  
inspired him, were utterly destroyed. I came  
to hate him, at last," said he to me, when relat-  
ing the circumstances of their quarrel. "Ami-  
able as his person was, his character was not  
less repulsive. His heart was estranged. One day  
Junot wished to reconcile the two generals,  
invited them to dine with him, together with  
Lannes, Bessieres, and I believe Lavallette,  
who was then aide-de-camp to the general-in-  
chief."

"Dinner passed off agreeably, and the party  
afterward fell to play. During a game at bou-  
illotte the conversation turned on a military  
operation which the army was about to make,  
when Lannes uttered a sarcastic smile to es-  
cape him; I expostulated Junot. Bessieres  
who sat next to him, kept him quiet for a few  
moments. Lannes, misinterpreting the tran-  
quility which prevailed around him, continued  
talking about the state of the army in very in-  
sulting terms. In the midst of his strictures  
he stopped short, and addressing Junot, Junot  
said, 'I don't mean to let you be a bankrupt.'  
'I have no money before me,' replied Junot  
dryly. 'As he had a heap of gold before him,  
Lannes, eyeing him steadily, rejoined, 'How  
am I to take your answer, Junot?' 'Just as  
you please.' I asked you to lend me ten of the  
loaves that are lying before you. 'And I an-  
swered, that if there is money lying before me,  
there is none for a traitor like you. None but  
a scoundrel could use such an expression, cried  
Lannes, beside himself with rage.

"In moment all were on their legs. Junot  
Lannes cried then, endeavoring to soothe  
them, at the epithet employed by Lannes,  
Junot became furious. All at once he ap-  
peared. 'Hear me, Lannes, said he, in  
the mildness of which formed a strange  
contrast with his choleric trembling, 'hearken  
to me: I called you a traitor; I don't think you  
are a traitor. You called me a scoundrel; you don't  
think me so; for which we are both brave  
foes. But look you, we must fight: one of  
us must die. I hate you, because you hate the  
man whom I love and admire.' We must  
fight, and that immediately. I swear that be-  
fore I go to bed to-night this affair shall be set-  
tled."

"All the witnesses of the scene were sensible  
that such words as had been exchanged demand-  
ed blood, and even life. But what was to be  
done? The general had proscribed duels; he  
would not have any in his army. If the affair  
were to be deferred till the next day, he would

know it, and then it would be impossible to  
settle it. Junot's garden was spacious; it sloped  
down to the Nile. Torches were lighted,  
and they might fight that very instant. It was  
nine o'clock, and quite dark.

"What weapon shall we take?" said Junot.  
'A pretty question!' said Lannes; 'pistols to  
be sure.' Every one looked at him in astonish-  
ment. He had been insulted; according to the  
laws of duelling he had a right to choose the  
weapons that should be employed. All were  
therefore surprised that he should prefer one  
which Junot's hand was sure to prove fatal.  
It is well known that he was the most experi-  
enced marksman with the pistol, not only in France,  
but in Europe. At twenty four paces he never missed  
an ace, and could always cut the ball in two,  
and that exactly in the middle, against the  
blade of a knife. I will not fight you with pis-  
tols, said he coolly to Lannes; 'you are no  
marksman, you would not hit a barn door. We  
ought to fight upon equal terms. We have our  
swords; let us go.'

Bessieres, who was Junot's second along with  
Murat, whispered to him that he was a foolish  
fellow, as Lannes was a capital swordsman,  
and he might perhaps stand no chance with  
him. 'Consider too,' said Murat, 'that it is for  
life or death.' Junot would not listen to any  
thing. They proceeded to the garden, and by  
the way Lannes again raised his voice, and  
employed some very offensive expressions with  
reference to Junot, 'you are acting now like a  
man without heart, and yet you are a bravo  
man; one would suppose you were trying to  
sew up your courage.' Lannes replied with a  
volley of abuses. Lannes silenced him—  
'Come along, Lannes,' in that energetic man-  
ner with which he adorned all he said, for at  
this period and even much later, I never heard  
him speak two words but the third was an oath.  
Come along, hold your tongue. You are going to  
cut one another's throats—what the devil would  
you have more? All that you say to him now is  
positively thrown away.'

When they were on the ground, the seconds  
examined it, and they had a good mind  
not to suffer the affair to take place on that  
spot. The Nile, after its periodical inundation  
and left inequalities which were enough to  
trip a person up at every step. 'If it were  
not day light!' said Murat. 'But you cannot  
fight here.' 'Come on,' said Junot, 'this is  
a duelling place.' Pulling off his coat, he drew  
his sword, and Lannes did the same. Junot  
was a good fencer; he was nimble, brave,  
and perfectly cool; but wishing to finish the  
affair, and taking his opportunity, he made a  
stroke at Lannes, which cut the crown of his  
hat and spent itself on his cheek. Had he  
been without his hat he must have been killed.  
Taking advantage of the movement which had  
left Junot exposed, he gave him a back-handed  
cut, which laid open the abdomen, and made  
a wound, the scar from which was more than  
a difficulty. The nature of the wound was  
most serious in a country where inflammation of  
the intestines is the chief thing to be dreaded.  
But he was surrounded by persons whose  
talents and friendship quickly alleviated his  
alarming situation.

The general-in-chief was furious the next  
morning, when Desgenettes at Junot's de-  
sire, informing him of the occurrence. 'What!'  
cried he, 'are they determined to cut  
each other's throats? Must they go into the  
midst of the reeds of the Nile, to dispute it  
with the crocodiles, and leave behind for  
them the body of the one that shall have fal-  
len?' Have they not enough then with the A-  
rabs, the plague, and the Mamelukes? 'You  
deserve, Monsieur Junot,' said he, as though  
his old aid-de-camp had been present, 'you  
richly deserve putting under arrest for a month  
when you get well.' Such were the very  
words of Bonaparte. He went to see Junot a  
considerable time after the affair, that is to say  
when Junot was almost convalescent, for, at  
first, Napoleon would not see him, saying, that  
he was more culpable than Lannes. However,  
the very next day, when apprized of the  
result and causes of the duel, he exclaimed:  
'My poor Junot—wounded for me! But then  
the idiot! why did he not fight with pistols?'

'They had previously been intimate, and I  
knew that Lannes had even laid my husband  
under obligation. I take pleasure in acknow-  
ledging this.'

'Lannes was remarkable for bravery, and  
one of the most distinguished officers of the  
army of Egypt.'

From a late London Paper.

A SCENE AT TATTERSALL'S.—Gentle-  
men, what can you hesitate about? Only look at  
her! She is one of the most beautiful creatures that  
I have ever had the honor of submitting to your  
notice! So gentle in her paces—indeed, so safe  
a goer that a child might ride her. Her pedi-  
gree is excellent—she is thorough bred from  
her ear to her hoof; and the Herald College  
could not produce a more sound and satisfac-  
tory one. She comes from a good house, I pledge  
my word, gentlemen. My Lord Duke, will you  
allow me to say 250 pounds for your Grace? She  
will, notwithstanding your Grace's stud,  
be an ornament to it. She is a picture—com-  
plete to a degree; in fact, I could gaze on her  
for ever, and always be struck with some new  
beauty she possesses. Thank you, my Lord  
Duke, I was certain your Grace would not let  
such an opportunity pass. There is not a horse  
dealer in the kingdom who can show such a  
fine creature! She is above competition—I may  
say matchless. The Regent's Park could not be  
better to a mole hill with safety that she has no  
pangs. Sir Henry, let me call your attention  
to Cleopatra. She is like her namesake in the  
olden times—but beautiful without paint! She  
is pure nature and no vice! Her action, Sir  
Henry—yes, her action—I could dilate upon it  
for a quarter of an hour, but puffing is out of  
the question—you shall judge for yourself.  
Run her down, John. The Graces, I am sure,  
Sir Henry, were they to behold her movements  
would be out of temper with her captivating  
excellence! Tugion, I must admit, can per-  
form wonders with her pretty feet; but Cleo-  
patria, my Lord Duke, can distance the whole  
of them put together, and positively leave the  
Opera House, with all its talent, in the back  
ground. In fact, I am deficient in words to  
display her immense capabilities—300 pounds,  
going, going! 310 pounds. Thank you, my  
Lord Duke, she must be yours. For the last  
time, going at 310 pounds, but I will do the  
handsome thing. I will allow you five minutes  
to compose your mind—I am well aware that  
such unparalleled beauty is very dazzling—  
therefore, before you lose sight of this hand-  
some creature, I do imply as upon you, to re-  
member that the opportunity once lost—320

pounds; Sir Harry, I am obliged to you—the  
world has always acknowledged you as a man  
of great taste in matters of this kind; and, with  
in the present instance—according to the poet  
'Beauty undomestic is adorned the most!—Go-  
ing!—Cleopatra, my Lord Duke, will be in other  
hands if your Grace does not make up your  
mind in your princely style of doing things—a  
good bidding will make Cleopatra your own  
for ever, therefore now is the time to put on  
the distancing power, and your Grace will win  
the race in a canter! 340 pounds—My Lord  
Duke, I can only express my gratitude to say,  
that you have done me honor—Going, going!  
in fact, gentlemen, I am like an artist in this  
case. I do not like to leave such a delightful  
picture, and I could dwell upon the qualities of  
Cleopatra to the echo that applauds again—but  
most certainly I have given you all a fair chance.  
Cleopatra is on the go—are you still silent? go-  
ing for 340 pounds after all. What is that sum  
for one of the greatest English beauties ever  
submitted to the inspection of the public? 350  
pounds. Thank you, Sir Charles—worth your  
money at any price. I have witnessed your  
notice of Cleopatra for some time—she bears  
looking at, again and again! Cleopatra, Cleo-  
patria! I am glad to see she has so many suitors for  
her hand—I beg pardon, gentlemen—a ship  
will happen to the best of us—her feet, I should  
have said, but nevertheless, I am happy to see  
she has a host of admirers. I cannot bid myself  
or else I would 'make play,' and Cleopatra  
should become a noble prize. 370 pounds.  
Bravo! my Lord Duke! for 370 pounds positive-  
ly, yes positively, 'pon my honor, positively, the  
last time—or else the beautiful Cleopatra goes  
into the keeping of my Lord Duke. You are  
sure, gentlemen, that you have all done! Don't  
blame me, don't blame yourselves. Going  
once! Going twice! Going three times. [The  
auctioneer, after a long pause, and numerous  
flourishes with the hammer, in hopes to obtain  
another bidding, but the clock would not  
fight, exclaimed] Gone!! Cleopatra belongs  
to the Duke.—[Pierce Egan's Book of Sports.

American Nankens.—A sample of this article  
has been shown to us, made of the nankens  
coloured cotton, raised in Georgia, on the es-  
tate of Senator Forsyth. It is sold at 22 the  
piece, and is finer than the India nankens or-  
dinarily worn; still finer samples are intended  
to be manufactured. It differs advantageously  
from the India in the important particular of  
not fading from wear. On the contrary, a sam-  
ple was shown to us which had been in wear  
two years, and had grown of a darker and richer  
colour.

The patient between two Physicians.—In the  
height of his malady, M. d'Arroul, who was  
attended by the celebrated Dr. Broussais and  
the late Dr. Gendron, was in a very dangerous  
situation. He took hot and sudorific drinks, his disorder  
which was the cholera, would speedily termi-  
nate fatally, and his only safe course was to  
lose blood and take ice. By the other phy-  
sician he was told, on the contrary, that this  
system would certainly kill him, and that his only  
safety was in warm drinks often recurred to.  
Here was a puzzle for the patient. M. d'Ar-  
roul, however, who had some knowledge of  
medicine, adopted both courses—he lost a  
little blood, he took a little ice, and he drank  
some warm drinks, and he speedily and entirely  
recovered.—*Messenger des Chambers.*

A FACT.—An honest dutchman was recently  
travelling in Virginia with his wagon, when he  
reached the well known Hot Springs, the road  
passing near, and the old gentleman being in  
strange parts, and ignorant of the heat of the  
water, stopped his team for the purpose of wa-  
tering them. He left his son standing with the  
horses; the old gentleman took his water buck-  
et, and dipped into it, found it sufficiently hot  
to boil an egg. At this the old gentleman was  
much alarmed; he hastily took up his bucket,  
and addressing his son, he exclaimed: 'Shon!  
Shon! Oh, mine God drive on mit all your might  
vor be sure Shon, H-I-I is not vone mile from  
dis place.'

MARRIED, at Printer's Retreat, (Indiana)  
on Wednesday, the 23d May, by William H.  
Wiley, J. P., WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq. to Miss  
ELIZABETH DUVES, both of Posey Town-  
ship. The united ages of this happy pair is  
exactly one hundred years—the groom, eighty  
five years, the blooming bride, fifteen years.—  
Among the numerous guests present were fifty  
three of the groom's children and grand chil-  
dren. Just as the ceremony was concluded,  
the bashful groom was seized with a violent at-  
tack of the gout, which caused considerable  
dismay, but having sufficiently revived, the  
happy pair on the same evening embarked on  
board the Bob Handy steamer for Pittsburg,  
from whence they will take a tour through the  
States and return home by the way of New Or-  
leans.

A ROGUE IN GRAIN.—A person wished  
to purchase a number of yards of bed ticking,  
he called at a store, the merchant had but one  
piece, and it lacked just one yard of the quan-  
tity, the purchaser must have just such a num-  
ber of yards, and was about leaving the store,  
when the merchant said he carried a piece to  
his house the day previous that contained just  
about the quantity wanted, the piece they were  
looking at would answer his purpose and he  
would carry it to the house, and bring back the  
other. 'I started,' said he, '(we had the story  
from the merchant's own mouth)' ran into a  
back yard, unrolled the piece, put it round a  
smooth post, and gave it a most a d—! of a  
pulling, rolled it up and returned with it, mea-  
sured it off to my customer, when it held out  
a quarter of a yard over what he wanted, which  
in consideration of his waiting for me to go to  
my house, I very generously gave him."

GETTING YOUR FOOT IN.—According to  
the Asiatic Researches, a very curious mode of  
trying the title to land is practised in Hindos-  
tan. Two holes are dug in the disputed spot,  
in one of which the lawyers on either side put  
in their legs, and remain there until one of  
them is tired, or complains of being stung by  
the insects, in which case his opponent is de-  
clared to be the owner. In this country, it is the  
lawyer who "puts his foot into it."

On the evening before Dr. Chubb died, his  
physician feeling his pulse with much gravity,  
and observing that it beat more even than upon  
his last visit, "My dear friend," said he, "if you  
don't already know, or have not a technical  
expression for it, I will tell you what it beats—  
it beats the dead march."



## The Cholera.

An extra sheet from the office of the N. Y. Standard, dated on the 24th at 1 o'clock, P. M. furnishes the following additional items.

At Plattsburg, up to 4 o'clock of the 21st instant, there were no new cases of Cholera. All the cases were among the resident population, and not one case among the emigrants.

**Cholera at York and Cobourg, U. C.**  
The Rochester Daily Advertiser of Thursday, furnishes the following information of the further extension of the disease in Upper Canada:—

"We learn by the arrivals at the mouth of the river, that 3 cases of the Cholera have occurred at York, and 1 in Cobourg, among the emigrants from Montreal."

**From the Albany Argus, Extra.**  
SATURDAY, June 23 9 o'clock A. M.  
MONTREAL. We received this morning, the Montreal Courant and Gazette, the former of the 20th inst. (Wednesday) and the latter of the 19th. The official accounts of the progress of the cholera, it will be seen are brought down only to two o'clock on the 18th, and even the report of that date incomplete, the number of deaths not ascertained.

**From the Canadian Courant, June 20.**  
**THE CHOLERA.**  
The disease continues its ravages among us with fatal destructiveness. On Saturday the Board of Health issued the following bulletin:—

Office of the Board of Health, }  
Half past 2 P. M. 16th June.  
Number of cases since the last report,  
at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. 15th June,  
making 24 hours, including milder cases  
of cholera, 431  
Deaths as ascertained, 82

Recovered or remaining, 349  
On Monday the following bulletin was issued:

Board of Health, Montreal, }  
Monday, 18th June, 1832  
**Report of the Board of Health.**  
Number of cases from Saturday  
16th, at 2 P. M. to Sunday 17th  
at 2 P. M. 475  
Deaths, same period, 102

Number of cases from Sunday  
17th, at 2 P. M. to Monday  
18th, at 2 P. M. 313

The deaths from the same period cannot be ascertained with such certainty as to give an authentic report thereof; but on the authority of Dr. Nelson, the Health Commissioner, the number of deaths is less than that of the preceding day.

The Board regret that in consequence of the illness as well of Dr. Nelson, the Health Commissioner, upon whom the report of cases and results devolves, as of several other of the medical practitioners, they have not been able to procure for the public, since Saturday, that which they anxiously desire to give—daily reports. This day for the same cause the report remains incomplete.

**RECAPITULATION.**  
Remaining at report of 12th inst. 70  
do do 15th 974  
do do 16th 319  
do do 17th 363  
do do 18th 313  
202

Died as per report of 12th inst. 23  
do do 15th 230  
do do 16th 82  
do do 17th 102  
do do 18th no return—437

Total cases, 2516  
This melancholy statement falls short of the amount of mortality, as it contains no reports of deaths for Monday or Tuesday. As far as we are enabled to judge from personal observation and inquiries at the different burying grounds, there are no grounds for saying that the disease has abated. The calls on the priests at the Seminary were not so numerous yesterday as they had been on preceding days. The mortality however continues, as will be seen by the following statements of burials, viz:

Catholic—Protestant  
Monday 80 38  
Tuesday 91 52

The interments of yesterday were:  
St. Antoine burial place (Catholic) 91  
Old and new burying grounds 52  
Common of St. Ann 6

Total 149  
The disease had considerably abated yesterday afternoon among the Canadians of French extraction.

We cannot close our remarks on this subject, without noticing the absurdity of the panic which has seized our fellow citizens; great numbers have left town several of whom have been seized on the way, and perished for the want of that prompt medical assistance which they might have obtained in town. To fly from a disease which has now spread itself almost over the whole surface of this earth is as hopeless, as to attempt to fly from the presence of the Divine Being. We entreat our fellow citizens to repose entire confidence in that God, whose tender mercies are over all his work, who afflicts his creatures not in vain. Let them take hold of this infallible comforter and they can look on the malady with resignation, and whilst they entertain strong hopes of being preserved, they can say with christian resignation "thy will be done." This is the spirit in which such a calamity should be met. Those

who permit fear to take hold of them, augment the hazard of escape, and we have no hesitation in repeating our assertion of last Saturday, that many die of fear alone.

We observe another very improper practice among the sailors and many of the laborers. They betake themselves to intemperance and our streets often exhibit scenes of insobriety and resound to the song of the Bacchanalian. For the honor of religion, for the peace of mind of those who are annoyed by such exhibitions, and for the safety of those who thus forget the solemnity of this time, we hope such abuses will disappear.

We noticed in our last that the cases of recovery were numerous where the patients had been temperate and had early medical assistance; we have since had abundant proofs that our opinion was correct, and we know that 7 out of every 10 cases will, with proper and immediate treatment, recover, where the constitution has not been previously debilitated by sickness, intemperance or old age.

**QUEBEC.**  
The Montreal papers furnish the following additional reports from Quebec. It is one day later than previously received.

Return of cases of Asiatic Cholera admitted to the Emigrant Hospital from 8 A. M. on the 15th, to 8 A. M. on the 16th of June, and into the Lower Town Hospital from noon on the 15th to half past nine A. M. on the 16th June.

Emigrant Hospital—Remaining in last report 96, admitted since 48, discharged cured 1, convalescent 20, dead 25, remaining 118.

Lower Town Hospital—Remaining in last report, 0, admitted since, 50, discharged cured 2, convalescent 11, died 36, remaining 37.

Total admission 357—total of deaths 197.

**T. A. YOUNG, Sec'y, B. H.**  
Quebec, 16th June, 1832.

**SACKETS HARBOUR, June 20th.**—A gentleman who left Ogdensburg on Monday night last, informs that Nine cases of Cholera were reported in Prescott. All communication had been cut off between Ogdensburg and Prescott.

**From the Albany Argus Extra of Sunday June 24.**  
**THE CHOLERA.**  
From our correspondents Messrs. Gates & Co. dated

MONTREAL, June 21, 1832.  
One of us has been for two hours with Dr. Bronson, introducing him to a number of our most eminent physicians, who have been the most active and successful practitioners among the cholera patients. Dr. Bronson has been received with every civility, and the most ready disposition manifested by every physician to whom we introduced him, to impart minutely the desired information, not only of the attack and progress of the disease but of the mode of treatment. An hour was appointed by two of our practitioners, to accompany Dr. Bronson to one of the hospitals and shew him a number of patients now actually laboring under the disease in its various stages.

We are happy to say that the disease is assuming a milder character, and the number of attacks much diminished, within the last two days. Indeed, this day all our physicians agree that the number of cases is sensibly diminished, and yield more readily to medical treatment than they did. The truth, probably, is, that the victims most susceptible of severe attack (we mean the drunkards and tipplers, upon whom it almost invariably proves fatal,) have been swept off; and the physicians no doubt, understand the disease better than they did. We presume to say, that we do not overrate the deaths at an average of 100 per day for the last ten days, which is a frightful mortality for a population of 30 or 35,000.

We wish we could say, in truth that none but the worthless in our community has fallen victims to this dreadful disease; but many families of respectable standing have to mourn the loss of fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, whose lives and habits were most regular and temperate. A great many emigrants and Canadians, though not of the higher orders of society, yet regular in their habits, poor hard working men exposed and poorly fed, have died.

Our neighbor and friend, Stephen Sewell, died this morning. He has friends in our city. He has left a large and interesting family, all of whom, with Mrs. Sewell, were absent in the country. Such is the rapid progress of the disease, that if friends are absent a day's journey, recovery or death ensues before their return.

This city (Albany) was never more healthy at this season of the year. For the last two days we have the remarkable fact, that not a case of death of any kind has occurred in the city. No appearance of malignant disease of any kind. The public tranquillity may be said to be entirely restored; although the vigilance of the guard, or cordons, along the entire line from this city to the frontier, is not relaxed. The Secretary of State transmitted on Saturday, copies of the law and the proclamation of the Governor in relation to the Cholera, to every town in counties bordering on the Canadas, from Lake Champlain to Lake Erie, and to all the incorporated villages of the state.

"Mrs. Sewell is the daughter of the late Mr. James Caldwell, of this city."

## MONTREAL.

From the Montreal Gazette of June 21. It affords us great satisfaction to have it in our power to announce to our readers that the Cholera is very sensibly diminished, both in the number of persons attacked and the mortality. We had an opportunity yesterday of conversing with several of our medical practitioners, and from all of them we learn that their services have been less in request; that the disease had abated in its virulence and the recoveries were very numerous. The Board of Health have to-day issued a notice, which we lay before our readers in this meagre and imperfect form.

**BOARD OF HEALTH.**  
Montreal, Wednesday, June 20.  
New cases reported from Monday, 2 o'clock, P. M. to Tuesday 2 o'clock, P. M.

Deaths in same period 274  
From Tuesday, 2 o'clock, P. M. to Wednesday, 20th at 2 o'clock, P. M. new cases reported 165  
Deaths in same period 83

**By Order.**  
**J. GUTHRIE SCOTT, Sec'y.**  
The health commissioner has not received reports of new cases from Doctors Caldwell & Buchanan for Tuesday, nor from Doctors Caldwell, Holmes, Buchanan and Porter for Wednesday.

Extract from a letter, by a lady at Quebec, to her parents in this city dated Monday, June 18.

Poor Quebec is in the greatest alarm. The cholera is making great ravages, and our lives are not certain a moment. The inhabitants are dying so fast they are obliged to bury them promiscuously without coffins, in a large pit dug for the purpose. Rich and poor are treated alike. Mr. Lange, the gentleman whom you may remember as having accompanied us to the steamer, expired a few moments since. The stores, public offices, and court-house are shut. This morning they commenced burning tar in every house, to purify the air; and they are firing cannon in every direction to effect the same purpose. The effects of this dreadful scourge are too rapid to leave room for preparations. Do not send those things I wrote for—perhaps I may not live to want them.

**From the National Intelligencer.**  
**THE BORDER WAR.**  
The mail of Saturday brought us the following report of a battle with the Indians:

**From the Indiana Observer June 14.**  
A verbal account was received at this place yesterday evening, stating that a battle had been fought between the United States forces, under the Command of Gen. Atkinson, and Black Hawk.

Our troops, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, amounted to between two and three thousand, and the force of the Indians between three and four thousand.

The Indians were defeated, with the loss of three hundred killed. The loss of the American army is said to be one hundred and twenty-five. The engagement took place on Rock River, near Dickson's Ferry. The account is without date, and probably exaggerated. Particulars will be given next week.

The above is the only trace of this news which the mail furnishes. It is not credited by those here who ought to know. The following is the latest intelligence, of an exact nature, from the theatre of war.

**From the Cincinnati Gazette of June 16.**  
**INDIAN HOSTILITIES.**—Our latest intelligence from the scene of Indian warfare, is from Galena; May 30, mouth of Fox river May 29, Beardstown, on the Illinois river June 5.

At Galena great apprehensions prevailed. Martial law was enforced. The citizens were engaged in erecting block houses, and putting up pickets, and in performing short scouting parties for defence. Cultivation was suspended, provisions scarce, and distress, if not destruction, hovering over them.

Gen. Atkinson was at the mouth of Fox river, on the Illinois, May 29, with considerable force. But he had called for an addition of three thousand men. Twenty-five hundred to be mounted, five hundred on foot. It was urged that they should rendezvous at Ottawa, mouth of Fox river, between June 12 and 15.

The hostile Indians occupied the country watered by the Fox river, and Rock river, extending between the settlements of Illinois, into the Michigan Territory, except Galena and its vicinity.

**From the Missouri Republican.**  
"A NEW FRONTIER WAR."—We learn from an article in the Missouri Intelligencer, of June 2d, that expresses have been despatched to Gov. Miller, apprising him that our own frontiers are likely to be the scene of an Indian War. The Indians are stated to have been killing or driving off the hogs and cattle of our western frontier settlers, and exhibiting demonstrations of hostility. In the south the Indians are preparing to join Black Hawk.

The Governor has in consequence, ordered Maj. Gen. Gentry, of the 3d Division Missouri Militia, to have ten thousand men in readiness to march at a moment's warning to the frontier."

**From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.**  
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1832.

The state of things in this district may I not say in this whole country? has been for some time degenerating

from bad to worse. From worse it is now rapidly sinking to intolerable. The language of threats has been again heard in our streets, and menaces of personal violence are uttered at the doors of our public hotels. It is the subject of common conversation, that the witnesses summoned to give evidence on the subject of Indian frauds are threatened to be beaten to death before the labors of the Committee shall be closed; and what is far more unpardonable, and would be much more astonishing in any other state of things, the man who broaches these threats upon the public ear, is welcomed to the table of the President, admitted to his confidence, and suffered to mingle in his family. I do not doubt that personal violence would have been resorted to by this time, but for the circumstance that these witnesses, who have fallen under the ban of the 'bully cabinet' and one of their mouth-pieces, are known to carry other arms than their natural ones for their defence. It is a new and an alarming state of things, when the members of civil society, peaceable citizens, disposed to keep the straight line of duty and to fulfil their obligations to each other, are compelled to sleep on their arms, lest the mid-day bully or the mid-night assassin should make an attack on their persons and their lives. The descendants of the pilgrims who have eschewed all practices of personal violence from conscientious motives, will scarcely be able to retain their primitive and creditable habits in collision with the reckless spirits which now infest our city, without subjecting themselves to contumely and loss of reputation. The entire code of morality, the legitimate clemency of society, the prescriptions of civilized rule, the dictates of an enlightened policy, and the prejudices of education, are set aside, violated, reversed; and the phenomenon is presented to the world, of a virtuous, intelligent, prosperous, and peaceful people, living under an administration which notoriously patronizes the vicious, ignorant, impoverished and violent, and discards & proscribes all whose dispositions and habits run in an opposite direction. Pennsylvania, if true to herself, to her ancient character, to her original feelings, and to her future interests, can never sanction this administration a day—an hour longer. The friends of General Jackson know and feel this, and they are alarmed, as the little reason left to them enables, compels them to draw the conclusion that Pennsylvania and New York are about to disentangle themselves from the fetters which have so long held them to General Jackson.

The Senate, in executive business on Saturday, decided, by a very considerable majority, against the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in reference to the Maine Boundary, so that you may set it down as certain, that the concession of the President on that subject will not be confirmed, and the treaty of surrender made by Mr. Van Buren will not be ratified. The final question was not taken on Saturday, but there cannot be any single doubt as to the result.

Gen. Jackson is, I understand, highly incensed against the commanding General, because he has not put an end to the Indian war, and something is whispered about a court martial. The charges and specifications would deserve a place among the curiosities in Peale's Museum. It is said that Gen. Scott is to supersede the present General. The commissions under the new act have been sent off to the West by a special messenger; and I am told that the new officers are exclusively selected from men accustomed to hunting down Indians, and that numerous applicants, from different parts of the country, have been turned away. But the most extraordinary and outrageous part of the business as far as report can be credited, is, that the President offered the command of the six companies authorized by Congress, to Gen. Houston! The General is said to have declined accepting a rank which he could only hope to retain until the action of the Senate should be obtained upon it. It is rumored that the commission was then offered to Major Armstrong of Tennessee, a friend of General Houston and of the President, and by him declined, but whether for the same reason or not, I have not the means of ascertaining at this time.

**From the Washington Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.**  
WASHINGTON, June 28.

You will naturally feel anxiety to know if any thing was done to day like bringing the tariff discussion to a close. A feverish agitation, an indicative excitement, a turbulent shouting of 'Question!' an uncounted interruption of every speaker, have been the prevailing symptoms of the day. They are symptoms which do not always betoken approximation to a close. On the contrary, they frequently exhibit themselves in the early stages of a debate; and, although they may be taken as indisputable proof of the impatience of many, they are by no means conclusive as to the disposition of the majority. It strikes me that the imaginations, the memories, and the argumentative powers of those who constitute the oratorical part of the House, are as far from exhaustion as they were when the debate began. Speech feeds speech, as fire produces fire; and the only members who seem to be weary are they who sit in their seats, aspiring to no higher character than that of listeners. Some of them listen, if listen they do, to

very little purpose. In conversation, to-day, with a member of the House who came out of the Hall as I was about to enter it, I inquired of him if the Tariff would be disposed of to-day. His reply was, he did not believe it would be touched or reached to day. I inquired if the bill was not before the House, and if not what question was under consideration? adding, that I thought they were upon the Tariff. He answered, that it might be considered Tariff, to be sure, for it was concerning the duty on salt, but it was not the general bill. Judge of my surprise when on entering the Hall, I found that the question before the House was on a motion to strike out the duty on "fossil and crude mineral salt," being part of the details of the general bill: and on this motion the House had been engaged nearly an hour. This anecdote sustains my assertion, that there are some who, if they listen at all, listen to very little purpose. At this moment a part of the Hall resembles a dry goods store. Pattern cards are hanging on the members' chairs and seem to be objects of very great attention to groupes assembled about them.

Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, has just stated, that a pound of cotton will make two yards and a half of cloth, of five hundred threads. This pound of cotton can be bought in Georgia at seven cents, at Lowell at nine cents. A cent per pound is allowed for wastage, and the manufacture of a pound of cotton costs eight cents. A pound of cotton costing fifteen cents when manufactured in Georgia, or seventeen cents in Lowell, makes two yards and a half of cloth, which, at 12½ cents per yard is worth 31½ cents. He asserted that this fact was fatal to all the allegations that our manufacturers are not sufficiently protected. He was replied to by Mr. Appleton, of Boston, who is a gentleman of unquestioned knowledge of the subject, practically, but he has not had that experience as an orator, which enables a man to communicate his knowledge in the most efficient manner. This debate arose out of a proposition by Mr. McDuffie to introduce a duty of 12½ per cent ad valorem on cottons at fifteen cents per yard. Mr. Appleton stated his readiness to contract for any quantity of cotton at the price at which Mr. Clayton said that it might be produced; and challenged the cry that the cotton manufacturers were making great profits as absurd. Mr. Janifer, of Maryland, asked Mr. McDuffie if he would be satisfied with this concession; if so, he was prepared to vote for it. Mr. McDuffie gave a negative reply. The question was then put and decided in the negative:—ayes 73, noes 115.

There is no probability that the Tariff will be gotten out of the House before the middle of next week: probably not so soon.

Mr. McDuffie then proposed an amendment to destroy the discrimination between rolled and hammered iron. The question was then taken and decided in the negative:—ayes 67, noes 114.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, renewed his amendment modifying the duties on woollen goods. The question was not taken when the House adjourned.

The Senate have been in executive business; and I am informed that the subject was the Maine Boundary question, and that the vote which was taken to-day was dissimilar to that which was taken in the earlier stage of the business, on the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations. You may expect, therefore, to hear of an appropriation being asked to carry the compact into effect.

**A brick of the party's Babel.** We find the following in the Cincinnati Gazette, received yesterday, and we copy it as a fair exemplification of "the Reform" which has been the consequence of bringing into power the predominant party:

The supporters of President Jackson have published the names and residence of their central and district committees [in Ohio,] which I have ascertained includes SEVENTEEN POST-MASTERS. These are judiciously distributed through the State as follows: Columbus, Bela Latham; Cincinnati, William Burke; Sidney Shelby County, James Wells; Xenia, Greene county, Wm. T. Starks; Georgetown, Brown county, P. L. Wilson; Marietta, Washington county, A. V. D. Joline; Portsmouth, Scioto county, James Lodwick; Piketon, Pike county, J. Aines; Coshocton, James Renshaw; Buisiris, Crawford county, Henry H. John; St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Wm. Booker; Cambridge, Guernsey county, Jacob Shaffner; Canton, Stark county, J. Van Rensselaer; Wooster, Wayne county, E. Dean; Ravenna, Portage county, S. T. McNair; Mansfield, Richland county, Hugh McFall; Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, D. Worley. Does not this look a little like bringing the patronage of the Federal Government to bear upon the freedom of election?

**Cinc. Gaz.**  
[It looks very like an economical determination to save "the party" the expense of postage during the canvass.]

**Nat. Intel.**  
We learn from Washington that the amended Tariff Bill, which passed the House of Representatives in committee, is not likely to please any body. The advocates of the American System and the manufacturers are said to be most dissatisfied with it. We shall not pretend to pronounce an opinion, until we see the bill, which was ordered to be printed

**Nat. Gazette.**

## BASTON C

## BASTON

## Saturday Evening

**The Cholera.**—This has reached our Continent in its worst form. Accoutrements in Quebec and palling, and there is ment getting up in our the occasion. We are to create alarm—but a mon preluce demand and all, set about in a and Country, to make against the Evil that experience can direct preparatory against the best preparation also diseases that pervade afflict our people—and same preparatory measures recommended against destroyer, are all practicable, within our in any event, tend most comfort and welfare.

lost—let universal attention to scraping and lars, quarters, kitchens sorts—scraping yards ry thing off to a great dwelling, dispersing it free, use of Lime—scattered brush and renewed wash inside and out of tilate—be careful of dew—feed moderately toxicating, ardent drinkification rather in the

tinued health than in a dulgence of eating and precautions, with a procreations, to the Almight, will be our lastdence—and let us add, portant and becoming set apart public days: favour of the merciful verse, it is peculiarly pestilence is skirting our ening inroads upon our off our fellow creature

**The crop of Wheat.** aspect of Harvest—n threshing out, some have been made as to produce rust nor any other evil being well housed, wepect of a full half crop out the county. Great been made by the firmuch more than any calculated on—indeed the stances of fine crops—others of no crop at all gathered—yet upon the think it too sanguine to full half crop now given the weather prove rather the probability is—

**The American Farmer.** the table of contents Farmer, being properly ed of it by the Editor. fore done this as may why we discontinued no satisfactory reason wrong—we acknowledge promise to be more a tore—desiring both to change of papers and in our power to so valral Work.

We call the attention to the Proclamation, which we publish mending to the people apart the Fourth day supplication and Praty to avert in its pre of Nations, the Chole terrors.

**Extract of a letter from Seaford, Del. dated**

"On last Sunday return home, we had ous gust, attended with ning and heaviest th ed: it killed three n at Middleford, and (all free) in such a to be ever after usef recover. It injured new house, and sth our neighborhood."



"On last Sunday night, just after returning home, we had the most tremendous gust, attended with the sharpest lightning and heaviest thunder I ever witnessed: it killed three negroes in one hour at Middleford, and crippled two of (all free) in such a horrible condition to be ever after useless, should they recover. It injured Edward Rich's new house, and struck several trees in our neighborhood."

and Anti-Masonry, addressed to Hon. John Q. Adams," by Colonel L. Stone, of New York, has been issued. It is a well-printed octavo of about hundred and seventy pages. The author has pursued extensive and minute enquiries into his important subject; he writes perspicuously and nervously; and with as much impartiality as could be expected at this juncture. Whoever looks through the table of contents will be satisfied that the book presents a mass of curious, opportune and interesting information.—*Nat. Gaz.*

**RECALL OF EARL GREY.**  
The big Sarah, Captain Corner, Liverpool, whence she sailed on the May, has arrived, at New York. The editors of the Advocate have received the London Herald-of-the-May, & the Liverpool papers of the May. Although the re-appointment of Grey and his colleagues is not officially announced, it is certain that it has taken place. The King had sent for Lordship, and in consequence of interview, adjournments were made, and agreed to, both in the House of Lords and Commons from the 10th to the 17th. It seems to be admitted all sides, that the Duke of Wellington

WILL be sold at Public Sale on 7th day  
7th of the 7th Month (July) at 3 o'clock in  
afternoon at the Court house door in Erie  
the House and Lot on the landing road  
joining the House & lot formerly the property  
of Tristram Bowdle. The premises may be purchased  
by applying to Mary Kersey who lives in the  
house. A credit of nine months will be given the  
purchaser, giving bond with approved sure-  
ties bearing interest from the day of sale, and  
the payment of the whole of the purchase  
money and interest thereon, a good and suffi-  
cient deed in fee simple will be given by the sub-  
scribing.

WM. NEEDLE

Eastern 6th Mo. 9th.

*As the above sale is postponed*  
**WEDNESDAY, the 18th July next**  
June 80

The BULLETIN will be sent gratis to all who patronize SYLVESTER.



## NEW GOODS.

### KENNARD & LOVEDAY,

Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton, an extensive and complete assortment of NEW AND FRESH GOODS, To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

## DRY GOODS

Of every description Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass and Queens-ware, Wooden, Stone and Earthen Ware &c. &c.

They have also a few boxes of prime PORTER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality.

Easton, April 14. (S & W)

## NEW GOODS

### WM. H. & I. GROOME

Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of British, French, German, India & Domestic

## DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, LIQUOR, RS. HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA

## TOW LINE NS

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations.

Easton, April 21.

## A CARD,

WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform his Customers and the public generally that he has just returned home from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an

Elegant assortment of

## STAPLE AND FANCY

## SPRING GOODS,

Of all descriptions, embracing the latest fashions and newest style, all of which will be offered extremely low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

May 12 3wco3w

## HARVEST GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKAY would respectfully beg leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an assortment of

## HARVEST GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Rum, Whiskey, Molasses & Rice.

ALSO AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

## DRY GOODS,

in part, DOMESTIC MUSLIN, COTTON YARN, CALICOES, GINGHAMS & BLACK & TALIAN LUTESTRING

(of superior quality,) all of which will be offered at a very small advance for Cash, Wool, Fathers or Bags.

June 23 3w

## C. HAYDEN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Ladies and gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity—he is at the Easton Hotel.

June 23

## JAMES GARDETTE,

DENTIST, OF PHILADELPHIA.

will remain in Easton a short time.

He may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's.

J. G. not having made suitable arrangement for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences—

Reference, John M. G. Emory, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Bays.

March 24

## MRS. GIBBS

MILLINER & MANTUA-MAKER.

RETURNS her sincere thanks to her friends and the public, for the liberal patronage she has received, since she commenced the above business; and takes the present opportunity to inform them that she has just received from Baltimore.

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Millinery & Fancy articles,

which she will make up and dispose of, on the most moderate terms.

Mrs. G. has made arrangements to receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and invites the ladies to call and examine them.

N. B. She has now in her employ a young lady from Baltimore who is a first rate milliner and Mantua maker.

June 16 31q

## FOR SALE.

WHAT hand-some, small FARM called WAKELAND, containing 133 acres, situated on a branch of Third-haven creek, about 3 miles from Easton, and adjoining the lands of Robert Bartlett and William Hayward.

Apply to

JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or

THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md.

may 26 6031

## PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE on Federal Alley, opposite the Court house, and next door to the Post Office.

Easton, June 16

## JOHN MANROSS,

Attorney at Law.

AND general agent, for collecting debts, conveying, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings &c. prepared at short notice.

Denton, Caroline county, May 26, 1832.

## A CARD.

JOHN MECONEKIN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore,

WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

## MATERIALS,

which he intends manufacturing in the best manner, and in the newest style; he solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and assures them that he will manufacture articles in his line, equal to those manufactured in Baltimore, or in any other city and on as reasonable terms.

June 9 31 W

## TIN WARE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to manufacture

## TIN WARE,

at his old stand, opposite the market house where he will attend to all orders for articles in his line; he has on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of articles in his line of business; and will take in exchange therefor cash, wool, feathers, and all other kind of trade at the highest cash prices.

June 9 3w

## UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, May 14, 1832.

—The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY the 20 day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, R. MICKLE, Cashier.

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board, are eligible for the ensuing year.

June 9 6w

## NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Thomas B. Daffin late of Caroline county deceased, are hereby notified that the 3d & final dividend of the estate of the said deceased is now made. The creditors are therefore requested to call on the subscriber as soon as they can, conveniently, to receive the respective dividends.

JO. RICHARDSON, adm'r. with the will annexed of Thos. B. Daffin

May 1 6w

## An Overseer wanted for next year

A single man of approved good character—none need apply but such as are personally known to the person wanting, or who have good certificates from responsible men.—Enquire at this office.

June 23, 1832.

## NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Edward S. Winder, Esq. are respectfully requested to furnish the subscriber with the date and amount of their several claims as soon as conveniently may be. It being desirable to ascertain the amount of said claims with a view to their adjustment.

WM. HAYWARD, Jr. agent for E. S. Winder

June 16

## HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on 7th day of the 7th Mo. (July) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court house door in Easton, the House & Lot on the landing road, adjoining the House & Lot formerly the property of Tristram Bowdler. The premises may be viewed by applying to Mary Kersey who lives in the house. A credit of nine months will be given the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, & on the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest thereon, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be given by the subscriber.

WM. NEEDLES.

Easton 6th Mo. 9th.

## MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

June Term, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Robert H. Rhodes, administrator of Jas. Cain, late of Talbot County deceased,—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 22nd day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test,

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

## In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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 James Cain, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 22nd day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

ROBERT H. RHODES, adm'r. of James Cain, deceased.

June 23

## Bank of Maryland,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.

## BY a resolution of the Board of Directors

of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum.

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum.

On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum.

By order R. WILSON, Cash.

may 19 201q

## FOR SALE,

THE FARM near Miles River ferry, formerly occupied by Abednego Botfield, dec'd.—This farm consists about 119 acres, is laid out in three fields, and has a fine spring of water in each, and a well of excellent water in the yard. The soil is good and kind, and the situation one of the healthiest in the county. Fish, fowl, and oysters, indeed every thing in their season may be had there, with little trouble.

There is on it a young orchard of fine FRUIT, mostly Apples, of about 250 Trees. THE BUILDINGS are in good order.—Persons wishing to purchase can view the property, which will be shown to them by Mr. Richard Dawson who resides on it. For terms, which will be moderate, enquire of A. Graham, Easton, or to J. & R. Valiant, Light Street, Baltimore.

JOSEPH BOTFIELD.

June 16, 1832.

## FOR SALE.

That large and convenient three story Brick Dwelling, and the framed Shop adjoining, (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell,) situated on Washington Street, in Easton, offered at Public Sale on Tuesday last, but not disposed of, is now offered at Private Sale, on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please view the property and apply to

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r. Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.

June 3

## Valuable Farm and Woodland

## FOR SALE,

Containing twelve hundred and eighty-one Acres.

SITUATED on Transquaker river, and adjoining the lands of John Gray, Esq. late of Dorchester county, called and known by the name of MANOR. There are several Landings on said property, and there is a great quantity of TIMBER, suitable for ship building, &c.—Also, a quantity of hickory adjoining said river. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and but few farms have so many advantages and conveniences, viz: for raising Grain, &c. &c. such a quantity of Timber directly on the river, &c. &c. The improvements on the Farm are not good as the property deserves. There are about 800 acres of woodland, marsh, &c.

For terms, apply to E. Ann Hooper, Baltimore or to the subscriber in Cambridge, Dorchester county,

JAMES HOUSTON.

June 9 31

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a court of Chancery, passed at March Term, eighteen hundred and thirty two, the subscriber will offer at public sale on the 14th day of July next, on the premises, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock,—the reversionary right of John Tillotson, an infant, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land called Montpelier lying and being in Fuchahoe Neck, in Caroline county aforesaid. The Terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with good and sufficient securities to be approved by the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money and on the payment of which, (and not before) the Trustee will execute a good and sufficient deed for the premises.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Trustee.

May 26 3w

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a court of Chancery, in the case of James Dukes, against Ann Manship, widow, Elijah Manship and others, children and heirs of Andrew Manship, deceased, passed on the 15th day of March last, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Denton on TUESDAY the 10th day of July 1832 between 11 and 4 o'clock of that day, the farm, of the said Andrew Manship, purchased of a Mr. Blake and others, containing three hundred and sixty acres more or less, called Loyades Regulation.

ALSO one other tract of land adjoining the above, formerly owned by certain Elijah Russell, Esq. called Loyades Regulation and containing one hundred and forty seven acres of land more or less. The above described lands lie in a beautiful neighborhood pleasantly situated, and in a good state of repairs, the former tract has a substantial two story dwelling finished in nearly the best manner, with a good barn and other out buildings very conveniently arranged. The latter tract has a good dwelling house, and out buildings sufficient for said farm, with a thriving orchard of selected fruit, the arable lands is of good quality and productive, there is also a quantity of good wood land attached to both tracts, those lands lie about two miles of Denton and within one half miles of Choptank river, a further description is deemed unnecessary, persons desirous to purchase would find it to their advantage to view the premises for themselves.

By the terms of the decree a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security to the trustee as such for the payment of the same, with interest thereon from the day of sale till paid, & on payment of the purchase money with interest, and the ratification of the sale by the court, the trustee is authorized to convey the lands and premises to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear and from all claim of the complainants or defendants or those claiming by, from, or under them. The creditors are notified to lodge their claims with the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months after the day of sale.

JAMES DUKES, Trustee.

June 2 3w

## THE STEAM BOAT



## MARYLAND

HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven) Annapolis and Baltimore.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centreville (by Corsica) and Chestertown, and return the same days.

All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

April 7

## Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale that valuable estate,

## OAKWOOD;

the property of the late Dr. W. T. Ringgold situated on Corsica Creek a branch of Chester River, about 45 miles from Baltimore, and six miles from Centreville. It contains a tract of 1100 acres, of which 800 acres is heavy primitive timber, a large proportion suitable for ship builders, say white oak, cedar, and locust—and lying on navigable water.

The arable lands is naturally an excellent soil, and might be made, by proper management and at a small expense, one of the most productive estates in Queen Ann's County, as it abounds with marle and other native manures, of the finest quality, and easy access. Fish and wild fowl are abundant in their seasons—and the situation is one of the most salubrious on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The improvements consist of a two story Brick Dwelling,

with a frame wing attached, kitchen smoke house, carriage house, granary, two corn houses, barn with stabling, overseer's house and quarter. The purchaser will have the privilege of seeding a crop of wheat the ensuing fall, and full possession given on the 1st of January 1833—and also an opportunity of furnishing himself from the present stock of horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., to be disposed of at public sale the ensuing autumn.

As the wood land is much more than is necessary for the farm, a portion of it would be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers if application is made in time. The property can be examined at any time upon application to Mr. Asbury Carter, residing on the premises, any communication addressed to either of the undersigned, in Chestertown, will be promptly attended to.

W. P. Matthews.

G. S. Hollyday.

N. B. If this property is not sold by the 1st of August next, it will be rented for the following year to a good tenant.

The Baltimore Patriot, Elkton Press, Del. Journal, Centreville Times, Gazette, &c., will copy the above and forward their accounts to the Kent Inquirer.

May 12, 1832 12w

## LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank river called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of land more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money, and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,

Cashier of the Branch

Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, at Easton,

May 5 1832

## LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolsey Manor & part of another tract of land called Loves Rannels & contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near & adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Easton

Easton, April 7th 1832 (S & W)

## Talbot County Court, on the Equity side thereof.

MAY TERM 1832.

Thomas Perrin Smith Complainant

vs. Benj. Kemp & wife Wm. Edmondson & wife and others.

Defendants.

In writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county, he therefore prays to be admitted, and made a party, complainant, in the above case, in the place and stead of the said Smith, and that this court, will order reasonable Notice of such his admission to be given to William Edmondson, and Mary B. his wife, and to Elizabeth McNeal, and to John Nicc, Defendants in the case residing in the State of Maryland, by serving it personally or leaving it at their respective usual places, of abode and by publication, as in the case of absent Defendants to, Benjamin Kemp and Elizabeth his wife Robert H. McNeal and Joshua Barton, defendants in the above case, residing out of the State of Maryland, as is set forth, in the original petition aforesaid: And this court being satisfied of the truth of the facts, as stated in the petition of the said John Stevens, it is therefore on this fourth day of June in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, ordered and adjudged by Talbot county court, and by the authority of the same, sitting as a court of Chancery, that the said John Stevens, administrator, as aforesaid be admitted to become and be made a party, complainant, in the aforesaid suit, in the place and stead of the said Smith deceased, and it is further, ordered and adjudged that three months Notice, before the third Monday in November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two be given to the said Wm. Edmondson and Mary B. his wife and to the said Elizabeth McNeal, and the said John Nicc of the admission of the said John Stevens, to become complainant as aforesaid, by serving a copy of this order on each of them personally, or leaving a copy thereof at each of their respective usual places of abode, and that Notice be given of the admission of the said John Stevens, as complainant, as aforesaid, by inserting and publishing this order, three successive weeks, in two of the Newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, to the said Benjamin Kemp, and Elizabeth his wife, the said Robert H. McNeal and the said Joshua Barton, the absent Defendants.

RICH'D. T. EARLE.

True copy