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WHOLE NO. 122.

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vertisements inserted three times for **ONE**
DOLLAR and continued weekly for **SEVEN**
DOLLARS per square.

WE RETURN NO MORE.

BY MRS. HERMAN.

"When I stood beneath the fresh green tree,
And you around me the wide field revive,
With fits and fertile promise, and the spring
Came forth, her works of gladness to contrive,
With all her reckless birds upon the wing,
I turned from all she brought to all she could not
bring."

"We return—we return—we return no more!"
—So times the song to the mountain's shore.
From those that are leaving their Highland home,
For a world far over the blue sea's foam:
"We return no more!" and through cave and dell,
Mournfully wanders that wild farewell.

"We return—we return—we return no more!"
—So breathe sad voices our spirits o'er,
Murmuring up from the depths of the heart,
Where lovely things from their light depart;
And the inborn sound hath a prophetic tone,
And we feel that a joy is forever gone.

"We return—we return—we return no more!"
—Is it heard when the days of flowers are o'er?
When the passionate soul of the night-bird lay,
Hath died from the summer woods away?
When the glory from sunset's robe hath passed,
Or the leaves are borne on the rushing blast?

No! It is not the rose that returns no more;
A breath of spring shall its bloom restore;
And it is not the voice that overflows the bowers,
With a stream of love through the starry hours;
Nor is it the crimson of sunset hues,
Nor the frail blasted leaves which the wild wind
strews.

"We return—we return—we return no more!"
—Doth the bird sing thus from a brighter shore?
Those wings that follow the southern breeze,
Float they not homeward o'er vernal seas?
Yes! from the lands of the vine and palm,
They come, with the sunshine, when waves grow
calm.

"But we—we return—we return no more!"
The heart's young dreams when their spring is o'er,
The love it hath poured so freely forth,
The boundless trust in ideal worth,
The faith in affection—deep, fond, yet vain—
—These are the lost that return not again!

ANOTHER REST.

A spell of mutability, on love or joy impress'd:
It speaks in ocean murmurs, that thrill the sounding
strand,
It trembles in the scented breeze, that fans the quiet
land:
On leaf and flower its lesson lies, of mildew and de-
cay,
Of hues that charm the raptured eye, and disembrace
pass away;
It blends the richest harmonies, of streamlet or of
bird,
With a dim sense of change to come—the heart's prophetic
word.

Yes, when the Spirit reveals deep, in song or vision
high—
When youth's warm current paints the cheek—or
beams the kindly eye,
Even while the bosom heaves with bliss, some voice
will bid the soul
Look where the troubled sea of Death for evermore
doth roll:
Then will the Syrian hymn be hushed, and Pleas-
ure's chant will be
Faint as the breeze's softest sound on Evening's sha-
dow'd sea;
And thoughts will press upon the brain of darkness
yet to come—
Forebodings of the dreamless rest—the slumber of
the tomb!

What though man's coffers overflow, with silver and
with gold?
What though the world unto his view its splendour
may unfold?
What if unbanded wealth be his; the honours of
the crowd—
Oh, can they cast a living ray upon Oblivion's cloud?
No! and like phantoms all will be, when Earth shall
disappear—
When the silver chord is breaking, and Eternity is
near!

Then let the soul be humbled, and with heavenward
hope be crown'd,
Where glory is continual, and endless rest is found!
(Col. Star.)

**DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF
WAR.**

WAR DEPARTMENT, 1st Dec. 1830.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: I have the honor to make known to
you the operations of this Department during
the present year, and to offer such sugges-
tions as appear to me necessary to be present-
ed.

The Army, at the different positions it
has occupied along our western and southern
frontiers, has been engaged in preserving quiet
in those quarters, and has fully succeeded.
Fears were entertained of a serious rupture
with some of our northwestern tribes of In-
dians; but the presence of a military force,
and the exercise of a proper discretion on the
part of those to whom the trust of reconciling
them was confided, has had the effect to pre-
vent it, and peace has been the consequence.
Similar apprehensions have recently been en-
tertained of the Indians who reside on our
southwestern boundary, and precautionary
steps have been taken to prevent any acts of
hostility. The vigilance, intelligence, and dis-
cretion of our officers induce a belief, that, by
their exertions, these distant tribes can be re-

tained at peace with each other. Occasional
interruptions have arisen from marauding par-
ties, who range through the forest, and at
points distant from our posts, commit depreda-
tions; these acts, in turn, produce retaliations:
It is important to prohibit these aggressions,
if possible, though no other plan can be sug-
gested than what has already, heretofore,
been presented; viz: an authority to employ a
detachment of mounted troops. These,
ranging through the country at irregular inter-
vals, would do much more towards preserving
peace with our Indian tribes, and quiet along
our borders, than could be effected through
any augmentation of our posts.

I regret to say that desertions from the Army
are not of less frequent occurrence than heretofore.
The number, for the present year, will
exceed one thousand. Various efforts
have been made, and many theories suggest-
ed, to treat an evil so injurious to the opera-
tions and character of an Army. None have
succeeded. The benevolent intention of the
act of Congress of last winter, which took
from the offence the penalty of death, and in
obedience to the spirit of which, all past of-
fences of the kind were by you directed to be
forgiven, has had no restraining, no salutary
effect. I am not an advocate for the severity
of penalties. The hope of reward, more fre-
quently than the fear of punishment, operates
beneficially upon mankind. A resort to both
might be serviceable. While penalties cor-
responding to the nature of the offence, might
be imposed upon delinquents, the faithful and
good soldier should be cheered by the expecta-
tion of reward. To this end, an authority
to make some reasonable compensation to
those who obtain an honorable discharge
should be granted. In conformity to this
policy, I would take the occasion to suggest, that
if some adequate penalty be imposed for
so gross a violation of duty as that of aban-
doning a service voluntarily assumed, it may
also be provided that the soldier who serves
faithfully, and is honorably discharged, shall
receive, at the termination of his enlistment,
one hundred and twenty dollars. Let him re-
ceive, instead of his present pay, four dollars
per month, retaining the residue, payable at
the end of service.—The difference in expense
thus created to the Government, for the five
years of enlistment, would be but sixty dol-
lars, which increase, it is hoped and believed,
will be more than compensated for by saving
in the expenses which are incurred, under the
present system of restraining desertion. The
amount retained should be forfeited, if, at any
time, the soldier desert the service. It might
operate as a strong incentive to good conduct,
and would serve as a fund at the close of his
engagement, by which to establish him in
some advantageous pursuit. By the present
mode, he retires from the army, dependent
and poor as he is entered; and often, instead
of returning for a time to his family, enters
the army contrary to his inclination, induced
only by his poverty and wants. Dissatisfaction
takes place, and desertion follows.

Repeated efforts have been made to arrest
this growing evil, and they should be contin-
ued, so long as there is a hope of a remedy.
The loss to the service is not so material—
The great evil is, that, in respect to the Army,
they become so frequent and numerous, that
war to lose that odium which should attach to
so aggravated an offence.

Recently, by an order from the War De-
partment, the whiskey part of the ration has
been taken away, with a view to ascertain how
far a theory frequently introduced might be
practically productive of benefit. Time has
not been afforded to test the experiment; but
little confidence is reposed in the attempt. If
the plan suggested of giving enlarged compen-
sation to the non-commissioned officers which
every soldier may aspire to be—shall fail to
produce a remedy, I know not what other can
be attempted with any reasonable prospect of
success. In peace, the soldier is not stimu-
lated by that buoyancy, which in war induces
him to aspire to promotion through industry
and good conduct. To be a non-commissioned
officer, is all that he can hope for or ex-
pect. To place this class of officers on a
more advantageous and respectable footing,
for the purpose of exciting a spirit of emulation
amongst the soldiers, might prove highly
serviceable. The subject, being one of im-
portance, is at least worthy of consideration
and experiment.

Connected with the Army is the Military
Academy at West Point. The beneficial ef-
fects which have been produced to the country
already, and the more enlarged ones which
are in prospect, from this valuable institution
render it a matter of importance that it should
be maintained upon its present liberal plan
and principles. The educating of two hun-
dred and fifty young gentlemen, selected from
every State in the Union, cannot fail to carry
with it general advantages and benefits cor-
responding to the demands it produces on the
Treasury. But, a part from this, the educa-
tion obtained there being of a military char-
acter, the benefits diffused through every sec-
tion of our country cannot but prove highly
salutary when it shall again be involved in
war. The information which is acquired there
is carried to the several States; these
young men become officers of militia, and in
time, through the means thus afforded,
something approaching to uniformity in the
discipline of our militia may be expected.—
The able report of the Board of Examiners
at the last commencement, which accompanies
this report, will present in detail the progress
and advantage of the institution.

By the act of 1818, the President of the
United States is authorized to confer upon
the graduates of this academy the appoint-
ment of brevet lieutenants. Already there
are 87 supernumerary officers thus created,
who cannot now be provided for in the line
of the Army. In June next there will prob-
ably be 93 more added, which will produce
an excess of 14 over the number authorized.
The law prohibits brevet appointments of a
greater number than 105—none for each com-
pany of course upon a reasonable calcula-
tion, and the number of the cadets, after June
1831, will be entitled to a brevet commission.
I would respectfully suggest whether some
rule different from the present be not neces-
sary to restrict for the future lieutenant ap-
pointments, retaining only so many as might
supply the probable vacancies which occur
within the year. The number of promotions
to the Army from this corps, for the last five
years, has averaged about 33 annually, while
the number of graduates for the same period
has been at an average of 40. This excess,
which is annually increasing, has placed 87 in
waiting until vacancies shall take place, and
shows that, in the next probably, and in the
succeeding years, there will be an excess
beyond what the existing law authorizes
to be commissioned. There will then be 106

supernumerary brevet second lieutenants in
the Army, at an annual expense to the Govern-
ment of \$90,000.

In the Engineer Department, important op-
erations, as regards the internal improvement
of the country, have been in successful prog-
ress. The advantages to our commerce from
the improvements, which have been made in
the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio
rivers, have already been sensibly felt; and great
good to the community at large is to be anti-
cipated from further efforts. The experiment
begun, and in some respects completed, show,
that, at an inconsiderable annual ex-
penditure, the Ohio river may be cleared
of its bars and shoals, so as to afford a con-
venient and safe navigation at those seasons
of the year which heretofore it has been con-
sidered impracticable.

This subject well merits the attention of
the Government. These rivers pass through
an immense and fertile region of our country,
the products of which constitute essentially
the advance of our commercial interests.—An im-
mense expenditure from the public Treasury
will have the effect to give security to a com-
merce which at present is carried on at great
hazard, and by diminishing the insurance now
required, and preventing losses, speedily re-
imburse to the community the cost which has
been incurred, and the expense which may be
required. At present the imports to the west
are mainly along these rivers, and the west
trade almost entirely. Usually for six
months in the year, one of those (the Ohio)
ceases to be useful, because of the numerous ob-
structions and consequent hazard which are en-
countered at those times when the waters are gen-
erally reduced. The inconvenience and risk
thus felt are susceptible of such easy remedy,
and at so small an expense, that it is a mat-
ter of surprise that improvement, so impor-
tant and valuable to a large community, should
have been so long overlooked or neglected.

The necessity of improving the navigation
of these rivers for commercial purposes, all ad-
mit, of the practicability of effecting it, and
can doubt. The experiment lately made
through a most difficult obstruction at a place
called the Grand Chain, conclusively tests the
feasibility of improving other places; and
shows that the expense will be inconsiderable.
As it regards this branch of the subject how-
ever, it appears to me that the importance and
value of the thing to be done, is of infinitely
greater consequence than any apprehensions
of charge which it may occasion to the Treas-
ury.

The breaker water situated at the mouth of
the Delaware river is another valuable improve-
ment, which, within the last year, has been
rapidly progressing. The work has already
risen above the water, and furnished evi-
dence of its importance to our commerce. During
the violent gale of last September, several
vessels which lay under the protection of the
work were preserved. The force of the sea being
broken by its opposition, they were enabled
to keep at their moorings, and to ride out the
gale in safety. Fifteen other vessels in view
not possessing the advantages of this position
were driven on shore, and lost, or galled at
much expense. A few years will complete
this important work. The situation, if not
improved, has been placed in charge of the
master of the Department, by your direction,
and the advantages already derived from it,
give proof of the propriety of its completion,
and of the numerous benefits it must afford
to commerce. At this heretofore hazardous part
of our coast navigation, a security will be af-
forded, which, in a few years, may occasion
a saving of property which will amply com-
pensate for the cost incurred in its construction.

The Ordnance Department is progressing
rapidly as the means afforded will permit,
in arming the militia of the States, and in pre-
paring the necessary guns and carriages for
garrisoning the different fortresses of the coun-
try. It is worthy of consideration whether
the appropriation applicable to this service
should not be increased, so as to provide a
suitable armament by the time the different
fortifications along the coast shall be com-
pleted. For the forts which are finished, a mil-
lion of dollars will be necessary; but besides
these, others are in progress, and will shortly
be completed. With the annual appropriation
of \$100,000 towards this purpose, it will re-
quire ten years to accomplish the object for
those which are in readiness. Should we be beset
with peace, no injury will arise; but should
war take place, the effects upon our country
would be of a serious and prejudicial char-
acter.

In all the disarming branches connected with
the War Department, I am happy to say that
punctuality and fidelity have strictly, and al-
most without exception, been regarded during
the year.

A new era in the history of this country has
within a few years, arisen in relation to In-
dian affairs. Under the act of 1802, and the
act of the Government resulting there-
from, principles have been introduced, the cor-
rectness of which deserves serious considera-
tion. By this act it is prohibited to any one
to settle upon Indian lands, or to enter their
territory, and for its execution, the President
is authorized and directed to employ the mili-
tary force of the country.

It is worthy of attention how far this act (as
circumstances exist) is to be considered with-
in the pale of the Constitution, and obligatory
upon the authorities of the Government. Be-
fore the States were members of this Union
they were sovereign. The United States Gov-
ernment can legitimately exercise those rights
only with which the States parted under their
general compact.—To regulate their internal
municipal authority is a privilege which has
not been surrendered. Amongst those rights
is the indisputable one of controlling their citi-
zens, and governing by their own mode with
this exception, that a republican form of gov-
ernment is to be secured to each. The States,
being independent and sovereign, within their
own limits can admit no one upon their sov-
ereignty, whether, in its exercise it affects one
citizen or another—the white or the red man.
By courtesy the law has been withheld from
an interference with the Indians within a State
and that which heretofore was mere courtesy
is now insisted upon as a matter of paramount
constitutional right. Surely this cannot be cor-
rect according to our notions and system of
government, and, if wrong, the act of 1802,
from the moment the laws are extended by a
state over Indian territory, must cease to be
operative. Hospitality is always fair and just,
and hence the law which would make it penal
for a white man to tread, unlicensed, upon
soil held through Indian occupancy, should
strictly restrain the Indian from entering upon
the domain of the white man. So far as exist-
ing treaties operate, the United States possess

the power to concede this or any other privi-
lege, because treaties whether well or ill made
are the supreme law of the land; but they
should be such as are permitted to be entered
into by the Constitution, and which do not con-
flict the rights of State beyond what her con-
sent in becoming a member of the Union has
questioned and authorized.—Every thing be-
yond this is usurpation.

Under the authority confided by you, during
last summer, I visited some of the Indian
tribes, with a highly valuable auxiliary, Gen.
John Coffee, of Alabama, and made known to
them their situation. With the Choctaws and
Chickasaws, (the only tribes with whom we ne-
gotiated,) treaties were concluded. From all
appearances they were well satisfied with their
own decision and the course which we pursued
towards them. If any different feeling has since
been excited, it is the work of persons who
have sought, through the channels of their ig-
norance, to persuade them to the belief that
their interests had been practised. We sought
through persuasion only, to satisfy them that
their situation called loudly for serious reflec-
tion.—Pending the negotiation, no secret
meetings were had, no bribes were offered, nor
promises made. Every argument adduced, or
suggestion offered, was in open council, and in
view of those whose rights were to be affected.
Of this abundant evidence exist, whatever may
be said to the contrary. There was no motive
to impose upon, or to deceive them. Our
instructions forbade us to do so, and our incli-
nation, besides, was an ample restraint. The
treaties concluded are ready for submission;
and how far any pretence of injustice or want
of liberality can be imputed, will be fairly judged
of when their tenor and condition shall be dis-
cussed. A liberality ample and generous
has not been regarded, our wishes have failed
and our judgments have been evaded.

During this period, I witnessed much of In-
dian character, their progress, refinement, and
march towards civilization, and can well say,
that, in conducting the negotiations, every
thing was done to retain them in those pur-
suits which should tend to their advancement,
and to which their situation could reasonably
lay claim. Those who so zealously have ex-
posed their cause, and who affect seriously to
deplore their condition, are acting upon false
premises, or are moved by mistaken considera-
tions of kindness. But, as mankind are found
to differ even upon essential matters of faith,
and their ultimate results, I can well imagine,
that in reference to such a subject as the pres-
ent, honest differences of opinion may be ex-
pected, and will arise. Yet, before a course is
adopted, earnestly, to retain those people at
their present homes, we should be careful not
to receive mere impressions for facts, but
rather to hear the suggestions of truth and rea-
son. We should look to the red men as they
are, and not as oftentimes they are represent-
ed to be; to their inaptitude to live under a
well regulated system of law, and to the dan-
ger and hazard of the experiment. A few of
them are well informed men, and capable of
enjoying refined society. These are the mixed
Indian—the half breed, as they are usually
termed. Scarcely any of the others speak
our language, or are acquainted with the prin-
ciples of our government. Little hope should
be entertained, that by the introduction of
the Constitution, or by the introduction of
civilization can be made with the present
generation—those, I mean, who are now at
maturity in life. Care and attention towards
the rising generation may tend greatly to im-
prove and, in time, to meliorate their present
condition. To turn them to industry, is of first
importance. Labor is never an acceptable pur-
suit to Indians, but their unimproved state, a
fondness for war and the chase and oratory at
their councils, constitute their leading traits,
because these afford the highest distinction.
When, through the influence of culture and
education, their tastes upon these subjects shall
be changed, and the character of an industri-
ous agriculturist be held in higher estimation
than that of a warrior, the time will have
arrived when they may be expected to resort to
industry, and give attention to the duties of
agriculture. In disposition to manual labor, so
peculiarly the characteristic of an Indian, causes
him to select the poorest grounds, because of the
ease with which the timber is felled and cleared
away. The exceptions which exist to this are
principally amongst those of mixed Indian
blood, whose habits have been improved, and
whose minds have been cultivated.

There are three divisions in the Choctaw
nation, each of which is governed by a chief,
who, within his limits, acts independently of
the others. In his government he is aided by
minor and subordinate chiefs, called Captains,
each of whom acts within his particular dis-
trict. The people are subordinate to the cap-
tains—the captains to the chiefs. One of these
divisions composes what is called the Christian
District, the chief of which is a man of good
mind, with a common English education, and
is religious. His people, too, are seemingly
pious. Each night, pending the negotiation,
until a late hour, they were at their exercises,
singing and preaching. From every informa-
tion, this Christian party, as it is termed, are
not accurately and correctly informed as to
the principles and faith upon which they pro-
pose to act. A future state of rewards and
punishments, for virtues or for crimes, is fash-
ioned by their standard of savage life, and its
enjoyments; and, in their imagination, is made
to conform to what they conceive to be essen-
tial to constitute happiness or misery here.—
Judging from their devotional conduct, they
are, to all appearances, a religious people.—
The practice of perforating the nose and ears
for the purpose of ornamenting them, is
rapidly disappearing, and considered a rude
custom. Vermilion paint, to ornament and
to decorate the face, is, in a great measure,
given up. A credulity in supernatural agency,
in witchcraft and witchcraft, is fast yielding,
and the use of amulet spirits, particularly in
one of the districts, is, in a great measure,
abandoned. A reasonable hope may be en-
tertained, that these people may in time pro-
tect the zeal and efforts of the Government to
protect and civilize them, are not improperly
bestowed.

In concluding a treaty with these people,
candor and fairness were the only means re-
sorted to by the Commissioners. They were
given to understand, distinctly, that, in com-
ing to visit them at their solicitation and at
their homes, no design was entertained beyond
communicating to them a knowledge of their
true condition, and submitting to their judg-
ment the course of policy by them to be pur-
sued.—We told them the opinion entertained
by the Government as to the expediency of
the Government as to the admission of Missis-
sippi to extend over them her laws; and
that the United States possessed not the pow-
er to prevent it. The interviews had with
them were in open council, where every pres-
ent of the chiefs and warriors, and some of our

own citizens. Arguments addressed to their
judgments were the means employed. No
threat was used; no intimidation attempted.
Under these circumstances a treaty was made
and signed, more than 5,000 Indians being in
attendance at the time. Amongst them was
great unanimity. Some did object and
were dissatisfied, but not as it regarded the
general policy of treating, but because they
believed themselves entitled to obtain, and
were solicitous to procure large reservations.
The number thus influenced was small. Since
that time active efforts have been made in the
nation to produce dissatisfaction amongst the
Indians, and to persuade them that they had
been greatly deceived and imposed upon.

An old chief (Mishulabbee), who was fa-
vorable to the treaty, by a few of the discontented
of his district, has been recently deposed,
and the name of another sent to his office to
receive recognition. The design is probably
to show that the people are displeased because
he signed the treaty. The answer returned to
their application was, that while the Govern-
ment meant not to interfere with their
mode or manner of self-government, it could
not recognize what had been done by a
few, yet when a chief should be chosen by a
majority of the division, and the fact so cer-
tified by their General Council, he would be
recorded as properly chosen and be consid-
ered as such. An examination of this treaty
will clearly show, I think, that justice and
liberality have been regarded. The majority
of the nation were satisfied when we left them;
and, from information since received, yet con-
tinue to be satisfied. Their anxious desire is,
to get to a country under the protection of the
United States, where they can be free from
any liability to State laws, and be able to dwell
in peace under their own customs.

The Commissioners appointed to further
the execution of the treaty of Butt des Morts
have discharged the trust confided to them,
and have made their report. The misunder-
standing between the New York and Great
Bear Indians has been examined and adjusted;
the Report to be confirmed, only requires your
approval, agreeably to the second article of
the treaty.

Very respectfully,
JOHN H. EATON.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS, 1831

The following letter was yesterday trans-
mitted to the House of Representatives, by the
Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
20th December, 1830.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, for the
information of the House of Representatives, an
estimate of the appropriations proposed to be
made, for the service of the year 1831, amounting to

\$10,569,566.00

via:
Civil list, foreign intercourse,
and miscellaneous, 2,144,319.50

Military service, including for-
fications, armories, arsenals,
ordnance, Indian affairs, re-
volutionary and military pen-
sions, and internal improve-
ment, 5,589,051.79

Naval service, including the
Marine corps, 3,835,194.50

To the estimates are added statements show-
ing:

1. The appropriations for the
service of the year 1831,
made by former acts, includ-
ing public debt, gradual im-
provement of the Navy, arm-
ing and equipping the militia,
subscription to canal stocks,
revolutionary claims, and In-
dian affairs, amounting to

\$11,384,345.00

2. The existing appropriations,
which will not be required
for the service of the year
1831, and which it is pro-
posed to apply in aid of the
service of the year, 1831, amount-
ing to

\$1,575,154.77

3. The existing appropriations
which will be required to
complete the service of 1830,
and former years; but which
will be expended in 1831, amount-
ing to

\$7,740,552.93

These three last mentioned amounts, to-
gether with so much as may remain unexpended
of the sum stated in the report on the finan-
ces, presented by this Department, on the
15th instant, as the estimated expenditure in
the 4th quarter of the present year, and with
such sums as may be appropriated by Con-
gress for the year 1831, will complete the
whole amount, subject to the disposition of the
Executive Government, in that year.

There is, also, added to the estimates, a
statement of the several appropriations which
will probably be carried to the surplus fund at
the close of the present year; either because
the objects for which they were made are
completed, or because these sums will not be
required for, or will no longer be applicable
to them, amounting to \$10,858.59.

I have the honor to be,
With high respect,
Your obedient servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives, U. S.

The Secretary of the Treasury also trans-
mitted to the House of Representatives, a
statement of the disbursements made since the
adoption of the Federal Constitution to the
end of the year 1829, for fortifications, light-
houses, public debt, revolutionary and other
pensions, and internal improvements. From
this statement, it appears that there has been
paid on account of

Fortifications \$13,420,639.24

Light-houses 3,948,716.85

Public debt 180,309,079.51

Revolutionary and other
pensions 20,493,647.97

Internal improvements 5,510,590.11

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 7.

A slip from the Georgian office, Savannah,
under date of Sunday, December 5th, 12 o'clock,
M. gives the following particulars of a
very distressing explosion on board the steam-
boat Andrew Jackson, Capt. Boyden, about
half a mile below Savannah, on her passage
from this city to Augusta.

Disaster Exploded.—On Saturday afternoon,
about three o'clock, a tremendous explosion
took place on board the Steamboat Andrew
Jackson, which within about three quarters of
a mile of this city on her way from Charleston
to Augusta. Such was the force of the explosion,
that the boat immediately sunk, and now

lies on the outer edge of the Garden Bank.
Serious as is the loss of property by this
disaster, the loss of life is more melancholy con-
sideration. The crew were taken from the
wreck, and immediately conveyed to town.
One of the legs of the Engineer, was broken
in two places, and he was otherwise so badly
wounded, that although he received the best
medical assistance he died the same evening.
His name was John Syphon, a native of Charle-
ton, where, we understand, he has left a fam-
ily. One man, by trade a mason, a native of
Ireland, was working his passage to Augusta,
and was carried to the Hospital dreadfully scalded,
and also died on Saturday evening. One of
the hands, a free mulatto named Austin Knight,
who also was conveyed to the Hospital, is so
badly injured that his recovery is doubtful.
Two other hands, Paul and Boston, slaves,
were slightly scalded. Capt. B. was on deck
at the time of the explosion and was uninjured—
fortunately there were no passengers on board,
but the ones mentioned, and the consequences
might have been more fatal.

Letters from Savannah, received in this city
by Mr. Henry W. Conner, the owner of the
Andrew Jackson, state that a part of the cargo,
which consisted principally of crates of crates
of crackers, had been recovered, but in such a
condition that the marks could not be designat-
ed. It was hoped the whole would be re-
covered. Attempts would be made to raise the
boat, although Captain Boyden thinks her stern
is blown entirely out.

We are glad to learn that the hands attach-
ed to the boat, other than those named, have
escaped without injury.

From the Massachusetts Journal.

I was lately journeying in Vermont—the in-
habitants raise many horses, and very excel-
lent ones too. I had frequent occasions to
admire them in stage, team, and field. The
Vermonters are not inconsiderable to this ad-
vantage, and they sometimes set forth the
praises of their animals in terms which may seem
hyperbolic, to people at a distance. I related
some time ago an instance of a Vermont colt
being in some danger, (though the owner
would not admit that he was at all alarmed)
from a streak of lightning which chased the
creature round the pasture, but was thrown
quite out. This anecdote went the rounds of
the press, and occasionally re-appears now,
but without credit, like many others, which
have appeared originally in his country.

While I was journeying as above, I
heard from a sociable gentleman somewhere
on White river, another little equestrian light
feat, which it is proper to record.

A Vermontess owned a very fine trotter
whose extraordinary speed he illustrated by
the following anecdote.—"I was driving him
one day in a dearborn," said he, "and I over-
took a stranger which was walking the same
way; and I asked him to get in and ride with
me; so he got in, and I just spoke to my horse,
and he started off at a middling good pace.
Presently the stranger asked what good horse
it was we were passing through; Oh, said I,
nothing but milk sugar."

From the
The Sugar Duty
arranged by statute
Hayes's resolution
of Ways and Means, to
diency of repealing the duty on Foreign
sugar, stands as follows—

Age. Nov. Dec.

Maine, 4 5 0

N. Hampshire, 4 5 0

Massachusetts, 0 10 5</

The following is the letter from Paris, spoken in the commencement of this summary: "Paris, Nov. 28. "The whole attention of this country is now turned to the momentous question of the possibility and even probability of war. The Government after making every effort in its power consistent with French honor, to avoid a struggle, the consequence of which no human eye can foresee, will certainly set to work in the event of unavoidable hostilities, with the greatest energy. Nor do we doubt that in case of a defensive war, an appeal from the firm of Philip I. to the French nation, would be instantly followed by an enormous development of force ready and eager to enter the field. Indeed a war of that nature would be extremely popular. However, in several of our best informed political circles their is still a doubt that a general war will take place; those who frequent them humbly conceive that even in the delicate affair of Belgium, there does not appear the slightest ground for a foreign interference. Russia has from the first manifested very little sympathy, to say the least for the new order of things in France. The Emperor in his letter to our King, has had the insolence to say that he will not examine the motives that have led Philip to accept the crown. This evidently announces little good will and forbodes evil. Now, neither France nor England can allow the Autocrat, whose immense and apparently powerful empire reaches from the Pole to near Constantinople, to oppose the constitutional progress of the Northern States of Europe. Austria, moving in the same circle, directs and occupies by her armies the whole Italian Peninsula, excluding from it French and English trade. Such a system as this would be hostile to the two nations of the continental blockade of Napoleon. We anticipate that by the natural course of things, an intimate alliance between France and Great Britain. It does not in the least appear impossible that commercial treaties might be made between the two countries, and favourable to both. When once France shall have renounced the too violent democratic tendency of her first revolution, and shall have abandoned all idea of the unlimited and mad conquest of her imperial eagles, that the course of events would point out an alliance between us two as the most natural and the most politic proceeding. We have heard, with great satisfaction, that this is the probable state of the relations between our Governments. Lord Grey's open and noble declaration must lead to this, and we hear that M. de Talleyrand's reports to his Court are of the same bearing. We attribute to this the good state of our Funds ever since the news from Belgium. In the mean time our Government is displaying the most laudable activity, to be in complete readiness for any movement from the Cossack quarter—National South labours day and night. We expect in January, 1831, independently of the great force of National Guards, every where armed and equipped, to have a regular army of 300,000 men on our frontiers. But it is impossible to foresee what numbers an appeal from the Crown would muster in an internal state is pretty quiet now. The trial of ministers is almost forgotten in the preparation for National defence. Some disorders have taken place in the Ecole de Droit. A professor of Carlist celebrity was hanged by the students. One of our Ministers, M. de Merilhon, himself spoke to the audience and order was restored. Our King continues to be extremely popular. I foresee clearly that our priests would compel the Government to some severe measures. M. de la Mennais' Journal, 'L'Avenir,' has been seized for a most violent appeal to Catholic fanaticism, under the pretext of a persecution from the Crown. There is not amongst the professors of his Majesty's law, nor among the public at large, the most distant idea approaching to persecution. But the fact is that when the Romish priests are not allowed to command alone, they cry out that they are persecuted. But all this will not do in France. Indifference is the religion of the land. One of our wits said of the Catholic Journal ('L'Avenir') 'The future, that is already passed.'

from our correspondent of the same date arrived this morning. They announce great activity on the part of the French Government in preparations for war. How far the apprehension of such a step on the part of Russia and her allies is justified by authentic information is not stated.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Corn Exchange.—The trade in Wheat is but moderate, the supply very small, and the advance of 2s, which took place at the close of Friday's market, has been fully maintained to-day. The supply of Barley is very great, though we have but few fresh arrivals, and the trade is very flat, at 10s 3d per quarter. The Flour market is very largely supplied, and the demand being but moderate, has prevented the advance that was expected, the prices remaining as last quoted. Wheat, Essex and Kent, 64s a 74s per quarter. Gray Peas, 40s a 42s do.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.

In the corn market on Tuesday, 23d, considerable business was transacted in Wheat, at rather advancing rates. American Flour sold in moderate quantities at 37s a 38s per cwt. in bond, and 36s a 37s duty paid. Duties this week as last advised, except in Indian Corn, which is reduced to 7s 10d per quarter. P. S.—Nov. 27.—In the Corn market today a fair business was done at a further small advance in wheat; about 2000 bbls. American Flour, in bond, sold at 29s per bbl.

ENGLAND.

The popular disturbances in various parts of England continued, and in some places seemed to increase. Burnings and mobs were constantly occurring, and large districts of country were kept in a state of continual alarm.

Lord Melbourne, as Secretary of the Home Department, has issued a circular to the magistrates of the different counties, urging upon them, in the strongest manner, the necessity of taking, with the least possible delay, such measures as may be effectual for the preservation of the public peace, and the protection of the properties and lives of his Majesty's subjects. For this purpose, he recommends concert of measures with the yeomanry and gentry, in assembling and strengthening the civil force.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—We can state upon undoubted authority, that both the late ministers and their successors have united in directing the magistrates in the disturbed counties, to enter into no compromise with any persons while in a state of commotion, but to resist all force with force; if necessary, and that one or more special commissions will be forthwith issued to try such rioters as may have been apprehended.

LONDON, November 30, (morning).—The accounts said to be received at the House of Commons, yesterday were, we rejoice to state, of a somewhat more favourable nature, respecting the disturbed districts than those in which the public have now for some time been so painfully affected. Still, besides that there is much to regret, there is also much to apprehend.

Views of the New Ministry.—It will be seen by the speech of Earl Grey in the Lords, that the Administration have pledged themselves spontaneously and solemnly to three great principles of policy, domestic and foreign. His Lordship announced as the grounds on which he means to rest the claims of his Government to the national approbation and support.

1. A correction of those abuses which have been introduced by the late Administration.
2. An unswerving retrenchment of all but the most unavoidable expenses in the public establishments.
3. A complete system of non-interference on all these questions which were now disturbing and distracting the Continent of Europe, so far as the national honor would permit.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.

THE NEWS AND THE MARKET.

The news of this morning has produced quite an excitement in the market. Extensive transactions have been made in Flour, at an advance of 50 to 75 cents. We know of sales fancy Canal at 75, and are told that Troy has been sold at 86, it has certainly, at 75 76, 87.

WARLIKE NEWS.

By the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Maxwell, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received numerous files of London papers, to the morning of the 1st December; and Liverpool of the 2d.

AFFAIRS OF BELGIUM.

The Morning Chronicle of December 1st, contains two letters from its correspondent at Brussels, dated the 25th and 26th of November. The writer is strong in the belief that the injudicious proceedings of the Belgian Congress will inevitably bring down upon the country the wrath of the Holy Alliance. The fatal step, the writer believes, was the decree excluding the House of Nassau from the Throne of Belgium forever. We make the following extract from the letter of the 26th, which although of a date no latter than was received yesterday, discloses facts which show very clearly that the Belgian Congress has acted precipitately and madly.

"The Government (Provisional) has received several hints from M. Bresson, that the government of Louis-Philippe would wish the exclusion of the House of Nassau to be postponed, but it took no notice of them. However, within two hours of the period at which the Congress was in vote for the exclusion, a special Charge d'Affaires arrived at Paris, charged, as it is said, to counsel the Provisional Government not to reject the House of Nassau in perpetuity. The individual in question is M. Langendon. The communication surprised the Diplomatic Administration of the Provisional Government, and M. Van de Weyer said he could merely communicate this to the Congress. But how to do this was difficult. To put an end to the difficulty, the President declared that the Congress should resolve itself into a Secret Committee, and the public were excluded for two hours. I have heard that it was resolved with unanimity to pay no attention whatever to the communication, but to pass to the Order of the Day. What gave rise to this tardy communication on the part of France? I will tell you all I know. I have just seen a letter from ——— at Paris, in which he says that Count d'Annoy, the Austrian Ambassador at that capital, waited on Louis-Philippe, and represented to him that Austria and Russia, in concert with Prussia and the German Diet, would interfere to replace on the throne of Belgium, the House of Nassau, in case its exclusion in perpetuity should be pronounced by the Congress.

The same intelligent writer argues the question as to the propriety of the course pursued by the Belgian Congress, but we quote for the insertion of his letter. We quote the following:

"Was this measure expedient? Not if the Belgians have not made up their minds rather to be cut off from the earth, as a people, and to reduce Belgium to one vast desert, rather than submit to the yoke of Holland and the Netherlands. But if they have resolved to prepare for and endure this, rather than submit, then their determination is not inexpedient. To determine its expediency, we must look into its future; and this we cannot do. If Russia, Austria and Prussia shall invade Belgium, and France shall not assist her, she will be conquered, or rather destroyed. But before she is destroyed, all her two and a half millions of people must be destroyed, for women and children will fight against the invaders. Should the decision be ruinous, but still not expedient, for who will say that it is not better to die than to be ruled as slaves? But should France not remain neutral, the decision of the Congress will neither be ruinous nor inexpedient. Belgium will then either be conquered or enslaved, yet Belgium will then become a part of France.

In another paragraph the writer says with an assurance founded upon something stronger than rumor: "We know for certainty that the decision of the Congress against the House of Nassau will be opposed by the Holy Alliance. Our Congress voted its exclusion, fully aware beforehand of this fact. It was informed by Russia, and warned by France."

In conclusion the writer says: "The Dutch have broken the armistice. Prussian troops are on the march to Holland. Shall we have war in December or March? I will hope neither at the one nor the other period, but my hopes are not very assuring. The government expects war."

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The latest advices from the French capital, are the evening papers, though with private letters, written on the evening of Monday, Nov. 29th. They were received by express by the London Times, at half past 3 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 1st, and immediately issued in a second edition. It will be perceived by this intelligence, and also by all the London morning papers of the 1st, that the reported declaration of war was premature, as we suggested last evening. The general aspect of the news however, is decidedly warlike.

Extraordinary Levy of Troops.—In addition to the 148,000 men called out by the recent ordinances, and who are to march on the 1st and 15th of December, the government has determined upon making an extraordinary levy of 80,000 men. The consent of the Chambers will be applied for on an early day, and an extraordinary credit asked for, to meet the expenses rendered necessary by the levy. These facts have been made known by the Ministers themselves.

MORE IMPORTANT STILL.

The Morning Herald of Dec. 1st states editorially, and without qualification, that "The Emperor of Russia has already published a sort of manifesto, in which he states that he sides forcing upon the free people of Belgium a dynasty which they detest he is also concerned for the honor and authority of the French government; and would see it from measure, which the impetuosity of the French people might oblige it to adopt."

"We stated yesterday the formation of camps upon the Rhine, and at the foot of the Pyrenees; it is now added that orders have been given to provision the fortresses throughout France, for the Emperor to invade these domains, and all officers perceptibly to join their standards, and if we interpret rightly a paragraph in one of the papers, for the fortification of the heights of Paris, so as to make that capital a citadel for liberty in the last extremity."

The postscript to the Herald, contains a letter from Paris of the 29th Nov. written at different hours, down to half past 4 o'clock in the evening:—

Half past four.—I have just been at the two Chambers. At seven o'clock, M. Montalivet rose in the Chamber of Deputies to propose resolutions respecting the National Guard. You will find a copy of his speech in the second edition of the Messenger des Chambers, which I shall send you. General Sebastian was expected to follow with a demand of 150 millions of francs for the Foreign Department.—All at the Chamber appeared to respect war. At the Chamber of Peers the Commissioners presented their report to the Chamber (in secret Committee), and retired at half past three. Nothing has yet transpired. The Funds have recovered a little, as you see by your lists, but without any news to account for it.

From the Cincinnati Com. Ad.

The Wonders of Nature.—For what a more appropriate name we give this name to the bones that have been lately dug up at Big Bone Lick, Boone county, Kentucky. We have seen two skeletons of the Mammoth, the skeleton of the Whale, and the Elephant, besides numerous Whales and a number of living Elephants; but the sight of neither of them created any of those sensations of the mind which we felt at beholding these wonderful productions of nature. To reflect for a moment upon the appearance of a living animal which from the skeleton, is proved to have at least sixty feet in length, upwards of forty-two in height, and to stride across the hills, the upper bone of whose head weighs six hundred and seventy-seven pounds each, and this having undergone the decay of many centuries—must fill the mind with astonishment and reverence for that being who said 'let there be light, and there was light.' This animal as much surpassed the Mammoth in size as the Elephant does the Ox, and was of the carnivorous species. With the bones of several other animals, some of which were of the herbaceous species, as is proved by their teeth.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. George C. Cookman, Mr. JOHN BLANCO, to Miss ELIZA CHAPMAN.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday 28th ult. by the Rev. Solomon Higgins, Mr. WILLIAM DEWITT, of this county, to Miss RUTH NEAL, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Abraham J. J. Mr. SAMUEL BARNES, to Miss MARY JAMES, both of Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH BARNES, to Miss ELIZABETH BARNES, both of Georgetown.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. John Henry, Mr. JOHN GRIFITH, to Mrs. ELIZABETH HOKEM, all of this town.

DIED.

At Locust Grove, in this county, the residence of Thomas Hayward, Esq. on Tuesday morning last, after a lingering illness, HELEN, wife of Mr. THOMAS S. HAYWARD.

On Sunday morning 2d. inst. Emily Eliza, daughter of Mr. Peter Tarr, of this place, aged 1 year, 2 months and 29 days.

EASTERN SHORE WELSH AND PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1830.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

We have inserted in this morning's Whig the opinion of the Judges in Convention of the Superior Courts of Georgia, in regard to the extension of the Laws of that State over the Indians within its limits. It is a document whose force of argument must convince every unprejudiced mind, that the laws of Georgia are justly extended over that unfortunate people; and that the treatment the Indians have received, so far from partaking of the injustice and oppression which ignorance, bigotry and fanaticism charges upon the governments of Georgia and of the United States, has been more mild and lenient than could have been reasonably asked or expected. We have inserted this able opinion at this particular time in consequence of an excitement recently created in our community by certain remarks made at the meeting of a missionary society in Easton, last week, by a gentleman holding the station of a minister of the gospel, in which he took occasion to animadvert with much bitterness, not only on the measures adopted by the government in relation to the Indians, but also on the officers of government; as the authors of these (as he was pleased to term them) high handed measures: We do not belong to that class which would lay restraints upon a minister's expressing at a proper time, his political sentiments.—We do not view him as disfranchised by his office—but we must forever hold up our hands against the introduction of party politics into the sanctuary of God—or against any attempts at blending the concerns of religion and politics. The duties of the ordinary minister of the gospel, whether itinerant or pastoral, are simple and plain—but not more so than those of the missionary to the heathen, who is expected to use his efforts to bring to the knowledge of the true God the people to whom he is delegated—not to sow dissensions among them, or counsel them to the resistance of the laws of the land.

We had intended to present a brief summary of the heads of the different speeches delivered at the missionary meeting, with a review of the sentiments and arguments advanced—but we forbear at the earnest request of several gentlemen who were present, and who were as much mortified as ourselves at the course pursued by the gentleman in question.

The News.—We have a mass of intelligence from Europe of the most interesting nature.—The clouds of Discontent and War are fast gathering for a mighty storm, all over that quarter of the globe. The threatening tempest must burst, and that speedily; and from present appearances no one country in Europe can expect to escape this general outpouring of the revolutionary elements.

France, Russia, Prussia, Austria and Poland, are arming for the field. Belgium and Holland are already engaged—and before the Spring we confidently expect the whole of Europe to be in arms.

The foundations of thrones become more insecure every day.—The voice of the people, who but a short time since were regarded merely as slaves, is now beginning to be heard, and its power felt in the strongholds of aristocracy—and the onward march of popular influence is quickened at every step. These events must be regarded here with an intense interest.

It will be observed that in England the Wellington ministry has been compelled, by the force of public sentiment, to retire—and that a Whig ministry has taken its place. The people of England have long demanded a reform in Parliament—a curtailment of the powers of aristocracy—and it would seem that the Duke of Wellington's hostility to the proposed modification of government has called down upon him the indignation of the people, and is the paramount cause of his resignation. The reformation may now be looked to as more than probable, a ministry having been organized favorable, it is believed, to the measure. The Catholic emancipation was looked upon as a great popular triumph—but it dwindles into comparative insignificance when viewed in connection with this long-sought reformation. The internal peace of that kingdom, however, cannot be viewed as by any means settled—though it may possibly be much improved if England engages in the troubles of the continent, as seems to be expected. Such a diversion of the public mind has more than once been made in that country.

Much discontent and excitement had been created in London in consequence of the king not attending the Lord Mayor's dinner. The king was advised to this course by the Wellington ministry, on the ground that there was reason to apprehend that, notwithstanding the devoted loyalty and affection borne to his majesty by the citizens of London, advantage would be taken of an occasion which must necessarily assemble a vast number of persons by night, to create tumult and confusion, and thereby to endanger the properties and the life of his majesty's subject. The subject had excited such an interest as to call forth the attention of parliament.

The Order in Council opening the West India ports to American commerce, agreeably to the arrangement with our minister last summer, was made on the 5th of November. In presenting the subject to the H. of Commons on the 8th Nov. Mr. Harries, president of the board of trade, spoke in high terms of the

frank and liberal manner in which the negotiation had been conducted on the part of the American minister.

Our Claims on France.—The King of the French has appointed a commission for settling the claims of the United States upon the government of France, which have so long been urged by the American minister. The same commission will also consider the counter claims against America, and then form a basis for an equitable and final adjustment of each. The Commissioners are, Viscount Laine, president; Messrs. George W. Lafayette, Beley and Delessert, deputies; M. d'Andiffret, president of the court of accounts, and M. Fichon, councillor of state.

CONGRESS.

But little of importance has yet been done by Congress in the way of legislation. The raising of subjects of inquiry for the different committees, and the trial of Judge Peck, occupies almost the entire time of both Houses.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, a resolution moved by Mr. Haynes, was adopted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House, such information as the Department may furnish, touching the cost of brown and white sugar imported into the United States from the year 1794 to 1830, inclusive, at the places from whence imported, distinguishing the prices of each year respectively.

An animated debate arose on a motion by Mr. Howard of Baltimore, to reprint certain reports from the committee on commerce and manufactures, made to the House in the years 1802—3 and 4. The motion was supported by Messrs. Howard and Cambreleng, and opposed by Mr. Speight. Mr. Howard urged chiefly as his reasons for the motion, that the reports alluded to would tend to enlighten the public mind on the subject of the protective system. Mr. Speight contended that such a course was not only unnecessary, but also improper—that it would not be right in the House to attempt to influence public sentiment. Mr. Cambreleng contended that as the present policy would be shortly brought up for revision, these documents would tend to enlighten the mind of Congress and enable gentlemen to act more understandingly—he had a veneration for the patriots of those days, and for their opinions—he hoped we should go back in our policy to the tariff of that time, &c. The debate on this resolution was continued also on Wednesday and Thursday, and the resolution with the amendments proposed to it finally referred to the committee on the Library.

In the Senate on Wednesday, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, after the examination of several witnesses, the Court was adjourned till Monday (yesterday) in consequence of the absence of Mr. Witt, one of the counsel for Judge Peck; who had been called home by the indisposition of one of his family.

We have been compelled to make this hasty notice of the proceedings in Congress, in order to make room for the mass of other interesting matter pressing upon us—particularly the intelligence from Europe.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

The Legislature of this State convened on Monday, 26th ult. On the first day the Senate did not form a quorum.

On Tuesday a quorum being present, Wm. H. Marriott, Esq. was chosen President, by a unanimous vote. Louis Gasaway was appointed Clerk; Joseph H. Nicholson, assistant clerk; Solomon Scott, committee clerk; Andrew Slicer, messenger, and Sam'l Pasco, door-keeper.

The House of Delegates met on Monday, when the roll was called, and a quorum being formed the members present qualified, and adjourned without organizing a house.

On Tuesday, the House proceeded to the choice of a speaker, when Richard Thomas, Esq. of St. Mary's was elected. George G. Brewer was appointed clerk, and James H. Milbourn, assistant clerk; G. I. Grammer, sergeant at arms, and John Quym, door-keeper.

A warrant of election was issued to the sheriff of Somerset county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Donegan.

To the polite attention of General Dickinson, one of our delegates at Annapolis, we are indebted for the Governor's Message, and the Treasurer's Statement. They are, however, excluded to-day by the foreign intelligence and other interesting matter.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. on the first day of January, 1831.

Those who inquire for letters advertised in this list, are requested to say they are advertised—they may otherwise not receive them.

Arrington, William
Arlingdale, William
Barnes, Mr.
Bullen, Thomas C
Boon, Owen
Bettes, Rosanna L.
Barnett, William
Barnett, Ellen Sophia
Cooks, Richard
Cox, Daniel
Cain, James
Colston, Ann
Crandall, John
Craw Nancy
Cox, Isaac F.
Calk, Mary
Calk, Margaret
Darden, Richard
Dawson, John, Jr.
Dawson, Mary
Edmondson, John
Edmondson, Charlotte
Eagle, Thomas
Foulke, Harriet M.
Fountain, Sarah
Goldborough, Nicholas
Goldborough, Sophia
Grigory, Zebediah
Hessey, John
Haddaway, Wm.
Holliday, Eliza
Jefferson, George
Kerby, Ann
Kemp, Samuel F.
Lockerman, Rich'd
Lamdin, James M.
Manning, Robert H.
Martindale, Chas. N.
McNeal, Elizabeth
Oldson, Thomas
Painkne, Amelia
Packham, William
Ridgway, James
Rusel, Mr.
Seth, Mary E.
Shannahan, Wm. E.
Smith, Robert S.
Seymour, Matilda
Slaughter, T. K.
Tilghman, Anna Maria
Tilghman, Rich'd L.
Tilghman, Ann
Wicks, Augusta
Wilson, Sarah
Wicks, Antoinette
Walters, George
Wright, Peter
Winder, Edward S.
Young, Elijah
EDWARD MULLIEN, P. M.
Jan. 4

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

31st day of December, A. D. 1830.

On application of James M. Sparrow, Administrator of Arthur Connelley, 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 and faithfully copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office aforesaid, this 31st day of December, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills, Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Arthur Connelley, 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 fourth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of December, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty.

JAMES M. STANTON, Adm'r. of Arthur Connelley, dec'd.

Jan 4 3w

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

EDWARD LOCKWOOD,
FROM BALTIMORE.

HAVING for the last fifteen years, practiced the healing art with the most successful success in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has appointed E. Lockwood his agent in Easton, in whom he can confide; he having studied with me for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those Vegetable substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of Diseases, to which our frail bodies are liable; the administration of medicine will be confined to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following diseases:

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout, Tetters, Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Falling sickness, Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore and Weak Eyes, Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers, Kings Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Gravel, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsy, and many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physician, at Mr. Ridgeway's, in Easton, or at Mr. Edmondson's, in Easton, Nov. 25.

\$20 REWARD.

MANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 27th of September last, a negro boy who calls himself TOM BARKS, who is about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Tom is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, complexion of a dark chestnut colour, had on when he went away, a brown shirt and pants; had other clothing recollected.—The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, or \$10 if taken in the state and secured in Easton goal, so that I get him again.

WILLIAM ATWELL.

Jan 4

NOTICE.

At the solicitation of several friends, I am induced to propose a meeting of the members of St. Peter's Parish, and others favourably disposed, at the Church in Easton, on the first Thursday in January 1831, for the purpose of consulting on the expediency and propriety of a Fair, to promote certain objects, connected with the two Churches.

JANNA MARIA TILGHMAN. Plimhinnton, Dec 21

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, by the clerk thereof, and to me directed, against George W. Nabb, to wit: one at the suit of William W. Moore, Executor of John W. Sherwood, deceased, and the other at the suit of said William W. Moore, will be sold, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, of the same day, the following property, viz: all that lot or parcel of Land with the improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the town of Easton, in Talbot county aforesaid, beginning at a stone marked XXIX, set in the ground at the intersection by the west side of Hanson street with the north side of South street, south eighty eight degrees, west four perches and eighteen links, to late Peter Denny's lot, then with said lot, north two degrees west four perches and eighteen links, to James Price's lot, then with said Price's lot north eighty eight degrees east, four perches and eighteen links to Hanson street aforesaid, then with Hanson street to the beginning, which was conveyed to said Geo. W. Nabb on the 12th day of July 1834 by a deed of indenture, from a certain Ignatius Ledeban; seized, taken, and will be sold as the property of said Nabb to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the damages, costs and charges due and to become due thereon. Attendance by dec 28

J. M. FAULKNER, SHERIFF.

Collector's Second & Last Notice.

I must again call your attention to the payment of your taxes. The time allowed me by law to close the collections of the county, is drawing to a close; and you all know that it is impossible for me to pay off those who have claims against the county, without you first pay me. And I do hope, all who are lovers of the principles of good government, will evince the same by a speedy payment. Those who do not comply with this notice, by the last day of January, may expect the rigid letter of the Law enforced. However painful such a course may be to me, my duty as an officer will compel me to such a course, to protect myself from injury, and on account of the various interests at stake. Persons holding property in the county, and residing out of it, will do well to attend to this notice, as shall be in Denton every Tuesday, if health and weather permit. The public's obedient servant, JOHN A. SANGSTON, Collector of Caroline county.

dec 21 Sw

Talbot County to wit;

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William J. Hamilton, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said William J. Hamilton having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said William J. Hamilton be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William J. Hamilton to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said William J. Hamilton should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly. Given under my hand the fifteenth day of December, 1830.

LAMBERT REARDON. Dec. 21 Sw

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Levin Mills, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Levin Mills having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Levin Mills be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Levin Mills to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Levin Mills, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 30th day of November, 1830.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER. dec 21 Sw

Talbot County, Nov. 19th, 1830.

ORDERED by the Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the Report of the Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Isaac Jenkinson late of said county, deceased, in the cause of William Jenkinson and others, against Elizabeth Jenkinson, widow, and Elizabeth Jenkinson, infant, their and representative of said Isaac Jenkinson, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the third Monday of May next: provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week, in each successive week of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the Town of Easton, in said county, before the third Monday of May next. The Report states the sale to be twelve hundred and twenty dollars.

RICHARD T. EARLE, LAMBERT W. SPENCER. True Copy, Test, J. Lockerman, Clerk. dec 21 Sw

CASH FOR NEGROES.

A gentleman from the West wishes to purchase a few likely young negroes of both sexes, for which the highest prices will be given. Cash apply at the Union Tavern, dec 21 Sw

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber truly grateful for past favours, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has purchased the entire stock of Isaac Atkinson, and has now on hand a very large and complete assortment of every description of

BOOTS & SHOES.

together with a full supply of best MATERIALS, which he will make up in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. N. B. In addition to the stock on hand he has this day received a fresh supply of Ladies, Gentlemen's, boys' and misses' Boots and Shoes, from Philadelphia: All of which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices for Cash or to punctual customers, on the usual credit at the stand formerly occupied by Isaac Atkinson directly opposite the Market House.

PETER TARR. Easton, Dec. 14 Sw

CHEAP SHOES.

THE subscriber has just received from Baltimore, in addition to his former extensive stock, an assortment of Shoes, consisting of the following: Ladies purple and bronze MOROCCO SLIPPERS, do Spring LASTING WELTS, do do MOROCCO do all of superior quality.

Also, A very large and general assortment of COARSE SHOES. Seal-skin, Morocco and other CAPS.

Which he will sell on his usual accommodating terms, very cheap, at his old stand, opposite the Court-House. The public's obedient servant, JOHN WRIGHT, dec 14 Sw

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME. HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, Queensware, China, Glass, &c.

- AMONG WHICH ARE: Britannia Ware in Wool Hats, Writters and Broad, Trays, Holland Gin, Gilt and Frame Looking Glasses, Toilet do, Knives and Forks, Ivory do, in sets, Plated and Brass Candles, Britic Sticks, Brass Andrews, Shovel and Tonge, English Spades and Shovels, American do, Cut and wrought Nails, Cast-steel wood Axes, Carpenter's Tools, Silver and India Steel Razors, Gunpowder Teas, Imperial (the latest) Old Hyson importations, Pouching Flour, Cheese and Family Flour, Jams and Green Coffee, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Almonds, Figs and Currants, Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves, Salt in Sacks, and Basket Salt, Solid Oil, Baked Salt, Sperm, Mould and dip Candles, Razor Stroaps with and without Tablets, and Imperial superior article, Old Hyson importations, Buckwheat Flour, Cheese and Family Flour, FRESH CRANBERRIES. Gun Powder by the lb. and in Castneters of superior quality, Patent Shot, Powder Flasks and Shot Bags.

Also, a large supply of Colton Yarn, from No. 4 to 24, Cotton Onions, White and brown Muslins, Plaids, Stripes, &c. All of which will be offered at a moderate advance. oct 28 Sw

NEW GOODS.

Lambert Reardon. INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a choice assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, selected with great care, which in addition to his former Stock makes his assortment complete, all of which he offers at very reduced prices, and invites an early call. Easton, Nov 2 Sw

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas S. Cook and next door to Dr. Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a full and complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

qual, if not superior to any ever offered to the public in this place, and from having the best of workmen, in his employ, he feels confident that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their custom. He has also on hand a good supply of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS

of various kinds—and as he is determined to sell low, those persons wishing to purchase articles in his line, would do well to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves. JOHN WRIGHT, nov 2 Sw

N. B. J. W. takes the present opportunity of returning his thanks to his old customers, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure a continuance of their favours.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of Queen Anne's county Court, setting as a Court of Equity made at November Term, eighteen hundred and thirty, I will sell at public sale at Centerville, on six months credit, sundry Negroes possessed by William Murphy, at the time of his death, on THURSDAY, the 30th of this month. Bond with approved security will be required before the negroes are taken away. It is understood that said negroes will not be sold to persons out of the State, nor to persons who will sell them out of the State. THOS. B. TURPIN, Trustee. Centreville, dec 14 Sw

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner. Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge. She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 8 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corica Creek. All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners. L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. Easton, march 23. The Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore are requested to publish this Notice once a week till countermanded, and present their accounts to Capt. Taylor.

STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamboat on her routes, between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 20th of this month and until the Spring, call at North Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of Passengers, and not at Cambridge. LAMUEL G. TAYLOR. Easton, oct. 12, 1830

UNION TAVERN,

EASTON, MARYLAND.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Love, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. The above house has recently undergone a thorough repair, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY. N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers. W. C. R. Easton, Nov. 9, 1830. tf

Collector's Second Notice.

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

LEATHER

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the TANNING BUSINESS, at the yard formerly carried on for Messrs. Holliday and Hayward—the same, and pledge themselves to return all shorn leather in months after they receive the hides. Being determined to pay strict attention to their business, they hope to receive a share of patronage. CASH will be given for hides and sheep skins, at the market price. HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO. Nov. 27th, 1830—nov 30 tf

Upper and Sole Leather;

which they will sell at fair prices for cash, hides, sheep skins, or country produce. They will also take hides to tan on shares, and pledge themselves to return all shorn leather in months after they receive the hides. Being determined to pay strict attention to their business, they hope to receive a share of patronage. CASH will be given for hides and sheep skins, at the market price. HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO. Nov. 27th, 1830—nov 30 tf

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement already received in his line of business, and now informs them, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a full and complete assortment of

MATERIALS.

which will enable him with the assistance of the best workmen that can be procured in the City, to have Carriages of every description finished in a very superior manner. He hopes by continued exertion to please the public, to merit their future patronage. EDWARD S. HOPKINS. nov 30

LAST NOTICE.

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

OVERSEER.

An Overseer's birth wanted by a person who has been regularly brought up to the farming business. Satisfactory references can be given as to capacity, industry and sobriety. Apply at this office. oct 28

REMOVAL.



BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to his new stand on Dover Street, near the shop lately occupied by him, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and despatch, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a disposition to please all, to merit a continuance of the public patronage. He intends keeping a good supply of

MATERIALS.

and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, and he is determined that his work shall not be surpassed by any on this shore. The public's obedient servant, WM. VANDERFORD. nov 30

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general that he has on hand a most excellent stock of Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of Sideboards, Secretary Desks, BUREAUS, TABLES, STANDS, &c. &c. he has also a good stock of well seasoned materials, and is prepared to execute any orders with neatness and despatch. JOHN MECONEKIN. N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their bills. Easton, June 1

THOMAS C. NICOLS

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has removed to Easton, and intends teaching school, in company with Miss M. G. Nicols. He flatters himself that, by unremitting attention to the duties of his profession, he will merit a share of public patronage. He has in his possession, letters of recommendation from gentlemen of respectability, both in Kentucky and Ohio, which may be seen at any time, at Miss Nicols' school room. N. B. For the accommodation of such young gentlemen as are prevented by their business from attending a day school, I have determined upon opening a night school, to commence on MONDAY the 29th instant, at six o'clock, P. M. Terms two dollars per quarter. Hours of tuition from 6 until 9, five nights in the week. THOS. C. NICOLS. nov 23 Sw

SHINGLES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just purchased a load of 80,000 Cypress Shingles, in bunches, of Superior quality, which he will sell cheap, for cash only. Persons sending orders will be good enough to accompany them with the money, otherwise the Shingles will not be delivered. W. H. GROOME. Easton, Nov 9 cowSw

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES,

from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. A letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention. THOS. W. OVERLEY. nov 16

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. A letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention. THOS. W. OVERLEY. nov 16

\$50 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, coarse barred gimpings over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse low linen trousers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony although 21 or 22 years of age, is considerable under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a scar from the cut of an axe on one of his feet, the one not recollected, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure in either, the jail at Centreville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the above reward. THOMAS BULLEN, Guardian for the heirs of John Merrick, decd. June 8 tf

Notice to the Public.

THE subscriber cautions persons indebted to him for tuition, against paying money due to him, to any other person, as he will not recognize any receipt as valid not given by himself or an authorized agent. The subscriber's bills are made up to the 23d June, 1830, at which time he resigned the school, by the consent of his patrons. My bills will be left in the hands of Henry Goldsborough, Esq. in Easton, for the convenience of those concerned, on before the first of January next. LAMBERT W. FORD. nov 26 Sw

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN



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

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 19 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin) 1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT 150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool s'd'd fine Salt Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, almonds, saltpetre, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, mace, &c. &c. They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Groceries, they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were locally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely. John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or otherwise. Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Salamander Works, such as: Portable Furnaces, Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters, Fire Bricks Do Bake Ovens, Cylinders for Stores Tiles for Bakers Ovens, Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks, Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls, for Stove Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on east Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, of the city) improved and unimproved property, of indisputable titles. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above. Baltimore, may 11

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, with a due regard to the interests of society, would be conducive to public benefit, has been induced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, near the North West corner of Gray Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his establishment, and sedulously endeavor to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage. He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims. He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of good slaves by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state. Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, need and honest in his dealings. To a share of patronage, and to remain the public's obedient servant. JOHN BUSK. Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to permit him to refer to us in support of his character and standing, we take pleasure in complying with his request. We have known him for a long series of years in various capacities, and have always found him correct in his deportment and honest in his dealings. We understand that he is about to commence the business of a General Agent, Collector and Intelligence Office Keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those who may employ him. H. Niles, Richard Frisby, Benj. C. Ross, S. W. Meester, Danby S Carr, Jos. & Adam Ross, S. C. Leakin, H. S. Sanderson, F. H. Leidge, Thomas Murphy, Joo. M. Larocue, Edward Price, &c. I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper. July 18

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, & formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage. The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom. Private parties can at all times be accommodated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula. The public's obedient servant, jan 26 SOLOMON LOWE.

COMMUNICATION.

A new and new invention of our enlighten'd age, is a patent Thrashing Machine, which we have heard highly recommended by our neighboring farmers, invented by Dr. G. Clark, residing in Green street, Philadelphia; and which we had the satisfaction to see in complete operation yesterday near this city, moved by one horse with great ease, thrashing at the rate of nearly one bushel of wheat per minute, perfectly clean, taking off nearly every chaff body coat, without breaking the grain. It throws the straw very straight from the machine, and leaves it in a good condition for binding. We also witnessed one moved by the power of one man, who informed us he could easily thrash ten bushels per hour, with the assistance of one man to feed it. This small and cheap machine, the price of which we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars, appears to possess the principle which has been so long sought for—which is in thrashing with a screw of wrought iron, and secured in a very permanent manner to the cylinder, which moves with great velocity and ease.—Philadelphia U. S. Gazette. oct 26

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wants an Overseer for the next year, (with a small family) capable of managing a large Farm, and hands, in a complete farmer-like manner. None need apply that cannot produce satisfactory assurances of their sobriety, industry, strict attention and ability. SAMUEL HARRISON. Rich Neck, dec 7 Sw

Easton Female Academy.

MRS. SCULL respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians, of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that the duties, of said Seminary, will be resumed on the 15th September inst.—wherein will be taught the usual courses of Literature, viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, (ancient and modern) History, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c. Those who may think proper to patronize this institution, may be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the instructors. August 31

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER.

WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Horney—Captain.

WILL leave Miles River Ferry every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. returning leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. and will continue her route during the Season. All orders left with the Subscriber or with Capt. Horney on board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in Easton, will be punctually attended to. This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horney or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to. LAMBERT W. SPENCER. Easton, may 18 J

TO BE HIRED FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

NEGRO men, women, boys and girls—some small boys and girls to be put out. All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr are requested to make immediate payments PARTICULARLY THOSE WHO ARE INDEBTED FOR THE HIRE OF NEGROES. JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor. Dec. 14.

NOTICE.

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

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase young likely negroes. Families included, for which the highest cash prices will be given. A line addressed to the subscriber at New Market will meet with prompt attention. Gentlemen wishing to sell will do well to call. WM. W. WILLIAMSON. sept. 7

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 30th July last, as a Runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself POLLY and says she belongs to John Booth of Washington county, had on when committed a striped Linsey Frock, about forty years of age, five feet one inch and a half in height, has a scar in her forehead and several others on her left arm, the owner of the above described negro will please to come and have her released, or she will otherwise be discharged as the law directs. JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md. August 24, 1830—aug. 31 Sw

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 3d day of August, 1830, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself MOSES, and says he belongs to a Mr. Beall of Montgomery county, he is about thirty years of age five feet nine inches high, he has a scar in his forehead and one other on the left side of his face, had on when committed a roundabout, striped pantaloons and vest, old fur hat and coarse shoes, the owner of the above described negro, is requested to come and have his negro released, he will otherwise be discharged as the law directs. JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md. August 24, 1830—aug. 31 Sw

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 25th day of September last, a Negro man, who calls himself WILLIAM KIMAKEL, about 25 years of age, five feet seven and a half inches high; had on when committed, a pair of linen pantaloons, domestic cotton shirt, white vest, a white old fur hat, and coarse shoes, and says he was free-born in Midin county, Pennsylvania. The owner, if any, of the above negro, must come and have him released; he will, otherwise, be discharged according to law. JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland. oct 15—nov 2 Sw

NOTICE.—Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 17th day of August last, as a runaway, a negro Man, who calls himself JEFFRY, and says he belongs to Elijah Robertson, of Culpepper County, Virginia; had on when committed, a striped domestic cloth coat, and pantaloons, old fur hat. He has a scar over the right eye and one on the back part of the left hand; is about fifty years of age, five feet five or six inches high. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come and have him released, he will, otherwise be discharged, according to law. JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland. sept. 21

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody, as a runaway, by the name of HANSON LEIPER, and says he is free, and that he was manumitted by Mr. George R. Leiper, of Prince Georges county. He is about 22 years of age; 5 feet 8 inches high, full mouthed, light complexion. Had on bombast coat, light corded trousers, and cap. Unless the said Negro is released, he will be disposed of agreeably to law, for his prison fees. JOHN KEAN, Sheriff of Harford county oct 28—nov 2 Sw

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wants an Overseer for the next year, (with a small family) capable of managing a large Farm, and hands, in a complete farmer-like manner. None need apply that cannot produce satisfactory assurances of their sobriety, industry, strict attention and ability. SAMUEL HARRISON. Rich Neck, dec 7 Sw

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VOL. III.—

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

EDWARD M.

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Are Two Dollars an Annum payable half-yearly in advance by the subscribers, and continued FIVE CENTS PER SQUARE.

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FOR THE YEAR

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SUNDAY MONDAY

On Monday, 3d instant, Maryland elected DANIEL TALBOT county Governor present year—and on the 10th gentlemen were chosen executive Council. Who George Howard of John E. Henry Page, of Dorchester of Calvert and Thomas Frederick.

We publish to-day our Message of the Executive frank and open character. Carroll are manifested in will cause it to bear no ison with similar State Pa or past times. The g mandably, confides himsel own State, and leaves the al politics to the parties, first originate. He does, national and foreign affa so brief and appropriate, think, cannot be taken by partisan.

His remarks on Educat cipline are worthy of the mind—and most comm the legislature. The sab one to which the people advantageously turn their is at hand, when, if we ad dations of the President, will be placed at the di States for the improve intercourse, and the diffu of education, &c. The transportation enjoyed b Maryland, precludes the erment, our State will great extent, in interpl ding to the usual accepta Education, then, is almos which the attention of the ed for the disbursement advantage. Now, then, adoption of well regulat ed of education, without del shall be afforded.

On the improved cond of the State we can but nity our congratulations. a surplus in the Treas instead of the customary son Republican executiv ment to their opponents, ed a condition, it needs annual Treasury statem our present executive, m ple just set free, for the we sincerely hope.

Kentucky.—We have counts from Kentucky— ragraph published in the 1st instant, purporti Louisville to the edito are inclined to the opin ator may be elected. T letter is the first we ha going Clay print in reg in the Kentucky Legia have affected to treat U Now it seems, they ca "Some of our men ha pledge themselves to vol enough to reduce our C ballot to one, some fear sion sufficiently strong feated in his own State last year the Clay ma Legislature was want

The Louisville Ad says—"The mails of yeste intelligence; but we fra Frankfort, that the lea in the Legislature thin ever that they a Senator friendly to tion." It is said the pledged members ents, have been firm

New Jersey.—The Congress in New-Jer choice of the Clay majority.

Our friend Nimrod in his challenge, and Wm. Jenkins of the 2d January, 1850 weighed 536 pounds

The first anniversary Society, of Methodist Episcopal the 27th day of De was opened with President, the Rev. ted the order of the Managers, report their Secretary.

Appointments by the President. Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio, to be Attorney of the United States, for the District of Ohio, in place of Samuel Herrick, resigned. Elijah Haysward, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, in place of George Graham, deceased.

Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, to be Judge of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, in place of George Hay, deceased. Malvern Harvey, of New Hampshire, to be Judge of the United States for the District of New Hampshire, in place of John S. Sherburne, deceased.

Benjamin K. Morrell, Nicholas B. Van Zandt, Joshua Nelson, and Nathaniel Brady, to be Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia. Thomas William Gilpin, of Delaware, to be Consul of the United States for the Port of Belfast, in Ireland, in place of Samuel Luke, removed.

James W. Ripley, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine, vice Leonard Jarvis, removed. William Graggitt, to be Naval Officer for the District of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, vice Elijah Hall, deceased.

Leonard M. Parker, to be Naval Officer for the District of Boston and Charle Town, in the State of Massachusetts, vice John P. Boyd, deceased.

William G. Hammond, to be Surveyor for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Newport in the State of Rhode Island, vice John Stetson, deceased.

Arthur Taylor, Junior, to be Surveyor for the District of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Norfolk in the State of Virginia, vice Copeland Parker, deceased.

MISSOURI SENATOR. The following note ought to satisfy those who have doubted the republicanism of Col. Buckner:

"To the Editor of the Jeffersonian: "Six: In the last number of the 'Times,' I observed a paragraph, stating that, previous to the late Senatorial election, I had given pledge to the friends of Mr. Barton, and that I had opposed the proscription of the present administration, (basely intending to say that I am pledged to oppose the Administration of President Jackson.) All this is clearly a mistake, as every body at this place can testify. I was supported as a supporter of the said administration.

I hope the Editor of the 'Times' will do me the justice to correct this imputation. You will oblige me by giving the above a place in your paper. I am, respectfully, yours, &c. Dec. 7, 1850. A. BUCKNER."

INDIANA SENATOR. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this City, dated

"INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18, 1850. "I have the pleasure of informing you, that this day, at 12 o'clock, on the fourth balloting, the Hon. WILLIAM HENDRICKS was re-elected to the United States Senate for six years from the fourth of March next. The balloting was as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Name, 1st bal., 2d do., 3d do., 4th do. Rows include Hendricks, Boon, Law, Dewey, Scattering.

JACKSON CONVENTION. We copy to-day the resolutions adopted by the Convention of the Friends of the present administration, assembled at Frankfort on the 13th ult. The Convention was composed of three hundred and fifty-three Delegates, from sixty-nine Counties. Of the Delegates, 295 were farmers and mechanics, and 58 professional men. Most of the members were men advanced in years, and many of them were viewed as the patriarchs of the land. The opinions expressed by this numerous and highly respectable body, in relation to the principles and policy of the present executive, and their statements concerning the character and conduct of the leader of the opposition, will make a deep and lasting impression on the public mind.

Another solemn warning.—A lovely daughter, aged 3 years, the only child of Mr. Lewis Debaun, of this city, was last evening burned to death! The father was absent from home. The mother, while she went for a pair of water, left the child alone upon the carpet, amusing itself with toys. The candle was burning on the table. It was about two minutes when the mother returned; and, on opening the door, she beheld her little daughter enveloped in flames. She rushed to her, and tried to get to the child and caught it up in her arms. The cries of the mother and child gave alarm to the family in another part of the house, who all instantly rushed to the scene of calamity. It was too late to afford relief. A physician was called in, but of no avail. The abdomen, chest, and face of the little creature was literally burnt to a crisp, and presented a truly heart-rending spectacle. About 4 hours of the most excruciating agony she could be imagined, and her little heart was still in the agonizing throes. Is the reader a parent? If he is, let this event be to him a great and solemn warning never to leave a little child or little child alone with fire, or with lights for a moment. For what is there on earth that can heal the afflicted soul of this mother, or bind up her wounded heart? Aye, or what in this world, that she would not give, did she possess it, for the restoration of her only joy and her only hope? THE FRIEND AND FATHER.

It is thought the child's clothes took fire from the candle, as that was standing on the floor when the mother came in.—N. Y. Post.

Impostions in Medicine.—It is stated that numerous frauds and adulterations in medicine in New York have been exposed, and that certain apothecaries and druggists have associated together, under the title of "College of Pharmacy," with a view to introduce into the preparation and sale of drugs and medicines, more knowledge and care than are now generally exercised therein.—It has been discovered that calomel is mixed with white lead, and in one case several thousand lbs. of stuff called jalap were sold at an average of six cents per lb. when the real drug was selling by the quantity at forty five cents.

EXECUTION OF KNAPP.—From our Boston correspond, Friday evening, January 12, Knapp, Jr. was hung at Salem this morning, at 10 minutes past 9, pursuant to sentence, for the murder of Capt. Jos. White. Letters from Salem say that he was placed on the scaffold at 7 minutes before 9, when the death warrant was read to him, during which he was supported on each side by officers. His demeanor was tolerably composed, though he appeared haggard and dejected.

Holland treats the Belgian revolution as an insurrection, and the Belgians as rebels. Has encouraged in this view by Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Spain, who have all common interests to protect and common views to guide them.

From Austria we have intelligence of the levy of fifty thousand men in Hungary—the dissatisfaction of the court of Vienna with the present order of things in France—of the occupation of the South of Europe, by 250,000 Austrian troops—and of the resolution of the Emperor and Prince Metternich not to recognize the Belgian revolution.

Of Naples, Sardinia, and Spain, I will say nothing! They will follow their leaders! If then we are to have war, it will begin about the question of Belgium. France will not allow Belgium to be attacked and Prussia will resent the interference of France. Russia will not admit the exclusion of the Nassau, and the Belgians have rejected them. What then do I fear? That war is almost inevitable. Try to avert it, assist in preventing it. But if it must come, let Great Britain and France act together, and the contest against them, in final result, will be as judicious as that of Don Quixotte and the wind-mills. I am, sir, your obedient servant. G. P. Q.

From the Baltimore Republican. As chroniclers of the signs of the times, we do not know how we can supply our readers with better material for forming a judgment upon the confusion which prevails among the opposition, than such extracts as those which follow from the Boston Palladium. It is the concluding part of a letter to the editor of that paper, dated Washington City, December 3d. We have heretofore copied similar articles from the same source, as indications of the probable state of feeling among the Anti-Jackson party of New England. They speak an ominous language for Mr. Clay. We doubt whether the force of the Kentucky Convention, will work the desired effect of fixing the hesitating East to his cause.

"In case Gen. Jackson is a candidate for reelection, who will his opponents be most likely to run against him? It is said, by the Anti-Jacksons of New York, that the cause of Mr. Clay is desperate in that state; if so, he can never reach the Presidency. Mr. McLean, of Ohio, has been suggested as a favorite candidate of the opposition, particularly of the Anti-Masons. If Mr. McLean is fixed upon, he must separate the tie between him and the Vice President, which it is believed was formed in an evil hour and in aid of a mischievous design. There is a man, however, who has long been the focus of all eyes. In his hands is united talent, worth, and experience, and in his hands, the scepter was ultimately to place. Who this individual is, I leave you, Mr. Editor, and the public to say."

The imputations here thrown upon Mr. McLean probably arise from the fact that he is not likely to lend himself to the scheme thus suggested. Who THE MAN is, it is not difficult to divine; no more than if the writer had formally nominated Mr. Webster for the next Presidential election.

An editorial article in the Palladium published on the next day after the publication of this letter follows up the same ideas, and unfolds the same views a little more clearly. A National Convention, such as had been projected by the Clay party, is advocated, with a restriction that it must not be pledged to any individual; that is that it shall be at liberty to nominate any body else whom the Convention may think stronger than Mr. Clay. New England must send delegates enough to outvote Mr. Clay, and set up another! The six New England States, New York and New Jersey (eight States), the opposition generally is stronger than Mr. Clay. For this purpose the States to make a majority, where the idea of a Clay party is not a farce, might puzzle scarce calculators than the Clay men have yet shown themselves to be. But we are running into speculations which properly belong to the address, and in which we have no other concern than as amused bystanders. The following is the significant paragraph: "The occasion seems to demand an anti-Jackson Convention in which every State in the Union should be represented; and by which candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency should be recommended to the support of the people, and means devised for uniting in their support, the whole force of the opposition."

THE CHEROKEES. Extract of a letter to the editor of the Arkansas Gazette, from an intelligent correspondent at Washington county, dated the 29th of November.

"The alarm from the Indian news, has in a good degree subsided. I have lately seen an intelligent Cherokee from the nation east of the Mississippi, who (I am privately informed) has been sent to look at the country west of us, and ascertain what prospects are for the Old Nation, provided they should cede their lands in Tennessee and Georgia. I am greatly pleased to learn that he is agreeably disappointed in the country now possessed by the Cherokees. He is highly pleased with it in many respects, and was likewise well pleased with the accounts which he received of the vast section of country lying west of Missouri, and adjoining the Cherokee lands on the north. He says he is anxious to reach home again in order to prepare for removing, and to inform his red brethren of the flattering prospects that await them in the west."

INDIAN WAR. From the Arkansas Gazette. The Osage and Pawnee.—A gentleman who arrived here a few days ago, direct from Cantonment Gibson, informs us, that just before he having taken place, a few days previous, high up the Arkansas, between two parties of Osage and Pawnees, in which the former were victorious, having killed 18 of their enemies and borne off the scalps in triumph. The Pawnees made an attack, in the first place, on a small party who were in advance of the main body of the Osages, and compelled them to retreat. They, however, soon rallied, pursued, and overtook their enemies, whom they vanquished and compelled to retreat, after a short but bloody contest, before the main party of the Osages came up. It is said to have been one of the most desperate and hard contested engagements that has ever been fought by these two tribes. The Osages fought with guns and the Pawnees with spears and battle axes. The loss of the Osages was 1 killed and 8 wounded. No prisoners were taken on either side.

The Louisville Advertiser, states that the small pox is gradually disappearing from that city.

Whereas it appears by a communication, made by his Excellency the Governor to the General Assembly, that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, has sanctioned a writ of error, and cited the State of Georgia, to defend said State against said writ of error, of the instance of one George Tassels, recently convicted in Hall Superior Court, of the crime of murder, and that such a crime against the peace and good order of this State, in accordance with the existing laws of this State, is an original and necessary part of sovereignty which the State of Georgia has never parted with:

And whereas, the right of public crimes against the peace and good order of this State, in accordance with the existing laws of this State, is an original and necessary part of sovereignty which the State of Georgia has never parted with:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate, and House of Representatives, &c. That they view with feelings of deep regret, the interference by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the administration of the criminal laws of this State, and that such interference is a flagrant violation of her rights.

Resolved, further, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he and every other officer of this State, is hereby requested and enjoined to disregard any and every mandate and process that has been or shall be served upon him or them, purporting to proceed for the Chief Justice or any associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the purpose of arresting the execution of any of the criminal laws of this State.

And be it further resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required with all the force and means placed at his command, by the constitution and laws of this State to resist and repel any and every invasion from whatever quarter, upon the administration of the criminal laws of this State.

Resolved, That the State of Georgia will never so far compromise her sovereignty, as to become a party to the case sought to be made before the Supreme Court of the United States by the writ in question.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and is hereby authorized, to communicate to the Sheriff of Hall county, by express, so much of the foregoing resolutions, and such orders as are necessary to insure the full execution of the laws, in the case of George Tassels, convicted of murder in Hall county.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE OR WAR. We have just read the latest letter of the celebrated correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, G. P. Q. It is full of interest and we only regret the impossibility of publishing it entire. The first half of it is devoted to the consideration of the change of Ministry in England. In the second, the able and intelligent writer considers the question—'Will their war in Europe?' He does not fear for a rupture between France and England. He does not fear for France, because he believes that England and France will be allies, and they united can contend against the world in arms. He next emphatically asks: "What then do I fear?" The answer is too important to be omitted, in any event: "I fear that tens of thousands of human beings may be slain; that villages and towns may be depopulated; that the drum's discordant sound may again be heard in Belgium, in Spain, Italy, Prussia, and in France; that widows will mourn their husbands, and mothers mourn over their sons; that the fierce passions of fury and hate will be again roused into action; and that we shall rejoice at the 'glorious news' of the slaughter of a Russian or a Russian army. Yes! I fear that the consequence of war will be the suspension of the march of civilization; will arrest the progress of the schoolmaster; will retard the progress of the human race, at least for a season; will enrage the bigoted and intolerant, the Jesuits and the Priests of Europe, and will make the orgies of the congregation, less mournful and more ruined, the arts neglected, manufactures and science, literature and law, religion and morals considerably affected; and fear lest young and regenerate France should again be induced to think of conquest, and to extend her thoughts and wishes to other lands after she shall have first repelled the invader from her own. Have I not then a right to say as one who wishes well to France, well to this old Europe, and well to human nature, that I fear much, very much fear, and tremble when I think that there will be war in Europe? But I do believe that this war is probable; and I am obliged to do so. Fact after fact occurs, and comes to the aid of the opinion, that war in Europe, arrives with such rapidity, bringing additional facts and additional news all leading to war, that I am compelled, against my will, to declare—yes, war is probable. Take my facts. Take the news which we have received from the various countries of Europe within the last forty-eight hours, and tell me how I can think otherwise.

From Russia we have official intelligence of the sending of troops of the non-recognition of our King Philip King, and of the French—of the determination of the Emperor to maintain the cursed holy alliance system of 1815—of the marching of troops to the environs of Germany—and of the protest of the St. Petersburg court against the exclusion of the House of Nassau from Belgium, and against the revolutionary spirit in the west of Europe.

From Prussia we have official intelligence of the sending of troops to Belgium, and of the determination of the Emperor to maintain the cursed holy alliance system of 1815—of the marching of troops to the environs of Germany—and of the protest of the St. Petersburg court against the exclusion of the House of Nassau from Belgium, and against the revolutionary spirit in the west of Europe.

From Belgium we have official intelligence of the exclusion forever of the House of Nassau from all power in Belgium, adopted by a majority in the Congress of seven to one! But we have more than this! We have official intelligence that this decision was come to, notwithstanding before its decision a diplomatic communication was made to Congress on the part of Russia, which stated that in case the House of Nassau should be excluded from the throne of Belgium, the peace of Europe would be disturbed. When this communication was made, were the brave Belgians intimidated and disconcerted? Oh no! On the contrary, they proceeded at once to the diplomatic communication which was intended to intimidate them—and finally resolved that the House of Nassau was forever excluded from the throne.

From Holland we have intelligence which is too confirmatory of our fears of war. Prussia troops are entering Holland. Meastricht is reinforced by Dutch soldiers. Venlo is said to be re-taken; Antwerp is not to be abandoned; the armistice is in fact broken and King William remains obstinate and decided. Luxembourg is to be occupied with an army of the Germanic confederation; and the King of

mer, has procured for us, under Providence, an exemption from epidemic disease. That it has done so, is a fact more strongly corroborative of its efficacy than might seem apparent were I not to mention, that, during the first six months of our service on the West India station, many circumstances in relation to the climate, the ship, and the crew, conspired with great force towards the production of general disease. Such were, in the early months, much rainy and boisterous weather, afterwards, of excessive and continued heat, to a degree unusual, even in the West Indies; the crowded, and imperfectly ventilated state of the hold and high deck; the laborious and harassing duties of the crew, their clothing ill regulated; with a small allowance of water, and a paucity of those fruits which are calculated to ameliorate the nature and effects of sea diet. These and many other unfavorable circumstances existing during the first cruise, gave to the cases of fever which occasionally did occur (about forty in the whole) a high grade of character, and a powerful tendency to the development of general disease. That epidemic malignant fever was not produced, I unhesitatingly ascribe to the unremitted use of chlorine, and such other measures of precaution as it was in the power of the medical officers to adopt.

On board of the other vessels of this squadron, where the chloride of lime has been used, still happier results have been obtained. I believe that a case of fever of any description has not occurred in any of them. One disorder, the Peacock, however, the chloride of lime, or chlorine in any form, had not been used. The high order and supposed general sweetness of this vessel were deemed to render it unnecessary. The fact, therefore, stands in high relief, that there has not yet occurred in our Navy an instance of malignant disease where the chloride of lime has been steadily used as a preventive.

THE SUPREME COURT AND GEORGIA. We have for some days past had a rumor that a writ of error had issued in the case referred to in the proceedings quoted below, from the Georgia Journal. Writs of error issue, of course, and the one in question does not involve an opinion of the distinguished jurist whose name it bears. That, it is to be presumed, he reserved for the hearing of the case upon the argument of counsel.

We congratulate the friends of State rights upon the case, and upon the fact that the Georgia Journal has been cited to the Supreme Court. The time too is auspicious. The spirit of liberty and reform is abroad upon the earth, and the position in which the Supreme Court is placed by the proceeding of Georgia, demonstrate the absurdity of the doctrine which contends that that Court is clothed with supreme and absolute control over the States.

From the Millgeville Courier, Dec. 25. THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE. Adjourned on Thursday morning last, after an adjourned session of nine weeks and four days. The number of laws passed, is 187, a list of which, will be found in our columns, together with a synopsis of those most important.

On Wednesday evening the Governor transmitted to both Houses, the subjoined communication, relating to a summons addressed to him in a cover, but directed to "the State of Georgia," admonishing said State to appear on the second Monday in January next, before the Supreme Court of the United States, to answer in the case of an Indian tried at Hall Superior Court, found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hung.

This summons is so extraordinary, that many members of the Legislature and other citizens, are under the impression that it is spurious. Whether it is or not, the Legislature have treated the subject seriously, and in a becoming manner, as will be seen by the resolutions adopted by both branches.

House of Representatives, Wednesday, Dec. 23. The following communication was received from the Governor, which, after being read, with the accompanying document, was referred, on motion of Mr. Haynes, to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Haynes, Bell, or Twiggs, Howard, Baldwin, McDonald, and Schley:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. December 22, 1850. I submit to the legislature, for its consideration, the copy of a communication received this day, purporting to be signed by the Chief Justice of the United States, and to be a citation of the State of Georgia to appear before the Supreme Court, on the second Monday in January next, to answer to that tribunal for having caused a person who had committed murder within the limits of the State, to be tried and convicted therefor.

The object of this mandate is to control the State in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, which in criminal cases, has been vested by the constitution exclusively in its Superior Courts.

So far as concerns the exercise of the power which belongs to the Executive Department, orders received from the Supreme Court for the purpose of staying, or in any manner interfering with the decisions of the Courts of the State, in the exercise of their constitutional jurisdiction, will be disregarded; and any attempt to enforce such orders will be resisted with whatever force the laws have placed at my command.

If the judicial power thus attempted to be exercised by the courts of the United States, is submitted to, or sustained, it must result in the utter annihilation of the State Government, or in other consequences not less fatal to the peace and prosperity of our highly favored country. (Signed) GEORGE R. GILMER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, &c. To the State of Georgia, Greeting: You are hereby cited and admonished to be and appear at a Supreme Court of the United States, to be held at Washington, on the second Monday in January next, pursuant to a writ of error, filed in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of the State of Georgia, for Hall county, in the county of Hall, wherein George Tassels, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassel, is plaintiff in error, and the said State of Georgia is defendant in error, to show cause, if any there be, why judgment rendered against said George, as in the said writ of error mentioned should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties in that behalf.

Witness the honorable JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court of the United States, this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1850, and of the Independence of the said United States, the 35th year.

(Signed) J. MARSHALL. Ch. Just. of the U. S.

The committee to whom the above had been referred, made the following report, which was agreed to by the House, and concurred in by the Senate:

These islands a freight of sandal wood, either for Canton or Manila, which is quite an inducement of itself to attract them to these islands.

The commerce of the United States which respects the Sandwich islands may be classed under five heads, viz: first, those vessels which trade direct from the United States to those islands for sandal wood, and from hence to China or Manila, and return to America; second, those vessels which are bound to the north-west coast on trading voyages for furs, and touch here on their outward bound passage, generally winter at those islands, and always stop on their return to the U. States by way of China; third, those vessels which, on their passage from Chili, Peru, Mexico, or California, to China, Manila, or the East Indies, stop at these islands for recruits or repairs, to obtain freight, or dispose of what small cargoes they may have left; fourth, those vessels which are owned by Americans resident at these islands, and employed by them in trading to the north-west coast, to California and Mexico, to China and Manila; fifth, those vessels which are employed in the whale fishery, the coast of Japan, which visit them annually. Of the first class of vessels, which visit these islands annually, the number may be estimated at six, the amount of tonnage eighteen hundred, and the value of vessels and cargoes at three hundred and twenty thousand dollars; of the second class, the number may be estimated at five, the tonnage one thousand, and the value of the vessels and cargoes two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; of the third class, the number may be estimated at eight, the tonnage two thousand five hundred, and the value of vessels and cargoes at five hundred thousand dollars; of the fourth class, the number may be estimated at six, the tonnage one thousand, and the value of vessels and cargoes at two hundred thousand dollars; of the fifth class, the number may be estimated at one hundred, the tonnage thirty-five thousand, and the value of vessels and cargoes at four millions; that making the commerce of the U. States which annually visits the Sandwich islands, amount to one hundred and twenty-five vessels, estimated at forty thousand tons, and valued at five millions two hundred and seventy thousand dollars. This estimate is made from the average number of vessels which have visited these islands during the last three years, and will, I believe, be found to be very near the extent and value of our commerce at these islands.

The importance of the Sandwich islands to the commerce of the United States which visits these seas, is, perhaps, more than has been estimated by individuals, or our government has been made acquainted with. To our whale fishery on the coast of Japan, they are indispensably necessary; either those employed in this business repair, in the months of April and May, to recruit their crews, refresh and adjust their ships; they then proceed to Japan, and return in the month of October and November. It is necessary that these ships, after their cruise on Japan, should return to the nearest port; in consequence, a large majority resort to these islands, certain here to obtain any thing of which they may be in want. A small proportion, however, of these ships, have proceeded, for supplies and refreshments in the fall, to ports on the coast of California, but as the government of Mexico have now imposed a duty of two dollars and one-eighth per ton on every ship that shall anchor within their waters, whether in distress or otherwise, this will, of course, prevent our whale ships from visiting that coast; and the Sandwich islands will then remain the only resort for them after their cruise on the coast of Japan.

As the governments of the republics of South America become settled, and peace established on their shores, our commerce with those nations will, undoubtedly, increase; and the result will, of course, have a tendency to bring more commerce to these islands. Here all vessels bound to China, Manila, or the East Indies, will stop on their passage, and the more advantages which these islands afford to such vessels are known, the more they will become frequented.

When we come to reflect that, only a few years since, these Sandwich islands were known to exist, and no more; that but lately they were visited by a few ships bound to the Northwest Coast of America, and they merely stopped to procure a few yams or potatoes; and that now there annually come to this remote corner of the globe, forty thousand tons of American shipping, and the prospect is sure that, in no long protracted period, this number will double; we are led to conclude that the Sandwich islands have been, and will continue to be, immensely more important to the commerce of the United States which visits these seas.

The annual, if not semi-annual, visit of one or two ships of war to these islands is consequently to be necessary, and would, no doubt, be attended with the best advantages, affording to our commerce in these seas, protection, assistance, and security.

For this station, a sloop of war would be sufficient for every purpose required; and, if so arranged as to visit these islands, in the months of March, April, and May, and again in October and November, every desired object would then be accomplished. It is to be hoped that our merchants and whalers would concur to these islands with perfect security, they stay here to be made safe, and many abuses and inconveniences with which they are now shackled would be done away; the very knowledge that a ship of war would semi-annually be at the Sandwich islands would be of infinite service to our commerce in general, which can be to no advantage, if the North Pacific ocean. Since my residence on these islands, as an officer of Government, I have repeatedly, and oftentimes in the discharge of my official duties, felt the want of protection and aid from the power of any Government. I have been compelled to see the guilty escape with impunity, the innocent suffer without a cause, the interests of my countrymen abused, vessels compelled to abandon the object of their voyage in consequence of desertion and mutiny, and men who might be most useful, to prove amongst the distant islands, a disgrace to themselves and their country, and an injury to others, whom they are corrupting, and encouraging to do wrong. From such sources our commerce in this quarter of the globe has suffered much; and I have the confidence, to believe that the regular visits of our ships of war to these islands (their commanders well equipped with sufficient power to act) would have the best tendency to regulate all things, and secure to our commerce every thing which (know so importantly) feels the want of.

Extracts from a communication made to the Secretary of the Navy by George B. Spotswood, Surgeon of the West India fleet, dated 10th Dec. 1849. Since the date of my last report (30th April) the use of the chloride of lime as therein mentioned, has been steadily persevered in on board of this ship (the Erie); and in conjunction with other judicious measures of health police, adopted since the commencement of the sum-

Wednesday, having in the mean time put up a spar with a small piece of canvas attached to it as a signal of distress.

Early on the morning of Wednesday he saw a brig at a distance, which passed the wreck without observing it. At 12 o'clock the same day a ship bore in sight, which proved to be the Governor Clinton of New York, the crew of which, discerning the signal, she put about and stood for it, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon reached the wreck; and took him from it. The wind had at this time subsided a little, but continued to blow a stiff breeze until Monday following, when it shifted to South West and on Tuesday arrived at New York. From the time that she left the Capes of Delaware until she became completely wrecked, the diligence was used by the Capt. and Mate and all the Crew, to preserve the said vessel and her cargo, and that during the continuance of the gale, every human exertion was made by all hands to protect her from its violence and dangers.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Extracts from a Summary of the cruise of the United States Sloop of War Vincennes, under the command of Master Commandant Wm. B. Finch.

"In the fulfillment of my orders, I pursued the route most familiar to commerce since the days of the earliest navigators; of course no original has been elicited by it in a geographical way. It is not on a voyage of discovery, my instructions were distinct and specific, and the unlooked for extension of an already long cruise forbade delay at any point where I should touch, or any deviation in attaining the respective goals appointed at the quickest period, both in regard to the opposite season for the respective passages, and good faith and observance of the renewed terms of engagement with the ship's company.

Yet, professionally, the result is a confirmation, in part of the remarks and information communicated by Captain Cleave Jones, in so far as our tracks were similar, and the independent ascertainment of the non-existence of Caroline island, north of the Society cluster, in the situation assigned to it upon Arrow-smith's chart of 1798, and of two other nameless ones, in east longitude, to the westward of Sandwich group, supposed recent discoveries, which are important facts. Had they existed as described the Vincennes must have met them, for she literally passed over the space which is assigned to their occupancy. So further onward in the Indian ocean, she passed within a few miles of a supposed shoal, mentioned as having been seen from the ship Suffolk, in 1827.

These islands and shoals, it is to be remembered, are stated as being in the way in which a vessel has unavoidably to go in performing the circuit which the Vincennes has accomplished; and alone furnish separate and independent considerations, an almost sufficient inducement for our Government to fit out an expedition for the exclusive determination of doubtful islands on those routes pursued by our numerous and enterprising merchants and traders. If islands exist, there may be also reefs, shoals and breakers. The removal of uncertainty on these heads would relieve navigators from some solicitude, which, under most favoring circumstances, from the nature of the hazardous sailing, is already sufficiently great; and would facilitate, also, the voyages in which they might be engaged. The doubtful existence of a spot of land in one's route produces a perplexing circumspection, which often causes a deviation from the direct path, or reduction of canvas, rate of sailing, loss of favorable winds, exhaustion of stores, and probably disappointment in a market, &c. &c.

The Vincennes' voyage will serve to correct a very general and common error, that it is an easy one to a vessel, and of a duration to be computed with precision; neither is the fact. None is more trying to a ship's qualities, hull, rigging and spars; and only such vessels as most perfect, in every respect, ought to undertake it. The winds are not to be relied upon with any confidence, either as to the actual points where they may blow, when or where to be met with, or their strength and continuance: in this opinion and assertion, my diary bears me out fully.

We may have been unfortunate in the season, (however, old sailors at Woahon said it was the best) for truly I never saw rougher seas or stronger winds, than those we frequently met to the westward of the Ladron islands, in the northern part of the China seas, to the westward of Java Head, and near the banks of Apatha; if the weather had been of freezing temperature, the ship could scarcely have been taken care of or managed.

The opportunity which has been enjoyed by the officers of personal acquaintance with these islands, in respect to the coast, and the knowledge acquired as to the stores, supplies, and refreshments to be obtained, are considerations of weight, and, in the event of war, or other enterprises, may avail the nation greatly. Another result is, the demonstration of the practicability of preserving, for a very long period of confinement at sea, a crowded crew in an accustomed state of health. A free and unobscured use of fresh water has been permitted throughout the period of the cruise, &c.

Extract of a letter from John C. Jones, Jr., Consul of the United States for the Sandwich islands, to Captain Wm. B. Finch, dated 30th October, 1850.

"You have requested me to give you such information as I may be possessed of, relative to the state, extent, value, and wants of the American commerce at these islands, and the consequence of the government of the U. States having evinced a lively interest for its better protection and more successful prosecution. In complying with this request, I shall endeavor to be as concise as possible, and give you such information only as shall be deemed most desirable for our government to be informed of. Since the discovery of the whale fishery on the coast of Japan, and the independence of the republics of the west coast of North and South America, the commerce of the United States at the Sandwich islands has vastly increased. Of such importance have these islands become to our ships which resort to the coast of Japan for the prosecution of the whole fishery, that, without a proper place could be found, possessing equal advantages of convenience and situation, our fishery on Japan would be vastly contracted, or pursued under circumstances the most disadvantageous.

The importance also, of the Sandwich islands to the ships bound from the western coast of North and South America to China or Manila, has, of late years, been fully tested; the number of such vessels is annually increasing which visit these islands, and they have been found to afford them every advantage for repairing, refitting, &c. and generally a market for parts of cargoes, which such vessels continually have remaining, on board at the time of leaving the coast of western America; these vessels, also, generally obtain, from

these islands a freight of sandal wood, either for Canton or Manila, which is quite an inducement of itself to attract them to these islands.

The commerce of the United States which respects the Sandwich islands may be classed under five heads, viz: first, those vessels which trade direct from the United States to those islands for sandal wood, and from hence to China or Manila, and return to America; second, those vessels which are bound to the north-west coast on trading voyages for furs, and touch here on their outward bound passage, generally winter at those islands, and always stop on their return to the U. States by way of China; third, those vessels which, on their passage from Chili, Peru, Mexico, or California, to China, Manila, or the East Indies, stop at these islands for recruits or repairs, to obtain freight, or dispose of what small cargoes they may have left; fourth, those vessels which are owned by Americans resident at these islands, and employed by them in trading to the north-west coast,

EASTERN SHORE WIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1830.

On Monday 3d instant, the Legislature of Maryland elected DANIEL MAXWELL, Esq. of Talbot county, Governor of the State for the present year, and on the next day the following gentlemen were chosen members of the executive Council: Wm. Potter, of Caroline; George Howard of John E., of Anne Arundel; Henry Page, of Dorchester; Samuel Turner, of Calvert; and Thomas C. Worthington, of Frederick.

We publish to-day our first page of the Message of the Executive of Maryland. The frank and open characteristics of Governor Carroll are manifested in this document, which will cause it to bear no disparaging comparison with similar State Papers, either of present or past times. The governor, very commendably, confines himself to the affairs of his own State, and leaves the discussion of general politics to the parties with whom it should first originate. He does, indeed, notice our national and foreign affairs, but in a manner so brief and appropriate, that exceptions, we think, cannot be taken by the most scrupulous partizan.

His remarks on Education and Prison Discipline are worthy of the most philanthropic mind—and most commend the attention of the legislature. The subject of education is one to which the people of Maryland may now advantageously turn their attention. The time is at hand, when, if we adopt the recommendations of the President, a considerable fund will be placed at the disposal of the several States for the improvement of commerce and intercourse, and the diffusion of the blessings of education, &c. The natural facilities of transportation enjoyed by a large portion of Maryland, precludes the idea that, as a government, our State will ever engage, to any great extent, in interal improvements, according to the usual acceptation of the terms. Education, then, is almost the only subject to which the attention of the State could be turned for the disbursement of its resources to any advantage. Now, then, is our time for the adoption of well regulated systems, that we may be prepared to enter on an extended plan of education, without delay, when the means shall be afforded.

On the improved condition of the finances of the State we can but tender to the community our congratulations. The exhibit shows a surplus in the Treasury of nearly \$30,000, instead of the customary deficit. The Jacksonian Republican executive yield up the government to their opponents,—but in how improved a condition, it needs but to compare the annual Treasury statements, to know. That our present executive may profit by the example just set them, for the good of the public, we sincerely hope.

Kentucky.—We have no satisfactory accounts from Kentucky—but according to a paragraph published in the Baltimore Patriot of the 1st instant, purporting to be a letter from Louisville to the editor of the Patriot,—we are inclined to the opinion that a Jackson Senator may be elected. The admission in this letter is the first we have seen in a thoroughgoing Clay print in regard to the pledged men in the Kentucky Legislature. Hitherto they have affected to treat this matter with ridicule. Now it seems, they can condescend to say:—“Some of our men have been weak enough to pledge themselves to vote for a Jackson Senator; enough to reduce our (Clay) majority on joint ballot to one, some fear to 0.” This is an admission sufficiently strong that Clay has been defeated in his own State, when we recollect that last year the Clay majority in the Kentucky Legislature was twenty.

The Louisville Advertiser of the 22d inst. says:—“The mails of yesterday were barren of intelligence, but we learn by a gentleman from Frankfort, that the friends of the administration in the Legislature were more confident than ever that they would succeed in electing a Senator friendly to the present administration. It is said the attempts made, to induce the pledged members to betray their constituents, have been firmly and honorably resisted.”

New Jersey.—The election of members of Congress in New Jersey, has resulted in the choice of the Clay ticket, by a considerable majority.

Our friend Nimrod Barwick has been met in his challenge, and we think fully outdone. Wm. Jenkins's dog, slaughtered on the 2d January, a hog 539 days old, which weighed 636 pounds, clean meat.

[For the Whig.]
The first anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society, of Easton, was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday the 27th day of December 1829; the meeting was opened with singing and prayer. The President, the Rev. Lorr WARRIEN, then read the Managers' report, which was read by Mr. Higgins, their Secretary.

REPORT.
The time having arrived, in which it becomes the duty of your Managers, to give an account of their proceedings, they humbly submit the following report to your consideration.
It is a matter of rejoicing with us, and a source of gratitude to God, that a majority of those elected managers at the organization of the society, are permitted to enjoy the Christian festivities of this evening. Previous to the meeting of this report, but less afflictive, we were with our duty, to announce the death of Miss Ann Abbott, one of your managers for

the year which now terminates. Although, in the abstract, this is a sore affliction; yet, we feel disposed to adopt the language of sacred writ: “The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord.” Our loss is her infinite gain. Indeed, in her death we lost one, who was no small acquisition to us, but confiding in the justice of Heaven, we calmly submit. The ways of God are inscrutable to man. Often, in his wisdom, the sporting sun of youth that promised many a beautiful carousal in the Christian world, is clouded by disease, or transplanted by death, in those regions, where the righteous shine as stars of the first magnitude for ever and ever.

Much might be said in reference to the triumphant death of our beloved sister, and the loss that society sustains, but we will not bring to your mind's eye those scenes, the recital of which would cause your wounded hearts to bleed afresh. In all probability, while we are engaged in paying this last tribute of respect to her memory, that ever-living principle which emanated from Heaven itself, rests in this enjoyment of more than mortal freedom. When she was verging into eternity, her soul was big with immortality and eternal life. Reduced to infant weakness, she died freely, blessing the words, Jesus sweet Jesus! Hence with Summerfield we can say “the dying Christian shines the pomp of death.”

To enumerate all the good and virtuous actions of our deceased sister, would be a useless expenditure of your time, when we recollect that a majority of those now present, were personally acquainted, if not intimate with her; let it suffice us then to know, that she was truly pious, and that piety alone survives in Heaven.

Your managers assure you that in discharging those duties devolving on them, they have had special reference to the melioration of man's moral condition, and to that day, when the empires of the world, shall become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ.

During the year 1829 have been transmitted to the Parent Society, and it is probable, (as will be seen from the Treasurer's report), that in settling up this year's accounts, we shall be enabled to remit \$15,000. \$50 is a small sum indeed towards civilization and christianizing, so many thousands of Indians that are destitute of the Gospel; and depending exclusively upon human efforts, nothing beneficial can be anticipated. But under the providence of God, this small sum may advance the kingdom of his dear son. Perhaps some poor, Indian warrior, long engaged in plotting and sinning, consuming, and enjoying, through our instrumentality, that he is entering into his latter end; that the Bible is the only true chart, and that the star of Bethlehem (ushers an unerring observation.

It appears from the last annual report of the Parent Society, that the whole number of Missionaries in the United States is 38, and the number of Church members 6,128. The Missions under the control of the Canadian Conference are in a most flourishing condition. The number of persons under religious instruction is 1,800 and there are 1,100 pious Indians, 16 schools and 420 children. The receipts of the last year amounted to \$13,129 63, expenditures to 10,544 80.—We are sorry to inform you that some few are opposed to this Society, upon the ground that the Indian is perfectly happy, and that he cannot be civilized. In answer to this we would say that the Indian is a man, and that he can advance toward, or recede from civilization, in the same proportion he is capable of more, or less enjoyment.

It then becomes the duty of every philanthropist to do every thing in his power, to establish and perpetuate the former, and to ward off those evils incident to the latter. If the Indian cannot be civilized, why is it that civilization now rears her Temples, where a half a century since, the savage proudly strode? Why is such opposition to this Society, upon the ground that the Indian is perfectly happy, and that he cannot be civilized. In answer to this we would say that the Indian is a man, and that he can advance toward, or recede from civilization, in the same proportion he is capable of more, or less enjoyment.

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True, comparatively speaking, but little has been effected towards enlightening this people. And it is with the utmost deference to the powers that be, we would say those claims on the part of the general government, from almost an insurmountable barrier, to their speedy civilization. But if the Indians shall be compelled to go as far west, as the government can send them, we pray God to inspire some to preach, and we declare the sight of Heaven, if we will use all laudable efforts to supply their wants.

Your Managers, dare not conclude without gratefully acknowledging the assistance rendered us by the various denominations of Christians in our town and vicinity. All party feelings seem to have been swallowed up in the final issue; viz: The salvation of the Aborigines.

We conceive the friendship manifested by our Christian neighbours, to be no unfavourable omen, to the perpetuity of our Society. In conclusion we pray, that all the Christian families of earth may finally meet in Heaven.

try in the projects of the three great powers. Indeed, we believe this may be safely taken as a settled point. The Wellington Ministry being removed, and a Ministry more liberal heated to success, the prospects with France being better than they were, that Powers may cause some commotion in Europe in war.

Switzerland is a state of confusion. The population of several cantons have risen in arms to demand reforms. Bern has been entered by 12,000 Hessians who have deposited the government.

The London Courier of the 7th inst. gives a conference of the Ambassadors from the great Powers on the affairs of Belgium, which took place yesterday at the Foreign Office, it was attended by the French, Austrian, and Netherlands Ambassadors, the Prussian Minister, and Viscount Palmerston. The conference lasted about two hours.

The most complete order and tranquillity continued to prevail at Constantinople on the 26th Oct.

A letter from Rome of the 26th of November, states that the Pope was supposed to be at the point of death.

The new Ministry was very popular in England. It was confidently asserted that they intended to reduce their own salaries one fifth.

The Cholera Morbus was rapidly on the increase at Moscow, but it was perfectly healthy at St. Petersburg.

Consols in London on the 7th opened at 83 1/2 and closed at 83 1/2. The trial of the French ex-minister was the principal subject of the letters from France.—And the opinions of the writers very various. The predominant impression was that, with exception of Polignac, they would be disgraced and banished from the country.

The government of France does not expect war, but is determined to prepare for it. A project of a law has been introduced for a levy of 80,000 men.

The incendiary system which has devastated the Southern Counties of England has at length extended to Cumberland.

The Brussels papers of the 4th ult. contain an account of the sitting of the Congress of the 2d, from which it appears that, in addition to the candidate for the sovereignty of Belgium, mentioned in the French papers, the Duke of Luca, the Archduke Ferdinand, and Austria, grandson of Maria Theresa, and the Duke of Reichstadt, have been proposed. No further advance has, however, been made towards a decision.

In consequence of some further misunderstanding between the Provincial government and the King, the conference respecting the point of demarcation of Belgium and Holland had been suspended, and Mr. Broxton had set out for the Hague, to make remonstrances to the Dutch Government upon the subject. The preparations for war, which are being made by the Dutch, do not seem by these papers, to have created the least uneasiness in the minds of the Belgians.

The French papers of the 3d Dec. contain little of importance. One of these gives the terms of the new law respecting the Press, according to which every attack upon the Royal dignity, the rights of succession, to which the King and the nation were united on the 7th August, 1830, the Constitutional Charter, the indivisibility of his person, his constitutional authority, and the rights and authority of the two Chambers, is to be punished with imprisonment from three months to five years, and fine from 300 to 6000 francs, as the case may be. The Constitution mentions a report, that notwithstanding the resolution taken by the National Congress at Brussels, to exclude the House of Nassau from the throne of Belgium, it is likely that a son of the Prince of Orange will be King of that country, under the Presidency of the Count de Merode, nephew of General Lafayette.

The King of Holland has not lost all hope of recovering Belgium for some branch of the House of Nassau. It does not appear, however, that his hope is well founded.

It is stated that Austria and Spain have recalled their Ambassadors from the Netherlands.

Supplies of stores continued to be received at Antwerp, and the works of the citadel were daily strengthened.

The question of reform is making rapid headway through every part of England, Scotland and Ireland.

they would never submit to the government of Duke Charles. Copies had been eagerly signed by all the respectable inhabitants of the place.

Charles Watkins was appointed on the 30th November, Secretary at War.

CONGRESS.—We have hitherto neglected to state that our abstracts of the proceedings of Congress were made from the United States Telegraph. The acknowledgment is due to the ability with which that journal is conducted.

Friday, December 31.
In the Senate, the bill from the House of Representatives for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia, and the bill from the House making an appropriation for the improvement and completion of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, was read the first time, and ordered to a second reading.—Mr. Sanford presented a memorial signed by a number of citizens of the city of New York, in behalf of the claims of James Monroe, late President of the U. States; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Barnard presented a memorial from a number of the citizens of Pennsylvania, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, which was referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.—Several bills were read the second time, and ordered to a third reading, and the following bills were passed: The bill for the relief of the legal representatives of P. C. Walker; the bill for the relief of John Crocker; and the bill to establish ports of delivery at Port Ponehar and Delaware City. After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, the bill providing for establishing a land office in Michigan, and two land offices in Illinois; and the bill making an appropriation for paying the annuity of the Seneca tribe of Indians; were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the purpose of considering the bill for the relief of Mr. Monroe, late President of the United States. Mr. Mercer detailed the history of the claim; explained the grounds upon which it was founded; dwelt at great length on the meritorious services of the claimant; and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the sympathies of the House, in behalf of the distinguished gentleman for whose relief the people of Albemarle county, in Virginia, and those of the city of New York, had petitioned the House. Mr. CAMPBELL followed on the same side, in a strain equally eloquent. He passed a high wrought panegyric on the public services of Mr. Monroe; and alluded to the necessity of maintaining, not only the honor and dignity of the Union, but of rendering it illustrious among nations. The bill was opposed with great force and spirit by Mr. Chilton, of Ky., and Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio; who showed, that the veteran who had rushed to the standard of liberty, held the bayonet to the breast of our enemy, and mingled his blood with the soil of his country, in the trying period of the war of independence, was permitted to sink into the grave, in penury and distress, no eloquent tongue was heard in the councils of the nation, painting in the glowing charms of poetry, his patriotism, and his sacrifices in the great cause of civil liberty; no voice was to be heard on that floor, appealing to the generosity, but the justice of his country, and imploring, in his behalf, not a large and princely fortune, to pamper his pride, but a mere pittance to relieve the wants of nature, and mitigate the asperities of approaching dissolution; while the House was entertained with all the inspiring associations connected with a venerable name, and its sympathies sought to be awakened, in order to lavish 67 thousand dollars on one who has lately had his accounts settled on principles of equity, and received from the Treasury of the nation 57 thousand dollars of the public money. The Committee rose and reported progress, before the question was taken on the passage of the bill.

THURSDAY, JAN. 6.
In the Senate, a report was read from the Secretary of War, in relation to rejected applications, for pensions, made in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, passed at the last session of Congress. Mr. King, on leave, introduced a bill setting apart a portion of the public lands for the cultivation of the vine.

The Senate, having resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri, Mr. John R. Walker, late sheriff of the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and the Hon. Spencer Pettis, a member of Congress, were examined for the respondent. After the conclusion of the examination of these gentlemen, the Court adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee on Ways and Means reported the military appropriation bill for 1831. It was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Vinton moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the Illinois and Michigan canal bill; but after some discussion, the subject was postponed till Thursday next.

The bill for the construction of a railroad from Baltimore to Washington; was after an animated and interesting debate, committed to a Committee on the District of Columbia. The Illinois three per cent. bill was read a third time, and passed; after which, the bill extending the copy right term was discussed until the close of the sitting, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. SENATE.
THURSDAY, Dec. 30.
Mr. Heath obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, An act to prevent unnecessary expense and delay in prosecuting appeals from courts exercising equity jurisdiction in this State.

The President announced the appointment of the following standing committees, viz: A committee on Ways and Means—Messrs. Thomas, Lloyd, Nelson, Smith and Dennis; a committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Forrest, Rees, Smith, Sewell and Harrison.

A committee on Internal Improvement—Messrs. Nelson, Heath, Herbert, Rees, and Spence.

A committee on Bills relating to Out-Pensioners—Messrs. Harrison, Sewell, Whitley, Kennedy and Thomas.

A committee on Bills for the relief of Insolvent Debtors—Messrs. Heath, Herbert, Lloyd, Spence and Forrest.

A committee on Invalid Deeds—Messrs. Dennis, Heath, Harrison, Smith and Nelson.

A committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Whitley, Kennedy, Sewell, Dennis and Harrison.

FRIDAY, Dec. 31.
On motion of Mr. Smith, it was Ordered, That the committee on engrossed bills be directed to compare the printed with the manuscript copy of the act, entitled “An act to provide for the support of schools in Queen Anne's county, and to withdraw the funds from the Centerville Academy, December session 1829, ch. 17; and if any error in the said printed copy be ascertained, to report such remedy as may be expedient.”

ages in the Indian Department, which passed the committee and were reported to the House, which afterwards went into the special order of the day. The bill to authorize a change in the disposal of land granted for the Illinois and Michigan canal, was taken up and discussed at some length, until, on motion of Mr. Clay, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5th.
In the Senate, communications were received and read from the War and Navy Departments, showing the expenditures of the contingent funds of those Departments for last year. Mr. Kane, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a supplement to the act granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands. Several bills were read the first time, and ordered to a second reading, and several were ordered to be engrossed.

The following bills were passed: The bill to amend the act providing for paying to the States of Mississippi, and Alabama, three per cent of the net proceeds of sales of the public lands in these States, the bill repealing the charges imposed on pass ports and clearances, and the duties on spices; and the bill supplementary to the several laws for the sales of the public lands. Among the memorials presented, was one by Mr. Benton, from the American Society established in Boston, for the settlement of the Oregon Territory, praying that a military escort and transport may be provided, and convenient military posts established, for the encouragement and protection of emigration to that country. In the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Meredith opened the defence for the respondent, stating the principles on which the defence was grounded, and the evidence on which they should act. Robert Walsh, Esq. the first witness on the part of the respondent, then gave his evidence in relation to the opinion of Judge Peck in Souland's case, and the publication signed A Citizen, in reply, which gave rise to the proceedings against Luke E. Lawries, Esq. for a contempt, and the subsequent proceedings had in the case in the District Court of Missouri; and after the cross examination of Mr. Walsh had been concluded, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Among the memorials presented in the House of Representatives, was one by the Speaker, from Salvatore Pistone, an Italian artist, praying to be employed to remedy whatever defect may exist in the distinct transmission of sound in the hall of the House. It was referred to the Committee on the public Buildings. A variety of reports were made, and numerous resolutions were submitted; among the latter of which was one by Mr. Chilton, providing that members of Congress should receive their per diem allowance only for such days as they actually attend. It passed, and was referred to the Committee on the Public Expenditure. After several bills had passed under the legislative action of the House, the bill changing the disposal of land granted for Illinois and Michigan canal, was taken up and discussed until near the close of the sitting. It was lost upon the question of its engrossment for a third reading, by a vote of 116 yeas, 67 yeas.

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The Senate, having resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri, Mr. John R. Walker, late sheriff of the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and the Hon. Spencer Pettis, a member of Congress, were examined for the respondent. After the conclusion of the examination of these gentlemen, the Court adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee on Ways and Means reported the military appropriation bill for 1831. It was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Vinton moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the Illinois and Michigan canal bill; but after some discussion, the subject was postponed till Thursday next.

The bill for the construction of a railroad from Baltimore to Washington; was after an animated and interesting debate, committed to a Committee on the District of Columbia. The Illinois three per cent. bill was read a third time, and passed; after which, the bill extending the copy right term was discussed until the close of the sitting, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. SENATE.
THURSDAY, Dec. 30.
Mr. Heath obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled, An act to prevent unnecessary expense and delay in prosecuting appeals from courts exercising equity jurisdiction in this State.

The President announced the appointment of the following standing committees, viz: A committee on Ways and Means—Messrs. Thomas, Lloyd, Nelson, Smith and Dennis; a committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Forrest, Rees, Smith, Sewell and Harrison.

A committee on Internal Improvement—Messrs. Nelson, Heath, Herbert, Rees, and Spence.

A committee on Bills relating to Out-Pensioners—Messrs. Harrison, Sewell, Whitley, Kennedy and Thomas.

A committee on Bills for the relief of Insolvent Debtors—Messrs. Heath, Herbert, Lloyd, Spence and Forrest.

A committee on Invalid Deeds—Messrs. Dennis, Heath, Harrison, Smith and Nelson.

A committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Whitley, Kennedy, Sewell, Dennis and Harrison.

FRIDAY, Dec. 31.
On motion of Mr. Smith, it was Ordered, That the committee on engrossed bills be directed to compare the printed with the manuscript copy of the act, entitled “An act to provide for the support of schools in Queen Anne's county, and to withdraw the funds from the Centerville Academy, December session 1829, ch. 17; and if any error in the said printed copy be ascertained, to report such remedy as may be expedient.”

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Friday, Dec. 31, 1830.
On motion by Mr. Moore, leave given to bring in a bill, to be entitled an additional supplement to an act, to regulate the issuing of Licences to traders, Keepers of ordinaries and others.

On motion of Mr. Morrill leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, an additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

Ordered, That the petition of 1130 of the citizens of Washington county, to the General Assembly of Maryland, praying for certain alterations of the Constitution, in relation to the mode of electing State Senators, and the appointment of clerks of the county court and Register of Wills, so as to give to the people the privilege of voting directly for their State Senators and the power of electing said Clerks and Registers for a term of years; presented to the House of Delegates on the 30th day of January 1830, and the memorial from sundry citizens from Frederick county, of similar import presented to the House of Delegates on the 2nd day of February 1830, be severally referred to a select committee of five members of the House of Delegates, which was read and referred to Messrs. Brookhart Blackiston, Brawner, Montgomery and Furnell.

Saturday Jan. 1st 1831.
On motion by Mr. McMahon, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to authorize and empower the President of the United States to erect toll gates, on the United States Turnpike Road, commonly called the Cumberland Road, as far as it passes through the State of Maryland.

On motion by Mr. Tilghman leave given to bring in a bill authorizing the Treasurer of the W. Shore, to transfer to the credit of the Free Schools Fund, the several sums now standing to the credit of the Common Free Schools Fund, and the county Schools Fund, and to distribute the same amongst the several counties of this State.

Mr. Nicholas submitted the following order, which was read and assented to. Ordered, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be directed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a Rail Road, at the expense of the State and with the consent of Congress, from the city of Baltimore to the city of Washington, the coast of such a road, the time which its completion would require and the probable amount of revenue which such a work would yield to the State.

Monday Jan. 8d.
Mr. Gaunt reported a bill, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled an act to prevent inconvenience arising from slaves being permitted to act as free; and

Mr. Ely reported a bill entitled, an act to abolish all parts of the Constitution and Form of Government, as relates to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body; so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator, to be elected immediately by the people, and abolish the Council.

On motion by Mr. McElfresh, the House proceeded to the election of a Governor, there were together eighty-three votes taken, of which number, Daniel Martin Esq. received fifty one votes, and there were thirty-two blanks.

MARRIED.
At the Hay Side on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Geo. G. Cookman, Mr. THOMAS KIRKBY, to Miss MARGARET LEONARD, all of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. JAMES BEALL, to Mrs. MARIANA CRUSE, all of this county.

In this town on Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. JAMES FAULKNER, to Miss ANNA GAREY, all of this county.

On the 18th December last, by the Rev. Mr. Henry, Mr. WM. STICKNEY, to Miss SARAH HARRINGTON, all of this county.

On the 30th Dec. by the same Mr. EDWARD TARA, to Miss CHARLOTTE WOODRICK, all of this county.

On Thursday evening last by the same, Mr. JONAS THORNTON, to Miss MARY DOXNEY, all of this county.

DIED.
In this county, on Wednesday last, Miss JANE, daughter of Joseph Martin, Esq. in the 25th year of her age.

At Clinton, Hall, residence of Judge Hopper, Queen Anne's county, on Thursday night last, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. ANNA MARIA SELLERS, widow of Mr. Francis Sellers, jr. and daughter of the late Col. William Hopper.

Talbot County, to wit:
ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Jonathan Evans, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; and the said Jonathan Evans, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Jonathan Evans be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he do and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the condition of the said Jonathan Evans to attend, and show cause, if any they may, why the said Jonathan Evans should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand and seal the 28th day of December, 1830.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
jan 11 4w

To the Afflicted.
This is to certify that I was afflicted with hæmaturia, or in other words, that I passed a great quantity of blood with my urine, by which I was weakened so as to be confined to my bed; for the removal of which disease I employed physicians both at Easton and Baltimore, without receiving any benefit from their prescriptions or advice. Despairing of a cure of the disease, I applied to the Indian Physician, E. Lockwood, at Easton, and in nine days my complaint was entirely removed. As witness my hand and seal this 3d day of January, 1831.

As to a knowledge of the cure of Mr. Townsend's disease by the Indian Physician, I cheerfully put my hand and seal, this 3d day of January, 1831.

OASU.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY **NEGROES**, from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market price will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. L. LORR, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.

THOS. W. OVERLEY.
jan 16

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. on the first day of January, 1831.

- Those who inquire for letters advertised in this list, are requested to say they are advertised—they may otherwise not receive them.
- A. Aringdale, William
 - B. Boardley, Daniel; Bruff, Rachel; Barrett, Samuel; Bell, John; Benson, Charles; Barnett, Ellen Sophia
 - C. Coats' Lodge, No. 78; Cook, Richard; Cox, Daniel; Cain, James; Colton, Ann
 - D. Darden, Richard; Dawson, John, Jr.; Dawson, Mary
 - E. Edmontson, John; Edmondson, John; Edmondson, Charlotte; Edgate, Thomas
 - F. Foulke, Harriet M.; Fountain, Sarah
 - G. Goldborough, Nicholas; Goldborough, Sophia; Grigory, Zebediah
 - H. Hessey, John; Haddaway, Wrathorn; Hays, Elizabeth
 - J. Jefferson, George
 - K. Kerby, Ann; Kemp, Samuel F.
 - L. Lookerman, Rich'd; Lamdin, James M.
 - M. Manning, Robert H.; Martindale, Chas. N.; McNeal, Elizabeth
 - O. Oldson, Thomas
 - P. Finkney, Amelia; Packham, William
 - R. Ridgway, James; Roel, Mr.
 - S. Seth, Mary E.; Shannahan, Wm. E.; Smith, Robert S.; Seymour, Matilda; Slaughter, T. K.
 - T. Tilghman, Anna Maria; Tilghman, Rich'd L.; Tilghman, Anna
 - W. Wickes, Augusta; Wilson, Sarah; Wickes, Antoinette; Walters, George; Wright, Peter; Winder, Edward S.
 - Y. Young, Elijah

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court, 21st day of December, A. D. 1830.

On application of James M. Stanton, Administrator of Arthur Connelley, 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 and faithfully copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 21st day of December, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty.

Test JAS. STANTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with 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 of administration on the personal estate of Arthur Connelley, 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 fourth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of December, Anno Domini, eighteen and thirty.

JAMES M. STANTON, Adm'r. of Arthur Connelley, dec'd.

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN. EDWARD LOCKWOOD, FROM BALTIMORE.

HAVING for the last fifteen years, practiced the healing art with the most distinguished success in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has appointed E. Lockwood his agent in Easton, in whom he can confide; he having studied with me for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those vegetable substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of Diseases, to which our frail bodies are liable; the administration of medicine will be confined to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following diseases:

- Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout, Tetters, Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Falling sickness,
- Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore and Weak Eyes,
- Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers, Kings Evil, White Swellings, Stoues or Gravel,
- Dropsy, Piles, Constancy, Liver Complaint, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Polypus and Menstrual affections,
- Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsy,
- And many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physician, at Mr. Ridgway's Union Tavern, Easton.

Easton, Nov. 23 30

The Cambridge Chronicle and Centreville Times, will each insert the above eight times, and forward their accounts to their agents here for collection.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, by the clerk thereof, and to me directed, against George W. Nabbs, to wit: one at the suit of William W. Moore, Executor of John W. Sherwood, deceased, and the other at the suit of said William W. Moore, will be sold, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty one, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, of the same day, the following property, viz: all that lot or parcel of Land with the improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the town of Easton, in Talbot county aforesaid, beginning at a stone marked XXIX set in the ground at the intersection by the west side of Hanson street with the north side of South street, south eighty eight degrees, west four perches and eighteen links, to the late Peter Donny's lot, then with said lot, north two degrees west four perches and eighteen links, to James Price's lot, then with said Price's lot north eighty eight degrees east, four perches and eighteen links to Hanson street aforesaid, then with Hanson street to the beginning, which was conveyed to said Geo. W. Nabbs on the 13th day of July 1834 by a deed of indenture, from a certain Ignatius Ledeban; seized, taken, and will be sold as the property of said Nabbs to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the damages, costs and charges due and to become due thereon. Attendance by, dec 23 J. M. FAULKNER, Sh'ff.

Collector's Second & Last Notice.

I must again call your attention to the payment of your taxes. The time allowed me by law to close the collections of the county, is drawing to a close; and you all know that it is impossible for me to pay off those who have claims against the county, without your first pay me. And I do hope, all who are lovers of the principles of good government, will evince the same, by a speedy payment. Those who do not comply with this notice, by the last day of January, may expect the rigorous letter of the Law enforced. However, painful such a course may be to me, my duty as an officer will compel me to such a course, to protect myself from injury, and on account of the various interests at stake. Persons holding property in the county, and residing out of it, will do well to attend to this notice. I shall be in Denton every Tuesday, if health and weather permit.

The public's obedient servant, JOHN A. SANGSTON, Collector of Caroline county.

dec 31 30

The Star and Gazette, Easton; and Times, Centreville, will insert the above notice each three times. J. A. S.

Talbot County to wit:

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William J. Hamilton, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts;—and the said William J. Hamilton having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said William J. Hamilton be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William J. Hamilton to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said William J. Hamilton should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the fifteenth day of December, 1830. LAMBERT REARDON, Sh'ff.

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Levin Mills, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts;—and the said Levin Mills having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Levin Mills be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the judges of the said Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Levin Mills to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Levin Mills, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 30th day of November, 1830.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER, Sh'ff.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber truly grateful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has purchased the entire stock of Isaac Atkinson, and has now on hand a very large and complete assortment of every description of **BOOTS & SHOES,** together with a full supply of best MATE BALS, which he will make up in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

N. B. In addition to the stock on hand he has this day received a fresh supply of Shoes, Gentlemen's, boys' and misses' Boots and Shoes, from Philadelphia. All of which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices for Cash or to punctual customers, on the usual credit at the stand formerly occupied by Isaac Atkinson directly opposite the Market House.

PEPPER TARR, Easton, Dec. 14 30

NEW GOODS.

Lambert Reardon informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a choice assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS,** selected with great care, which in addition to the former Stock makes his assortment complete, and which he offers at very reduced prices, and invites an early call.

Easton, Nov 2

CASH FOR NEGROES.

A gentleman from the West wishes to purchase a few likely young negroes of both sexes, for which the highest prices will be given in Cash. Apply at the Union Tavern, Dec. 31 30

CHEAP SHOES.



THE subscriber has just received from Baltimore, in addition to his former extensive stock, an assortment of Shoes, consisting of the following: Ladies' purple and bronze MOROCCO SLIPPERS, do Spring LASTING WELTS, do do MOROCCO do all of superior quality.

ALSO, A very large and general assortment of COARSE SHOES. Seal-skin, Morocco and other CAPS.

Which he will sell on his usual accommodating terms, very cheap, at his old stand, opposite the Court House.

The public's obedient servant, JOHN WRIGHT, dec 14 30

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas S. Cook, and next door to Dr. Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a full and complete assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES,** of all kinds—and as he is determined to sell low, those persons wishing to purchase articles in his line, would do well to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

JOHN WRIGHT, Nov 3 30

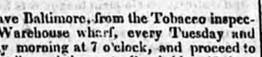
N. B. J. W. takes the present opportunity of returning his thanks to his old customers, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure a continuance of their favors.

MEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS

of various kinds—and as he is determined to sell low, those persons wishing to purchase articles in his line, would do well to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

JOHN WRIGHT, Nov 3 30

THE STEAM BOAT



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

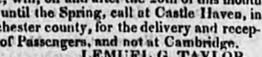
Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

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

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

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

STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND. NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamboat on her routes, between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 20th of this month and until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of Passengers, and not at Cambridge.

LEWEL G. TAYLOR. Easton, Oct. 12, 1830

UNION TAVERN,

EASTON, MARYLAND.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. The above ouse has recently undergone a thorough repair, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY, N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers. W. C. R. Easton, Nov. 9, 1830.

LEATHER

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the TANNING BUSINESS, at the yard formerly carried on by Messrs. Hollyday and Hayward—and having purchased their entire stock of Leather, &c. they have on hand and intend continuing keeping at the Saddlery Shop of Mr. John G. Stevens, a good assortment of

Upper and Sole Leather, which they will sell at fair prices for cash, hides, sheep skins, or country produce. They will also take hides to tan on shares, and pledge themselves to return all share leather in 12 months after they receive the hides. Being determined to pay strict attention to their business, they hope to receive a share of patronage. CASE will be given for hides and sheep skins, at the market price.

W. C. BATEMAN & CO. Nov. 27th, 1830—Nov 30 30

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MAKING.

CHARLES W. SMITH HAVING returned to Denton and engaged in Coach, Gig and Harness Making, in all its various branches, and having supplied himself with an excellent stock of well SEASONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to entia share of public patronage. Denton, June 22

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement already received in his line of business, and now informs them, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a large and general assortment of **MATERIALS,** which will enable him with the assistance of the best workmen that can be procured in the City, to have Carriages of every description finished in a very superior manner. He hopes by continued exertion to please the public, to merit their future patronage.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS, Nov 30

N. B. On hand and for Sale, a first rate COACHEE, warranted of the best workmanship and materials. E. S. H.

Collector's Second Notice.

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

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector. Oct. 19

REMOVAL.



BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to his new stand on Dover Street, near the shop lately occupied by him, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and despatch, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—Grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a disposition to please all, to merit a continuance of the public patronage.

He intends keeping a good supply of **MATERIALS,** and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, and he is determined that his work shall not be surpassed by any on this shore.

The public's obedient servant, WM. VANDERFORD, Nov 30

CABINET WARE.

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

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

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

JOHN MECONEKIN, N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their bills. Easton, June 1

THOMAS G. NICOLS

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has removed to Easton, and intends teaching school, in company with Miss M. G. NICOLS, to flatter himself that, by unremitting attention to the duties of his profession, he will merit a share of public patronage. He has in his possession, letters of recommendation from gentlemen of respectability, both in Kentucky and Ohio, which may be seen at any time, at Miss Nicols' school room.

N. B. For the accommodation of such young gentlemen as are prevented by their business, from attending a day school, I have determined upon opening a night school, to commence on MONDAY the 29th inst, at six o'clock, P. M. Terms two dollars per quarter. Hours of tuition from 6 until 9, five nights in the week. THOS. G. NICOLS, Nov 23 30

CASE FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES.

from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter be. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to SAMUEL REYNOLDS, who may be found at the Easton Hotel, Nov. 16.

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN

TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin) 1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT 150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fill'd fine Salt Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, suaff, tobacco, ginger, alum, saltpeper, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c.

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

John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or otherwise. Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Baltimore works, such as: Portable Furnaces Do Coffee Roasters Fire Clay Do Bake Ovens Fire Bricks Tiles for Bakers Ovens Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls for Stove Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on east Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of inalienable titles. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above. Baltimore, May 11

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, with a due regard to the interests of society, would be conducive to public benefit, has been induced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, one door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his establishment, and sedulously endeavour to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage. He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims. He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of good slaves by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state.

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

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

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

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock & formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage. The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated and Horres, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula. The public's obedient servant, SOLOMON LOWE, Jan 26

COMMUNICATION.

A MONG many new inventions of our enlightened age is a patent Threshing Machine, which we have heard highly recommended by our neighboring farmers, invented by Dr. C. Clark, residing in Green street, Philadelphia; and which we had the satisfaction to see in complete operation yesterday near this city, moved by one horse with great ease, threshing at the rate of nearly one bushel of wheat per minute, perfectly clean, taking off nearly every white cap, without breaking the grain. It throws the straw very strait from the machine, and leaves it in a good condition for binding. We also witnessed one moved by the power of one man, who informed us he could easily thresh ten bushels per hour, with the assistance of one man to feed it. This small and cheap machine, the price of which we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars, appears to possess the principle which has been so long sought for—which is in threshing fast with ease. The beaters are in the form of a coarse screw of wrought iron, and secured in a very permanent manner to the cylinder, which moves with great velocity and ease.—Philadelphia U. S. Gazette. Oct. 26

Printers in the country would probably do many of their subscribers a favor by inserting the above notice.

Easton Female Academy.

MRS. SCULL respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians, of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that the duties of said Seminary, will be resumed on the 18th September next,—wherein will be taught the usual course of Literature, viz.—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, (ancient and modern) History, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c. Those who may think proper to patronize this institution, may be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the instructress. August 31

Easton and Baltimore Packet.



THE SCHOONER WRIGHTSON.

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

This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packet from Easton Point. Captain Horney and the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to. LAMBERT W. SPENCER. Easton, May 19 30

NOTICE.

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

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of James D. Satterfield, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts;—and the said James D. Satterfield, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James D. Satterfield, be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said James D. Satterfield to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said James D. Satterfield, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 21st day of October, 1830.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER, dec 7 30

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse towse linen trousers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony although 31 or 32 years of age, is considerable under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a scar from the cut of an axe on one of his feet, the one not recollecte, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure in either, the jail at Centreville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the above reward. THOMAS BULLEN, Guardian for the heirs of John Merrick, dec'd. June 8 30

LAST NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wants an Overseer for the next year, (with a small family) capable of managing a large Farm, and hands, in a complete farmer-like manner. None need apply that cannot produce satisfactory assurances of their sobriety, industry, strict attention and ability. SAMUEL HARRISON. Rich Neck, dec 7 30

\$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 37th of September last, a negro boy who calls himself TOM BANKS, who is about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Tom is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, complexion of a dark chestnut colour; hat on when he went away, top linen shirt and pantaloons; no other clothing recollected.—The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, or \$10 if taken in the state and secured in Easton goal, so that I get him again. WILLIAM ATWELL. Jan. 4

EDWARD MULLIKIN,

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

JOB PRINTING

with neatness and despatch, on the most reasonable terms,—as: Pamphlets Handbills Cards Post Bills &c. &c.

Hat and Shoe Bills &c. &c. August 3

EDWARD HULL, JR., PUBLISHER OF THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

THE TERMS: Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance.

THE FAIR QUAKERS: She was a fair young girl—yet on her brow No pale stain shone—a blush on the pure

Unadorned: Unadorned charms, and with a garb Of simple taste, why turn to her

She had not: Down the stream to picnic, when the hall

Of maiden dignity, are lost within The mists of fashion and the din of crowds.

Yet beauty hath its homage King's have bow'd From the tall majesty of ancient thrones

The haloed ones of victory—the grave And school philosopher—the giant men

And in the chastening beauty of that eye, And in the beautiful play of that red lip,

The pure and holy attributes of soul— The seal of virtue—the exceeding grace

Of meekness blended with a maiden pride, No deem ye that beneath the gentle smile,

And the calm tenor of a chastened mind, No warmth of passion kindles, and no tides

Of quick and earnest feeling courses on From the warm heart's pulsations. There they

Of deep and pure affection, hidden now, Within that quiet bosom, which but wait

Like waters from the Desert-rock of old.

JACKSON CONVENTION. A Convention of Delegates friendly to the present administration of General Andrew Jackson, 1830, in the Baptist Church in the town of Frankfort, Kentucky, and was called to order by Jesse Bledsoe, Esq. and opened with prayer by the Rev. John Bryce, Delegates from Scott county.

The Convention then proceeded to organize itself, when General James Allen of Green county, was unanimously elected President thereof, and David G. Cowan, Esq. of Mercer county, Secretary, and Patrick H. Pope, Esq. of Jefferson county, Assistant Secretary.

The President being conducted to the Chair, a call of the Delegates from the several counties in the State was made. After which, several resolutions were reported by the Committee appointed for that purpose, and unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS. Resolved, That we have the greatest confidence in the integrity, patriotism and political talents of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

That the payment of the National debt to be the first object of the administration should be the solicitude of the President and the National Congress.

That we disapprove of the general government being stock-holder in the corporations created by the several states, because the objects of such corporations are always local to the states, not contemplated by the Constitution, and must lead to unjust combinations in Congress.

Resolved, That the President of the United States is entitled to the gratitude of the nation, for his rejection of the Lexington and Manassas turnpike road bill. On this important subject, he exhibited the same ardent patriotism and invincible firmness, which distinguished his conduct on that memorable occasion, when the troops under his command, defeated the British and valor, won for themselves and their illustrious general, such immortal laurels.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the President, in exchanging lands with the south-western Indians, and inducing them to emigrate beyond the white settlements, accords with the policy of the American people, in behalf of the Indians, and to array a formidable barrier against the President, who has accomplished it, yet he is confident in the belief, that a large majority of the nation will sanction a measure of so incalculable advantage to the Indians, and to states where the Indians have been

and as the only means of preserving them in a distinct and separate race.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the President, by Mr. Clay and his measures in exchanging and purchasing lands of the Indians, plainly exhibits a policy of avarice and disregard of principle.

The inference from that, that he either knew nothing of the policy, or that he was acting in a spirit of avarice, and made this declaration a rival candidate, containing insinuations, or, if he was aware of facts injurious to Mr. Adams, his subsequent silence can only be accounted for, by the unnatural union of those political enemies at the election in 1825.

Resolved, That the President is entitled to the gratitude of the nation, for his successful foreign negotiations, and more especially, for inducing the British government to open the West India ports to our commerce, valued at several millions of dollars annually, which had been lost by the neglect of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay—on terms especially refused to those diplomatic gentlemen, in negotiating for the payment of claims on the governments of Brazil, Denmark and Russia, for spoliation on our commerce, which remained unsettled for years.

Resolved, That it was wise and politic in the President to recall the foreign ministers appointed by Mr. Adams, and to fill their stations with men in whom he had confidence, and who would echo his views in placing our interests with foreign nations on that elevated ground, in which he so happily succeeded. The charge that their recall was a waste of expatriation of money, is false and unfounded.

Resolved, That the system of accountability and strict adherence to the law, introduced by the President into the departments of the government, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the nation. Whilged gives promptness and despatch to public business, will insure the treasury against such deceptions as were committed with impunity, under the late administration.

Resolved, That the President is entitled to the thanks of the nation for foregoing out the frauds committed on the Treasury, amounting to about \$457,000, and for promptly exposing and dismissing those officers, who, forgetting the high trust confided to their honor, were systematically engaged in swindling the Treasury of the United States.

Resolved, That the President, in his removals from office, has done nothing more than carry into execution the will of the republican party, constituting a large majority of the nation. It would be strange indeed that the people, after expelling from office and power, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, should permit their followers to retain nineteen-twentieths of all the offices of the nation. The participation with which they cling to the Treasury, is not only characteristic of many of the party to which they belong, but it is believed forms a leading feature in the character of their leaders.

Resolved, That we cannot subscribe to the doctrine contended for by some of the politicians of the United States, that a single State has a right to give a construction to the United States, which shall be obligatory on the other States of the Union.

Resolved, That the charge made by the Clay Convention held in this place a few days since, that General Jackson is the head, and leader of the "nullifiers" of the South, is false and unfounded, and those who made it ought to have known it to be so.

Resolved, That we regard the Union of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, in 1825, by which they succeeded to political power and office, as among the most remarkable coalitions ever made by violent political opponents and rivals for office and fame.

Resolved, That we cannot hold Mr. Clay excused for voting for Mr. Adams, in violation of the instructions of the State of Kentucky, by his lame apology that "it was a choice of evils between Mr. Adams and General Jackson." The apology might have seemed weighty in it, if Mr. Adams afterwards had been confined to the choice of evils, which compelled him to appoint Mr. Clay, a rival candidate, and violent political enemy. He was statesman and politician in his choice, having the whole nation in view, which is to make a selection, and appoint Mr. Clay to the first office within his gift, having a few days before received the commission of President at the hands of Mr. Clay.

Resolved, That there is nothing improper in the re-nomination to the Senate by the President, of persons who have been rejected by that body, on the application of a Senate or Senators who voted against the nomination; and no imputation should have been made against the President, by those who have approved such nominations by the present Governor of Kentucky, without the application of any Senator or Senators in the opposition.

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance and correspondence, consisting of five persons, be appointed as a central committee for the State of Kentucky, at the city of Louisville, whose duties shall be, to correspond with the county committees throughout the state, and similar committees throughout the Union; with power to fill vacancies in their own body, and to do all things in their opinion necessary to the success of the cause in which we are engaged.

Resolved, That we applaud the energy and talents displayed by the President, and Secretary of war, in the accomplishment of the treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, during the present year, by which it is demonstrated that they are not "driven from their homes," as has been falsely charged.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by the President, of dividing the national revenue of the nation (after the public debt) among their representatives, as the mode, best calculated to promote harmony in the appropriations, and to ensure justice, so much to be desired among the several states.

Resolved, That we are the advocates of a tariff to promote the manufacture of arms and other articles, the growth or manufacture of the United States, so far as to give our citizens an advantageous competition in their production or manufacture, and on all

other articles so far as the payment of the national debt, and the demands for revenue may require.

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CABINET WARE.
The Subscriber has on hand a large stock of Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of
Sideboards, Secretary Desks,
BUREAU TABLES,
STANDS, &c. &c.
He has also a good stock of well seasoned materials, and is prepared to execute any orders with neatness and dispatch.
JOHN MECONEKIN.
N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their bills.
Easton, June 1.

NEGROES WANTED.
The subscriber wishes to purchase young likely negroes. Families included, for which the highest cash prices will be given. A line addressed to the subscriber at New Market will meet with prompt attention. Gentleman wishing to sell will do well to call on
WM. W. WILLIAMSON,
Sept. 7

CASH FOR NEGROES.
The subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of seeking for the highest cash prices in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their support to him for
FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES.
From the age of twelve to twenty five, will give higher prices than any other purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to
SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
who may be found at the Eastern Hotel,
Nov. 16.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
A gentleman from the West wishes to purchase a few fine young negroes of both sexes, for which the highest prices will be given in cash. Apply at the Union Tavern.
Dec. 21.

Talbot County, to wit:
ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Jonathan Evans, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Jonathan Evans, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Jonathan Evans be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Jonathan Evans to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Jonathan Evans should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 28th day of December, 1830.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER,
Jan. 11

To the Afflicted.
This is to certify that I was afflicted with humors, or in other words, that I passed a great quantity of blood with my urine, by which I was weakened so as to be confined to my bed; for the removal of which disease I employed physicians both at Easton and Baltimore, without receiving any benefit from their prescriptions of advice. Despairing of a cure of the disease, I applied to the Indian Physician, E. Lockwood, at Easton, and in nine days my complaint was entirely removed. As witness my hand and seal this 2d day of January, 1831.
THOS. P. TOWNSEND, Seal.
As to a knowledge of the cure of Mr. Townsend's disease by the Indian Physician, I cheerfully put my hand and seal, this 3d day of January, 1831.
SAMUEL H. BENNY, Seal.
Jan. 4

CASH.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES,
from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.
THOS. W. OVERLEY,
Nov. 16

ADVERTISEMENT.
The Subscriber truly grateful for the assistance of his friends, and the public in general, who have purchased the entire stock of the late session, and has now on hand a complete assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES.
together with a full and complete assortment of RIALS, which he is prepared to sell in the most liberal manner, and at the lowest prices. N. B. In addition to the above, he has a quantity of Gentlemen's boys' shoes, which he is determined to sell at the lowest price, or to punctual customers at the stand formerly occupied by him directly opposite to the
Easton, Dec. 14

Collector's Second & Last Notice.
FELLOW-CITIZENS:—
I must again call your attention to the payment of your taxes. The time allowed by law to close the collections of the year is drawing to a close; and you are aware that it is impossible for me to go on longer, unless you first pay me. And I desire, in view of the principle of good government, to enforce the same by a speedy payment. The who do not comply with this notice, by the last day of January, may expect the rigour of the Law enforced. However, you may, if you so desire, pay me, my duty is different; I will not compel me to such a course, until you have paid me. Persons who have claims against the State, and who are unable to pay them, will do well to attend to this notice. I shall be in Easton every Tuesday, if health and weather permit.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN A. SANGSTON, Collector of Caroline county,
Nov. 16

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

Easton and Baltimore Packet.
THE SCHOONER
WRIGHTSON.
Benjamin Horney—Captain.
WILL leave Miles River Ferry every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. returning to Baltimore every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. and continue her regular sailing during the Season. All orders left with the Captain or with Capt. Horney on board, or at the Spence's Drug Store in Easton, will be punctually attended to.
This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horney or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spence's Store every Saturday, when all letters and orders will be duly attended to.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER,
Easton, May 18

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

Talbot County, to wit:
ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of James D. Satterfield, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said James D. Satterfield, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James D. Satterfield be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James D. Satterfield to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said James D. Satterfield should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 21st day of October, 1830.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER,
Dec. 7

\$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, cross-barred gingham over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse tow linen trousers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony although 31 or 32 years of age, is considerable under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a scar from the cut of an axe on one of his feet, the one not recollected, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure in either the jail at Centreville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the above reward.
THOMAS BULLEN,
Guardian for the heirs of John Merrick, dec'd.
June 8

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, & formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage.
The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.
Private parties can at all times be accommodated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.
The public's obedient servant,
JAN 26
SOLOMON LOWE.

REMOVAL.
AMONG many new inventions of our enlightened age, is a patent Thrashing Machine, which we have heard highly recommended by our neighboring farmers, invented by Dr. C. Clark, residing in Green street, Philadelphia; and which we had the satisfaction to see in complete operation yesterday near this city, moved by one horse with great ease, thrashing at the rate of nearly one bushel per minute, perfectly clean, taking up every white cap, without bruising the grain. It throws the straw into a separate bin, and leaves it in a separate bin. We also saw the power of one horse, which can be used easily through a bushel of grain, the assistance of which means on land of small and cheap labour, and which we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars per acre, and which we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars per acre, and which we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars per acre.
Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, Dec. 20
Persons in the country would probably do many of their subscribers a favor by inserting the above notice.
Nov. 23

\$20 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 27th of September last, a negro boy who calls himself TOM BAKER, who is about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Tom is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, complexion of a dark chestnut color; had on when he went away, low linen shirt and pantaloons; no other clothing recollected. The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, or \$10 if taken in the state and again in Easton jail, so that I get him again.
WILLIAM ATWELL,
Nov. 16

EDWARD MULLIKIN,
HAVING purchased the Printing establishment of John D. Green, Esq. and added considerably to the stock of materials, is prepared to execute all kinds of
JOB PRINTING
with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.
Famphlets
Handbills
Cards
Post Bills
Horse Bills
Blanks and Show Bills
Blanks of all kinds
&c. &c.
August 8

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN
TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin)
1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT
150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fine Salt
Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, rice, molasses, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c.
They also receive on Commission, and sell for others, all kinds of Country produce, and other articles. Country produce and other articles would find it to their advantage to address or call as above, inasmuch as they obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend to their business, and as relates to Groceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were personally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.
John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or otherwise.
Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Salamander Works, such as:
Fire Cement
Fire Clay
Fire Bricks
Cylinders for Stoves
Backs for Garden walls
Perforated Bricks
Copings for Walls
For Stove Pipes
Gutters 7 or 12 inches
David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on East Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of indisputable titles. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above.
Baltimore, May 11

INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, would be conducive to the interests of society, would be conducive to public benefit, has been induced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, one door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his establishment, and sedulously endeavour to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage.
He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims. He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of good slaves by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state.
Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit a share of patronage, and to remain the public's obedient servant
JOHN BUSK.
Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to permit him to refer to us in support of his character and standing, we take pleasure in complying with his request. We have known him for a long series of years, in various capacities, and have always found him correct in his deportment and honest in his dealings. Understanding that he is about to commence the business of a General Agent, Collector and Intelligence Office Keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those who may employ him.
H. Niles,
Benj. C. Ross,
Dabney S. Carr,
S. C. Leskin,
E. H. Dargatz,
Jno. M. Larock,
Richard Frisby,
S. & W. Meester,
Jos. & Adam Ross,
H. S. Sanderson,
Thos. M. Turbury,
Edward Perry,
I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper.
July 19

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The public's obedient servant,
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AMONG many new inventions of our enlightened age, is a patent Thrashing Machine, which we have heard highly recommended by our neighboring farmers, invented by Dr. C. Clark, residing in Green street, Philadelphia; and which we had the satisfaction to see in complete operation yesterday near this city, moved by one horse with great ease, thrashing at the rate of nearly one bushel per minute, perfectly clean, taking up every white cap, without bruising the grain. It throws the straw into a separate bin, and leaves it in a separate bin. We also saw the power of one horse, which can be used easily through a bushel of grain, the assistance of which means on land of small and cheap labour, and which we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars per acre, and which we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars per acre.
Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, Dec. 20
Persons in the country would probably do many of their subscribers a favor by inserting the above notice.
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UNION TAVERN,
EASTON, MARYLAND.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. The above stand has recently undergone a thorough repair, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.
WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.
N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers.
W. C. R.
Easton, Nov. 9, 1830.

LEATHER.
THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the TANNING BUSINESS, at the yard formerly carried on for Messrs. Hollyday and Hayward—and having purchased their entire stock of Leather, &c. they have on hand and intend constantly keeping at the Saddle Shop of Mr. John G. Stevens, a good assortment of
Upper and Sole Leather,
which they will sell at fair prices for cash, hides, sheep skins, or country produce. They will also take hides to tan on shares, and pledge themselves to return full share leather in 12 months after they receive the hides. Being determined to pay strict attention to their business, they hope to receive a share of patronage. CASH will be given for hides and sheep skins, at the market price.
HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO.
Nov. 27th, 1830—Nov. 30

COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING.
THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement already received in his line of business, and now informs them, that he has just returned from Baltimore,
with a large and general assortment of MATERIALS,
which will enable him with the assistance of the best workmen that can be procured in the City, to have Carriages of every description finished in a very superior manner. He hopes by continued exertion to please the public, to merit their future patronage.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
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Collector's Second Notice.
THE Subscriber, desirous of completing his collections within the time the law prescribes, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The Collector is bound to make his payments, to those who have claims on the county, in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired and is much pressed for the same; therefore, those in arrears, must now be prepared to settle the amount of their tax this present fall,—or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.
BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.
Oct. 19

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to his new stand on Dover Street, near the shop lately occupied by him, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and dispatch, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. He heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a disposition to please all, to merit a continuation of the public patronage.
He intends keeping a good supply of
MATERIALS,
and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom, and he is determined that his work shall not be surpassed by any on this shore.
The public's obedient servant,
WM. VANDERFORD.
Nov. 30

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to Easton, and intends opening a school, in company with Miss M. G. Nichols. He flatters himself that, by his unremitting attention to the duties of his profession, he will merit a share of public patronage. He has in his possession, letters of recommendation from gentlemen of respectability, both in Kentucky and Ohio, which may be seen at any time, at Miss Nichols' school room.
N. B. For the accommodation of such young gentlemen as are prevented by their business, from attending a day school, I have determined upon opening a night school, to commence on MONDAY the 29th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Terms two dollars per quarter. Hours of tuition from 6 until 9, five nights in the week.
THOS. C. NICOLS.
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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 21.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 125.

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

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Advertisements inserted three times for One Dollar, and continued weekly for twenty-five cents per square.

From the Providence Patriot.

FEMALE MUTABILITY.

Engage her a rose—and I gave her a ring;
And asked her to marry me then;
But she sent them all back—the insensible thing,
And said she'd no notion of men.
I told her I'd oceans of money and goods,
And tried her to fright with a growl,
But she answer'd she wasn't bruv't up in the woods,
To be scared by the shade of an owl.
I called her a baggage and every thing bad—
I laught her features and form—
'Till at length I succeeded in getting her mad,
And she raged like the sea in a storm;
And then in a moment I turned and I smiled,
And I call'd her my angel and all,
And she fell in my arms like a wearisome child,
And exclaimed—"We will marry next fall."

HERE'S A HEALTH TO THAT FRIEND.

From a Lady's Album.

'Tis not while the fairy breeze fans the green sea
That the strength of the bark may be known;
And 'tis not in prosperity's hour that the truth
Or the fervour of friends may be shown.

No! the bark must be proved when the tempest is high,
When dangers and mountains waves press;
The friend when the storm of adversity's sigh
For the touchstone of friendship's distress:

Here's a health to that friend! God bless him!
'Twas thus when my path was o'erclouded and drear,
And friends had all shrunk from the test,
That the chosen one came to relieve or share
The sorrows that burthen'd my breast.

Past guilt may yet cease to be thought on, but never
Can time make my feeling of gratitude less:
May blessings unnumber'd descend, and forever,
On the friend who is true in the hour of distress;
Here's a health to that friend! God bless him!

From the Georgia Journal.

Our Indian affairs are rapidly approaching a crisis. The reader will remember the resolutions adopted in consequence of the citation served upon the Governor, as published in our last paper. In obedience to the last of them, an express was despatched to Hall county, at twelve o'clock on the night of their passage, and reached the Sheriff on the day appointed for the execution of Tassels. Eberhart, the Sheriff of Hall county, had been served with a citation from the Supreme Court of the United States, which he had determined to disregard even if he had received no instructions from the State authority. Tassels was hung pursuant to his sentence.

During the past week the Governor received the following letter by special messenger:

HEAD OF COOSA, CHEROKEE NATION,
December 20th, 1830.

To his Excellency GEORGE R. GILMER,
Governor of the State of Georgia.

Sir—You will please to take notice, that on Saturday, the fifth day of March next, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the Cherokee nation, will by their Council, move the Supreme Court of the United States, which is expected to be then and there in session, for an injunction to restrain the State of Georgia, the Governor, Attorney General, Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, and all the other officers, agents and servants of that State, from executing and enforcing the laws of Georgia, or any of those laws, or serving process, or doing any thing towards the execution and enforcement of those laws within the Cherokee Territory, as designated by treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation: The motion will be made on the grounds set forth in the bill, a copy of which will be handed to you with this notice, which will be supported by the necessary affidavits and documents.

JOHN ROSS,
Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

The bill referred to in the letter, consists of nine closely printed foolscap pages, and is endorsed thus:

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES.
THE CHEROKEE NATION

vs.
THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

BILL IN CHANCERY.

It commences thus:—"To the Honorable the Chief Justice, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, sitting in Chancery:

"Respectfully complaining, shew unto your honors, the Cherokee Nation of Indians, a Foreign State, not owing allegiance to the United States nor to any State of this Union, nor to any other Prince, Potentate, or State, other than their own, &c. &c.

And concludes, after a detailed statement of their grievances, thus:

"In tender consideration of all which, and inasmuch as your complainants are wholly remediless in the premises, except by the interference of this honorable court; to the end, therefore, that the said State of Georgia, one of the United States of America, may be made defendant hereto, with apt words to charge her as such, and that she may, by her proper officers, according to the established forms of proceeding in this court, in like cases, true, full, and perfect answer make to all and singular the premises, as fully and particularly as if the same were herein again specially repeated; that the said State of Georgia, her government, attorney general, judges, magistrates, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, and all other officers, agents and servants, civil and military, may be enjoined and prohibited from executing the laws of that State within the boundary of the Cherokee Territory, as prescribed by the treaties now subsisting between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, or interfering in any manner with the rights of self-govern-

ment possessed by the Cherokee Nation within the limits of the Territory, as defined by treaty; that the two laws of Georgia before mentioned as having been passed in the years 1828 and 1829, may, by the decree of this honorable court, be declared unconstitutional and void; and that the State of Georgia, and all her officers, agents, and servants, may be forever enjoined from interfering with the lands, mines, and other property, real and personal, of the Cherokee nation, or with the persons of the Cherokee people, for, or on account of any thing done by them within the limits of the Cherokee territory; that the pretended right of the State of Georgia to the possession, government, or control of the lands, mines, and other property of the Cherokee nation, within their territory, may, by this honorable court, be declared to be unfounded and void; and that the Cherokees may be left in the undisturbed possession, use, and enjoyment of the same, according to their own sovereign right and pleasure, and their own laws, usages, and customs, free from any hindrance, molestation, or interruption by the State of Georgia, her officers, agents, and servants; that these complainants may be quieted in the possession of all their rights, privileges, and immunities, under their various treaties with the United States; and that they may have such other and farther relief as this honorable court may deem consistent with equity and good conscience, and as the nature of their case may require."

The following is the letter from Mr. Niles to General Lafayette on forwarding to him the flag presented by the printers of Baltimore, and the first company of the 5th regiment, of Baltimore—with the mottoes attached to the flag:

Baltimore, Nov. 27, 1830.

I have the honor, my distinguished friend, to transmit herewith the tri-colored flag used in the late grand celebration in this city of the glorious revolution in France. They are properly marked and designated, and a full account of this presentation to me, (that they might be forwarded to you,) will be found in the copies of my Register, contained in the package of the flag—to each of which are attached certain inscriptions, conformable to the wishes of the associations presenting them.

One is from the printers' association, over which I had the honor to preside, on that interesting occasion. This tri-color floated between the loved "star-spangled banner" of our own happy land, and the flag of our craft, and it is presented to you, personally, at the unanimous wish of the fraternity, in token of their respect for your worth and illustrious services to the family of man; and for a period of time seldom permitted for public usefulness.

The other is from the First Company of the 5th regiment, Maryland volunteers. I believe it is much the oldest, and certainly the most efficient, military association in the state. I think that you must recollect it, however much vastly more important things press on your memory. It was instituted in 1776, and joined the army under the beloved commander-in-chief, previous to the battle at Germantown, in 1777, on which occasion it formed his personal guard, being about 100 strong, and excellently well equipped and prepared. It performed various services during the revolution, and, in 1794, when an attempt was made to resist the laws of the United States, it again mustered 95 rank and file, was honored as the body guard of Washington, while he remained at Cumberland; and from that time to this its force and efficiency has been kept up; and it nobly did its duty in the late war, and on all occasions. It is composed almost entirely of hard-working and worthy men—a class of people, in our country, that you well know how to appreciate. Capt. Hickman, and the present officers and men of this company, assure us that its old reputation will not be sullied by them.

I do not wish to add any thing that may increase the labors upon you, except to assure you of my utmost personal respect and devoted esteem for your public and private character.

HEZEKIAH NILES,
Editor of the Register.

To the First Company of the 5th Regiment of the NATIONAL GUARDS OF FRANCE.

From the First Company of the 5th Reg. Md. Militia, (Instituted 1776.)

This flag is presented, with fraternal feeling and respect—a tribute of regard, from a veteran corps of

ARMED CITIZENS,
To their gallant colleagues, in the great cause of Liberty and equal rights.

IKAROTHA HEMWISPAWA,
Through the General in chief, LAFAYETTE,
The disciple and companion of

WASHINGTON,
And the patriotic and beloved patriarch of TWO WORLDS.

It was borne in the rank of the 1st Company, 5th Regiment of Maryland Volunteer Infantry, at the grand celebration in Baltimore, on the 25th October, 1830, in honor of the late revolution in France—and forwarded, at the request of the said company, by Hezekiah Niles to General LAFAYETTE, to be by him presented as aforesaid.

From the Printers of Baltimore, United States of America, to LAFAYETTE,

The Friend of the Press and the apostle of Liberty,

This flag is respectfully presented, in the name of the Printers' Association, by Hezekiah Niles, senior editor in this city, and president member of the Craft, when honored with a first rank in the grand celebration at Baltimore, October 25, 1830, of the triumphs of the press—and the people of

REGENERATED FRANCE.

Which flag, associated with that of the craft and the flag of the union, was borne in the procession of that day.

Lafayette at the Age of Seventy-four.—We go upon the various effects of time on people who were never young, and on people who can never be old. I instance Lafayette, who is seventy-four, and whom I had met a few nights before at the *Chateau de Drancy*, three leagues from Paris, the indulgent chaperon of his lively grand-daughters.—He put me into my carriage at two in the morning, and I asked him, "Are you not going to Paris?" He answered, laughing, "I will follow you soon, and will call on you to-morrow, or rather to-day, as early as I can." To my surprise I received a note from him at ten o'clock, to say that he would be with me at two. He came, with the usual punctuality, after having received a crowd of people, and remained till four, when he went to a public dinner given to him by the young Vendeanes, now among the most

enthusiastic liberals of France. During the two hours he remained with us, in answer to two or three leading questions put to him by my husband, he gave us details of the deepest interest, with such clearness and precision, that they might have been printed from his words as they fell, and this too in English, which he speaks by preference with the British and Americans, and which he speaks without a fault, even in accent. At night, we found him at a party of Monsieur de Tracy's as fresh and as gay as if he had not been up till late in the morning at a ball—a vigil which had completely worn my young companion and myself, though neither of us are bad rakes.—France in 1829-30 by Lady Morgan.

ANECDOTES OF QUIN.

"An actor has certainly one thing to boast of—that the four great vices (i. e. most frequently quoted) of the past century, were members of his profession:—to commence with that very reverend gentleman, Mr. Joseph Miller, Foote, Quin, and Charles Bannister; Sheridan, even, who may be thought by many to claim pre-eminence, was the son of an actor, and the manager of a theatre. I pass over the question which would seem to grow out of this fact, (whether there be not something in the atmosphere of a playhouse conducive to the above ability?"

"Quin was also distinguished for his attachment to the society of females; though the accounts which have been handed down of his rugged habits and propensities, may have led many readers to the contrary supposition.—Where ladies were present one evening, the subject of conversation was the doctrine of Pythagoras. Quin remained silent. One of the party (remarkable for the whiteness of her neck) asked Quin his opinion.—"Do you believe in the transmigration of souls, Mr. Quin?" "Oh, yes, madam!—And pray, may I enquire, what creature's form you would prefer hereafter to inhabit?"—"A fly's, madam.—"A fly!"

"Yes, that I might have the pleasure, at some future day, of resting on your ladyship's neck."—"There was infinite delicacy in the following.—Being asked by a lady why it was reported that there were more women than men, he replied—"It is in conformity with the arrangements of nature, madam; we always see more of *her* than earth!"

"The measure of his devotion to the fair could only be equalled by his detestation of those creatures of his own sex, who mimicked the former's accent and dainties. Taking his soup one day at a coffee-house in Bath, two gentlemen came in, and blocked the fireplace, one of whom appeared to be a walking compound of wig, lace, ruffles, rose-water, and the Bath Directory. The room was rather full, and for this reason, the latter person commenced a detail of his fashionable connexions and advantages. Quin immediately desisted from eating, looked up, and made way for the sprig of jessamine which pleased, however, with the notice he excited, and continued in an effeminate tone, sufficiently audible to disturb and disgust all around him, whose expressions he construed as the tokens of wonder or envy. Quin rose up, and walked about the room; the lady-like creature paid no attention to this, but entered into a list of his weekly engagements, and numbered the peers who would be of the party. Quin could contain himself no longer, and rang the bell furiously. "Waiter," said he, "bring me a basin.—"A basin, sir!"—"A basin; I am going to be sick." Away flew the waiter; and Quin, stepping up to the obnoxious person, begged he would delay his conversation a few minutes. The object stated as though the subject was pleased, however, with the notice he excited, and continued in an effeminate tone, sufficiently audible to disturb and disgust all around him, whose expressions he construed as the tokens of wonder or envy. Quin rose up, and walked about the room; the lady-like creature paid no attention to this, but entered into a list of his weekly engagements, and numbered the peers who would be of the party. Quin could contain himself no longer, and rang the bell furiously. "Waiter," said he, "bring me a basin.—"A basin, sir!"—"A basin; I am going to be sick." Away flew the waiter; and Quin, stepping up to the obnoxious person, begged he would delay his conversation a few minutes. 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From the New York Evening Post.

Duties on Sugar.—The question of reducing the taxes on imported sugar is one of the greatest importance to the northern and middle States. Whatever be the diversity of opinions with respect to a protecting tariff in general, there can be none, we apprehend, with regard to the duty on this article. Of all the ingredients of food from which nourishment is derived to the human body, there is no one of such general consumption as sugar, none that enters into the preparation of so many articles of diet, none that is agreeable to so large a number of palates. Yet this article is taxed by the government as if there were a sort of monopoly against those who made it, as if it were a dangerous luxury, as if there were a conspiracy to debar the poor from its use. Thousands of families in this city pay at least \$30 dollars a year for their proportion of the sugar tax. The only reason given for this is that the sugar planters of Louisiana are to be protected. Yet these planters do not need the protection: they are doing a profitable business without it. An intelligent friend, whose personal acquaintance with this subject, gives the highest authority to his statements, has furnished us with the following examination of this important question:

DUTIES ON SUGAR.

Congress, towards the close of its last session, made some important changes in the tariff, and it is to be hoped that the work of relieving the people from all unnecessary burthens, will be taken up in good earnest during the one which is about commencing. Among the articles which deserve an early consideration, is that of sugar.

Sugar is no longer considered as an article of luxury; the constant use of it has made it absolutely necessary. So much are we accustomed to it, that the deprivation of it would not only be attended with inconvenience, but with absolute distress. Every family, however humble its condition, uses more or less of it. A high duty upon so important an article—a duty amounting to the first cost at the place of growth, operates as a heavy tax; which, at the year's end, forms no inconsiderable item in the domestic expenditures of a family. Now, were this tax or duty removed in part, each one would be at liberty, either to increase the consumption of this article, or save the money which the difference in the price of it would make. The mechanic or farmer who now consumes one pound of sugar per day in his family, might, if the duty were reduced to one per cent per pound, for brown sugar, consume somewhat more than one and a half pound per day; or he might confine himself to the use of one pound, and save seven dollars and thirty cents per annum; which is the difference between the duty as it now is, and what it would be at one per cent per pound.

The object we have in view is to inquire whether there are any good and substantial reasons for continuing this burthensome duty; and in the course of this inquiry, we beg to be explicitly understood that we do not enter into it with any hostile feelings towards our brethren of the South. Our object is to examine the subject dispassionately, and with reference only to national policy—free from sectional interest. We shall view the sugar planter in the same light that we view any other citizen, or body of citizens, who embark in a mercantile speculation, and who must "run the hazard of the venture."

The time was when the exigencies of the General Government made it necessary to raise a large revenue in order to defray its expenses and pay off the public debt; under such exigencies it was natural that recourse should be had to a tax upon our imports. But as, happily, this debt is in great part extinguished, and as the affairs of government continue to be carried on with great economy, these causes have nearly ceased to exist, and in our financial concerns a new state of things draws upon us. Since, then, the plea of necessity cannot be urged for continuing high duties, what other plea, it may be asked will be presented to Congress to prevent their releasing the people from so heavy a tax as that which they now pay upon sugar? We are told, in answer, that the interests of the planters of Louisiana and Florida will be urged—that they require the protecting aid of government.

Such, no doubt, will be the general opposition to any bill which may be produced in Congress to reduce the duty on sugar. It remains now to be examined whether such protection is absolutely necessary; and, if necessary, whether it is just and equitable that the people of twenty-three of these United States should pay a heavy tax to foster the sugar plantations of the single State of Louisiana and the Territory of Florida—for to this corner of the Union the growth of the sugar cane is confined. Attempts have been made to propagate the cane in Georgia and South Carolina; but although in many instances luxuriant specimens have been reared, yet the juice, when extracted, and submitted to the usual operation of boiling, has not yielded any considerable quantity of sugar; and, after repeated trials, it has been found, that, however successful the perseverance of some few persons may have been in obtaining a few hogheads or barrels of sugar from their canes, yet as a staple commodity of those States, the idea must be abandoned.

At the time when Louisiana was transferred to the United States, there were comparatively but few sugar estates in that colony. The great advantage which the new political constitution offered to those engaged in this branch of agriculture, had the effect to induce the formation of similar establishments by settlers from every part of the Union, and in a short time sugar became one of the staple articles of the new State. The quantity has continued to increase, and to such an extent, that the crop of the present year is estimated at about one hundred thousand hogheads, or one hundred millions of pounds. This increase is not to be wondered at, when we consider that the planter is, in the first place, protected by a duty of three cents per pound on foreign sugar; and that, in the second place, his crop is shipped to the northern and western consumer free from all Custom House duty, and that such supplies as his estate may require from other parts of the Union, are brought to him also free from any custom dues. It follows, therefore, that their sugar is sent all over the Union, charged only with the expense of transportation, insurance, and commissions, and other supplies are received equally as cheap.

Having some experience in sugar plantations, we will now proceed to examine whether such extraordinary protection is absolutely necessary. We will suppose that a plantation has been made at an outlay of \$50,000, an investment, however, by no means common with new settlers, who generally have not the command of such large means. The Capital is laid out as follows, in

500 acres of land at \$10 per acre, \$5,000
600 acres at an average of \$800 each, 480,000
Dwelling, negro and other houses, works, tools, steam engine, &c., 25,000
Expenses of living before making a crop and other incidental expenses, 4,000
\$54,000

Of the 500 acres, 300 will be laid out in canes, and the remainder will be for pasture. The good lands, are generally said to yield 1500 pounds of sugar and 100 gallons of molasses; but we will take what is considered a low medium—say 300 acres of cane, at 1500 pounds per acre, 450,000 lbs.; molasses, at 200 gallons per acre, 200,000 gallons. At the present time, sugar is quoted on the plantation, in the New Orleans Price Current, at 5 cents, and molasses at 15 cents. In former years, they have been quoted and sold much higher.

375,000 lbs. brown sugar, at 5 cts. per lb., \$1,875 00
25,000 gals. molasses at 15 cents per gallon, 3,750 00
Deduct for yearly expenses of the estate, 3,000 00
\$19,500 00

Thus we see a net revenue of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars, or an income of 39 per cent, on an investment of fifty thousand dollars—a result which we apprehend is not far from correct. Thus much for protection. Let us now proceed to examine whether the business would be worth pursuing, with out this extraordinary contribution from the people. Let us see what would be the condition of the planter, were the duty on foreign sugar reduced two cents, that is to say, from 3 cents to 1 cent per pound—which reduction would have the effect to reduce the price of domestic sugar in a like proportion. We have already said, that 300 acres of cane, planted, at the reduced price of 3 cents, is worth \$1,875 00
25,000 gals. molasses, at 15 cents, 3,750 00
Deduct as before for yearly expenses, 3,000 00
\$2,625 00

Or, at the reduced price of 3 cents per pound, 24 per cent on his capital. Now, this is simply the net income from his outlay, without taking into our calculations the increased value of his farm, or the natural increase of his negroes. How do these results compare with those of our farmers of the North and West? Can any one of them boast of such golden returns? Yet he of the North or West, has not been sparing of his labor. He and his sons have worked with their own hands in the field; they have, perhaps, cultivated with their own hands quite as many acres; and when, at the end of the year, they have sold the whole fruit of their labor, what is the sum total of their earnings? Why, if any one of them has made a clear two thousand dollars, he has done better than most of his neighbors. And we ask, why should this man be called upon to bear his proportion of a tax, avowedly levied on him to enrich a fellow citizen, who stands precisely in the same moral condition as himself?

But, it is said, the sugar planters laid out large capitals under the implied faith of the government, that they would be protected against foreign competition, by laying a duty upon that imported abroad. In the first place, we deny this doctrine of implied protection. Congress has from time to time increased or modified the tariff, as has appeared to them necessary or expedient, without pledging itself to pursue any permanent system of protection. But, even had such a pledge ever been given, is it absolutely necessary that a government should perpetuate an error, because it has once committed it? Must we year after year persevere in enforcing a law, which lays a large portion of the law-makers themselves now acknowledge to be impolitic, or oppressive? Another plea, for protection, is the uncertainty of the sugar crop in Louisiana; and we must confess, that of all arguments, this appears to be the most extraordinary; that any set of intelligent men should seriously ask of their fellow-citizens to protect them, by taxing themselves, for pursuing a business which nature herself has made hazardous. We are told that the sugar crop is precarious on account of the climate. Therefore, because the climate of Louisiana is not always congenial to the growth of the sugar cane; because early or a late frost, or a wet or dry season, destroys a little or much of the crop, we, the consumers of the article, are required to make good this loss in good years, as well as in those seasons when the crop has failed. In short, we are asked to tax ourselves, to insure the planter against loss in an undertaking, which they themselves pronounce hazardous.

But let us examine further into the extent of the sacrifices which we are called upon to make, in order to protect this branch of agriculture. On referring to the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the commerce and navigation of the U. S. there appears to have been imported up to the 30th Sept. 1829: 68,557,574 lbs. brown sugar. Exported 4,709,730 lbs. which do. Do. 1,699,629
47,857,715 lbs. brown sugar, paying 3 cts. per lb. duty, \$1,485,511 45
3,100,001 lbs. white, paying 4 cts. do. 124,009 64

It appears, then, that the people have contributed \$1,559,016 09 for protection of domestic sugars. But large as this sum is, it is not all. We are required to contribute a much larger sum in another way, although not quite so apparent: we are called upon to pay the Louisiana planter 3 cents per pound more for his sugar, than he should do, could foreign sugars come to the consumer, without the present duty of 8 cents per pound. We will suppose the quantity of foreign sugars consumed during the present year, the same as that reported above, and we will suppose the quantity of the last Louisiana crop to have been 80,000,000 pounds. Now, if the consumer, by reason of the protection duty, has to pay 3 cents per pound more for the domestic sugar, than he would have to pay, were there not that duty on sugars from abroad, does it not follow that \$2,400,000 must be added to the \$1,559,016 paid into the Treasury of the United States, in order to show the sum total of which the sugar-consuming people pay for protecting a precarious business—a business which the arrangements of nature have confined to a small section of our country only.

A general Court Martial convened at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia on Monday for the trial of Com. Conzouros, and such other persons as may be brought forward.

It consists of the following officers viz. Commodore Bainbridge, President, Com. Jones, Captain Downes, Com. Perry, Reed, Com. Barrington, Ballard, Com. Crane, Nicholson.

SUPERINTENDENT: Master Commandant David Conner, W. Skinner.

H. Moffit, Esq. Judge Advocate.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE, Jan 3, 1831.

Mr. Forrest offered the following Message: By the Senate, January 3, 1831.

Genlemen of the House of Delegates: The Senate have received your Message, and concur in the proposition of your Honorable body to proceed this day at one o'clock, P. M. to the election of Governor for the ensuing year.—No person is put in nomination by the Senate in addition to the gentleman named in your message.—The Senate have appointed Messrs. Spence and Heath to unite with the gentleman appointed by your Honorable body to count the ballots and report the result.

By order, LOUIS GASSAWAY, clk.

Mr. Sewell stated to the Senate.—That he could not remain silent in his place, upon a proposition that went as he conceived, so vitally to affect the people of Maryland as did the Message of the gentleman from Montgomery; and was constrained, believing as he did in the ineligibility of the honorable gentleman named in that message, to offer to the Senate the following message as a substitute:

By the Senate, January 3, 1831.

Genlemen of the House of Delegates: The Senate have received your message proposing to go into the election of Governor to-day at one o'clock and informing them of the nomination of Daniel Martin, Esq. of Talbot county for that office.—The Senate are prepared to perform the duty prescribed by the Constitution, and to proceed to the election of Governor to-day; that the nomination of Mr. Martin involves in their view, serious and important considerations preliminary to the election.

The first duty they conceive of the electors of the Governor, is to see that he possesses the qualifications prescribed by the constitution. They understand that Mr. Martin is the same individual who was Governor of the State in 1829, and on considering those points of the constitution applicable to this subject, the Senate feel constrained respectfully to suggest to the House of Delegates their doubts of his eligibility.

The 31st article of the Constitution prescribes "that the Governor shall not continue in that office longer than three years successively, nor be eligible as governor, until the expiration of four years after he shall have been out of that office."

The Senate presume there can be no doubt of the meaning of the words "out of office"; and therefore abstain from making an argument from the letter of the constitution. It is its spirit which is to be ascertained. In its spirit, the Senate in order to understand the spirit of the constitution, have referred to the bill of rights where the principles of our State government are laid down.

The 31st article of that instrument, in accordance with the spirit of the terms in which it was formed, declares, "that a long continuance in the first executive departments of power, and trust, is dangerous to liberty."

The wise framers of our constitution then, have declared in a sacred instrument, referred to by the House of Delegates, that a long continuance in the first executive departments of power, and trust, is dangerous to liberty.

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lectures, presented a report, on the same subject, six thousand copies of each of which were ordered to be printed. Mr. Doddridge from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with amendments, a bill for the construction of a rail-road from Baltimore to Washington, it was postponed till Monday. Mr. Buchanan gave notice that he should this day call on the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors. The further consideration of the resolution of Mr. Haynes, for the reduction of the duty on brown sugar, was deferred until Monday the 24th of January. The report submitted by Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, on the subject of the mileage allowance to members of Congress, was taken up and discussed by Mr. Chilton and Mr. Hall, until the close of the hour. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of State, on the subject of patents; which on motion of Mr. Miller, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. After some bills of minor importance had been disposed of the House took up the consideration of the general appropriation bill. A long protracted and animated debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Stanberry, on the preceding day, to expunge from the bill the appropriation of \$9,000, for the salary of the Minister to the Court of Russia, Messrs. Carrson, Archer, J. S. Barrow, Wayne, Campbell, and Coke, opposed the proposition; and Messrs. Stanberry, Mallory, and Burges, supported it. On motion of Mr. Chilton, who has possession of the floor on this question, the House adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented by Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Marks, from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, praying for a repeal of the law of the last session, providing for the removal of such of the southern Indians as determine to emigrate to the country beyond the Mississippi. The following among other bills were passed: The bill concerning the gold coins of the United States; and the bill for closing certain accounts, and making appropriations for the payment of certain arrearages required in the Indian Department. The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, after the introduction of various private bills, Mr. Shields reported a number of enrolled bills. Mr. Drayton introduced a bill making appropriations for the Engineer, Quartermaster's, and Ordnance Departments; which was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Indian appropriation bill for the year 1831; which was acted upon in a similar manner. The joint resolution on the subject of mileage of members of Congress, reported by Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Hall was adopted. The subject, however, was not finally disposed of, when the hour expired. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Findlay in the chair, and took up the bill respecting the claims of ex-President Monroe. It was debated by Messrs. Spencer of New York, Coke, Burges, and Mercer. When Mr. Mercer concluded, at half past 4 o'clock, the question was put on Mr. Chilton's motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative, ayes 78, noes 67.

EASTERN SHORE WEIGHT AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1831.

Persons indebted to the Post office at Easton, are respectfully requested to settle with as little delay as practicable. The instructions of the Post master general are peremptory, and should be conformed to. It is expected of every Post master to require payment of letter postage, on delivery, and of newspaper postage, quarterly in advance. Any deviation from this rule is at the risk of the Post master. It is therefore expected of persons who wish the usual indulgence of this office, to attend to this request.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

Jan. 25, 1831.

The Mail.—There are now due at this office, three northern and two western mails.—The snow-storm and has so blocked us up, we are totally ignorant of passing events. So heavy a snow as the one we now have, cannot be recollected since 1804, at any rate,—if indeed the one of that year was so great. Amidst all our distresses, none, we presume, is more severely felt by our fellow-citizens, than being deprived of their regular news. In this predicament, we know not what we could better recommend, than that they should, one and all, subscribe for the *Whig*. We have been six months engaged in the publication of this journal, during which time we have, of interesting matters, laid up a good foundation against the time to come; and we expect to be able still to give interest to our publication—even if the blockade should last for another month. We have our hopes, however, that the regular mails will be got on during the present week, at the farthest.

KENTUCKY SENATOR.

We learn from Kentucky, that on the 4th instant, the Legislature went into an election for Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Rowan, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. The following was the result of the balloting:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
J. J. Crittenden,	68	67	68	68	68
Johnson,	50	19	20	17	51
Rowan,	18	49	4	2	5
Wickliffe,	1	1	46	50	13
Beall,					6

THIRD DAY.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Crittenden,	68	68	68
Rowan,	1	1	1
Johnson,	1	1	1
Wickliffe,	64	64	64
Beall,	1	1	1

All the above candidates except Mr. Crittenden, are friendly to the present administration. At the request of an esteemed friend at Annapolis, we insert to-day the remarks of Mr. Kennedy, in the Senate of Maryland, on the eligibility of Gov. Martin. The arguments of Mr. K. evidently proceed from a thorough conviction of their justness, and cannot be regarded as the effusion of party spirit or personal hostility. For these reasons, and the reputation this gentleman has obtained in his native State for devotion to her institutions, and

throughout the country, for genuine republicanism: his remarks are entitled to the dispassionate consideration of the public.

Collegiate Education.

There is nothing which more essentially contributes to the permanence of our republican government, than the general diffusion of literature. In the prosecution of this desirable object, Maryland has liberally endowed her literary institutions.—We deeply regret, however, to perceive, that no sooner do our young gentlemen finish their academical course, than they consider it absolutely necessary to complete their collegiate education at Princeton, or some college within the bounds of the "Universal Yankee Nation." But the time has come, when this spell of enchantment should be dissolved; for it is abundantly evident, that with the exception of Yale and Cambridge, there is not a college north of Maryland which ranks above mediocrity. In addition to this circumstance, the habits and manners of the Northerners and Southerners are quite different: the consequence is, that collisions and disputes often take place; and not unfrequently great injustice is done to our Southern students. And to cap the climax of literary absurdities, thirty or forty thousand dollars, at least, by our infatuation and prejudice, are annually expended in other States, for the purpose of procuring a collegiate education, when superior institutions exist in our own State.

But, it may be asked, where are those advantages to be obtained? We answer, (without any intention of disparaging others,) at *St. Mary's College*, in Baltimore. We are in possession of some statistics in regard to this venerable institution, which show it to be inferior to few in the country. There are there, at present, upwards of one hundred and thirty students; it possesses ample funds,—an extensive and valuable library,—a splendid philosophical apparatus, for demonstrations in natural philosophy and chemistry,—and about twenty professors and tutors in its various departments.

In recommending every Marylander who aspires to a collegiate education, to enter some college in our own State, it is due to ourselves to disclaim the imputation which some may be disposed to cast upon us, of being influenced by local partialities and prepossessions. We are actuated alone by a solicitude for the literary reputation of our own State, and for the advantage of our own citizens.

On our first page will be found an article giving some statistics in regard to Yale college. From these it will be seen that Maryland, with a population inferior, we believe, to two-thirds of the States of this Union, sends to that college more students than any other state except Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York. Can it be that the mere name of having graduated at Yale, is to continue to draw from us annually such immense sums as are necessary for the education of our youth?—or shall we not rather look to the talents of our young gentlemen, than to their diplomas, to settle the question of their usefulness?

For our own part we have but little regard to names—and if we could, with some of our friends, boast a splendid education, we should be perfectly satisfied that St. John's, St. Mary's, Washington, or any other school, should enjoy the credit. Indeed, we should equally revere the mud-chinked walls of the school-house we first entered, (if, peradventure they exist,) as we should the splendid porticos, domes and towers of Cambridge, Yale or Princeton. Let us, then, support the institutions of our own State—or at least lend our influence to build up an institution which shall be creditable to ourselves, and advantageous to posterity.

We can but call the special attention of our readers to the essay from the *New York Evening Post* on the subject of the Duties on Sugar. The arguments, we look upon, as unanswerable. As very justly observed, this article is no longer to be regarded one of luxury, but of daily necessity,—not in a few, but in all families, throughout our country. The work of giving relief in articles of primary necessity was begun last session of Congress, by the reduction of the duty on coffee, cocoa and salt—and we must shortly feel the benefit of the reduction, the law having gone into effect on the 1st of this month.—We indulge the hope that the good sense of the country will overcome the determined prejudices of the restrictionists, and that in regard to articles of every day use, at least, a more enlightened policy may obtain.

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We learn from Kentucky, that on the 4th instant, the Legislature went into an election for Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Rowan, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. The following was the result of the balloting:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
J. J. Crittenden,	68	67	68	68	68
Johnson,	50	19	20	17	51
Rowan,	18	49	4	2	5
Wickliffe,	1	1	46	50	13
Beall,					6

THIRD DAY.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Crittenden,	68	68	68
Rowan,	1	1	1
Johnson,	1	1	1
Wickliffe,	64	64	64
Beall,	1	1	1

All the above candidates except Mr. Crittenden, are friendly to the present administration. At the request of an esteemed friend at Annapolis, we insert to-day the remarks of Mr. Kennedy, in the Senate of Maryland, on the eligibility of Gov. Martin. The arguments of Mr. K. evidently proceed from a thorough conviction of their justness, and cannot be regarded as the effusion of party spirit or personal hostility. For these reasons, and the reputation this gentleman has obtained in his native State for devotion to her institutions, and

We learn, from a friend at Annapolis, that the Governor elect arrived in that city on Thursday morning the 13th inst. at about half past ten o'clock, and at 12 o'clock he was waited upon by a deputation from both branches of the Legislature, requesting his attendance in the Senate chamber to take the oaths required by the constitution and laws of Maryland. At half past twelve he entered the Senate Chamber, and in the presence of both houses, the several oaths were administered to him by the President of the Senate, after which the Speaker of the house of Delegates and members returned to the Delegates Chamber and took their seats; shortly after the speaker announced to the house an invitation from the Governor to attend at the Government house at 1 o'clock. The house then adjourned till 10 o'clock next day, and the members of both houses, with a number of citizens and strangers, repaired to the Government house and partook of a delightful and well prepared collation. The above comprises all the intelligence we have received from Annapolis since our last.—*Gazette.*

From the Baltimore Republican.

THE CLAIMS UPON THE U. S. UNDER THE CONVENTION WITH FRANCE IN 1800.

It is very agreeable to find by various recent intimations, that the present French government has manifested a becoming appreciation of our long standing and meritorious claims to indemnity, arising out of spoliation committed under color of authority from the Imperial Government, without regard to the common principles which all the world are bound to respect. It is highly creditable to our present energetic, and paternal chief magistrate, that the interests of so respectable and important a class of our fellow citizens, as the body of merchants collectively are, have been regarded with the deep solicitude which the amount of their claims, and the immutable principles of justice upon which they rest, so justly inspire.

The French nation is the debtor; and neither lapse of time nor change of government, can, in any degree, lessen the perfect obligation which originally and always marked the transaction. The recent revolution, however, adds something to this responsibility, since the new government professes to adopt the principles upon which our own is founded, and which are at once the boast and ornament of an intelligent and happy people.—Protection to our own people and justice to all, we hold up as the base of our, as we desire to see it the base of all governments; and while we witness the moral effect of this principle, upon the hitherto depraved governments of France, Spain, and Brazil, and others of South America and Denmark,—who, each in turn, has acknowledged the justice and policy of meeting us on indemnification for wrongs committed—and now France again—let us be quite sure that nothing remains on our part, to maintain the efficacy of this salutary, peaceful, and benign principle, which we have so many motives of interest, policy, and patriotism, for recommending in its broadest sense to the adoption of every nation.

It is not true, that the United States received from France, in behalf of our merchants, thirty years ago, a large indemnification which has not been paid over to them; and here not the sufferers have been left to languish, even unto death, with incessant complaint upon their lips? They hold the official declaration from the Executive Department of our government, that "the claims from which France was released, were admitted by France, and the release was for a valuable consideration in a correspondent release of the United States from certain claims on them;" and the repeated favorable reports of committees, to both houses of Congress, have uniformly and most unequivocally established that the claims rest upon irrefutable justice.

A highly respectful and most earnest appeal was submitted to the President twelve months ago, having for its object to induce his recommendation of their claims to the favorable consideration of Congress; but he was not then, as now, thoroughly informed of the details, and hence the subject was held under advisement. None can doubt that he will be most prompt and zealous in efforts to efface this stain from the reputation of our country, and that the time consumed in the consideration of the case, will be more than compensated by the efficiency of the means he shall adopt to secure the desired object.

A passenger who arrived here in the packet ship Columbia, from London, under the name of Robert Atkins, but whose real name we understand is Robert Air, has been arrested and committed to prison, on a charge of having robbed a banking house in London, in which he was a clerk, of about \$4000, in money.—The principal part of the money he brought, was found yesterday deposited in one of our banks.—*N. Y. Adv.*

A London paper mentions that it had been lately decided by the Court of King's Bench that innkeepers are liable to make good, losses, sustained by travellers sojourning in these houses. The case tried was that of a captain, who left his great coat in a coffee room whilst he proceeded to the custom house, and on returning found it had been carried off. A verdict of seven pounds was rendered against the defendant.

Distressing Calamity.—On Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the widow E. Rumney, residing with her brother-in-law, Mr. Richard Rumney, in Allen street, was burnt to death in a most afflicting manner. Her brother having gone out, she locked the door, as was her constant custom when Mr. Rumney was absent, and in going towards the fire-place, her foot caught in the carpet and threw her into the fire before she could recover herself, being a very stout woman.

Her clothes caught, and although she shrieked for assistance, it was some time before the neighbors could get to her, through the windows, when they succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until she was most dreadfully burnt on the whole left side of the body. She continued in this state, suffering most excruciating agonies, until Monday, when she expired. Mrs. Rumney was seventy-four years of age, and has maintained through life a correct and unblemished character.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Ex-King of France.—This unfortunate old man, whose misfortunes are of his own fabrication, lives in comparative retirement at Holyrood House, Edinburgh. He confines himself entirely it is said, to the company of the few gentlemen, who compose his suite. These are the Duc de Bordeaux; the Duc de Polignac; (brother to the ex-minister); the Baron de Damas; Marquis de Barbancourt; Monsieur de Barante; Monsieur de la Villette; Doctor Goussier; L'Abbe de Bourdeleux; M. M. Le Gros; Harvey; Barthelmy Moore; Henri; Gouery; Bonnelle; Saintard; Wagner; Chaudellier; Savoye; Zegre; D'Arbon; L'Alouette;

and Borthant. The Edinburgh Courier states that the only nobleman who has called upon His Majesty is his old friend, the Earl of Wemyss. When he and his household arrived at the apartments assigned, for their accommodation, no military honors were paid to him; the few spectators, who were present at the entrance to the palace, observed a respectful silence, and some gentleman, whom he met in his progress, shook him by the hand. A dinner had been furnished; the royal table was laid for three, and that of the suite for eight, but neither the old king nor the Duke of Bordeaux, sat down to dinner. Charles sometimes takes a walk through a part of the city, with two or three attendants, and in one or two instances has suffered some inconvenience from the crowd, (not always of the gentlest cast) which pressed so close to him as to require the interposition of the police officers, though they were perfectly orderly. He frequently smiles at the eagerness of the crowd to get a peep at him. He is said, in another of the papers, to be considerably altered since his residence in Edinburgh thirty years ago, and stoops much but walks firmly. No longer cooped up in seclusion by that divinity which doth hedge a king, or rather hide him from the fair world and its mortal concerns, it is said he is beginning to exercise the rights of a free subject and exchange civilities with the good-natured citizens of the Scotch metropolis.

MR. CLAY AND COL. SMITH.

The following article appears in the Lexington, Kentucky Reporter, and in the National Intelligencer.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Rumors, highly prejudicial to the purity of some of the members of the Legislature have gone forth from Frankfort. It is to be hoped that they are without foundation; but the mere possibility of their truth justly occasions pain and regret. They relate to the engrossing subject of the election of a Senator of the United States. We need not state, that the people of Kentucky, and the whole American people, have confidently anticipated that some individual would be elected to the Senate of the United States, who would truly represent the feelings, interests, and sentiments of this community—some man who would sustain the character and the consistency of the State, by espousing the great interest of the American System and Internal Improvements, and by showing himself opposed to proscription, either of American citizens or the aborigines—opposed to corruption, nullification, veto, and wasteful extravagance—opposed, in short, to the present weak and wicked Administration. Why has this not been done? Why the delay? We know that it was alleged that certain members opposed to the administration, were elected to support it, so far at least, as to concur in the choice of a senator favorable to it. The absurdity of that allegation was too gross, even in these times to secure public credence. What citizens who conscientiously believe that the government is now so administered as to threaten every thing valuable among us, so eager for the office of a representative of the people, as to pledge themselves to vote in violation of their solemn convictions! The thing is incredible. But they represent counties that once supported Andrew Jackson. Does it therefore follow, that those counties are mortgaged in perpetuity to Andrew Jackson of Tennessee? Did not those same counties once support a citizen of this State for the Presidency? And if former opinions are to be appealed to for furnishing a standard of present action, which is to prevail? Are there not also members representing counties which were always opposed to Jackson? How will they vote? The members for example from Woodford, Shelby, Madison, &c.?

"These views which the people take, have increased the surprise which prevails, and have prepared the public mind to credit the rumours to which we have alluded. It is said that a Tennessee Judge, a member of the celebrated white washing committee of Nashville, directly from the city of Washington, was at Frankfort during the first week of the session. It is affirmed that he was closeted with several members of the legislature during his visit to the seat of Government, and particularly with a member from the county of Madison, whose course, although he lately held a Federal office, was supposed to be doubtful; and that after the departure of the Tennessee Judge this member, although during the canvass in his county he had solemnly, publicly, and repeatedly pledged himself to vote for a particular individual if he should be brought forward as a candidate for the Senate of the U. S. States, declared to a friend of that individual, that he would not vote for him. It is further affirmed that since the visit of the Tennessee Judge, the member referred to has shown fresh zeal in the Jackson cause; that he attended the State Convention, and by his declarations afforded renewed and stronger proofs of his devotion to the cause."

"Are these things true? If they are, the inferences are irresistible. In these times of corruption and venality, we need not urge the necessity of vigilance and watchfulness. But if facts of such a nature as those alleged, are well founded, what ought to be the measure of the indignation of an abused, outraged, and betrayed people?"

The article drew from Col. Smith, one of the Representatives from Madison, the following card:

A CARD.

My attention was drawn by a friend this morning to a scurrilous attack upon my character, in the editorial columns of the Kentucky Reporter of yesterday, by dark insinuations and innuendoes. I cannot deprecate to notice the offensive author; but if the real fabricator of those jesuitical falsehoods will dare show himself, I will hurl the *la direct* in his teeth. None but a base heart could draw such an inference from the mere exhibition of that courtesy due a gentleman and a stranger, and none but one corroded with malignity would have uttered such suspicions. J. SPEED SMITH. Lexington, Dec. 23, 1830.

The U. S. Telegraph, upon this subject remarks:—We place these articles on record for future use. They contain the material for much political excitement; and, should an opposition Senator be elected by the Legislature of Kentucky, the manifesto of the Reporter of Kentucky, as the unpalatable Mr. Clay and his friends, as the famous "Bargain, intrigue and management circle."

A correspondent of the Boston Courier gives the following description of the capital of Louisiana, the sugar making process, &c.

LOUISIANA, Dec. 1830.

I have picked up among the planters a few little knowledge of sugar-making, of which I propose to give you a "condensed extract." The cane planted in this country is of three kinds—the Creole, (which is the best) the Ribbon, and the Otaheitan. The land is planted, and the cane planted in what are called drills, or hills of the whole length of the field, the gutter between being of the width of the plough. This is done as soon as possible after the crop is off, generally in January and February. It is tended, hoed, and weeded, with great care for a few months, until it

becomes too thick to admit of walking amongst it. The slaves are then employed in getting the wood necessary for the manufacture, or in making hogheads, until the cane is ripe, which is about the first of November. It is then from five to ten feet in height, (sometimes fifteen, but not commonly.) The fields have then an appearance not unlike extensive corn fields. The leaves do not grow within four or five feet of the ground. All hands are then turned out with cleavers, or short knives, to cut the cane. They strike as near the ground as possible, for there is more juice near the root, and cut off the top near the leaves. It requires no preparation for the mill. The cane passes between three cylinders which drain it entirely, extracting the juice which drops into a reservoir upon one side, whilst the broken cane falls on the other. The juice is of a fine cream-colour. It is boiled in four large kettles, which are fixed over a furnace, being dipped from one to the other, and all extraneous matter being skimmed off during the process of boiling and evaporation. In the fourth boiler the good sugar is of a light straw colour. From this it runs into the coolers, holding a hoghead or more each, from whence in a few hours it is ready to put in the hogheads. These stand in what is called the *Purgie*, upon a false bottom, or upon beams, over large vats, which receive the molasses—in ten days or a fortnight from the time the cane is cut, the sugar is sufficiently refined to be shipped.—The whole process is very simple, although I fear the description is not very plain. From eight to ten hogheads are generally made in a day, and these, at five cents a pound are worth \$50 each.—Upon some plantations nine hundred and a thousand hogheads are made in a year.

The Sugar Planters here raise nothing else. They purchase all their corn, beef, pork, rice, cattle, &c. so that, although their profits may be great, the expenses of even a moderate sized plantation are very considerable. Slaves are worth from five to seven hundred and even a thousand dollars each. It is necessary to have an overseer, a sugar boiler, one or more overseers, and a negro-driver.

O New Orleans I can tell you but little, for my stay there was short, owing to a preference for other places. The ancient city is entirely French in its narrow streets, its low tiled wooden buildings, its homely men, good looking women, and its language. In the modern part of the city, and where the Americans have made inroads, blocks of brick buildings have risen, like the issue of Baouqu, with a writ of ejectment upon the style of the 17th century; but the work of regeneration or reform, will not be completed until the Americans become a majority and get the government into their own hands—a doubtful period—for the elections, it is believed, are during the summer, and the Americans sacrifice the "glorious rights of election" to factious dissensions about the climate. Had they the philosophy of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, they would remember that there is "every snuggly in the Abbey," in case of an unfortunate liquefaction. It requires but little examination to ascertain that there is more fear than danger.

The good citizens have the advantage of Canute of old, for they have stopped the "upward waves" of the Mississippi by means of a high and expensive levee. The whole city is so low that in the spring, the water runs constantly from the river to Lake Ponchartrain, or the Swamp in the rear. In 1815 the water made what is termed a "crossing" about six miles above, and overflowed the greatest portion of the town; should the same thing occur again, the march of the whole place towards the Balize will be much more rapid than agreeable. The parable of the house built upon the sand is literally true, in more than one respect, when applied here.

New Orleans is better lighted than any of our cities by means of large lamps with reflectors, hung in the centre of the streets, at every corner, in addition to which it has often been noticed that in warm latitudes the moon and the stars appear to stand from their magnificent canopy and to shine with a more intense and vivid light. There are few public buildings of any note; the Catholic Cathedral is a massive structure, but the humidity of the atmosphere discolors every thing white, and gives an appearance of great antiquity to modern works. The interior work of the Cathedral is more solid, than that in the Catholic Church at Baltimore, but its decorations are not so beautiful.

The most interesting and amusing resort is the market-house, in the morning. It is undoubtedly the spot where Babel stood, and about which there has been so much uncertainty. Here are Blacks, Whites, and Yellows; English, Irish, Scotch, French, Spanish, Anglo-Americans; Chickasaws, Choctaws, and all sorts of Aborigine and Anglo-American, makes and families, buying and selling and each speaking his own mother tongue. Black women handling the cleaver with the dexterity of professed butchers; Quatre-unes, with their clean bandanna head dress and basket of edibles above, steering through the moving mazy; Girls, preparing over a fire of sticks, hot gumbo, of which the negroes partake upon the spot; Squaws, each with a papoose and a load of baskets upon her back; Men, with the dignified stride of Maeredy and a blanket fit for Damon in the highest flight of his insanity. Europeans, peddling every thing that has a name, from a paper of pins upwards; Slaves or Convicts bound to their labor each with a heavy chain from his ankle to his girdle. Finally, a crowd upon palm leaves on the ground, in one place, and the heads of slaughtered cattle piled in another. Every variety of the dog species.

Mastiff, greyhound, mongrel grim, Hound or spaniel, brach or lynn, Or hobbit like, or trundle tail, coursing, ylling, barking and biting. The only distinguishing articulate sounds in this Babel are, unappreciable, (the name by which the six-and-a-quarter cent piece is known in "the farther West") "bit bit, piastre, and some other denominations of the root of evil." Through this heterogeneous mass moves the guard with pistols as much engaged in his meditations as if he were in the midst of a prairie. In a few hours the purchases are made, the wants of the population apparently supplied, and silence takes the place of all this racket and confusion.

The census gives the city nearly 50,000 inhabitants but it is not mentioned in the papers what proportion are blacks. It must be considerably more than half. In a square comprising most of the business, and therefore the greater portion of those who have neither families nor servants, the total population, according to the official returns, is, in round numbers 26,000; of which 18,000 are whites, 9,000 slaves, and 9,000 free blacks. There is a fraction of about 700, to be divided among the three classes. When the returns from the country shall be completed, the whites will appear in a frightful minority. On plantations, where there are not more than five or six adult whites, will be found 300 and 400 negroes. These negroes are generally, at least

so far as I had opportunity for observation, well fed, clothed, and housed, and the planters seem to feel, and probably do feel, as secure as those of Maryland or Kentucky. Whether they are actually so or not is a problem, and the whole subject is one which is not pleasant to contemplate, and in which our interference is both useless and impertinent. The planters of this state are surrounded with so many perils of a natural or physical character, that they have little time to contemplate those of a moral or political nature. The females, especially the children of the natives marry in a very early life; they are considered at the age of maturity when they have been tanned by fourteen suns and at nineteen the Jemses, are "well round the corner." The boys live chiefly at home and learn to make sugar and manage the plantation. It is perhaps a singular fact that the males are not in general, so long lived as the females, especially on the banks of the river.

The only thing worn by the females here, which bears any relationship to the ribbons and flower shaws worn on the heads of the Northern ladies, are the bushel baskets which the negro weavers tote about on their thick skulls, and in which they carry about half a barrel of flour in the manufactured state. The French ladies promenade during the warm afternoons, with a parasol, and nothing but a thin veil upon their heads—an unfortunate fashion if they are in search of compliments or husbands, but a very rational and comfortable one, let them seek what they will. Many of the Quatre-unes girls need not surrender their pretensions to beauty to any of the donnas of Spanish or Italian extraction.

From the Trenton Emporium we learn, that the average Clay majority in that state for congress is 1,067; and that the majority of the lowest Clay man (*Randolph*) over the highest Jackson candidate (*Parker*) is 154.—At the last election for congress, their majority was about 1800.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. by the Rev. A. Abraham Jump, Mr. Jesse Ginnson, to Miss Juliana Sparks, both of Caroline county.

On Thursday evening 13th inst. by the Rev. Henry King, John Jump, (of E.) Esq. to the amiable Miss Beanca, daughter of the Rev. Abraham Jump, all of Caroline county.

On Tuesday 11th January, by the Rev. Henry G. King, Mr. Thomas H. Baynard to Miss Ellen C. Price, all of Caroline County.

DIED.

In this county on Tuesday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER.

In this county on Friday the 14th inst. Mrs. HAMILTON, consort of Mr. David Hamilton.

A Wet Nurse wanted immediately, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Enquire of the editor. Jan 25

READ'S PATENT.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

IN the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking.

From the time that chimneys were first introduced the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1828, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms: The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post-paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year will entitle himself to the right for such city or county in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.

Montrose, Susquehanna Co. Pa.

13th June, 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. do certify that A. H. Read, Esq. the patentee above named is a Gentleman of respectability, and of established character for honesty and probity; and we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d. Sh.iff.
ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk.
DAVID DIMOCK, Jr. Treasurer.
Jan 25

NEGROES WANTED.

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

WM. W. WILLIAMSON.
sept. 7.

CASE FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES.

from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market; or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to

SAMUEL RYNOLDS,
who may be found at the Eastern Hotel, nov. 16.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, there will be sold at the residence of Elizabeth Robinson, in Oxford Neck, on THURSDAY 27th instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, all the personal property, except the negroes, of the said Elizabeth Robinson, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Corn-blades and Top-Feeder, Wheat Straw, and a quantity of salted Pork. The terms of sale are: a credit of six months on all sums over \$5; the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For all sums of and under \$5 the cash will be required. PERRY ROBINSON, Adm'r. Jan 18 2w

UNION TAVERN.

EASTON, MARYLAND. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. The above place has recently undergone a thorough repair, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY. N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers. W. C. R. Easton, Nov. 9, 1880. if

WHITE HALL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved from the Centreville Hotel, to the recently repaired and commodious building, "WHITE HALL." It gives him pleasure to say that from the convenience his present establishment affords he will be enabled to extend to travellers, comforts hitherto beyond his power. The House to which he invites them, will in a very short time be in such repair as must ensure every luxury that can belong to good parlors, and to convenient lodgings rooms. His Bar is furnished with the very best liquors of every description, and his table with the most choice meats and dainties that the market of his portion of the country can supply. For Strangers, who may wish to travel to other parts of the Peninsula, he has good carriages and horses that can always be had at a moment's notice. For the PATRONAGE, since he commenced his line of business, he has received from a liberal public, and his friends, he asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with the hope, that his attention to their accommodation, will in future be crowned with greater satisfaction to himself than heretofore. FRANCIS ARLETT. Centreville, Jan. 15.

LEATHER.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the TANNING BUSINESS, at the yard formerly carried on for Messrs. Holiday and Hayward—and having purchased their entire stock of Leather, &c. they have on hand and intend constantly keeping at the Saddle Shop of Mr. John G. Stevens, a good assortment of

Upper and Sole Leather.

which they will sell at fair prices for cash, hides, sheep skins, or country produce. They will also take hides to tan on shares, and pledge themselves to return all share leather in 12 months after they receive the hides. Being determined to pay strict attention to their business, they hope to receive a share of patronage. CASH will be given for hides and sheep skins, at the market price. HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO. Nov. 27th, 1880—Nov 30 if

COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING.

CHARLES W. SMITH HAVING returned to Denton and engaged in Coach, Gig and Harness Making, in all its various branches, and having supplied himself with an excellent stock of well SEASONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured good Workmen, is now prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. Denton, June 22

MAKING.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, with a full and complete winter supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

respectfully invites his friends and the public in general to give him a call and see his bargains! he has also a complete assortment of Materials suitable for Boots and Shoes, which he will manufacture in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. The Public's obedient serv't. JOHN WRIGHT. Jan. 18

ATKINSON'S CASSET, Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1881, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance. Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the Fashions, News, and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States. An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style. The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington in an elegant Scripture Piece for March, in a close hand of the Engraver. The subsequent Engravings will be of the best quality. Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And special care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c. The Valuable of the Cassket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Editors who give the above a few insertions, are entitled to the Publication, or the Saturday Evening Post, as they prefer—if the Cassket, they will address their papers marked to S. C. Atkinson, Pr.—if the Post is preferred, address Sat. Eve. Post.

Talbot County, TO WIT:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Jonathan Evans, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; and the said Jonathan Evans, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Jonathan Evans be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he do appear before the Judges of Talbot County next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Jonathan Evans to present their claims; and that the said Jonathan Evans do not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 29th day of December, 1830. LAMBERT W. SPENCER. Jan 11 4w

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN

TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin) 1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT 150 a 300 Sacks Liverpool fine Salt Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, suet, tobacco, ginger, alum, saltpetre, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c. They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Groceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were personally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware, together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away secure.

John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or otherwise. Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Salmaster Works, such as: Fire Cement Portable Furnaces Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters Cylinders for Stores Tiles for Bakers Ovens Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls for Stone Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches David Brown has for sale, in fine pieces on east Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of indisputable titles. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above. Baltimore, May 11

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, with a due regard to the interests of society, would be conducive to public benefit, has been induced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, one door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his establishment, and sedulously endeavour to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage. He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims. He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of real estate, and the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state. Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit a share of patronage, and to remain the public's obedient servant. JOHN BUSK. Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to permit him to refer to us in support of his character and standing, we take pleasure in complying with his request. We have known him for a long series of years in various capacities, and have always found him correct in his deportment and honest in his dealings. Understanding that he is about to commence the business of a General Agent, Collector and Intelligence Office Keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those who may employ him. H. Niles, Richard Frisby, S. & W. Meeteer, Benj. C. Ross, Jos. & Adam Ross, Dabney S. Carr, H. S. Sanson, S. C. Sabin, T. S. Davidson, F. B. Davis, Thomas Murphy, Jno. M. Laroque, Edward Priestly. I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper. July 13

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, & formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them to continue in general for their patronage. The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and other, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom. Private parties can at all times be accommodated and, Horses, Hack, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula. The public's obedient servant. SOLOMON LOWE. Jan 26

COMMUNICATION.

AMONG many new inventions of our enlightened age, is a patent Thrashing Machine, which we have heard highly recommended by our neighboring farmers, invented by Dr. C. Clark, residing in Green street, Philadelphia; and which we have the satisfaction to see in complete operation yesterday near this city, moved by one horse with great ease, thrashing at the rate of nearly one bushel of wheat per minute, perfectly clean, taking off nearly every weed cap, without breaking the grain.—It throws the straw very strait from the machine, and leaves it in a good condition for binding. We also witnessed one moved by the assistance of one man, who informed us he could easily thrash 100 bushels per hour, with the power of one man to feed it. This small and cheap machine, the price of which we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars, appears to possess the principle which has been so long sought for—which is in thrashing fast with ease. The beater is in the form of a coarse screw of wrought iron, and secured in a very permanent manner to the cylinder, which moves with great velocity and ease.—Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

Printers in the country would probably do many of their subscribers a favor by inserting the above notice.

Easton Female Academy.

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

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER WRIGHTSON. Benjamin Horney—Captain. WILL leave Miles River Ferry every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. returning leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. and will continue her route during the Season. All orders left with the Subscriber or with Capt. Horney on board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in Easton, will be punctually attended to. This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horney or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to. LAMBERT W. SPENCER. Easton, May 18 J

NOTICE.

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

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of James D. Satterfield, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; and the said James D. Satterfield, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James D. Satterfield, be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he do appear before the Judges of Talbot County next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said James D. Satterfield, to present their claims; and that the said James D. Satterfield, do not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 21st day of October, 1830. LAMBERT W. SPENCER. Dec 7 4w

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, cross-barred gaiters over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse tow linen trousers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony is about 21 or 22 years of age, is considerable under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a scar from the cut of an axe on one of his feet, the one not recollect, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure in either, the jail at Centreville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the above reward. THOMAS BULLEN, Guardian for the heirs of John Merrick, dec'd. June 8 if G

LAST NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wants an Overseer for the next year, (with a small family) capable of managing a large Farm, and hands, in a complete farmer-like manner. None need apply that cannot produce satisfactory assurances of their sobriety, industry, strict attention and ability. SAMUEL HARRISON. Rich Neck, Dec 7 8t

\$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 27th of September last, a negro boy, who calls himself TOM BANKS, who is about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Tom is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, complexion of a dark chestnut colour, had on when he went away, tow linen shirt and pantaloons; no other clothing recollect.—The above reward will be given if taken out of the State, or \$10 if taken in the state and secured in Easton goal, so that I get him again. WILLIAM ATWELL. Jan. 4

EDWARD MULLIKIN,

HAVING purchased the Printing establishment of John D. Green, Esq. and added considerably to the stock of materials, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms, as:— Horse Bills Hat and Shoe Bills Blanks of all kinds, &c. &c. August 8

NEW GOODS.

Lambert Retrdon INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a choice assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, selected with great care, which in addition to his former Stock makes his assortment complete, all of which he offers at very reduced prices, and invites an early call. Easton, Nov 2

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having declined business in Easton, and removed to an adjoining county has placed his accounts in the hands of Mr. Wm. Barnett for collection. He therefore requests all those indebted to him to call on Mr. Barnett and make immediate payment. THOMAS S. COOK. Jan. 18

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having removed to Baltimore has placed his accounts in the hands of Mr. Alexander Graham Collection, all those indebted to him are requested to call on Mr. G. A. M. and will continue her route during the Season. All orders left with the Subscriber or with Capt. Horney on board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in Easton, will be punctually attended to. This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horney or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to. LAMBERT W. SPENCER. Easton, May 18 J

To the Afflicted.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with hæmaturia, or in other words, that I passed a great quantity of blood with my urine, by which I was weakened so as to be confined to my bed; for the removal of which disease I employed physicians both at Easton and Baltimore, without receiving any benefit from their prescriptions or advice. Despairing of a cure of the disease, I applied to the Indian Physician, E. Lockwood, at Easton, and in nine days my complaint was entirely removed. As witness my hand and seal this 3d day of January, 1831. THOS. P. TOWNSEND, Seal.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Love, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention. THOS. W. OVERLEY. Nov 16

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas S. Cook, and next door to Dr. Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a full and complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

qual, if not superior to any ever offered to the public in this place, and from having the best of workmen, in his employ, he feels confident that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their custom. It's has also on hand a good supply of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS

of various kinds—and as he is determined to sell low, those persons, wishing to purchase articles in his line, would do well to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves. JOHN WRIGHT. Nov 2 if

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner. Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge. She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharfton Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek. All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners. L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. Easton, March 23.

STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND. NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamboat more, will, on and after the 20th of this month until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of Passengers, and not at Cambridge. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR. Easton, Oct. 13, 1830

CASH FOR NEGROES.

A gentleman from the West wishes to purchase a class a few likely young negroes of both Sexes, for which the highest prices will be given in Cash. Apply at the Union Tavern. Dec. 21 3t

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. on the first day of January, 1831.

- Those who inquire for letters advertised in this list, are requested to say they are advertised—they may otherwise not receive them. Austin, Richard Arringdale, William Abbott, William Boardley, Daniel Bruhl, Rachel Barrott, Samuel Bell, John Benson, Charles Barnett, Ellen Sophia Coats' Lodge, No. 76 Cook, Richard Cox, Isaac P. Cain, James Colston, Ann Dawson, Richard 4 Dawson, John, Jr. Dawson, Mary Edwert, John L. Edmondson, John Foulke, Harriet M. Fountain, Sarah Goldsborough, Nicholas Goldsborough, Sophia 2 Grigory, Zebediah Hessey, John Haddaway, Wrathburn B. Holiday, Eliza Jefferson, George Kerby, Ann Kemp, Samuel F. Lockerman, Richard 2 Landin, James M. Manning, Robert H. Martindale, Chas. N. M'Neal, Elizabeth Oldson, Thomas Pinkney, Amelia Packham, William Ridgway, James Rosel, Mr. Seth, Mary E. Shannahan, Wm. E. 2 Smith, Robert S. Seymour, Matilda Slaughter, T. K. Tilghman, Anna Maria. Toomy, George Tilghman, Rich'd L. Tilghman, Anna Wickes, Augusta White, John Wicks, Antoinette Wright, Peter Winder, Edward S. Young, Eljiah. EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. Jan. 4

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court,

21st day of December, A. D. 1830. On application of JAMES M. STANTON, Administrator of Arthur Connelley, 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 and faithfully copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of December, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty. Test JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

THE UNDER

An Adventure at the C "Hosti soit qui MAL "OUR own fashions abed with the singular d on Thursday night last, ACC, by the loss of her from the pressure of the slip down through the of her hoop, and was floor—though likely to as PENELOPE'S WEB; G belonged, lost by night action that was her as the young pages (who such occasions) first m trophy was soon procur the fair owner, w mines a secret, except dately concealed; but les, the little petticoat feet of admiration a first impression the s claimed the prize as l leging it was draught in being found of every finix, very coarse embrace it as a gag make a very good he would wear it was claimed by the chamberlain insisted was champ d'or, and occasions his exclud tray Knight Errand, ey gauntlet thus th it was unclaimed, bouet de nuit, in w he would be happy would make a plea tormentment of his C of the favourite da here, her 26 "Pet Secretary having i the civil office, to t'read, 30 unacquaintance, he covered any secret fact that was the prospect of the freen pair of breeches, no covered, like the been accessory to house of Commons more likelihood matory nature, repose of mank in the circumst we suppose, indu civil department

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

EDWARD LOCKWOOD, FROM BALTIMORE. HAVING for the last fifteen years, practiced the healing art with the most satisfactory success in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has appointed E. Lockwood his agent in Easton, in whom he can confide; he having studied with me for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those Vegetable substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of Diseases, to which our frail bodies are liable; the administration of medicine will be confined to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following diseases: Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout, Tetter, Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Falling sickness, Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore and Weak Eyes, Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers, Kings Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Gravel, Dropsy, Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Sore Throat, Quinzy, Polypus and Mercurial affections, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsey, And many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physician, at Mr. Ridgway's Union Tavern, Easton. Easton, Nov. 23 8t

THE UNDER

An Adventure at the C "Hosti soit qui MAL "OUR own fashions abed with the singular d on Thursday night last, ACC, by the loss of her from the pressure of the slip down through the of her hoop, and was floor—though likely to as PENELOPE'S WEB; G belonged, lost by night action that was her as the young pages (who such occasions) first m trophy was soon procur the fair owner, w mines a secret, except dately concealed; but les, the little petticoat feet of admiration a first impression the s claimed the prize as l leging it was draught in being found of every finix, very coarse embrace it as a gag make a very good he would wear it was claimed by the chamberlain insisted was champ d'or, and occasions his exclud tray Knight Errand, ey gauntlet thus th it was unclaimed, bouet de nuit, in w he would be happy would make a plea tormentment of his C of the favourite da here, her 26 "Pet Secretary having i the civil office, to t'read, 30 unacquaintance, he covered any secret fact that was the prospect of the freen pair of breeches, no covered, like the been accessory to house of Commons more likelihood matory nature, repose of mank in the circumst we suppose, indu civil department