

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is a very common saying that a man may be his own enemy, and the truth of this saying is completely verified in James Sangston. Every step he takes in his defence only tends to plunge him in greater difficulty. Almost every circumstance he states, is distorted, misrepresented or false, designedly, no doubt, to impose upon such of his readers, as may be unacquainted with the character of either of us. His publication in the *Whig* of the 11th ultimo, is a tissue of the above description. I pass over his scurrility, and the stupid manner in which he introduces his charge against me for calling on a certain gentleman, a second time, for fees he had paid, to the charge itself, which I only notice to elucidate Sangston's misrepresentation and malignity. Sangston advances the charge in the following words: "I mean, a case of his calling on a certain gentleman for fees he had paid and who held his receipt for it not 12 months old; when the gentleman told him he had paid it, Richardson said it was not so, however the gentleman, as I have been informed, and as I am able to prove, produced his receipt for the fees; when Richardson plead short memory. O consistency thou art a jewel. He could not recollect for 12 months and now he vainly and foolishly tries to make the people believe that he can recollect for 12 years." I thank the consistent Sangston for the rule; and shall find a convenient occasion hereafter to apply it to himself. Having given Sangston's misrepresentation of the matter; I will now give a true statement of it. The certain gentleman alluded to by Sangston, became indebted to me for a small list of fees, payable in 1829. To accommodate him, I accepted his order on the collector of the County tax, in payment of his fees. But the collector, not having as much money to collect for him as would cover the whole order, refused to pay me the balance (\$3 22) which afterwards (February 16th, 1830,) the certain gentleman himself paid, and which I placed as a credit on the account previously rendered, I think in February 1829, to this certain gentleman, but omitted to give the credit on my retained list of his fees for the same year. Hence arose my error—for having omitted to give the credit, I had of course no evidence of the payment in my possession, and in drawing off my list and account of fees against this same certain gentleman, payable in the succeeding year, 1830, I charged him again with the \$3 22. His whole list of fees payable in 1830 including the \$3 22 only amounted to \$22 69, a duplicate of which, with the corresponding tickets I caused to be delivered to him in due time; retaining, as had been my custom, the original list in my own hands. Hence it is clear, that this certain gentleman had in his own possession full evidence of the error, and if he had thought proper to do so, might have stepped into the office and had it corrected at any moment. This however, he did not do, and his continued neglect to pay his fees, together with his inattention to a note, I wrote to jog his memory on the subject, determined me for the future, to send his fees out, in my general list, in the Sheriff's hands. Accordingly in February last, I delivered to the Sheriff separate duplicate lists, with the corresponding tickets, and accounts of fees against this certain gentleman for the years 1829 and 1830 payable in 1830 and 1831. This, I presume, nettled the certain gentleman, and he began to talk about my error and after some time called in the office to have it corrected, which was promptly done. This is an unvarnished statement of the whole affair, and who, but Malignity and Fraud can infer any thing unfair from it? I did not as Sangston did, deny the payment in the face of my acknowledged receipt, nor did I swear that the fees had not been paid; and all that I have to regret, in relation to the whole transaction, is, that this certain gentleman, could not, at that time, if he can even at this time, produce as good evidence of the payment of the whole amount of fees he owed me, as he did of the \$3 22. But Sangston concludes, that as the payment of the \$3 22 had escaped my recollection in the lapse only of 12 months, so it is impossible that I can recollect for 12 years; in his own words, "He could not recollect for 12 months, and now he vainly and foolishly tries to make the people

believe that he can recollect for 12 years." To any person who has carefully read what I have already published, the falsehood of this assertion will clearly appear; and its absurdity must be apparent to every reader. I have no where attempted to make the people believe that I can recollect for 12 years, and if I had, I can produce many proofs of the fact; but I have stated some facts, stubborn facts, incontrovertible facts against Sangston, which transpired about 12 years ago, most of which are taken from record, & the rest supported by testimony, the truth and respectability of which will not be questioned in any court, or by any person, but Sangston, when it shall become necessary to produce it. The absurdity of Sangston's assertion is very easily exemplified from his own defence. It is only necessary to read his communications with a little attention, to discover that he possesses one of the most accommodating, polite, obliging memories imaginable. When to his interest or advantage, he can even remember circumstances and things that never occurred or existed, but on the contrary, if opposed to his wishes or interest, he cannot remember a contract entered into, not quite two short months ago. Indeed it would appear from his defence that he can remember or not remember, just as the one or the other best suits his purposes. I will however apply his own rule to his own memory, which I will place in contrast with itself accordingly as it has been directed to different circumstances at different times, from which it will be seen how far he is sustained by his rule. He can recollect then, that he was elected an elector in 1821; but he cannot recollect distinctly that in 1827 he denied in the face of his acknowledged receipt, I had paid him the dividend on Daffin's estate. He can remember a contract I never made with him in 1825; but he cannot recollect distinctly that he denied in 1827 I had satisfied him the amount of an order I drew on him in favor of Miss Orrell. He can remember (with my statement before him too) what I never did state, that "Major Young or his attorney gave an order to commence a suit against him as treasurer," but he did not recollect, that that very remembrance implicated him as a defaulter for the sum for which they contended, that was not worth a suit. He can recollect that he treated my invitation with contempt in 1828; but he does not recollect that I had, previously treated with contempt a similar invitation from himself. He can recollect that I called on a certain gentleman for fees which he had paid; but I venture to say, he will not recollect, that he swore to an account against the estate of a person deceased, and called on the executor for payment; and that the executor produced his receipt in full for that specific account, passed to the deceased who had paid it off, in his life time. He can recollect, by recurring to his books, that in two years and four months previous to my quitting his store the whole of my dealings only amounted to the trifling sum of \$44 56 cents, (the plank excepted,) but he does not recollect that I have returned his bills or accounts, which speak more to the purpose than his books, and which not only prove that he did not give me credit for all that I had paid him, but also prove that from the 10th day of October 1824 to the 2d of September 1826, my dealings in his store only amounted to the very trifling sum of upwards of 140 dollars, (the plank excepted.) Not so very pitiful either, and may well be believed to be the principal part of my store dealings in Denton, to which my observation was intended to apply, when it is known that I had some dealings in other stores in Denton, some in Easton and some in Baltimore.

But with respect to the contract for the plank, Sangston says I charged him with trying to cheat me. If I did so, was I not fully justified, when on examining his account I discovered he had charged me with 300 feet, which I neither contracted for nor received? Again he says, I contracted for 2000 feet, as it came. But if his own account for the plank which I still retain in my possession may be admitted to speak, or relied on as evidence of the terms of the contract, either as to quantity or price, it directly contradicts his statement. Exclusive of the 300 feet above mentioned, which was purchased and received by Captain Talbott, Sangston has only charged me with 1646 feet, consequently his 2000 feet is a falsehood—and the price charged is \$1 75 per hundred feet—the very same price which he charged me for Talbott's 300 feet. From the face of his account then, it is fair to infer that, as I actually paid for 1646 feet only, so it was the whole quantity actually contracted for, and that \$1 75 per hundred feet was the price contracted for. I have, indeed, a very faint recollection of this transaction, but so far as I do recollect, the price of plank was \$1 50; about that time, was \$1 25 per hundred, and that I contracted for culled plank at \$1 50; but Sangston

after a lapse of four months and fifteen days, supposing I had in the interim, forgotten my contract, produced his account against me for the plank charged at \$1 75 per hundred. This is my indistinct recollection of the matter; I believe it however to be substantially correct. But he says I contracted for the plank "as it came." Now, agreeably to Sangston's doctrine, in a subsequent publication, "if a man prove false in one thing he will in another." Let us apply this doctrine to himself: he has asserted that I contracted with him for 2000 feet, which I have proved to be false from his own account or bill—consequently his farther assertion that I contracted for it "as it came" is also false by his own rule. Every body that knows me will testify to my punctuality to my contracts, and it is equally well known that I do not buy rubbish materials of any sort; and particularly, for purposes that require the best that can be obtained. The purpose for which the plank in question was purchased, was to build one small house, and an addition to another, both of which, required plank of a good quality. It is not then credible that I would purchase plank of an indifferent quality, or in Sangston's phraseology, "as it came." Whence the inference, of the correctness of which I have not a doubt, nor a shadow of a doubt, that I contracted for culled plank; and hence the falsehood too of his assertion that "I positively denied having it culled." Sangston's violation of the contract in charging a higher price than was agreed on, together with his fraudulent charge of the 300 feet never contracted for, nor received, were most probably the very grounds on which I founded the charge of cheating, which he says I brought against him. To any candid, impartial enquirer, the following falsehood, which Sangston has committed in his history of the contract for the plank, will go far to prove that the whole, or nearly the whole of his statement of the transaction is entirely destitute of truth, and unworthy of the least credit. He says, "Some short time afterwards I called on Richardson for a settlement." By which I suppose he means, some short time after the sense of a day or two, he discovered, on his return that the plank had been culled. Now, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not accuse Sangston of charging me with the plank, before I received it, although he did charge me with 300 feet which I never did receive, I only mean to say, that in his account the plank stands charged to me the 8th day of June 1825, previous to which time, I suppose he discovered it had been culled, as he has there charged it at the price of culled plank; and he called on me for settlement the 24th day of October 1825. So that his "short time afterwards," was at least 136 days, or 4 months and 15 days, or from the 8th of June to the 24th of October 1825.

Let us pause here a few moments to pay a passing complimentary tribute to Sangston's lovely "jewel," consistency. He says "We contracted for 2000 feet" (proved false from his bill) "as it came" (false by his rule) "I then left town for a day or two, and on my return found that contrary to contract the plank had been culled"—(all doubtful and contrary to contract false both in fact and by his rule) "I forthwith sent for Capt. Talbott then his carpenter, and asked him why he culled my plank for Richardson?" (extremely doubtful) to which he replied it was Richardson's order" (probable enough if the question was ever asked, my contract being no doubt, for culled plank) "Some short time afterwards" (at least 136 days, time enough in Sangston's opinion for me to forget the original contract, & for him to fabricate another false one) I called on Richardson for settlement." Why did he delay for four months and 15 days? why did he not call the same, or the next day, or in two or three days after he had made the discovery, and charge me at once with a breach of contract if such had been the fact, and demand a return of the plank whilst yet it could have been returned? Such is the course that any honest man would have pursued in such a case. Why then did not Sangston pursue it? Why, simply because he knew, (if what he has stated ever happened) that my contract was for culled plank, and that it was then too recent to be disputed, and that he had not yet had sufficient time to fabricate a false contract as a pretext for charging me a higher price than I had contracted for—all this to be sure is very consistent. "O consistency thou art a jewel!"—Now, reader mark well how very retentive Sangston's memory is, of all the minute circumstances detailed by him, as having occurred, but most of which never did occur, in this transaction. He remembers, to have received a load, or part of a vessel load of plank in 1825—that I made application, and contracted for 2000 feet of it as it came—that he then left town for a day or two, that on his return he found that contrary to contract the plank had been culled

that he forthwith sent for Capt. Talbott, and asked him why he had culled plank for Richardson—that Talbott told him it was Richardson's order—that some short time (136 days) afterwards he called on me for a settlement, that he then asked me why I had the plank culled—that he then told me he had charged me more for it in consequence of having it culled contrary to contract—that I then positively denied having it culled—that he then told me he could prove it by Capt. Talbott—that I said he could not. All these particulars which according to Sangston took place in 1825, but most if not all of which, are false, & fabricated for the occasion, he remembers with the most exact minuteness. But then, all in a moment, his memory fails him, and he cannot exactly recollect the particulars of the pretty sharp words that afterwards (on the same day and at the time of settlement) took place between us. No neither could he a week or two since remember a verbal contract he made some time between the 10th and 15th day of October last past, to give Mr. Darnard Long five dollars a hundred for his pork because he thinks he can purchase at a less price. "O consistency thou art a jewel!" He could not recollect for two short months, and now he vainly and foolishly tries to make the people believe that he can recollect" all the minute circumstances except the particulars of the sharp words that took place between us detailed by him as having occurred in 1825 upwards of 6 years ago. In the penultimate sentence of his communication he says "had I time and place and thought it necessary I could introduce a number of cases in which his [my] improper conduct makes a conspicuous show." That he has time and place enough is unquestionable, as to his opinion of the necessity for introducing the number of cases, the public will judge. But I challenge him to come out with them, and if supported with truth and fact, pledge myself to admit them; but if false, as what he has already stated, he shall certainly hear from me. He closes his communication with the following sentence: "But suffice it to say that he is a contemptible man—who possesses not the confidence of one tenth part of his neighbors." I leave the public to decide which of us is most contemptible and inconsistent, without any apprehensions of a decision unfavorable to myself; and although agreeably to Sangston's assertion, I possess not the confidence of one tenth part of my neighbors, I very much doubt (vanity apart) if there is one of my neighbours who would not take my word in preference to his oath.

I will now make a few remarks on Jos. Talbott's Certificate, which Sangston has published in his support—Talbot certifies that "in the summer of 1825 I purchased of James Sangston two thousand feet of plank." This I have proved to be false from Sangston's own account or bill rendered, and which I can will show to any person that may entertain a doubt of it. That I directed Talbott to cull the plank, I think very probable, because I have no doubt my contract was for culled plank, what passed between Talbott and Sangston about culling the plank as stated by both of them I, of course know nothing, but it too much resembles a concerted tale to be true. Talbott goes on to certify as follows. "Then Mr. Sangston, called on me to know what difference he ought to charge him [me] I told him [Sangston] he ought to ask him [me] more than the contract, but did not say how much." But Talbott has not certified because he did not know, what the contract was—with what propriety then could he tell Sangston he ought to ask me more than the contract? According to Sangston's rule "a man that will prove false in one thing will in another." Talbott has certified to a falsehood in the commencement of his certificate, and therefore by the rule his certificate is all false—The following facts, however, will go farther than argument to show that Capt. Talbott is not very tenacious of his veracity, and consequently that his certificate is totally unworthy of credit.

At the October election in 1827 Francis Armstrong a young man, who was not of age, presented himself at the hustings as a voter, his vote was objected to on the ground that he was not 21 years of age and of course not entitled to a vote. Capt. Talbott, then one of the Judges of the election, and acting on oath, vouched that he was of age, and on his testimony Armstrong's vote was taken. At the succeeding election in October 1828 Armstrong being then of full age, again offered his vote, but Capt. Talbott then, also a judge of the election vouched that he was not 21 years of age and on that ground objected to his vote and on his voucher and objection Armstrong's vote was rejected. Again at the November election in the same year, 1828, Armstrong, first having taken the precaution to obtain the affidavits of his mother and uncle to the fact of his being of age offered his vote, Capt. Talbott still a judge of the election still vouched that he was not of age; Armstrong then exhibited to the judges, his mother's and uncle's affidavits, that he was of age, they were of no weight against Talbott's assertion to the contrary, and his vote was again rejected, until in the course of the day, Talbott, having previously ascertained that Armstrong's mother was in town, for the purpose of proving his age, in person, to the Judges, withdrew his assertion and objection and Armstrong's vote was then taken.

In 1827 it was understood that Armstrong would vote on the side of the question which Talbott advocated, and Talbott asserted that he was of age. But in 1828 when it was ascertained, that his vote would be given in opposition to Capt. Talbott's wishes, then Talbott asserted that he was not of age, so that according to Talbott's different assertions, in the different years, Armstrong had actually retrograded in age, and become younger by one entire year at least. From the above facts, which, if necessary, I pledge myself to establish in a Court of law, the public will be able to judge of the credibility of Talbott's certificate.

Although sensible that I am trespassing on the patience of the public, yet as I do not wish to leave Sangston any pretext to charge me with slight or neglect, I must bespeak further indulgence to follow him with a few remarks on his third communication in the *Whig* of the 8th inst, which so far as I am able to judge, appears to be his last, final effort to shield himself from public contempt. I remain the Public's most obt. Serv't.
JO. RICHARDSON.
Denton, Nov. 19th 1831.

A LOVE STORY.—In Cobbett's "Advice to Young Men," &c. recently published in this city, under the interesting head of advice to a lover, he delivers the following "round unvarnished tale" of his own "whole course of love." It is quite a romantic affair, and strikingly characterized with the indispensable ingredients to every genuine tale of the tender passion of love at first sight, and constancy during absence and under temptation.

Our fair readers will please to observe that more important consequences sometimes attend the scrubbing of a wash tub, than many people may imagine.

"When I first saw my wife, she was thirteen years old, and I was within about a month of twenty one. She was the daughter of a sergeant of artillery, and I was the sergeant major of a regiment of foot, both stationed in forts near the city of St. Johns, in the province of New Brunswick. I sat in the room with her, for about an hour, in company with others, and I made up my mind that she was the very girl for me. That I thought her beautiful is certain, for that I had always said should be an indispensable qualification; but I saw in her what I deemed marks of that sobriety of conduct of which I have said so much, and which has been by far the greatest blessing of my life. It was now dead of winter, and of course, the snow several feet deep on the ground, and the weather piercing cold. It was my habit, when I had done my morning's writing, to go out at break of day to take a walk on a hill at the foot of which our barracks lay. In about three mornings after I had first seen her, I had, by invitation to breakfast with me, got up two young men to join me in my walk; and our road lay by the house of her father and mother. It was hardly light, but she was out on the snow, scrubbing out a washing tub. "That's the girl for me," said I, when we got out of hearing. One of these young men came to England soon afterwards; and he, who keeps an inn York-shire, came over to Preston, at the time of the election, to verify whether I was the same man. When he found I was he appeared surprised; but what was his surprise, when I told him that those tall young men whom he saw around me were the sons of that pretty little girl that he and I saw scrubbing out the washing tub on the snow in New Brunswick in the morning.

"From the day that I first spoke to her, I never had a thought of her being the wife of another man, more than I had of her being transformed into a chest of drawers; and I formed my resolution at once, to marry her as soon as we could get permission, and to get out of the army as soon as I could. So that this matter was, at once, settled, as firmly as if written in the book of fate. At the end of about six months, my regiment, and I along with it, were removed to Frederickstown, a distance of about one hundred miles up the river St. John; and, which was worse, the artillery was expected to go off to England a year or two before our regiment! The artillery went, and she along with them; and now

it was that I acted a part becoming a real sensible lover. I was aware that when she got to that gay place, Woolwich, the house of her father and mother, necessarily visited by numerous persons not the most select, might become unpleasant to her; & I did not like, besides, that she should continue to work hard, I had saved a hundred & fifty guineas, the earnings of my early hours, in writing for the paymaster, the quarter master, and others, in addition to the savings of my own pay. I sent her all my money, before she sailed, and wrote her to beg of her if she found her home uncomfortable, to hire a lodging, with respectable people and at any rate, not to spare the money by any means, but to buy herself good clothes and to live without work, until I arrived in England, and, in order to induce her to lay out the money, told her that I should get plenty more before I came home.

As the malignity of the devil would have it, we were kept abroad two years longer than our time; Mr. Pitt (England) not being so tame then as she is now, having knocked up a dust with Spain about Nootka Sound. Oh how I cursed Nootka Sound, & poor Pitt too. I am afraid. At the end of four years, however, home I came—landed at Portsmouth and got my discharge from the army by the great kindness of poor Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who was then major of my regiment. I found my little girl a servant of all work, (and hard work it was,) at five pounds a year, in the house of Captain Briscoe, and, with hardly saying a word about the matter she put into my hands the whole of my hundred and fifty guineas unbroken!

Need I tell the reader what my feelings were? Need I tell kind-hearted English parents what this anecdote must have produced on the minds of our children? Need I attempt to describe what effect this example ought to have on every young woman who shall do me the honor to read this book? Admiration of her conduct, and self-gratulation on this indubitable proof of the soundness of my own judgment, were now added to my love of her beautiful person.

"Now, I do not say that there are not many young women of this country, who would, under similar circumstances, have acted as my wife did in this case; on the contrary, I hope, and do sincerely believe that there are. But when her age is considered—when we reflect that she was living in a place crowded, literally crowded, with gaily dressed and handsome young men, many of them really richer and in higher rank than I was, and scores of them ready to offer her their hand—when we reflect that she was living amongst young women who put upon their backs every shilling they could come at—when we see her keeping the bag of gold untouched, and working hard to provide herself with but mere necessary articles of clothing, and doing this while she was passing from fourteen to eighteen years of age—when we view the whole of these circumstances, we must say that here is an example which, while it reflects honor on her sex, ought to have weight with every young woman whose eyes or ears this relation shall reach."

A banker who has runaway from England, and settled in America, is, in the novel of "Crotchet Hall," made to write as follows:—"I am again become a respectable man. It was always my ambition to be a respectable man here in his new township of a new state, where I have purchased 5000 acres of land at two dollars an acre, hard cash, and established a very flourishing bank. The notes of Vonchadze & Co for cash, are now the exclusive currency of all this vicinity. This is a free land in which all men flourish, but there are three classes of men who flourish especially—Methodist preachers, slave drivers, and paper money manufacturers; and as one of the latter, I have just painted the word Bank on a fine slab of marble, which was green and growing when I arrived, and have discounted for the settlers in my own currency sundry bills."

"The people here knew very well that I ran away from London, but the most of them have run away from some place or other; and they have a great respect for me, because they think I ran away with something worth taking which few of them had the luck or the wit to do. This gives them confidence in my resources, at the same time, that there is nothing portable in the settlement except my own notes, they have no fear that I shall run away with them."

"I have abundance here of all things, a good conscience included, for I really cannot see that I have done any wrong. This was my position: I owed half a million of money, I had a trifle in my pocket; it was clear that this trifle would never find its way to the right owner. The question was, whether I should keep it and live like a gentleman, or hand it over to lawyers and commissioners of bankruptcy, and die like a dog on a dunghill. If I could have thought that the said lawyers, &c. had a better title to it than myself, I might have hesitated; but as such title was not apparent to my satisfaction, I decided the question in my own favor; the right owners as I have already said, being out of the question altogether. I have always taken scientific views of morals and politics, a habit from which I have always derived the greatest advantage."

MR. CLAY & THE ANTI-MASONS.

Having casually heard the following correspondence spoken of, and presuming that our readers would take an interest in perusing it, we have requested and procured a copy of it for publication.

(Indiana paper.)

HANOVER, Ind. Sept. 2, 1831.

Hon. Henry Clay:

Sir—Having been appointed by an Anti-masonic meeting in Hanover, Indiana, to open a correspondence with you for the purpose of ascertaining your sentiments with respect to masonry, we take this opportunity of addressing you on the subject. We feel ourselves impelled to this duty, and to the taking of this step, from the consideration that in us is placed a part of the sovereignty of this country; that on us, as constituent parts of this government, depend the perpetuity of our republican institutions, the character and prosperity of our nation, the happiness of its citizens, and the destiny of millions yet unborn. As citizens of this republic we feel it our bounden duty to watch over the destinies of our nation, to guard with studious care our rights, and to detect and exterminate whatever has a tendency to corrupt our republican institutions, or set aside our laws. The subject of free masonry is one which has of late engrossed the attention of the people in many parts of the United States. It is a subject which is of vital importance, and demands the serious attention of every christian, patriot and republican. What may be your sentiments on this subject, we know not. By some it is affirmed, that you are now a mason of the highest order, and a zealous supporter of the masonic institution; and by others, that though you were once a mason, you have of late abandoned the society and are now opposed to the institution; so that we have been unable as yet to ascertain with certainty your sentiments on this subject. As we are again shortly to be called upon to choose a man to preside over the councils of our nation; as it will then be our duty and privilege to raise our humble but independent voice in favor of him whom we may deem most worthy of our suffrage; and as you now stand a candidate for a high and important station, as your friends and fellow citizens, we would solicit from you a frank and candid statement of your sentiments on this subject. We solicit this with the more confidence because we believe you have always sustained the character of the frank and affable friend, and the faithful and undiguised politician, and that you would scorn to obtain the suffrage of the people by concealing your sentiments.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES A. WATSON,
NOBLE BUTLER,
JAMES H. THOMPSON.

ANSWER.
ASHLAND, Oct. 9, 1831.

Gentlemen:

I hope you will excuse the delay in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 2nd ult. which has arisen from my absence from home and from various engagements.

Waving the considerations that I have no knowledge of the existence of an Anti-masonic meeting in Hanover, Indiana, other than that which is derived from your letter, nor of your appointment as a Committee to correspond with me, other than your statement, nor the satisfaction of a personal acquaintance with you, I will proceed at once to reply to your letter. Its professed object is to ascertain my sentiments on the subject of masonry; and the reason assigned by you for this enquiry is thus stated by yourselves: "As we are again shortly to be called upon to choose a man to preside over the councils of our nation; as it will then be our duty and privilege to raise our humble but independent voice in favor of him whom we may deem most worthy of our suffrage; and as you now stand a candidate for a high and important station, as your friends and fellow citizens, we would solicit from you a frank and candid statement of your sentiments on this subject."

I do not know a solitary provision in the Constitution of the United States which conveys the slightest authority to the General Government to interfere, one way or the other, with either Masonry or Anti-masonry. If therefore a President of the United States, or any other functionary of that Government, were to employ his official power to sustain or to abolish, or to advance the interests of Masonry, or Anti-masonry, it would be an act of usurpation or tyranny.

You have not called upon me for my opinion upon any great practical measure falling within the scope of Federal power; but passing by every question of vital interest; within the sphere of its operation you demand my sentiments upon a subject with which I humbly conceive it has nothing to do, and you place this demand on the ground of the influence which my sentiments might exert upon the exercise of an undoubted and important privilege which you possess as citizens of the United States.

A compliance on my part, with your demand would amount to an implied admission, that individual sentiments, on the subject of Masonry formed a proper consideration in regulating the exercise of the elective franchise in respect to officers of the Federal Government. I can make no such admission. I cannot believe that whether I am hostile or friendly to Anti-Masonry is at all material in the formation of any judgment on the part of my fellow citizens, concern-

ing my fitness for any office under the Government of the U. States. That elevated office, to which you allude should in my opinion, be filled by one who is capable, unswayed by sectarian feelings or passions of administering its high duties impartially towards the whole people of the United States, however divided into religious, social, benevolent or literary associations.

Entertaining these views, I have constantly refused to make myself a party to the unhappy contest raging, distant from me in other parts of the Union, between Masons and Anti-masons. Whilst these views remain uncorrected I must adhere to that determination. If, indeed, you gentlemen, will point to the provision in the Federal Constitution which can legitimately be made to operate upon the subject in question I would not hesitate promptly to comply with your request. In the meantime, in declining it I hope you will consider me as not wanting in proper respect to you or to those whom you represent, but as acting from a conviction of the impropriety of blending an alien ingredient with a question, already sufficiently complex, and also from a sense of personal independence.

I am with great respect, your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. JAMES A. WATSON,

NOBLE BUTLER,

JAMES H. THOMPSON.

"COBBETT'S CORN."—Cobbett's Register of September 24th, as well as several of the preceding numbers, contains extracts from several papers in different parts of the kingdom, and from letters, giving accounts of successful attempts to cultivate Indian corn in Great Britain, on the recommendation of Mr. Cobbett, and according to his instructions. He thinks that the cultivation of this corn will be "a great benefit to the laboring people," and that it will greatly tend to bring them back "a due proportion of small farms." At the close of his last article on the subject, we find the following somewhat bombastical.

CHALLENGE.

To all the Yankees upon the face of the Earth.

I, William Cobbett, of Kensington, in Old England, hereby offer to bet any Yankee, one hundred pounds, the conditions of which bet are as follows:—First, that the said Yankee shall plant an acre of corn in England; that the said Yankee shall have his acre standing and growing in some place within ten miles distance of the Court House of the city of New-York; that when he shall declare it to be ripe, Dr. Mitchell,* of New York, his countryman, or, in case of inability of him, Mr. John Tredwell, of Long Island, shall go and ascertain, from the measuring of a square rod, impartially taken, how much corn he has standing upon his acre; and that the said Yankee shall appoint one of his countrymen residing in England, to come in like manner, and take an account of the amount of my crop; that the parties shall communicate to us severally the amount of the crop in America, and the amount of the crop in England; that if the American judge's account of the Yankee's crop exceeds that of mine, Dr. Mitchell, or the other judge shall draw upon me for the hundred pounds through Mr. John Harris, of New York, who will pay the bill; that, if the contrary be the result, the said Dr. Mitchell or John Tredwell shall see the hundred pounds paid to Mr. John Harris on my account. That there may be no dispute about big corn or little corn and the difference or amount of crop, or the difference there is in great corn and small corn in filling the bushel, the question shall be decided by the weight of shelled corn; that is to say, a rod of ground shall have the ears taken off, husked and shelled upon the spot, and then weighed, and the question be decided by the weight.

Now, I am perfectly serious in this challenge, and do it to convince the people of the United States that we can grow as good corn as they, and even greater crops. They have always said to me that "corn" was the only thing wanted to make England the finest country in the world; and this is to convince them that we have got it. I desire Mr. George Woodward, of New York, to put this into the American news; papers. Another condition is, that any one accepting the challenge must communicate that fact, and describe the spot where the acre of land is, to Mr. George Woodward before the first day of next May; and Mr. Woodward must be satisfied that the party, if losing, will pay the hundred pounds at once. The umpire appointed to judge of my crop must be one that Dr. Mitchell, Mr. Tredwell, or Mr. Woodward, will be answerable for in point of integrity.

*Lately deceased—Smith.

Mr. Cobbett is also endeavoring to introduce the use of the husks of the corn for bedding. He says that they are a better material for bedding than wool or hair, if not better even than feathers. The husks are to be torn into little slips, with a machine for the purpose; and when so prepared, they form a fine soft bed to last for years and years, without rotting into lumps, and without dust and filth of any sort. "What a blessing," says he, "is here for the working people!" and he promises to give some instructions about it in the next edition of his "Cottage Economy."—[N. Y. Sentinel.]

At Milledgeville, on the 10th ult, a dinner was given to Mr. Gilmer, the late Governor of Georgia, by about two hundred of his friends. He addressed the company in a speech from which the following is extracted:—"I have endeavored to fill all the offices in the gift of the Executive with such persons as were supposed to be best qualified to discharge their duties, without regard to party distinction. It was in the observance of this rule, that I had hoped to satisfy every one of the sincerity of the determination which I had expressed, of being the Governor of the State and not of a party. I have however, been disappointed, as is now known to every one. Too many unworthy persons had continually profited by the violence of the contest for party supremacy, to be disposed to respect a rule which excluded them from the rewards to which they had been accustomed, for their successful support of candidates for office. Numerous applications were made to me for rewards for such service upon my entering into office—all have been disappointed. I have sought for public officers among those only, who were known to be worthy of confidence. I have considered the claims of all applicants lessened by the act of asking. Many of those who hear me, and who have been familiar with the course which I have pursued, are aware of the bitter opposition which I have received from disappointed applicants of both parties, I have acted without looking to personal consequences, and cannot but feel gratified that I can say with perfect sincerity, on this occasion, that I have not used the power which was placed in my hands by the People, in one instance to aid in the accomplishment of any selfish purposes."

THE LIFE OF A PHYSICIAN

There are few medical men who will not be ready to assent to the accuracy of the following sketch. It is drawn by one, who is represented to have attained eminence in the profession but who is desirous of dissuading his nephew from pursuing it.

"Of all professions, that of medicine is the most anxious, the most disgusting, the most thankless. Forced to humor the capricious, to soothe the irritable, to persuade the headstrong; to mingle in scenes which even familiarity cannot divest of their loathsomeness; to feel the gnawing of anxiety when fathers, husbands, and brothers confide their dearest interests to your skill—still more, when with the life of your patient your own reputation lies at stake—and then when all is done that man can do, to have your services requited with a grudging hand, & unthankful heart,—such is the life of a physician! Nay, even in the eyes of those, who should know how to appreciate your merits, you will find that the discharge of the pecuniary debt cancels all obligation. As if money could repay such services as ours!—Remember Jeremy, I speak of the better (would I could say the greater) part of the profession; for, as for those whose only object is to earn a living, who would draw the last drop from their veins of the victim, could they but coin it into gold—Nephew! a quack you shall not be! I will bury you with this hand first!"

"Believe me, this is no fanciful picture. If you have genius, if you be of an impatient temper, if your character be proud and finely sensitive, I warn you—study not medicine. Yet I repeat as far as concerns myself, I have no objections, I am willing to instruct you: but weigh well what you do—lest you repent when repentance will avail you nothing."

Journal of Health.

Chimnies on Fire.—The prefect of police of Paris has directed that a quantity of flour of sulphur should be continually kept at the watch house of the firemen in that metropolis, and at the places of residence of the Police Offices. Flour of sulphur, as has been demonstrated in theory and as experience has shown, will effectually put out a fire in the chimney. It is only necessary to burn a small quantity on the hearth of the fire place, the chimney of which is on fire. The sulphur combining with the oxygen of the air, fills the chimney with sulphuric acid gas, which stops almost immediately the combustion of carbon, the basis of soot. At the first view it appears strange that by increasing one fire another is extinguished, but the means alluded to are as powerful as simple. It is almost superfluous to observe that flour of sulphur can only be successfully used to put out a fire in a chimney and that in case of other fires, it would not only be useless but dangerous.

N. Y. York.

The Madawaska Prisoners liberated.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that Barnabas Hunnewell, Daniel Savage and Jesse Wheelock, the Madawaska settlers imprisoned in Fredrickton Jail, have been released, by the Governor of New Brunswick, in consequence of representations made to him by the British Minister at Washington. Having been convicted of "a conspiracy to subvert His Majesty's authority in that Province," they were sentenced to three months imprisonment, and a fine of £50 each. They are now pardoned and "discharged out of custody, upon their respectively entering into recognizances to His Majesty, for the payment of the said fines, so imposed upon them when thereto requested;" an accident says the Portland Advertiser which it is understood will never happen.—Amr.

COLONY OF LIBERIA.—In Monrovia, 55 new wood and stone Houses were erected in 1830; Caldwell and Millsburg, and some towns for recaptured negroes, share in the general prosperity. Francis Devany, an emancipated slave, has accumulated a property worth \$20,000. Mr. Waring, another colonist, sold goods to the amount of \$70,000; two of the colonists own vessels, and would trade with the United States had they a national flag. Nett profits on ivory and dye woods, passing through the hands of the settlers in one year, was \$30,786; eight vessels traded to the colony last year from Philadelphia.

In agriculture, every thing grows spontaneously, there is no winter; one continual spring blooming. There are six schools in successful operation. It is calculated that every child in the colony shall be educated; 100 from the neighboring clans now attend the schools at Liberia. Divine service and Sunday schools are regularly attended. There are three religious societies, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Meetings on the Sabbath and week day evenings.—Three Swiss Missionaries reside there. The christian religion appears to have some influence on the surrounding tribes. The population is 2,000—they have six militia companies, a fort, 20 pieces of cannon, and arms enough to arm 1,000 men.—N. Y. Evangelist.

From the London Morning Herald, Oct. 1.
AGRICULTURAL REPORT
FOR SEPTEMBER.

September, in general a harvest month, found this year its business forestalled, its "occupation gone." The corn was all housed, at least in the South of England, by the beginning of the month. The succeeding period has been hitherto distinguished by a series of lovely autumnal weather; not without sufficient rain to urge on the course of later vegetation but with a general tendency towards a mild, dry, serene state of the atmosphere. The business of harvest being concluded early, the farmer has been at liberty to attend to his wheat fallows, which, notwithstanding the generally propitious summer have demanded much of his attention; for the mild growing season has caused weeds and grass to vegetate apace, and has given much work to ploughs, harrows and scarifiers. The various opinions entertained respecting the productiveness of the harvest have not in a measure, been subjected to the rigid test of the flail and the bushel, and touching wheat in particular—that grain in which all are most interested—it appears that the extravagant anticipations with which superficial observers are in the habit of ushering in almost successive harvests, have as usual shrunk into nothing. These empty flourishes are unworthy of notice. But this year even sober minded practical farmers seem to have deceived both themselves and others with vain hopes of an unusually abundant crop, even to a late period of the harvest; and now, when they find the reality, both as to bulk and quality, fall far short of their too sanguine expectations, many seem inclined to fly towards the opposite extreme, and characterize the produce as absolutely deficient, because it does not turn out exuberant.—The excess over last year's produce may probably amount to one fourth, and we cannot but repeat our conjecture that the crop on the whole will prove about an average one; whether a little above or below that point it is not easy correctly to ascertain. The price of wheat in the market seems to indicate something like the prospects of an average supply. There was not much old wheat on hand, yet during the month prices have receded, and are still falling; considerably for inferior samples—in a less degree for the higher qualities. Yet now the demand for seed wheat is considerable, superadded to that for grinding, and the supply is not so great as when thrashing machines were more universally in use. Yet there are many who entertain an opinion that wheat will advance in price, and it seems if our merchants were among those who calculate on a rise for it appears from the monthly return, that little more than 9000 quarters of a foreign wheat have been entered for home consumption during the month of August, while at the beginning of Sept. there were between 9 and 600,000 quarters bonded in the warehouses, evidently waiting for higher prices and a reduction of duty. It seems therefore, not improbable that some rise may take place, more especially as a mere average crop will hardly supply our consumption, and the state of the chief exporting countries of Europe is such as may present obstacles to a ready importation from thence. Of barley and oats we have nothing to add or alter, as respects their productiveness, to what has been stated in our former reports. They will probably prove average crops; the former of varied quality, not generally excellent; the latter good.

Not many years ago a man appeared in court, whether as plaintiff, defendant, or witness, tradition does not inform us. Be this as it may, the following dialogue ensued:
Court.—What is your name, sir?
Answer.—My name is Knott Martin, your honour.
C.—Well, what is it?
A.—It is Knott Martin.
C.—"Not Martin," again. We don't ask you what your name is not, but what it is. No contempt of Court can

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3.—If your honor will give me leave I'll spell my name.
C.—Well, spell it.
A.—K n o double t, Knott, M a r, mar, t i n, tin, Martin—Knott Martin.
C.—O, very well, Mr. Martin, we see through it now; but it is one of the most knotty cases we have had before us for some time.—*Yeoman's Gaz.*

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday, Evening Dec. 3.

Extract of a letter recently received from the Western Shore.

"There is much talk here of the alteration which is getting up about the next Governor, and a general sentiment of disapprobation seems to be expressed both against the division of opinion and the grounds alleged—a few influential men with some warm partisans, have resolved to have General Thomas from St. Mary's elected right or wrong—and among other things they allege that Mr. George Howard, the present Governor, is an old federalist and that no federalist ought to be governor. On the opposite side it is said: it would make no difference which you take, as they are both clever men—but Mr. Howard being in the office now, as first in the Council it would be invidious to turn him out to put in another, particularly as he has conducted so well in office. But if it is undertaken to exempt to Mr. Howard on account of his honest political sentiments, because he was a federalist, the case is so base and unreasonable that any honorable man of the National Republican party must oppose it.

What will come of this matter I cannot tell—but it is easy to see, if there are any men of the party who avow that a man is to be kept out of office on account of his former party denomination, he must be a simpleton or worse. The party will not exist another year if old party distinctions are brought up and acted on—we must be broken up—My astonishment is that the great body of the party do not rise in rebellion and put down every man that attempts to make such distinctions—for nine-tenths of the party, yes, nine-tenths of them are decidedly opposed to any such thing. If these things are persevered in, the party will be dissolved, or the men who advocate this course of proscribing those of their own party will be put down.

"Kindred to this is a remark I saw in one of our Baltimore papers a little while ago, when in speaking of Mr. Webster as a fit man for President of the U. States, added, there is nothing against him but that he was a federalist."

The Delaware Journal of Tuesday last says, Hickory wood is selling in Wilmington at from seven to eight dollars per cord, and oak at from five to six dollars.

The Baltimore American of Thursday says:—The cold weather and the prevailing north winds have caused a rise in the prices of firewood in this market. The wharves are nearly bare of the article. Oak wood, according to quality is now held at \$4 to \$4 25 per cord; and Pine at \$3.

Talbot County Court, adjourned on Wednesday last.

On Monday next Congress meet.—The President's Message may be expected in the course of the week—we shall endeavor to give it an early publicity.

Products of the Season.—We have received samples of Potatoes from Capt. Trippe, Mr. Newnam and Mr. Howel Bowers—all very large—Capt. Trippe's appears to be of the same kind of Mr. Kennard's, noticed in a former paper. Mr. Newnam's is of the lobster kind, one of them weighed a pound and 6 ounces. Mr. Bowers' is of the red kind, from one bushel planted he raised upwards of 42 bushels. Mr. Henry Catrup presented us with a cabbage weighing 15 pounds—he has a large number of equal weight and size. Mr. F. Arlett of Centreville Queen Ann's sent us a turnip weighing eight pounds.

Foot Race.—The Natchitoches paper says, that a foot race is to be run on Christmas day, in that town, for one hundred dollars, between two persons, one of them is sixty eight and the other seventy two years of age.

Gun Powder plot.—The New York Courier and Inquirer of Tuesday, contains the following account of a very "mysterious matter."

On Wednesday evening, some citizens of Harlem gave information at the police office that a very large quantity of gunpowder was concealed in Harlem. The Mayor went out to Harlem, took the deposition of the witnesses, & discovered 80 barrels of Gunpowder concealed in the floor of a barn, and covered over by a large quantity of hay. The Mayor had the powder seized immediately by the fire wardens. No person claimed it but it is said a much larger quantity has been removed from the same place lately. The authorities are at present engaged in investigating this singular affair.

MARRIED.
In Philadelphia, on Friday the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, Andrew Jackson, Jr. Esq. adopted son of the President of the U. States, to Miss Sarah, daughter of the late Peter Yorke, Esq. of Philadelphia.

DIED.
On Thursday last, at his residence in Queen Anne's county, Philemon Thomas, Esq. for many years, a Merchant in this town, highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

After a short but painful illness on Thursday the 17th November last, at the residence of her mother, near Kings Creek, Miss Susan daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Mackey of this county. In the death of this amiable young lady, society has sustained an irreparable loss; the day preceding her death she was busily employed in the domestic concerns of life, when she was surprised by her approaching dissolution she commenced calling on the Lord for mercy and a short time before her decease with a smile of submission she looked around and said "this is not the Lord here, he is not blessed with then said 'bless the Lord,' she continued to pray until she sunk in the arms of her Mother; she has left a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

A Classical Teacher Wanted.
A person well acquainted with the Classics & who can produce satisfactory proof of his capacity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by applying at this office.

The Baltimore Patriot will copy the above notice and send their account to this office.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

THE subscriber being appointed director of the Chimney Sweeper for the Town of Easton and having obtained a good Sweep for the purpose, batters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Persons living in the neighborhood of Easton wishing their chimneys swept will please leave a line at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store where they will be punctually attended to by the subscriber.

RICHARD C. LAIN, (S & W)

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

October Term, A. D. 1831

On application of John Stevens, Esq. adm'r. of Miss Evelina Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 1st day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

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

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Evelina Martin late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 1st day of December in the year of our Lord 1831.

CHN TEVENS, adm'r. of Evelina Martin dec'd

Dec. 3

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1831.

ON application of John Stevens, Esq. Adm'r. De Bonis Non of William Ray, late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 1st day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

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

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of William Ray, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 1st day of December in the year of our Lord 1831.

JOHN STEVENS, adm'r. of William Ray, dec'd.

Dec. 3

NAT TURNER.

THE confessions of Nat Turner, the leader of the late insurrection in Virginia, fully and voluntarily made to Thos. R. Gray in the prison where he was confined, and acknowledged by him to be such, when read before the Court of Southampton, with the certificate, under the seal of the Court.—Also an outline to account of the whole insurrection, with lists of the whites who were murdered, and of the negroes brought before the Court of Southampton, and those sentenced. For Sale at this Office. Dec. 3

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

November, 29th A. D. 1831.

ON application of Edward B. Hardesty, Adm'r. of John Gill, 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 of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the said county, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 29th day of November.

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

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Gill, 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 10th day of June next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 29th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one. EDWARD B. HARDESTY, adm'r. of John GILL, dec'd.

Dec. 3

N. B. All persons who purchased property at the above named deceased's vendue, are hereby notified that their notes will be due on the 14th of next month, when it will be expected that they will make payment or in very short time thereafter, otherwise their notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

E. B. H. Adm'r.

POSTPONED SALE.

FOR SALE.

ON a credit of six months, at the Farm called Oakland, near Easton, on Wednesday the 30th day of the present month (November) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.



HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,

and lots of Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of fine Corn and Corn blades.

The purchasers will be required to give notes with approved security before the removal of the property.

Easton, Nov. 26

P. S. I have a number of different ages and sexes to hire for the next year. All persons desirous of hiring them, and particularly those who now hold them, will please to call immediately otherwise they will be disposed of without reserve. Persons indebted to me for hire will oblige me by prompt payment. A good opportunity will offer on the 30th inst.

J. L. K.

The above property is postponed till THURSDAY the 22d instant.

Easton, Dec. 8.

Postponed Sale.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 30th inst, at his residence near King's Creek all his farming utensils, household and Kitchen furniture.



Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs

Also an excellent Double Carriage and Harness, a first rate gig and Harness, a first rate duck gun, and towing piece.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given, on all sums over \$5 the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, before the articles are removed, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by W. M. H. JOHNSON.

Nov. 5

The above Sale is postponed till Monday the 5th day of December next.

W. H. J.

Nov 26

Leonard Mackall, M. D.

DENTIST,

OF Baltimore, who graduated in the University of Maryland, and practiced Medicine for several years, has, for the last three years, turned his attention to Dentistry, offers his professional services to the citizens and visitors of Easton and its vicinity. He may be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.

References.
BALTIMORE.—Rev. Mr. Johns Rev. Mr. Henshaw, Rev. L. I. Cox, Dr. Waters, Dr. Potter, Dr. Baker, Dr. Hale, Dr. McDowell, Dr. Handy, Dr. Amos, Hugh McEldey, John S. Kinney, John Glenn, Roger B. Lacey, and James L. Hawkins, Esquires.

Easton.—Dr. Deany, Dr. Spencer, Richard T. Earle, Samuel T. Kennard, William H. Groome, Lambert V. Spencer, Jacob Lookerman, Theodore R. Lookerman, James Farrott, Esq. &c.

November 26 qst 25 W

NEW STORE.

Samuel Mackey

AT the Store opposite the Court-house, recently occupied by John W. Jenkins, and next door to Mr. William Clark's, has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a general assortment of

English, French, India, German & American

GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Super Velvet, and Saxony blue, black, brown, olive, green, claret, mulberry, Adelaide and drake neck CLOTHS.
Common mixed, brown, blue, claret & drab do.
London green habit do.
Super London mixed and black CASSIMERES.
Blue, steel, brown and Lavender mixed SATINETS.

Goats hair and imitation Gamblois.
Gentlemen's, Ladies and Misses Cloaks.
White, red and green Flannels.
Super plain and figured scarlet do.
Green, white and brown Canton do.
Green Baize.

Crimson, green, blue, brown, & black Merino.
Rattinette, Bombazette, Circassians, Lastings, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Rose BLANKETS.
Point and stripe ditto.

Linseys, Kerseys, and low priced Cloths, for Servants wear.
5-4 4-4 7-8 and 3-4 brown Muslins.
Sea Island, Power Loom & New Orleans Shirtings.

Super black Italian Luteating (a superior article).
Black Shawls and Saranets.
Changeable and plain Saranets.

Black, white, green and blue Italian Crapes.
Bobinetta, black and white Veils.
Fancy Gro de Nap and Sattin Ribbons.
Fancy and Super Belt do.

White, black and Scarlet Merino Scarfs and square Shawls.
Embossed Merino, Palmatine, Populine and other Fancy Handkerchiefs.

Black, white & assorted colors Hosiery Gloves.
Thread and Bobinet Laces.
Braids, Gimps, and Corset Lacing.

Tuck, hoop and side shell Combs.
Silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery.
Lambie, Jacquett, Mull-Mull, Book and Bishops Lawn Muslins.

Valencia, swansdown, florentine and figured Vest Vestings.
Ready made Vests.

Gentlemen's cloth and hair Opera CAPS.
Boys' satinet, hair and fancy do.
Super Silk, Velvet and Bombazine Stocks.

Super Linen Shirts.
Lamb's wool and worsted do.
Worsted and brown cotton Drawers.

Italian, Siberian and imperial Trunks.
India Flag, Pongee and Silk Han kerchiefs.
Long and short Lamb's wool and worsted Horse Buckskin, woodstock, horkin, cat skin and lined fur Gloves.

4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawn.
Linen & ambrie.

A handsome assortment of fancy London Calicoes.
Damask, bird eye and Russia Diapers.

7-8 and 8-10 brown damask Table Cloths.
Extra gilt, plated, steel pearl, silk twist and Vastin coat Buttons.

Fancy gilt, plated, pearl and glass vest do.
Fancy gold, gilt, jet and pearl beads.
Plated and black Hooks and Eyes.

Hunting Gravats and Comforts.
Gentlemen's and Ladies Socks.
Worsted, Cotton and silk Suspenders.

Groceries and Liquors.

Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy,
Old Rye Whiskey, common Whiskey,
New England Rum, Molasses,
Brown and Loaf Sugars,

Imperial, Hyson, Young
Hyson, Hyson Skin, and
Pouchong

TEAS.

Patapasco Superfine, Fine & Middling FLOUR,
Philadelphia Buckwheat do.

Pennsylvania Roll Butter,
Cheese & Crackers, Raisins & Almonds,
Rio and Java Coffee.

Salt, Sallpeter, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery,

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Castings & Woodware.

The above GOODS have all been selected with great care—many of the articles specified, have declined from 15 to 20 per cent within the last six or eight weeks, and will be offered accordingly. The public are respectfully invited to examine through the stock as they will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash, wool feathers, lye or flaxseed.
Easton, Nov. 19, 1831

To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.

November 26

WANTED.

For the ensuing year, an Overseer; a man with a small family will be preferred, satisfactory recommendation will be required.

Apply to

W. H. DeCOURCY.

Cheston, Queens Ann's county, Nov. 26 31

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the Farm of Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, in Talbot county, near Easton, about three weeks ago a BAY MARE, about 16 1/2 hands high, she is rather thin in flesh, trots and canters and goes well in harness.

I will give a reward of ten dollars to any person who will return said mare or will give information so that I get her again.

JOHN A. JAMES.

At B. Tomlinson's, near Easton.

Talbot county, Nov 19 q3w

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SIGNPOST NOTION

NEW FALL GOODS

WM. H. and P. GROOME,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, an unusually large assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons; AMONG WHICH ARE:

Superfine Clothes & Cassimers

Of the most fashionable Colours, COMMON CLOTHS, CASSIMETS, FLANNELS, BIANNETTS, MERINOES, CIRCASSIANS, BOMBAZINES, MERINO SHAWLS, &c.

Cotton Yarns from No. 4. to 24.

together with a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Stone Ware, POWDER & SHOT.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

among which are, some superior

OLD WINES &

Fresh

TEAS,

Which have been selected with great care. Feathers, Lindsey, Kersey, &c. taken in exchange.

Oct 22

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

TWO Brick houses situate on Washington street, one occupied at present by Mr. Wm. Faulkner the other was occupied by the late Mrs. Bell—they are both good stands for business, and will be rented low to good and suitable tenants.

Apply to

JACOB LOOKERMAN.

Nov. 26

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

GEORGE HOWARD,

Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November Session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections and to regulate said elections," it is directed, that the Governor and Council after having received the returns of elections of members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States shall compute each and every person voted for as members of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district. And an election having been held on Monday the third ultimo, agreeably to law in the several Congressional districts, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, as aforesaid, and the returns of the said election having been received and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained by the Governor and Council. We do, by this our PROCLAMATION declare that by the said returns it appears that Daniel Jenifer Esquire in the first district; Benedict L. Emmes Esquire in the second district; George C. Washington, Esq. in the third district; Francis Thomas Esquire, in the fourth district; Benjamin C. Howard and John T. H. Whittington Esquires in the fifth district; George E. Mitchell, Esquire, in the sixth district; John L. Kerr Esquire, in the seventh district and John S. Spence, Esquire, in the eighth district. Were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hands and the Great Seal of the said State, this twenty first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and of the independence of the United States the fifty sixth.

GEORGE HOWARD.

By the Governor

Thomas Culbreth, Clerk

of the Council.

To be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald of Frederick; the Torch Light, Hagerstown; the Star and Gazette, Easton; the Chronicle, Cambridge.

Nov. 26

NEGROES WANTED.

About 10 or 20 young

NEGROES,

of both sexes

wanted, for which the highest cash price will be given. Enquire at the Easton Hotel.

Sept. 17. JOHN B. BOSLEY.

THE

LADY'S BOOK,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

By L. A. Godey & Co. 112 Chestnut &

PHILADELPHIA, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

This popular work so well calculated to promote an improvement in Female Literature in this country, continues to elicit universal approbation. It is decidedly the cheapest publication issued from the American Press—Every number in the present volume containing upwards of 64 pages large octavo letter press, and is embellished with a variety of Engravings many of them by first rate artists, executed on steel. \$4 00 have been expended by the proprietors of this work in one year, for embellishments, none but the subscription price is only \$3 per annum. Copies of the work can be seen at this Office.

Easton, Nov. 26

POETRY.

From the New York Mirror.
SONG OF MARION'S MEN.
BY WM. C. BRYANT.

The exploits of General Francis Marion, the famous partisan warrior of South Carolina, form an interesting portion of the annals of the American revolution. The British troops were so harassed by the irregular warfare which he kept up at the head of a few daring followers that they sent an officer to remonstrate with him for not coming into the open field and fighting, to use their expression "like a gentleman and a Christian."

Our band is few, but true and tried,
Our leader frank and bold;
The British soldier trembles,
When Marion's name is told.
Our fortress is the good green wood,
Our tent the cypress tree;
We know the forest around us,
As seamen know the sea.
We know its walls of thorny vines,
Its glades of reedy grass,
Its safe and silent islands,
Within the dark morass.

Wo to the English soldiery,
That little dread us near!
On them shall light, at midnight,
A strange and sudden fear.
When walking to their tents on fire
They grasp their arms in vain,
And they who stand to face us
Are beat to earth again;
And they who fly in terror, deem
A mighty host behind,
And hear the tramp of thousands
Upon the hollow wind.

Then sweet the hour that brings release
From danger and from toil:
We talk the battle over,
And share the battle's spoil.
The woodland rings with laugh and shout,
As if a hunt were up,
And woodland flowers are gathered
To crown the soldier's cup.
With merry songs we mock the wind
That in the pine-top grieves,
And slumber long and sweetly,
On beds of oaken leaves.

Well knows the fair and friendly moon
The band that Marion leads—
The glitter of their rifles,
The scampering of their steeds.
'Tis life our fiery barbs to guide
Across the moonlight plains;
'Tis life to feel the night wind
That lifts their tossing manes.
A moment in the British camp—
A moment—and away
Back to the pathless forest,
Before the peep of day.

Grave men they are by broad Santee,
Grave men with hoary hairs:
Their hearts are all with Marion,
For Marion are their prayers,
And lovely ladies greet our band,
With kindest welcoming,
With smiles like those of summer,
And tears like those of spring.
For them we wear these trusty arms,
And lay them down no more
Till we have driven the Britton,
Forever from our shore.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Easton Hotel, a full & extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz:

Coarse & fine Cloths, Cassimeres & Cassinets, Blankets, Flannels & Baizes &c.

together with a general assortment of

British & French fancy & staple dry GOODS.—Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Wood, Stone, Earthen & Tin Ware &c &c.

all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally.—Wool, Feathers, meal, Linsey and Kersey &c taken in exchange.

Oct. 8

M. E. MYNARTS,
Portrait and Miniature
PAINTER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms in the rear of Dr. Dawson's Drug Store, for a short time only. Those who may wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity will please to call.

HIS PAINTINGS
may be seen every afternoon commencing Monday next.
Oct. 29

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with another supply of FRESH GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons—Among which are,

Handsome Calicoes, Gingham, Muslins, Silks, Punges, Crapes, &c.

Also—A variety of articles intended for

Early Fall Demand.—Consisting of

Superfine and Common Cloths. Cassinets, Flannels, Bombazetts, Bombazines, Merinoes, Worsted Hosiery, &c.—Also,

AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES;

Among which are

Cheap Brown Sugars and nice White Preserving do.

Which added to his former late supplies, renders his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered on the most favorable terms

aug 27 Sweow3

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber, in part for his own accommodation, has recently purchased

A rove of 32 Mules, from 2 to 3 years old last spring

They are of fine size and symmetry, active and spirited; are very docile, and pronounced by competent Judges, equal, if not superior, to any drove ever brought from Kentucky, to this State,—22 of them are for sale—price from 110 to \$150 per pair. Mr. Plummer the Overseer at my Waterloo Farm, will show them to any person desirous of purchasing. Letters from Gentlemen, in the neighbouring counties, desirous of obtaining further information, directed to me, in Easton, will be duly attended to.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, begs leave respectfully to say that he has on hand at his ware room,

A general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture,

which he is disposed to sell as low as it can be purchased in any of the cities, for cash, or for country produce.

JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber are reminded that the time is fast approaching when he must lay in an assortment of materials; he hopes therefore that they will call and settle without delay.

Easton, Sept. 21.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

FROM 3 to 4 thousand feet of 5-8 Walnut plank, for which the highest cash price will be given.

JOHN MECONEKIN,

Easton, Oct. 29

For Rent the ensuing year.

FOUR or five tenements, in the town of Easton; for particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence Mr. Wm. Bullen.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27.

OVERSEER WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to procure, for the next year, an Overseer, who possesses all the requisite qualifications for the management of a very large Farm. To such a person liberal wages will be given. He also offers for rent, with or without a suitable number of labourers his plantation at Shoal Creek, and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, Nov. 5th

CHIMNEY-SWEEP.

GENTLEMEN in the neighborhood of Easton, can be supplied at all times with a first rate

Chimney-Sweep,

kept by the subscriber for their special benefit. A line left at the bar of Mr. Lowe's hotel, will be punctually attended to.

C. BROWN.

N. B. Persons in the town of Easton, indebted to the subscriber for Sweeping, are requested to make immediate payment. The accounts must be closed without delay.

C. B.

Nov. 19

TO RENT,

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first day of January next, with the privilege of immediately seeding Wheat, the farm in Edmondson's Neck called Oakland, now occupied by the subscriber. By an immediate application the tenant would obtain every facility of putting in wheat and all reasonable accommodation and assistance.

WM. PERRY KERR.

Nov. 19

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the Farm of Mr. Bennett Tomlinson, in Talbot county, near Easton, about three weeks ago, a BAY MARE, about 15 hands high; she is rather thin in flesh, trots and canters and goes well in harness.

I will give a reward of ten dollars to any person who will return said mare or will give information so that I get her again.

JOHN A. JAMES.

At B. Tomlinson's, near Easton, Talbot county, Nov 19 q3w

Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

New Boot & Shoe Store.



The subscriber has again opened a
BOOT & SHOE STORE,

in Easton, at the stand opposite the Market House, next door to the Drug Store of Dr. Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's,

a large and elegant assortment of the above articles, to which he has added

CAPS, &c. &c.

of the best quality and newest fashions, which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Easton. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price, and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, and as he has been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line at low prices and on liberal terms will command it.

Easton, Nov. 5

W

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

Sept. 10

N. B. The Collector respectfully informs all those who have not paid their Taxes for 1830, that he has an order from the commissioners of the Tax for the sale of the real property of those taxed for that year, and requests them to call at his office and settle the same, as his engagements will not enable him to call on them but once—after that call if not paid the property will be advertised and sold for the taxes due on the same.

B. B.

To Rent, for the year 1832.

THE OFFICE on Federal Alley and fronting the public square at present occupied by Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins.

Also, the frame dwelling house, on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Enalls Martin, and lately occupied by William Barnett

And a small two story Brick dwelling House, adjoining the last mentioned property, and fronting on Harrison street. For terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 29

For Rent for the ensuing year,

That large and convenient three story

BRICK DWELLING, situated on Washington, near Cabinet street, and the named shop adjoining. Also the small dwelling on the corner of Cabinet & West Sts. To approved tenants the above property, will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair. Apply to

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Aug. 27

Overscer Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a T manager on his Fancy Farm for the ensuing year (1832.) to take charge of the same from the first day of January. One with good recommendations, having a wife who is capable of conducting a dairy, &c. will be preferred.

WM. BARROLL.

Chestertown, Oct. 29

\$500 REWARD.

RANAWAY on Monday the 1st instant, a negro boy named

ISAAC,

about 15 or 16 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and well made. He is glib on the tongue, and draws his words when spoken to. The clothing he had on when he left Mr. John Satchell, near Buck Town, in whose employ he was, was country made linen and trousers, &c. If the said boy be apprehended in the county and secured in Cambridge jail, I will give forty dollars; or, \$60 if taken out of the county and in the State and lodged in any jail; or the above reward if taken out of the State—provided, either case, that I get him again. I do hereby forbid all persons from harboring or employing said negro, as well as from facilitating his escape, and particularly all captains of vessels and the keeper of the Draw Bridge.

JOHN STAPLEFORT.

Little Black-water Bridge
Dorchester county, Md. Aug 20

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100
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 Centerville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13.

THOS. W. OVERLEY

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

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

WILL continue the same routes as last year, until further notice, viz: leave Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday morning's at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morning's at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday morning's at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

* All Baggage, Packages, parcels &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 19
The Cambridge Chronicle, Centerville Times and Kent Inquirer will Copy the above.

ALTERATION.

ON and after TUESDAY the 4th of October next, the Steam Boat Maryland will, for the remainder of the season, stop at the Company's wharf at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge. All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the owners thereof.

Sept. 17

cow6w.

L. G. TAYLOR.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1831.

ON application of Joseph Caldwell, Adm'r. of Colonel Jabez Caldwell, late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office, affixed this 18th day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Test

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Jabez Caldwell late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of November in the year of our Lord 1831.

Nov. 19

JOSEPH CALDWELL, adm'r.

of Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.

WANTED

A BLACK SMITH, with or without a family, white or black, one who can come well recommended for sobriety, honesty and industrious habits.

BENJ. SLACUM.

Dorchester Co. Oct 15

3w

Just published and for sale at this office

ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC:
Exhibiting a methodical arrangement of all the important ideas of the Ancient and Modern Rhetorical writers, designed for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools.

BY JOHN A. GETTY, A. M.

Price 75 cents.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From James Carnahan, D D President of the College of New Jersey.

To Mr. E. Littell:

Sir—The "Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M., is the work of a profound classical scholar, manifests extensive reading on the subject discussed, and in my opinion, will be found very convenient and useful to those who wish to have, in a compendious form, the substance of what distinguished Grecian and Roman masters have taught on the subject of eloquence.

JAS. CARNAHAN.

Nassau Hall, June 27, 1831.

From the Rev Samuel Eccleston, A, M President of St. Mary's College Balt.

St. Mary's College, Balt. June 26th 1831.

Dr. Sir—In reply to your letter of the 20th inst. requesting my opinion of Mr. John A. Getty's Rhetoric, I take pleasure in stating, that I find the definitions to be accurate, and the explanations, apt and copious. The work may be recommended as a convenient and agreeable Manual of the ancient nomenclature of Grammatical and Rhetorical figures.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,

SAM'L ECCLESTON.

From Samuel B. How, D D President of Dickinson College.

Carlisle, June 21, 1831.

Dear Sir—I have examined with as much attention as my engagements would permit, "Getty's Elements of Rhetoric," and am pleased with it. It compresses into a small space a much valuable matter. Its author exhibits an extensive acquaintance with the ancient writers on Rhetoric, and has enriched his work by copious extracts from them. I think it well adapted as a Class Book to prepare youth for study.

ing the more extensive treatises on the subject.

Very respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL B. HOW.

From Wm. Neill, D D late President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.

"The Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M., comprises, within a small compass, the substance of volumes; and is calculated to facilitate the progress of youth in the study of the Latin and Greek classics.

Philad. June 26th, 1831. WM. NEILL.

From the Rev. Edward Rutledge, A M Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir—I am very much pleased with Mr. Getty's work, and think it admirably adapted to the conveyance of most useful instruction in a pleasing and striking manner. I hope its respected author may meet the encouragement he merits, and that his beautiful little manual may extensively aid our youth in acquiring the art of which it treats.

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.
E. Littell, Esq. EDWARD RUTLEDGE
Philad. June 23d, 1831.

From Robert Adams, L L D &c. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia June 21st, 1831.

Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request I have examined Mr. Getty's "Elements of Rhetoric." It appears to me that the work is elementary, methodical, and perspicuous, abounding in observations and examples which illustrate the subject and interest the reader, and that it will be highly useful in the education of youth.

Yours, with respect &c.
ROBERT ADAMS.

Mr. E. Littell.

From S. B. Wylie, D D Professor of Languages in the University of Penn.

Philadelphia, July 23d 1831.

Sir—Having perused the little book you had the goodness to send me, entitled "Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty, A. M., I am prepared to give you my opinion concerning its merits. I consider it as a manual which ought to be in the hands of every youth engaged in the acquisition of classical literature. It is rare to find such a mass of useful elementary matter condensed into such a narrow compass. The definitions of the figures will be easily committed, and not easily forgotten. The illustrations are lucid, the examples pertinent and numerous, and the work eminently calculated to be a valuable acquisition to our classical institutions. I cordially wish it an extensive circulation.

Very respectfully yours; &c.

Mr. E. Littell.

S. B. WYLIE.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philad.

Mr. E. Littell:

Sir—"The Elements of Rhetoric" by John A. Getty, A. M. is a work of real merit and of unbounded utility. I have read it with attention, and I may also add, with advantage. Those who have spent much time in the instruction of youth, will best appreciate such a book as that which Mr. Getty has made; for they must have sensibly felt the want of such a compend of Rhetorical definitions and examples. Indeed every person who designs to read with propriety, or to understand with clearness the best productions of ancient and modern times, should be fully acquainted with the whole scope of figurative language. I therefore cordially recommend the "Elements of Rhetoric," as a most valuable acquisition to the existing supply of standard school books.

Very respectfully,

W. T. BRANTLY.

From the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Jennings, President of Asbury's College Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 29th, 1831.

Dr. Sir—Agreeably to your request, I have devoted a little time to the "Elements of Rhetoric," by John A. Getty, A. M.

The work begins with very clear and satisfactory definitions of the Elements of Rhetoric, intended to educate the youthful mind for a ready invention and proper disposition; the whole made familiar by appropriate examples extracted from the English, Latin and Greek classics. These are followed by excellent definitions and examples, preparatory to an accomplished education. In this part of the work, I am particularly pleased to find an old acquaintance, the tropes & figures of speech in rhyme, which I have often felt a wish to see, introduced in this way, into general use. In the conclusion we have an epitome of all that is important in pronunciation elucidated by examples, suited to that part of the general subject. This summary, together with an announcement, that it is given in view of the reports of the merit of the work made by Dr. Waters and Mr. Power, and in which I heartily concur, will sufficiently evince my approbation of Mr. Getty's book.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1831.

NO. 50.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

From the New London Monthly for October.

ANTI-INNOVATOR.

Plague take the world! why cannot it stand still, and go on as it used to do when I was a boy? What do the people mean by the progress of events and the march of intellect? What good ever came by changes? How is it possible that any man can be wiser than his father? where can a man get his wisdom from but from his father? & his father cannot give him more than he has got to give. Ah dear! ah dear! I remember the time when the parish beadle was a man of some consequence, when a lord was a thing to be stared at and a sight to be talked about—and the King!—Why no man in his senses ever thought of the King but with the profoundest respect. Every day after dinner, as soon as my father had said grace, he poured out a bumper of port and drank "Church and King." It did our heart good to see and hear him; it was as good as a sermon. The wine itself seemed conscious of the glory of its destination to be swallowed not unblest and it looked bright in the glass and seemed to dance with eagerness to meet his lips. But now o' days if I venture to toast Church and King, I am forced to do it in a hurried, irreligious sort of way, with a kind of sneer as much as to say, it's all in my eye; or my boy Tom will laugh at me and drink the majesty of the people. The majesty of the people indeed! I should like to see it. There used to be some reverence shown to lords in former times, but how are they treated now? Snubbed at by the newspapers, elbowed in the streets, quizzed in epigrams peppered with pamphlets, shown upon novels, robbed of their boroughs, and threatened with annihilation. People call that the march of intellect—I call it the march of insolence. When I was a boy, all the books we had in the house were the Bible and Prayer Book and the Court Calendar; the first contained our religion, and the last our notities; as for literature, what did we want with it? It is only the means of turning the world upside down, and putting notions into people's heads, that would never get there without.

All the evils that are in the world came by innovations; and there is no part of the world free from innovation, neither the heavens above, nor the earth beneath, nor the waters that are under the earth. What business have men up in the air with balloons? What good can they get there? What do they go there for, but merely to come down and perhaps break their necks?—They would be much safer on dry ground. Our ancestors used to be content with the sun, and moon, and stars, and four or five planets; now forsooth the impertinent ones must be poking their telescopes up to the sky and discovering new planets almost every night, as if we had not got as many planets already as we could do with.

Steam Engines—I do not think we should ever have heard a word about Parliamentary Reform, if it had not been for steam engines. I hope Mr. Colburn will not have his magazine with this article printed with a steam press, for if he does, I shall not dare to read it for fear of being blown up. What did we want with steam engines? Did we not beat the French without steam engines? To be sure we did. I hate innovations. I should just like to know what is to become of all the hackney coach horses, if we are to have steam carriages. The poor beasts look half starved as it is; they will be ten times worse if they are turned out to make room for steam engines; and what shall we do for dog's meat if there are no horses to cut up? Then we must have Macadamized roads, too! our ancestors did very well without Macadamized roads. They took their time in travelling from one place to another, and if they happened to be too late for the stage they had nothing to do but to run after it and catch it. Let them try to do so now.

Buildings too! did ever any mortal see such an overgrown place as London is now? There is not a dirty ditch within five miles of London that has not got some Paradise Row, or Mount Pleasant or Prospect Place stuck into it. Why can't the citizens live in the city as they used to do, and stick to their shops? There is no such place as the country now; it all comes to London. And what sort

of houses do they build! Look at them—a bundle of matches for the timbers and a basket of bricks for the walls.

Rail Roads—a pretty contrivance, forsooth! to pick the pockets of the good old wagon horses, and the regular legitimate coach horses that had stood the test of ages. Pray what is to become of the farmers if there are no horses to eat their oats? And how are the rents to be paid and the taxes, and the tithes, and the poor rates? and who is to pay the interest of the national debt? and what will become of the church if horses do not eat oats to enable the farmers to pay their tithes and feed the clergy? Manchester and Liverpool were quite near enough without the assistance of rail roads, and if the building mania goes on much longer there will be no need of a road from one to the other, for they will both join, and the people may be in both places at once. People are talking now of rail roads superseding canals, the good old canals, half of which are already three-quarters full of duck weed and dead cats.

What did the Wellington ministry mean by opening beer shops? Why could not they let the good old gin shops alone and stick to the regular legitimate public houses? Our ancestors could get as drunk as heart could wish at the genuine licensed old fashioned pot house.

Look at the population too! People go on increasing and multiplying as if they never intended to leave off. Hundreds and hundreds of people are coming into the world who have no right to be born. The world is as full as it can hold already; there is positively no room for any more. There was nothing like the number of children to be seen about the streets, when I was a boy, as there is now. I have sometimes half a mind to ask those lubberly boys that I see about the streets what right they had to be born; but perhaps they would make me some impertinent answer, for they swagger about as if they thought that they had as good a right to be born as any one else. I wish they would read Malthus's Essay on Population, they would then be convinced that they have no right to be born, and they would be ashamed of themselves for existing to the manifest inconvenience of gentlemen and ladies to whom they are exceedingly annoying.

Look at the Reform Bill, that the innovation, to speak metaphorically, is the climax of novelty, that abominable pole in the ribs of our Constitution, that destroyer of all that is venerable. Its opponents have been accused of talking nonsense against it. Very likely they have talked nonsense, for they have been so flabbergasted at the innovation, that they have not known what they have been saying. The Constitution is gone, quite gone! Lord John Russell has purged it to death.

If things go on changing at this rate for the next hundred years as they have done of late, we shall scarcely have a relic of the good old times left. The weather is not what it used to be when I was a boy. Oh! those were glorious old times, when we had sunshine all through the summer, and hard frosts all through the winter; when for one half the year we could bathe every day, and for the other half could skate every day. There is nothing of that sort now. If a man buys a pair of skates in the winter, it is sure to thaw next day; and if a boy buys a pair of coats one day, there is sure to be a hard frost next morning. There is nothing but wet weather all through the winter, and no dry weather all through the summer. Formerly we used to have an eclipse or two in the course of the year, and we used to look at it through smoked glass, and very good fun it was, only it used to make our noses black, if we did not take care to hold the glass properly. If we look into the almanack for an eclipse, we are sure to see that it is invisible in these parts; and even if it is visible we can never see it, for there is always cloudy weather; I scarcely know anything that is now as it used to be when I was a boy.

Day and night have not quite changed places, but night and morning have.—What used to be Sunday morning when I was a little boy, has now by a strange mutation become Saturday night. I wonder why people cannot dine at dinner-time as they used to do; but everything is in men's minds, and they will do nothing as they used to do, and as they ought to do. Things went on well enough when I was a boy; we had not half the miseries and calamities that one sees and hears of now. What an absurd and ridiculous invention is that nasty, filthy, stinking gas! The buildings where it is made look like prisons without, and like infernal regions within; and there always is some accident or other happening with it; people have their houses blown up with it, and it serves them right for they have no business to encourage such newfangled trumpery. The streets used to be lighted well enough with the good old-fashioned oil lamps, which were quite good enough for our ancestors, and

I think they might have done for us, if any thing for innovation! I must confess I liked to see the good old gas lamp-lighters and their nice large torches, they were fifty times better than the modern gas-light men with their hand lamps like so many Guy Fawkes. And what harm have the poor watchmen done, I wonder that they should be dismissed to make room for a set of new police men and blue coats. The regular old legitimate watchmen were the proper and constitutional defenders of the streets, just as regular as the King is the defender of the faith, and more harmless set of men than the watchmen never existed; they would not hurt a fly. Things went on well enough when they had the care of the streets.

But innovations are not confined to land; they have even encroached upon the water. Were not London, Blackfriars, and Westminster bridges quite enough in all conscience? What occasion was there for Waterloo bridge, a great overgrown granite monster that cost ten times more than it is worth? And what occasion for Southwark bridge & Vauxhall bridge? Our ancestors could go Vauxhall over Westminster or Blackfriars bridge. But of all the abominable innovations none ever equalled the impudence of New London bridge. It was not at all wanted. I have been over the old one hundreds and hundreds of times. It is a good old bridge that has stood the test of ages, and it ought to have been treated with respect for very antiquity's sake. As for people being drowned in going under the bridge, nonsense! they would never have been drowned if they had done as I did—I always made a point of never going under it, and besides, people will be drowned elsewhere, if they are not drowned here.

Talk of innovations, what can be a more outrageous innovation than steamboats? they have frightened the fish out of the river already, and if they go on increasing as they have done of late, they will frighten the fish out of the sea too; and I should like to know where all the fishes are to go to, then. We shall be in a pretty mess if they all come ashore. Besides, the sea is obviously made to sail upon, or else what is the use of the ship? And if we have nothing but steamships, what will become of the sailing ships?

Look at these revolutionary times, are not these about vested interests. I hate innovation. I hate every thing that is new. I hate new shoes, they pinch my feet; I hate new hats, they pinch my forehead; I hate new coats, they put me in mind of tailors' bills. I hate every thing new, except the New Monthly Magazine, and I shall hate that if the Editor rejects my article.

ANTI-INNOVATOR.

From the American Farmer.

NEW THEORY OF BOTS IN HORSES.

Watkinsville, Aug. 1, 1831.

MR. SMITH:

Should you think the following of sufficient value, I wish you would have it published in the farmer. A late writer says he has tried all the remedies for bots without success. Had he stopped here I should have thought him a person of correct observation; but when he says "chickens chopped up and thrust down the throat of a horse while warm" he relies on more than all the other remedies he has tried for the relief of a paroxysm of bots, I conceive prejudice has, even in spite of himself, got the better of his judgment. Also, when he says, "hickory ashes and salts, given twice a week, is a preventive," judgment gives way to old prejudice. I say all horses have bots, more or less, at particular seasons; that the most healthy and fat horses have them most abundant; that they never kill or injure horses; and that there is only one way to reduce them, which is to starve the horse and use him badly, till he becomes very poor. I now give you my reasons for saying so. Those who have dissected many horses know, that poor horses never have near as many bots as fat ones; this is a fact that none can dispute, who have experience. Hence I say, make a horse poor and you have a certain means of diminishing the quantity of bots. I have never known a horse out of use, in a pasture, said to have died of bots; this I believe no one will dispute. Almost all the horses said to have died of bots, were fat, well kept horses, in use. This I believe will also be acknowledged. Now when we come to the real truth, very few, and I believe not one horse ever has died of bots; the death which cholera caused, is put upon a very harmless insect, and which is, doubtless, necessary to the health of the horse. 'Tis said that dissection proves death to have been caused by bots, because the bowels are found perforated; 'tis not more certain that rats will never eat a hole through a vessel at sea below water mark, than that bots will not eat a hole through the bowels of a living horse. If what I state as fact will not be taken as such,

what I relate will prove it. A very fine saddle horse had the humerus dislocated; I purchased him for a trifle several weeks afterwards, thinking I could reduce the dislocation. The animal, otherwise, was in good health; he was bled, he fell; I then with ropes and other contrivances put the joint in place. I never saw a horse bleed so much before, he fell; he got up and walked a few steps, and fell dead. I had him opened immediately, and found a great many bots; and the part where they were most abundant very much perforated; some appeared to have just begun to eat, and some had gone about half through. My brother's race horse killed himself leaping over a fence; he was the best horse I have ever seen, and very fat. A few hours after, he was opened and found to be very full of bots, and the parts nearly eaten up. Now the fact is, that the bots while the horse is living, never injure him; but as soon as he is dead, they begin to eat wherever they are, and very quickly make the paunch or gut into a honey comb. Hence, when cholera kills a horse, his death is sudden, and his bowels being found perforated by bots, he is thought to be killed by them. Some years ago, a gentleman drove up to the tavern where I was, about mid-day, in the heat of summer; he had a very fine pair of greys—the horses were taken out and put in the stable; but before they were fed his boy came to inform him that one horse had the bots.

I went to look at him; he had all the symptoms horses generally have when thought to have bots; I begged to be allowed to prescribe; but a horse doctor's prescription was more valued; accordingly, a chicken's bowels were forced down the throat, the horse rapidly grew worse; another horse doctor told of wonders he had done with coppers; accordingly the horse was drenched with that. In a little time the other horse was taken the same way; the symptoms were exactly similar. I now again offered my services, stating to the gentleman, that as both horses were fed alike, drove alike &c. 'twas reasonable they might both be taken with cholera, at or near the same time. While examining this horse and during the case, news came that the first one was dead. The last one was now given up, and the owner was obliged till he fell, and once of landanum poured down his throat, and his flanks well rubbed; in a little time he was well—the dead horse was now opened, and as I expected, many bots were found, and his bowels perforated. To convince this gentleman more fully, I now repeated experiments I had tried before. Twelve two ounce phials had bots put in them; one had milk put in it, another water, another nothing, as a standard; we then filled the others with a strong solution of copers, a solution of arsenic, aqua fortis and water, a solution of corrosive sublimate, &c. Nine of them being filled with such things as were thought to be most likely to kill them. The arsenic, copers, and aqua fortis, appeared to have no effect on them; they appeared fully as contented as those in the water. Those in the landanum, however, moved less than the others, remaining apparently dead at the bottom of the phial, but moved when touched; after keeping until we were all satisfied that nothing that a horse could take would injure them, they were all thrown away. But how comes it that the bowels of horses are found perforated by bots? If we recollect the conduct of all insects that infest living animals, we should only expect bots to do as they do; after death, worms in the bowels of children crawl out at the mouth and anus very often; lice leave the dead, ticks loose their hold on dead cattle as soon as they die; fleas will not remain on dead dogs or dead hogs. All insects that live on or in animals, endeavour to make their escape as soon as the animal dies; and bots, so soon as the horse dies, endeavour to make their escape by eating a passage out. Or else, knowing the animal is dead, eat a last meal from choice. Will it not appear strange that bots raised in the bowels of a horse, and never using flesh as food, should, all of them at the same time, change their appetite and commence eating his bowels? In horses said to have bots, a common symptom is to bite their sides; this is said in fact to be the best symptom by which to distinguish bots from cholera. Dissection will prove that, some horses that do not bite their sides, are very full of bots; and some that bite their sides do not bite near the place where the bots are found. Now all these facts and many more that I could mention, for I have paid much attention to the disease, convinces me, that bots never injure horses; but that horses in use, fed on dry food, subject to irregularities in exercise, in food, and in drink, are subject to cholera, which often proves fatal. When opened after death, the bowels are found perforated by bots, and death is supposed to be caused by them. But if death occurs at some seasons from any cause, and the bowels are found per-

forated in the same way, which dissection will prove to be the case, doubts should arise as to the horse being killed, by bots.

If a horse have the symptoms said to be produced by bots, and be opened the moment of death, and his bowels be not found perforated, it should confirm us in our opinion that bots do not destroy horses; and dissection will always prove this to be fact. Observe, the horse is to be opened the moment he dies, for the astonishing how quickly they commence eating, after the horse dies. If not opened with this express view, we shall always be too late. I had one horse taken in this way; every preparation was made before he died, and as soon as he breathed his last breath he was opened; the bots were found attached to the bowels, but none appeared to have begun to eat; before the bowel could be taken out and carried home, it was perforated like a honey comb. Now, if, as I have stated which any person can try, the bot lives apparently contented in arsenic, copers, aqua fortis, &c. &c. what hope can we have that the horses' stomach can bear any thing that will injure bots?—Some even think that melted wax can be poured down the throat of a horse, and hold bots fast when it cools; can any person think a horse's bowels could bear wax melting hot without killing the horse or that it would not cool before it reached the bots? The fact is, stabled horses at particular seasons, discharge bots without taking any thing. I have several times found them in the stable when nothing had been given, and at those seasons when medicine is given, bots are found, if examination is made, and they will be found if examination is made when no medicine is given. Any person that will try experiments, often repeated, will come to the conclusion that we know of nothing that can be given to a horse that will destroy or even disturb the bots. If I could depend upon any thing from the experiments I have tried on living bots out of the horse, it would be to stupify them with landanum, and then give brisk cathartics. But now to come to the treatment: a horse is taken with a violent cholera, rolling on the ground biting his side, sometimes much swollen, and other times little or none; this is great pain. 'Tis pronounced a case of bots, and while we are preparing chicken bowels to cram down his throat, solutions of copers, &c. &c. to destroy the bots, the animal dies with cholera; an hour or so afterwards he is opened and his bowels found perforated by bots; we are satisfied he died from bots, without reflecting that these same bots were in him yesterday; that some cause more than mere whim in them must have caused them all to change their appetite so suddenly; that if they really did cause the death of the horse there would be no preventive, as experiment would prove that nothing as yet known would disturb them before they would have time to kill the horse; and whether they might not have commenced perforating the bowels after the horse died. One experiment by opening a horse before he was fully dead would convince all that bots were not the cause of death. The proper way to treat the horse would be to give an ounce of landanum as soon as he is taken; then bleed until he falls; while down give two quarts of castor oil and rub his flanks hard and continually; if he is not swollen he will be almost certain to recover; but if he swells very much and becomes unable to rise, as a last resort fearlessly plunge a long bladed knife into his flank just where there is a curl in the hair; much air will escape at the wound, and in most instances the horse will be better immediately. 'Tis probable, if this operation were performed sufficiently soon and boldly, it would seldom fail.

R. R. HARDEN.

Gen. Washington was a good boy.—The Marquis de Lafayette repaired to Fredericksburg previous to his departure for Europe, in the fall of 1784, to pay his parting respects to the mother of Washington.

Conducted by one of her grandsons, he approached the house, when the young gentleman observed "There, sir is my grandmother." Lafayette beheld working in the garden, clad in domestic made clothes, and her grey head covered by a plain straw hat, the mother of "his hero!" The lady saluted him kindly, observing—"Ah, Marquis! you see an old woman—but come, I can make you welcome to my poor dwelling, without the parade of changing my dress."

Much as Lafayette had heard and seen of the matron before, at this interesting interview he was charmed and struck with wonder. When he considered her great age, the transcendent elevation of her son, who, surpassing all rivals in the race of glory, "bore the palm alone," and at the same time discovered no change in her plain, yet dignified life and manners, he became assured that the Rep-

man matron could flourish in the modern days.

The Marquis spoke of the happy effects of the Revolution & the goodly prospects which opened upon independent America, stated his speedy departure for his native land, and paid the tribute of his heart to his love and admiration of her illustrious son. To the encomiums which he had lavished upon his hero and paternal chief the matron replied in these words: "I am not surprised at what George has done, for he was always a very good boy."

Ladies' Magazine.

For the Easton Gazette. TO THE PUBLIC.

Sensible of his inability to disprove, rebut, or satisfactorily explain one solitary statement I have made to the public, Sangston, urged by some inexplicable fatuity—the most despicable insinuations and grossest falsehood, to avert the deep and indelible shame and opprobrium, which inevitably awaits him, and, which he will, however reluctantly, be obliged to submit to. He certainly must be either totally regardless of the respect or good opinion of his readers, or believe them to be as stupid and devoid of common sense and understanding, as himself. He must suppose that they read without reflection, and without investigating the probable truth or falsehood of what he writes, or he could not, surely, write so many palpable untruths for their inspection. His readers are inquisitive and not so very easily imposed upon as Sangston seems to wish or imagine. They will not be satisfied with assertions that carry improbability or falsehood in their face, nor with absurd, and vindictive insinuations, merely because they are advanced with a rashness and desperation apparently reckless of all consequences. Assertion is not proof, and insinuation is worse, and what else, beside scurrility, has Sangston adduced, to disprove or discredit anything I have stated? And yet he says, he has proved me to be "not entirely regardless of truth," by disinterested testimony, and by my own statement and acknowledgment. Does Sangston know what truth is? I can hardly believe so, at least, to me, he appears to have waged an interminable war against every thing that bears the least resemblance to it. But if he does know the meaning of truth, he must also know that in the above quoted sentence he has made three distinct assertions in direct opposition to it. In which of his three communications, or their appendages, is to be found his disinterested testimony, that I am "not entirely regardless of truth?" Does he allude to William T. Purnell's certificate? That, besides being contradicted by every other living member of the Levy Court, save one whom I have never consulted, is contradicted by that very member, on whose alleged authority Mr. Purnell has founded his certificate. In what part of any of my publications, can he point to any statement of mine that can be distorted even by malignity to prove me "not entirely regardless of truth?" And where can he find any acknowledgment of mine, to support the truth of his assertion? I defy him to point either to the statement, or to the acknowledgment. When a man sincerely speaks or writes what he believes, he tells a moral truth, however erroneous may be his belief. I have published nothing against Sangston which I did not believe at the time of writing; therefore I have published nothing morally false. If Sangston alludes to my acknowledgment of the error I committed, respecting Major Young's disappointment in a re-election as a commissioner of the village, the ignorance and stupidity of his allusion is below contempt. What has Sangston advanced to prove that I am "not entirely regardless of truth," in my statement of his attempt to defraud me of upwards of sixty dollars in 1827? Nothing, but that it is impossible for him to have any distinct recollection of it. But he can distinctly recollect all the minute particulars of the plank contract detailed by him as having occurred two years before, in 1825, except the particulars of the sharp words that took place between us. What has he published to discredit my veracity, or the correctness of my statement in the case of his assumption to pay the debt, interest and costs of the judgments &c. of the Bank of Caroline against Clarke, Le-compte and himself? Nothing—He has passed that over in total silence. What has he said to discredit the veracity of my statement in the case of the judgments in Delaware? Why, in this case, he has promised to satisfy William Jones and Joseph Brown, but will not condescend to satisfy Joseph Richardson. He may rest easy on that score, Joseph Richardson is perfectly satisfied already; but I should suppose that a decent respect for the good opinion of his fellow citizens, would draw from him some effort to satisfy the public. What has he adduced to disprove the truth of my statement of his moral perjury? Here he has made an attempt to screen himself from the odium of the fact by the certificates of three persons, neither of whom, were present when he took the oath. He has, then, not only, not published anything to falsify, or invalidate any thing I have stated, but almost every thing he has published, tends to his own condemnation. But to take more particular notice of Sangston's last communication in the Whig of the 8th inst. for which he offers the following apology—"The (Joseph Richardson) may not be so well known out of the place &

county where he lives, as in it." However unknown I may be either in or out of the county, it will not be for want of my introduction if Sangston should remain unknown to the readers of the Easton Gazette. After his apology, he goes on to say "I must beg the favor again of your paper, to pay him (Richardson) a little attention,—at least to prove that he is not entirely regardless of truth; which I have not only done heretofore, by disinterested testimony, but by his own statement and acknowledgment." In this short sentence, Sangston has asserted three distinct falsehoods—First—His assertion that he has proved me "not entirely regardless of truth, by disinterested testimony" is false—secondly—that he has proved me so, by my own statement, is false. Thirdly—that he has proved me so, by my own acknowledgment, is false. His disinterested testimony, which I have not only done heretofore, by disinterested testimony, but by his own statement and acknowledgment, is the certificate of William T. Purnell, which is contradicted, by Jacob C. Willson, Esq. one of the two persons, and the only living one, on whose authority that certificate is founded. However disinterested, then, it may be, being contradicted, by one of the very persons on whose authority it is founded and equally disinterested and respectable with the certifier, it certainly does not prove what Sangston asserts, consequently his assertion is false. His other two assertions, that he has proved me "not entirely regardless of truth, by my own statement, and by my own acknowledgment," are equally false; and I now defy him to point to any one paragraph, sentence or word, in any one of my communications to the public to bear him out in, or to verify either of them. To suppose Sangston ignorant of the falsity of these three assertions, would be to suppose him a little more stupid, than I really believe him to be; and if he was, as I think, he must have been sensible of their falsity, is it not passing strange that immediately following them, as if he intended it as a warning, he establishes a rule, to guard his readers against giving credit to any thing he may afterwards assert? He lays it down as a rule that will generally hold good, "that if a man will prove false in one thing he will in another." What credit, then, can be given to any thing, that Sangston may assert after this? That he has proved false in several instances I think, satisfactorily established above, consequently, by his own rule he will, prove false in other instances. But having tested Sangston's veracity, more at large, by this rule, in my reply to his second communication, and found it wanting I deem it unnecessary to notice it further here, and more especially as without its assistance, I shall find no difficulty in detecting more of his aberrations from the path of truth. In the progress of his communication under remark, Sangston in the next place refers his readers to the last Intelligencer, and the certificates before for full satisfaction, that, if a man will prove false in one thing he will in another." In the Intelligencer alluded to, I stated a case which will shortly appear in the Easton Gazette, wherein Sangston committed moral perjury. To discredit the truth of my statement, he has introduced the certificates of Marcey Fountain, John Ozmon and Luther Swiggett, neither of whom were present, when Sangston took the oath. I am not unaware of the difficulty of proving a negative generally, and particularly against respectable, positive affirmative testimony; and for the honor of human nature, most cordially wish that Sangston had never committed the offence; I will therefore give all due credit to the testimony he has brought forward in his defence and, in the first place, I religiously believe every word of Marcey Fountain's certificate, as far as it goes, and what does it avail to Sangston's acquittal? Fountain only certifies that he was not present when any oath was administered—true, and that he does not recollect of hearing any required—admitted; and that he has no knowledge directly nor indirectly of any being taken, other than what he subsequently understood from Joseph P. W. Richardson—all granted, and believed. But not believing that Mr. Fountain's certificate embraces the whole of the testimony he is capable of giving, in relation to the case, I must, for the purpose of eliciting the balance, be permitted to ask him a few questions—Mr. Fountain certifies that he has no other knowledge of Sangston's having taken the oath than what he subsequently understood from Joseph P. W. Richardson. I will then ask Mr. Fountain when or at what time Joseph P. W. Richardson first told him that Sangston had taken the oath? Was it not, immediately after the arbitrators had agreed upon, & made known their award? Was it not the same day, as crossing Denton Bridge (and in answer to the question, "why he allowed Sangston the twenty dollars," that Joseph P. W. Richardson told him that he allowed it, because Sangston had sworn to the payment? And did not Mr. Richardson further state to Mr. Fountain that, in as much, as Sangston and he had not entered into bond to abide by the award, so he, Fountain, was under no obligation to stick to it? And did not he, Mr. Fountain, immediately turn back, and return to Denton for the purpose of demanding the twenty dollars of Sangston? Does he not believe that Sangston did take the oath? I trust Mr. Fountain will answer these questions—and that he will go further and say whether or not Sangston has ever paid him, or promised to pay, or secured the payment of the twenty dollars; and if so, whether the

payment, promise, or security has not been made or given, since, and in consequence of my publication of the case?

There are few persons, if any, on whose veracity I would rely with more confidence than that of Capt. John Ozmon. His certificate is therefore entitled to perfect credit; but there is nevertheless a small defect in it, which, I have not a doubt escaped his observation, and is totally unintentional on his part. From the construction of his certificate a superficial or careless reader might infer that Capt. Ozmon was present at each of the meetings of the arbitrators, and during the whole time of their meeting. But this is not the fact. Capt. Ozmon will not say that he was present at each time, and the whole time of the meeting and the sitting of the arbitrators. He may, therefore, very truly certify that he has no recollection of any oath being taken by the said Sangston, relative to 20 dollars * * * * or on any other account before the said arbitration, because the fact is, he was not present when the oath was taken, and consequently could have no recollection about it. But Capt. Ozmon, further certifies that he "does not believe the said Sangston was sworn in the case." He may also, in perfect truth certify this, because it is certainly true, that he was not present when Sangston was sworn, and he could not, of course, believe or certify otherwise than that he was not sworn in his presence.

Luther Swiggett certifies that "Having been called on by James Sangston, Esq. to state my recollection of a certain case of arbitration between Marcey Fountain and himself, which was left to John Brown and Joseph P. W. Richardson, wherein I was called on as the third person in 1826 or 1827, I do hereby certify that I have no recollection of Mr. Sangston taking any oath relative to the matter in dispute between him and said Fountain, nor do I believe the said Sangston was sworn in the case." I will not say that this certificate was made intentionally to impose on the reader, who may be unacquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, but it certainly is well calculated to do so. Mr. Swiggett certifies that he was "called on as the third person in 1826 or 1827," and then stops, leaving it to be inferred that he actually served, "as the third person," or umpire, in the arbitration and of course had a fair opportunity to see and must have known it, if Sangston had taken the oath. Now, the fact is, that Luther Swiggett was the first and only person the arbitrators, Brown and Richardson, could agree on, to choose as a third person, or umpire in the case. He was accordingly called in, and the case stated to him, refused to serve, told that he was wanted for nothing else—left the room and literally & truly knows nothing about the matter. This one fact completely destroys any effect which Luther Swiggett's certificate might otherwise have had favorable to Sangston. What he afterwards certifies is nothing to the purpose, for as Sangston was not sworn in his presence it is utterly impossible he can have any recollection of his taking the oath, and as to his belief, it is a mere matter of moon shine.

I consider Joseph P. W. Richardson's testimony as good as the testimony of any man, and I am authorized to say that Joseph P. W. Richardson will swear, that Sangston did take the oath—that he himself administered the oath to Sangston, in the presence of John Brown only, no other person being then present, and that his agreement to the award, which deprived Fountain of the twenty dollars was founded solely upon that oath—Joseph P. W. Richardson never believed that the \$20 had been paid to Fountain, and therefore refused to agree to any award that would admit the payment, until not seeing any probability, that the other arbitrator would ever concur in opinion with him, that they could select no person that would serve as umpire to decide between them—and the consequent impossibility of coming to an agreement, he proposed, as the only remaining alternative to allow, Sangston the twenty dollars upon the condition, that he would swear, not to the best of his knowledge, but absolutely and positively, that the money had been paid to Fountain.—Sangston accepted the condition and took the oath proposed. The condition having been complied with Richardson considering himself bound by his own proposition, then, & not till then, & for no other reason agreed to the award, that deprived Fountain of his twenty dollars. We have then respectable, positive, affirmative testimony to the fact, against mere negative conjecture or opinion to the contrary, and the public is very capable to decide which is most worthy of credit.

JO. RICHARDSON.

(To be continued.)

A gentleman who heard the address which Mr. Randolph lately delivered to his innumerable constituents, furnished the annexed sketch to the editor of the Lynchburgh Virginian. It is abundantly characteristic.

"Mr. Randolph arrived at the Court House about 1 o'clock in the evening, while the court was in session—as soon as it was ascertained he was there, the court sent two members of the bar to inform him that they had adjourned, to afford him an opportunity of addressing the people in the court House. In half

an hour after his arrival, he went up and took the judge's seat, and after thanking the Court, and the two gentlemen for their politeness, he commenced by stating the duties the Representative owed his constituents, & explained why it was he withdrew from the canvass (if canvass it could be called) after having offered his services to the people. He was evidently much dissatisfied with the course taken by Judge Bouldin, said much about him in rather an unfriendly way, did not know before that to declare himself a candidate for the suffrages of the people, would be considered as committing a moral outrage on the community? Had he been at home, and could have been elected, would have been glad of an opportunity to watch the manoeuvres of the chaps in Congress. Said John W. Eppes was an honest and consistent politician. The greatest writer on Government the world ever knew was the preceptor of Alexander, who wrote some two thousand years ago; said the Irish have a way of killing with lies and if he had not more lives than any tom cat, would have been dead long ago; was bitter against the Priests their fat salaries, spoke of Paul the tent maker; the Priests would get money from the people and give a draft in payment on St. Stephen; he would not take a draft on Stephen, unless he could first see his acceptance; without seeing the acceptance would not take a draft on James Bruce, the richest man in the county; said he knew something of the English Language & if not a master workman, was at least a very respectable journeyman; had not heard the Gospel preached since the days of Doctor Hog; was right here (touching his heart and looking very sanctimoniously) on the subject of religion.

His incomparable friend, Wm. Lee, purity itself—the first lawyer on the South side of the Potomac, and second to none on the North side; abused the members of the Virginia Legislature for voting in favour of Lewis and against Lee for Judge; Lee is now on the bench where he is an ornament, and I, in private life, where, thank God, I cannot be a disgrace to my country; because Gen. Jackson had the firmness to declare the U. S. Bank unconstitutional, its friends called up their puppies, Tray, Blanch, &c., and put them upon his heels—Tessie boy, tessie boy! (clapping his hands,) offered to read some of Jackson's letters to him—but had left them in his carriage; should vote for Andrew Jackson, not because he was the best qualified; but because his opinions coincided more nearly with his own; there are many better qualified, and whom I would prefer, but they cannot be elected—I shall vote for Andrew Jackson because he is the only man who can keep out your enemy and mine; because he is the only man who can keep out Henry Clay, the most flagitious and profligate man I ever knew, save one.

Negro Slavery; was reconciled to it. Had seen more lashes given on board the Concord, than had been given to his 300 negroes for 37 years. Lazarus and Dives; Virginia Convention; a nest of corruption and intrigue; there he saw our two Ex-Presidents; one talking for and voting against the white basis; the other, for whom (dropping his head) he had the sincerest respect, giving us all the visionary theories of the French writers on Government. Spoke of his mother, his sheep; dogs; gun and horses; had some very good horses; Nat Turner; his horse Radical; put him on his horse Radical, rough shod, with his double-barrel gun, & his broadsword, and he could drive five hundred negroes across the Roanoke; Internal improvement—fat jobs to contractors "Where's Yancey?—wish to G—d he was here; (Yancey answers) I am not for jobs, Major, nor you either; would not touch Tristram Burgess with a pair of tongs. Encomiated Pennsylvania, & abused her delegation for permitting Roger Mallory to tell Jno. R. Clay that his only recommendation was his surname; but Roger is now Clay himself, and judging from the insult offered young Clay, he thought he was illly prepared to enter into judgment; called Henry Clay, that "cut shuttle and deal man." Mr. Jefferson's learning had made him poor; Calhoun Lowndes, McDuffie, compares the Tariff and U. States Bank to two cat holes one for the kittens, the other for the old cat. Denounced nullification. It was nonsense, Nat Macon, the wisest and purest man that ever lived; had seen men as wise, and had seen some as pure, but had never seen one so wise and pure; would cut a grape vine to hang some members of the Legislature; would cut one to hang a man that would vote for the white basis; repeated part of his letter to Wm Lee, and particularly that part wherein he spoke of his "dear constituents; God bless them."—and may his blessing never descend on me, when I cease to pray for blessings on my old constituents.

You may have Sir Isaac Newton for your ploughman, and Lord Chatham for the leader of your horse; and your land will get worse and worse, if you plough up and down hill. House keeper's voters live out of your corn crib and my meat house; their wives "toil not, neither do they spin"—their daughters (here he made an insinuation too gross for repetition and such as would have excited the indignation of any other constituents but Mr. Randolph's.)

English Peasantry; wretched condition; Scotch Peasantry the most virtuous and intelligent in the world.

Latest from England.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT—KING'S SPEECH—RIOTS IN ENGLAND—ARTICLES OF A TREATY BETWEEN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND—OFFICIAL RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF WAR IN POLAND—CHOLERA MORBUS AT HAMBURG.

The packet ship York, Capt. Burdley arrived last evening, has brought us our files of English papers from the 16th to 25th October. Shipping Lists and Commercial advices to the same date.

From the extracts we give below, it will be perceived that, as we predicted on Saturday, the King of England has prorogued the British Parliament, announcing at the same time, his intention of again bringing before that body at the ensuing session, the question of a constitutional reform in the representative body. The speech of the King is highly eulogized in most of the London journals.

The previous rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Peers, has called forth unqualified marks of the strongest disapprobation in every part of England and Scotland. Meetings have been held throughout those countries, expressive of indignation at the vote of the Lords—approbatory of the conduct of the Government, and urging Ministers to persevere in their project of reform.

It will be seen that some disturbances have taken place in London, and that the Marquis of Londonderry had been severely hurt. Nottingham Castle at Nottingham, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, had been burned by the people, and the military called in; we have not the particulars of this occurrence, owing to the chasm in the dates of our papers caused by the non-arrival of the packet of the 8th. Great excitement has prevailed, particularly against the Bishops, in consequence of their votes against Reform. Mr. Hunt had presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying for the disfranchisement of those individuals of all-political power, but it was withdrawn, the Speaker declaring that it involved a question of privilege belonging to the other branch of the Legislature and a comment upon their proceedings, and that it was therefore not proper the House take cognizance of it.

In France, perfect tranquility seems to reign. We were already informed that the Chamber of Deputies had by a large majority declared against the peerage remaining hereditary, but the attempts to limit the selection of peers by the King and other amendments proposed by the liberal party have failed. We see not therefore that much has been gained. It strikes us that this body emanating entirely from the King, will be a more pliant machine in the hands of the monarch than it was before.

At last the conference at London have laid the basis of an arrangement between Belgium and Holland, the particulars will be found below. The Belgians express the utmost dissatisfaction at the terms which are imposed on them; but, as in resisting them, they can look for neither countenance nor aid from France or England, or indeed from any other power, we have but little doubt that they will eventually be compelled to submit.

In relation to Poland the accounts before us complete the picture of the total subjugation of that heroic nation to the autocrat of Russia; we were already in possession of the outlines.

The cholera morbus, we lament to add has reached Hamburg. When the proximity of that city to England and its frequent intercourse with that country is considered, it can hardly be expected that it will not be carried thither, and indeed throughout all Europe. It is consolating, however, to find, that as it extends to the most civilized part of the continent, it assumes a more lenient character. Additional precautions had been adopted against its introduction in England, but we are unable to insert it to day. The King of Holland had opened a session States General by a speech which contains notions particularly important.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prorogation of Parliament.

LONDON, October.—In consequence of his Majesty going in person to prorogue Parliament, preparations were made early in the day for preserving the peace and viewing the spectacle. At 12 o'clock a strong body of police lined the road between the palace and the Houses of Parliament. At this time a considerable number of people had assembled. At the Palace all was bustle, the Bands of the foot guards were mustering in their state dresses, and the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners were strolling about in their gala suits.

At one o'clock, strong detachments of the Horse Guards, both red and blue, marched through St. James' park and lined the road all along; by this time the crowd had become very great in the Park and Parliament st. every window and elevated place of which was crowded by well dressed ladies.

From 12 o'clock, there was a constant throng of coroneted carriages, passing with the Peeresses and ladies of distinction, going to secure their seats in the House of Lords. His Majesty left the Palace at 2 o'clock, and passed through St. James' park and out by the Horse Guards, all along the road his Majesty was much cheered.

His Majesty about 20 minutes was announced. His Majesty of Lords took after which the the Bankrupt and other Bill. His Majesty audible voice, gracious Speech. "My Lord I am at le to a session of labor, in which interest have consideration. "I have felt, firming, by the the amendme for the reduct heavily on the I have observ commencement in the I which the mo expected. "I continue fying proofs of Foreign R. "The Con don has at le and laborious ment agreed ries of the St tion of the Fi in terms by together with countries, ha for. A treat ment has b and Belgian trust that its tive Courts, will avert l peace of Eu the question. "Gentlemen "I thank for the futu my Royal C surviving m you have g You may b care to ha the strictest ed economy "The sta the necessity in the vario tic service, desire to rel with safety. "In the m tion of ref have been p terial additi "My Lo In the in now be affor necessary f the most ca ration of th tive countie been so gen ple for the stitutional House of r regarded by of order a ceedings, important o liament may at the openi you may bu sire to pr such impro as may be to my peo ights, whic the other o to the sup The Lo mand of hi liament to ber, to be business. An affa The mob 5 last nig Londond House of most outr person. I back, and tlemen. Marquis in vorificatio struck him, that clared tha vidual wh the declara pistols. they gav Marquis Guards. again co him; one force, str temple. blow tha made a se rendered The Ma coach, an Park land His lords enquires Marquis that he w ing had t well. An ac LOUISIA penalties that state A simi of Kent

His Majesty arrived at the House about 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, which was announced by the firing of guns. His Majesty having entered the House of Lords took his seat on the Throne; after which the royal assent was given to the Bankruptcy Court Bill, the Vestry and other Bills.

His Majesty then, in a most firm and audible voice, read the following most gracious Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—
I am at length enabled to put an end to a session of unexampled duration and labor, in which matters of the deepest interest have been brought under your consideration.

"I have felt sincere satisfaction in confirming, by my royal assent, Bills for the amendment of the Game Laws and for the reduction of Taxes, which pressed heavily on the industry of my people. & I have observed with no less pleasure the commencement of important improvements in the Law of Bankruptcy, from which the most beneficial effects may be expected.

"I continue to receive the most gratifying proofs of the friendly disposition of Foreign Powers.

"The Conference assembled in London has at length terminated its difficult and laborious discussions by an arrangement agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers for the separation of the States of Belgium and Holland in terms by which the interests of both together with the future security of other countries, have been carefully provided for. A treaty founded on this arrangement has been presented to the Dutch and Belgian Plenipotentiaries, and I trust that its acceptance by their respective Courts, which I anxiously expect will avert the dangers by which the peace of Europe was threatened whilst the question remained unsettled.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the provision made for the future dignity and comfort of my Royal Consort, in the event of her surviving me, and for the supplies which you have granted for the present year. You may be assured of my anxious care to have them administered with the strictest attention to a well considered economy.

"The state of Europe has produced the necessity of an increased expenditure in the various establishments of the public service, which it will be my earnest desire to reduce whenever it can be done with safety to the interest of the country.

"In the meantime I have the satisfaction of reflecting that these demands have been provided for without any material addition to the public burdens.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

In the interval of repose which may now be afforded you, I am sure it is unnecessary for me to recommend to you the most careful attention to the preservation of the tranquility of your respective countries. The anxiety which has been so generally manifested by my people for the accomplishment of a Constitutional Reform in the Commons House of Parliament, will, I trust, be regarded by a due sense of the necessity of order and moderation in their proceedings. To the consideration of the important question the attention of Parliament must necessarily again be called at the opening of the ensuing session, and you may be assured of my unaltered desire to prosecute its settlement by such improvements in the representation as may be found necessary for securing to my people the full enjoyment of their rights, which in combination of those of the other orders of the State are essential to the support of our free constitution."

The Lord Chancellor then, by command of his Majesty, prorogued the Parliament to Tuesday, the 22d of November, to be then held for the despatch of business.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

An attack on Lord Londonderry.

The mob near the Horse Guards, about 9 last night, no sooner observed Lord Londonderry proceeding towards the House of Lords, than a general and most outrageous attack was made on his person. His Lordship was on horseback, and accompanied by several gentlemen. The stones flew about the Marquis in great numbers and amid loud vociferations. Several of the missiles struck his lordship, which so enraged him, that he pulled up his horse and declared that he would shoot the first individual who molested him, accompanying the declaration by pulling out a brace of pistols. This intimidated the mob, and they gave way in a slight degree, & the Marquis rode off towards the Horse Guards. Thither the mob followed and again commenced another attack on him; one stone, hurled with considerable force, struck the Marquis over the right temple. So great was the force of the blow that it cut through his hat, and made a serious wound on the head, which rendered his lordship nearly insensible. The Marquis was placed in a hackney coach, and conveyed to his mansion in Park lane, where the wound was dressed. His lordship was bled, and the numerous enquiries after the state of the noble Marquis were answered by an assurance that he was much better since the bleeding had taken place, and was then doing well.

An act has passed the Legislature of Louisiana, prohibiting, under heavy penalties, the introduction of Slaves into that state for sale.

A similar bill is before the Legislature of Kentucky.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday, Evening Dec. 10.

CONGRESS.—Our National Legislature met at Washington on Monday last. The House of Representatives re-elected Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, Speaker. The Message of the President was delivered on Tuesday last, which we contemplated spreading before our readers in this day's Gazette, but we only this moment received it (now 2 o'clock) just as our paper was going to press. It is much better than the last—being shorter and less artificial—it will occupy about five or six columns of this paper. We are forced, therefore, to postpone its insertion till next week.

The Steam Boat Maryland for this place, on Tuesday last, was compelled by the ice to come too at Peck's point and land her passengers at Oxford. She left there next morning at half past eight o'clock in a snow storm on her return for Baltimore.

It is intended, we understand, that the Maryland shall come to this place only once a week, every Tuesday, the remainder of the season, weather permitting.

The unusually early severity of the weather is calculated to call forth our sympathies for the situation of the Poor, and no doubt many benevolent persons are impatiently waiting for a call from any that feel disposed to step forward to ask them to contribute to their relief.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that the Erie Canal is closed by ice. In contrast with this fact, we are enabled to state that our Rail-road, of sixty miles in length, is about to go into practical operation, with as much facility and effect as if it were mid-summer.—*Balt. American, Dec. 5.*

GEORGE A. WAGGAMAN, Esq. a firm and decided friend of Mr. Clay's, has been elected a Senator in Congress from the State of Louisiana, to succeed Mr. Livingston. The vote stood, at the last ballot, for Waggonman 32; for Carleton 30.

Mr. Waggonman is a native of this State, and is highly spoken of for probity and talents, even by his political opponents.

A Legislature Prorogued by the Influence.—We learn from the Newark Eagle of the 4th instant that the Legislature of New Jersey were to adjourn the same day, until the first Tuesday, in February, owing to the prevalence of influenza among the members, which is so general, that on some days not half of them could attend in their places.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky, arrived in Washington on Sunday evening last—at Brown's Hotel.

We learn that both Houses of Congress were duly organized on Monday last, and that Mr. STEVENSON was re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

New Jersey Pumpkins.—The Camden Mail says.—On the farm of Mr. Isaac Jones, in the vicinity of that place, were raised this season from one seed twenty-four pumpkins, weighing 756 lbs. the vine measuring 1230 feet. No attention whatever was paid to the cultivation of this wonder of the vegetable kingdom.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.

The Steamboat Independence, which left here yesterday morning for the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with passengers for Philadelphia, returned in the afternoon without being able to perform her trip. She went up the Bay until within two miles of the mouth of Elk River, where the ice was found to be so thick and firm that it was impossible to proceed. The head of the Bay appeared to be covered with ice as low down as the point reached by the steamboat. The weather since Sunday has been extremely cold, the temperature being as severe as is usually experienced in the depth of winter.

Persons on the borders of the Chesapeake and its tributaries who have woe to dispose of, would do well to avail themselves of the favorable change in the weather to bring it to market.—The article is scarce and the prices high.

Statue of Washington.—We are very happy to hear that a plan is on foot for erecting in this metropolis, a statue of the Father of his Country, from the chisel of a native artist, Mr. Greenough, to whom the public is indebted for the

exquisite piece of statuary now exhibiting in this city, has a very fine model of a statue of Washington. The likeness is said to be excellent, the expression elevated, and the attitude noble. Mr. Morse the painter, whose opinion is sufficient authority, in a letter written a few months since from Rome says that it is the grandest conception of the person and of the illustrious man that he had ever seen. The plan is, to procure a marble statue to be executed after this model to be set up in this city. To this purpose it is proposed to apply the future proceeds of the exhibition of the Chanting Cherubs, now at the new apartments of the Academy of the Fine Arts in Barclay street, and to open at the same place a subscription which will give an opportunity to every person visiting the building to subscribe whatever amount he may choose in addition to the price of admission. The statue can be procured for five thousand dollars, and the cost of transporting it to this city, will be two or three hundred more.

Mr. Greenough before he went to Europe, executed a bust of Washington, which was much admired. To assist him in the work, the painter Stuart lent him his original portrait, and he was also in possession of the mask taken from the face of Washington after his death.—When the bust was finished, it was highly commended by Stuart for the fidelity of resemblance, and many others who knew Washington in his lifetime, expressed their admiration of the skill with which the artist had contrived to produce so perfect a copy of the features.—Neither Canova's statue, nor that of Chantrey, have this merit, whatever may be that of their design or execution. Mr. Greenough, in addition to the recommendation of being able to produce a faithful resemblance of the greatest man of our history, possesses extraordinary talents as a sculptor. He is decidedly a man of genius. Mr. Allston, the first artist and best judge of such matters in this country, has given his testimony, to his merits. Mr. Morse, in the letter to which we have referred above, observes that he will not disappoint the highest expectations that can be formed of him, and expresses the hope that his countrymen will employ him in executing what he can execute so well, as a statue of Washington. We earnestly hope that the project will succeed; if it does not, the disgrace of its failure must be shared among our citizens.—[N. Y. Post.

From the Hagerstown Free Press. THE HESIAN FLY. Messrs. Editors:—By giving the following an insertion in your useful paper you may perhaps gratify a number who have been anxious to discover the manner in which the Hessian Fly deposits their eggs upon the stalks of wheat, and the appearance of the Fly itself, which has long been a subject of argument with agriculturists:—

It has been asserted by some that the eggs are laid upon the grains of wheat and that when the grain vegetates, they are inclosed within the blade, where they remain and grow until the stalk dies. Others affirm that it is after the grain is sown and growing, that the fly lights upon and deposits their eggs. The latter opinion I assure you is a correct one, as I have made the discovery beyond doubt. Some time in the month of March, I selected a few stalks of wheat in which there were a number of the eggs of the fly that had been deposited in the fall previous. I inclosed them in a glass, covered with a piece of paper perforated with a pin in several places so as to admit a small quantity of air into the glass, sealing it closely around the edge so as to preclude a possibility of the insects making their escape in the event of their getting out of the brown shells in which they were inclosed.

I placed it in a situation contiguous to a stove, and where the sun shone upon it a considerable part of each day, and in about ten days I observed several small insects within the glass, similar in appearance to the common musquito, with the exception that they were of a darker colour and somewhat shorter. A few days since while walking in one of my wheat fields, I discovered a number of small insects flying unusually close to the ground, which excited my curiosity, and induced me to examine them minutely. I placed myself in a situation in which I was enabled to observe them with accuracy, and soon discovered that they were the identical species of fly that had made their appearance in the glass. I felt an increased anxiety to make further discovery, and I remained in the same situation until I noticed several of them deposit their eggs on the blades of the wheat. They move from stalk to stalk with about the same frequency that the bee does in extracting honey from the flower; and when it lights upon the blade it doubles itself similar to the horse when in the act of sticking its nits upon the horse, and leaves from two to five eggs upon a stalk.

For the purpose of gratifying many persons who may have a curiosity to examine them, I send you enclosed in a phial a number of flies caught in the act of depositing their eggs, and two blades of wheat on which the eggs were perceivable to the naked eye immediately after they were deposited; they are close to the ends that are cut off, of a brownish colour, and perhaps will continue perceivable in a strong light, for several days.

Very respectfully,
JOHN M'KEE.

October 18, 1831.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Lot S. Field, Mr. Samuel B. Hopkins, to Miss Margaret A. Blake both of this place.

DIED.
In this town on Sunday night last, Mrs. Faulkner, consort of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. In this town on Monday last, at the residence of Mr. John Meconick, Miss Elizabeth Ewing. In this town on Thursday last, Mrs. Sarah Plummer.

EASTON ACADEMY.
THE Trustees are requested to attend a meeting of the Board, at the Academy, on SATURDAY the 17th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. J. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

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

Dec. 10 6m

Sheriff's last Notice for 1831.
HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually and having found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies, the most positive orders to proceed forthwith, to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.

The Publics obdt servt
J. M. FAULKNER.
Dec 10

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold on MONDAY the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. (or the next fair day) at the late residence of Capt. William Richardson, all the personal estate of the said dec'd., consisting of a great variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Black-Smith's, Carpenter's, and Turner's Tools, including two SUPERIOR LATHES.

One four wheel Carriage and harness, one mantle Clock, Iron Chest, Plate, Marine Atlas and Charts, one Sextant, one Quadrant, one Surveyor's Compass and Chain, one Gold repeating Watch, negro men, women, girls and boys, ploughs, hoes, harrows, axes, carts, oxen, cows, hogs, corn, rye, todler, pine cord wood and lumber &c &c
M. E. HARRISON, Admr.
Caroline Co. Dec. 10
N. B. Terms made known on the day of sale.

NEXT SCHEME
ON THE ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM IMPROVED.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 10, for 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore, on THURSDAY, 29th December.

Highest Prize 6,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:
1 prize of \$6,000
1 " " 1,200
1 " " 800
1 " " 500
1 " " 300
1 " " 150
2 prizes of \$100
2 " " 70
2 " " 50
2 " " 25
10,000 of \$4

MODE OF DRAWING.
The numbers will be put into a wheel as usual. The first drawn number from the wheel will be entitled to the capital prize of \$6,000, the 2d drawn \$1,200, the 3d drawn \$800, the 4th drawn \$500 the 5th drawn \$300, the 6th and 7th drawn \$150 each, the 8th and 9th drawn \$100 each, the 10th and 11th drawn \$50 each, the 12th and 13th drawn \$30 each, the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th drawn \$20 each, the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d 24th & 25th drawn \$15 each.

The 2,000 prizes of \$5 dolls. will be determined as follows, to wit:—If the first drawn number from the wheel be an Odd number, then all tickets in the scheme, ending with the same figure as the first drawn Even number will be entitled to a prize of \$5 dolls, if the first drawn number from the wheel be an Even number, then all tickets in the scheme ending with the same figure as the first drawn Odd number will be each entitled to a prize of \$5 dolls.

The 10,000 prizes of 4 dolls. will be awarded to the Odd or Even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of 6000 dolls., that is to say, if the 6000 dolls., prize should come out to an Odd number, then every Odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a prize of 4 dolls if the 6000 dolls. prize should come out to an Even number, then all the Even numbers in the scheme will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

Half Tickets, two dollars.—Quarters, 1 To be had at
Clark's Offices.

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and N. E. corner of Baltimore & Charles sts.

Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been often sold, than at any other office.

* Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet me same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vendor, Baltimore.

Dec 10

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Dec. 1, 1831
Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 9, for 1831

No. 15,365 (odd No.) the capital prize of \$6,000
12,513 \$10,820 prizes of 1,000
6,537 15,156 300
12,319 7,151 30
7,934 4,332 200
19,117 4,586 100
14,98 1074 100
13,417 6,407 50
6,372 234 50
17 939 50

With 10 of \$20; 20 of 10; 100 of 5; 150 of 3 and 10,000 of 2 each.

No. 15,365 an ODD number, having drawn the Capital Prize, agreeably to the Scheme therefore, all the Odd numbers being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9, are each entitled to two dollars in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

All marked thus (*) sold at Clark's.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT

November Term, in the year 1831

The proceedings of the Commissioners under the Commission issued out of Talbot County Court on the Petition of Nicholas Robinson and Jane Louis his wife, to divide, or otherwise to view and value the lands and tenements, with the appurtenances whereof Major Benny died seised and possessed, and the return of the same proceedings, have been notified and confirmed by this Court. And the said commissioners have adjudged and determined that the said lands and premises will not admit of division among the heirs of the said Major Benny, and have valued the same; but inasmuch as the said Nicholas Robinson & wife, Sarah Matilda Benny and Margaret Melba a Tighman Benny, are now absent from Talbot county, & reside in a place called Bellefonte in the state of Pennsylvania; it is ordered and adjudged by this Court that the first Tuesday in the May Term next of this Court be, and the same day is appointed for the said absent heirs to appear in this Court, and make his or her election to take the said lands and premises at the valuation of the commissioners, and that the said Nicholas Robinson & wife by the publication of this order, in one of the Newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, at least four weeks successively, before the first day of March next, give notice of the return and confirmation of the commission aforesaid, and the proceedings under it, and of the day aforesaid appointed by this Court for the appearance of the absent heirs.

Attested J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
Dec 10 1831.

NEW STORE!

Samuel Mackey

AT the Store opposite the Court-house, recently occupied by John W. Jenkins, and next door to Mr. William Clark's has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a general assortment of

English, French, India, German & American

GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Super Velvet, and Saxony blue, black brown, olive, green, claret, mulberry, Adelaide and drake neck CLOTHS.
Common mixed, brown, blue, claret & drab do. London green habit do.
Super London mixed and black CASSIMERES. Blue, steel, brown and Lavender mixed SATINETTS.
Goats hair and imitation Cambrics.
Gentlemen's, Ladies and Misses Cloaks. White, red and green Flannels.
Super plain and figured scarlet do Green, white and brown Canton do Green Baize.
Crimson green, blue, brown, & black Merino. Rattinets, Bombazetts, Circassians, Lastings, 8-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Rose BLANKETS. Point and stripe ditto.
Linceys, Kerseys, and low priced Cloths, for Servants wear.
5-4, 4-4 7-8 and 3-4 brown Mullins
Sea Island, Power Loom & New Orleans Shirtings.
Super black Italian Lutestring (a superior article)
Black Geneshaws and Saranets.
Changeable and plain Saranets.
Black, white, green and blue Italian Crapes.
Bobinetts, black and white Veils.
Fancy Gro de Nap and Satin Ribbons.
Fancy and super Belt do
White, black and Scarlet Merino Scarfs and square Shawls.
Embossed Merino, Palmatine, Populine and other Fancy Handkerchiefs.
Black, white & assorted colors Horsklin Gloves Thread and Bobinet Laces.
Braids, Gimps, and Corset Bascings.
Tuck, hoop and side shell Combs.
Silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery.
Cambric, Jaconet, Mull-Mull, Book and Bishops Lawn Mullins.
Valencia, swansdown, Florentine and figured Velvet Vestings.
Ready made Vests.
Gentlemen's cloth and hair Opera CAPS.
Boys' sattinet, hair and fancy do.
Super Silk, Velvet and Bombazine Stocks.
Super Linen Shirtees.
Lamba wool and worsted do.
Worsted and brown cotton Drawers.
Italian, Siberian and imperial Gravats.
India Flag, Pungee and Silk Handkerchiefs.
Long and short Lamba wool and worsted Hose.
Buckskin, woodstock, horkskin, cat skin and lined do. Gloves.
4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawn.
Linen - ambrie.
A handsome assortment of fancy London Calicoes.
Damask, bird eye and Russia Diapers.
7-8 and 8-10 brown damask Table Cloths.
Extra gilt, plated, steel, pearl, silk twist and lasting coat Buttons.
Fancy gilt, plated, pearl and glass roset do.
Bronzed, gilt and plated Clasps.
Fancy gold, gilt, jet and pearl - studs.
Plated and black Hooks and Eyes.
Hunting Gravats and Comforts.
Gentlemen's and Ladies Socks.
Worsted, Cotton and Silk Suspenders.

Groceries and Liquors.

Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, common Whiskey, New England Rum, Molasses, Brown and Loaf Sugars.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Pouchong

TEAS.

Patapasco Superfine, Fine & Middling FLOUR, Philadelphia Buckwheat do. Pennsylvania Roll Butter, Cheese & Crackers. Raisins & Almonds, Rio and Java Coffee, Salt, Saltpetre, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery,

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Castings & Woodware.

The above GOODS have all been selected with great care—many of the articles specified, have declined from 15 to 80 per cent within the last six or eight weeks, and will be offered accordingly. The public are respectively invited to examine through the stock as they will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash, wool feathers, Rye or flaxseed.

Easton, Nov. 19, 1831

PRINTING

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

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Eastern Hotel a full & extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz:

Coarse & fine Cloths, Cassimeres & Cassinets, Blankets, Flannels & Baizes &c.

together with a general assortment of

British & French fancy & staple dry GOODS.—Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Wood, Stone, Earthen & Tin Ware &c. &c.

all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally.—W. Feathers, meal, Linsey and Kersey &c taken in exchange.

Oct. 8

NEW FALL GOODS

WM. H. and P. GROOME,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, a usually large assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons; AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine Clothes & Cassimeres

Of the most fashionable Colours,

COMMON CLOTHS, CASSI-

NETS, FLANNELS, BLAN-

KETS, MERINOES, CIR-

CASSIANS, BOMBA-

ZINES, MERINO

SHAWLS, &c.

Cotton Yarns from No. 4. to 24.

together with a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass &

Queen's Ware, Stone Ware,

POWDER & SHOT.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

among which are, some superior

OLD WINES &

Fresh

TEAS,

Which have been selected with great care.

Feathers, Lindsey, Kersey, &c. taken in ex-

change.

Oct 22

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with another supply of FRESH GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons. Among which are:

Handsome Calicoes, Ginghams,

Mustins, Silks, Pungees,

Crapes, &c.

Also—A variety of articles intended for

Early Fall Demand.—Consisting of

Superfine and Common Cloths.

Cassinets, Flannels, Bombazetts, Bom-

bazines, Merinoes, Worsted Hosiery,

&c.—Also,

AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES;

Among which are

Cheap Brown Sugars and nice

White Preserving do.

Which added to his former supplies, renders his assortment very extensive and complete—all of which will be offered on the most favorable terms

Aug 27 S. G. W. 3

M. E. MYNARTS,

Portrait and Miniature

PAINTER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Eastern and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms in the rear of Dr. Dawson's Drug Store, for a short time only. Those who may wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity will please to call.

HIS PAINTINGS

may be seen every afternoon commencing

Monday next.

Oct. 29

NAT TURNER.

THE confessions of Nat Turner, the leader of the late insurrection in Virginia, a fully and voluntarily made to Thos. R. Gray in the prison where he was confined, and acknowledged by him to be such, when read before the Court of Southampton; with the certificate, under the seal of the Court.—Also an authentic account of the whole insurrection, with lists of the whites who were murdered, and of the negroes brought before the Court of Southampton, and those sentenced. For sale at this Office.

Dec. 6

Leonard Mackall, M. D.

DENTIST,

OF Baltimore, who graduated in the University of Maryland, and practiced Medicine for several years, has, for the last three years, turned his attention to Dentistry, offers his professional services to the citizens and visitors of Eastern and its vicinity. He may be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.

References.

BALTIMORE.—Rev. Mr. Johns, Rev. Mr. Hays, Rev. L. I. Cox, Dr. Waters, Dr. Potter, Dr. Baker, Dr. Hale, Dr. McDowell, Dr. Handy, Dr. Amos, Hugh McElderry, John S. Skinner, John Glenn, Roger B. Toney, and James L. Hawkins, Esquires.

EASTON.—Dr. Denny, Dr. Spencer, Richard T. Earle, Samuel T. Kennard, William H. Groome, Lambert W. Spencer, Jacob Loocherman, Theodore R. Loocherman, James Parrott, Esquires.

November 26 qst S. & W.

New Boot & Shoe Store.



The subscriber has again opened a

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

in Eastern, at the stand opposite the Market House, next door to the Drug Store of Dr. Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public,

a large and elegant assortment of the above articles, to which he has added

CAPS, &c. &c.

of the best quality and newest fashions, all which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Eastern. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price, and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, and as he has been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at low prices and on liberal terms will command it.

THOS. S. COOK.

Eastern, Nov. 5 W

A Classical Teacher Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the Classics & who can produce satisfactory proof of his capacity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by applying at this office.

Dec. 3

The Baltimore Patriot will copy the above 4 times, and send their account to the subscriber.

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

TWO brick houses situate on Washington street, one occupied at present by Mr. Wm. Faulkner, the other was occupied by the late Mrs. Bell—they are both good stands for business, and will be rented low to good and punctual tenants.

Apply to

JACOB LOOCKERMAN.

Nov. 26

For Rent the ensuing year.

FOUR or five tenements, in the town of Eastern; for particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence Mr. Wm. Bullen.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27.

To Rent, for the year 1832.

THE OFFICE on Federal Alley and fronting the public square at present occupied by Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins.

Also, the frame dwelling house, on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Earle's, and lately occupied by William Barnett.

And a small two story brick dwelling house, adjoining the last mentioned property and fronting on Harrison street. For terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Eastern, Oct. 29 S. & W.

For Rent for the ensuing year,

That large and convenient three story

BRICK DWELLING,

situate on Washington, near Cabinet street, and the named shop adjoining. Also the small dwelling on the corner of Cabinet & W. Sts. To approved tenants the above property, will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair. Apply to

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Aug. 27

TO RENT,

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first day of January next, with the privilege of immediately seeding Wheat, the farm in Edmondson's Neck called Oakland, now occupied by the subscriber. By an immediate application the tenant would obtain every facility of putting in wheat and all reasonable accommodation and assistance.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, Nov. 5th

Nov. 19

To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.

November 26

WANTED.

For the ensuing year, an Overseer; a man with a small family will be preferred, satisfactory recommendation will be required.

Apply to

W. H. DeFOURCY.

Gheston, Queen Ann's county, Nov. 26 31

POSTPONED SALE.

FOR SALE,

On a credit of six months, at the Farm called Oakland, near Eastern, on Wednesday the 30th day of the present month (November), at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,

and logs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of fine Corn and corn-blades.

The purchasers will be required to give notes with approved security before the removal of the property.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Eastern, Nov. 26

P. S. I have NEGROES of different ages and sexes to hire for the next year. All persons desirous of hiring them—and particularly those who now hold them, will please to call immediately, otherwise they will be disposed of without reserve. Persons indebted to me for hire will oblige me by prompt payment. A good opportunity will offer on the 30th inst.

J. L. K.

The above property is postponed till THURSDAY, the 22d instant.

J. L. K.

Eastern, Dec. 3.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

GEORGE HOWARD,

Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November Session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections," it is directed, that "the Governor and Council after having received the returns of elections of members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as members of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district. And an election having been held on Monday the third ultimo, agreeably to law in the several Congressional districts, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, as aforesaid, and the returns of the said election having been received and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained, by the Governor and Council. We do, by this our PROCLAMATION, declare that by the said returns it appears that Daniel Jenifer Esquire in the first district; Benedict L. Emmes Esquire in the second district; George C. Washington, Esq. in the third district; Francis Thomas, Esquire, in the fourth district; Benjamin C. Howard and John T. H. Whittington, Esquires in the fifth district; George E. Mitchell, Esquire, in the sixth district; John L. Kerr Esquire, in the seventh district and John S. Spence, Esquire, in the eighth district, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hands and the Great Seal of the said State, this twenty first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and of the independence of the United States the fifty sixth.

GEORGE HOWARD.

By the Governor

Thomas Culbreth, Clerk

of the Council.

To be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald of Frederick; the Torch Light Hagerstown; the Star and Gazette, Eastern; the Chronicle, Cambridge.

Nov. 26

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber, in part for his own accommodation, has recently purchased

A drove of 32 Mules,

from 2 to 3 years old last spring

They are of fine size and symmetry, active and spirited, are very docile, and pronounced by competent Judges, equal, if not superior, to any drove ever brought from Kentucky, to this State.—22 of them are for sale—price from 110 to 130 per pair. Mr. Plummer the Overseer at my Waterlo Farm, will show them to any person desirous of purchasing. Letters from Gentlemen, in the neighbouring counties, desirous of obtaining further information, directed to me, in Eastern, will be duly attended to.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

FROM 3 to 4 thousand feet of 5-8 Walnut plank, for which the highest cash price will be given.

JOHN MECONEKIN.

Eastern, Oct. 29 (W)

OVERSEER WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to procure, for the next year, an Overseer, who possesses all the requisite qualifications for the management of a very large Farm. To such a person liberal wages will be given. He also offers for rent, with or without a suitable number of labourers his plantation at Shoal Creek, and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, Nov. 5th

CABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, begs leave respectfully to say that he has on hand at his ware room,

A general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture,

which he is disposed to sell as low as it can be purchased in any of the cities, for cash, or for country produce.

JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber are reminded that the time is fast approaching when he must lay in an assortment of materials, he hopes therefore that they will call and settle without delay.

Eastern, Sept. 24.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

October Term, A. D. 1831.

On application of John Stevens, Esq. adm'r. of Miss Evelina Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Eastern.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 1st day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Test JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Evelina Martin late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 1st day of December in the year of our Lord 1831.

JOHN STEVENS, adm'r.

of Evelina Martin dec'd.

Dec. 3

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1831.

ON application of John Stevens, Esq. Adm'r. De Bonis non of William Ray, late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Eastern.

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

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of William Ray, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 1st day of December in the year of our Lord 1831.

JOHN STEVENS, adm'r.

of William Ray, dec'd.

Dec. 3

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court

November, 24th A. D. 1831.

ON application of Edward B. Hardcastle, Adm'r. of John Gill, 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 Eastern.

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

Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Gill, 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 10th day of June next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 29th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

EDWARD B. HARDCASTLE, adm'r.

of JOHN GILL, dec'd.

Dec. 3

N. B. All persons who purchased property at the above named deceased's vendue, are hereby notified that their notes will be due on the 14th of next month, when it will be expected that they will make payment, or in a very short time thereafter, otherwise their notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

E. B. H. Adm'r.

THE LADY'S BOOK,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

By L. A. Godey & Co. 112 Chesnut st.

PHILADELPHIA, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

This popular work, so well calculated to promote an improvement in Female Literature in this country, continues to elicit universal approbation. It is decidedly the cheapest publication issued from the American Press.—Every number in the present volume contains upwards of 64 pages large octavo letter press, and is embellished with a variety of Engravings many of them by first rate artists, executed on steel. \$4.00 have been expended by the proprietors of this work, in one year, for embellishments alone. The subscription price is only \$3 per annum. Copies of the work can be seen at this Office.

Eastern, Nov. 26

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1831.

NO. 51.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the National Intelligencer Extra.

Message from the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the First Session of the 23d Congress.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives.

The representation of the People has been renewed for the 23d time since the Constitution they formed has been in force. For near half a century the Chief Magistrates who have been successively chosen have made their annual communications of the state of the nation to its representatives. Generally, these communications have been of the most gratifying nature, testifying an advance in all the improvements of social and all the securities of political life. But frequently, and justly, as you have been called on to be grateful for the bounties of Providence, at few periods have they been more abundantly or extensively bestowed than at the present: rarely, if ever have we had greater reason to congratulate each other on the continued and increasing prosperity of our beloved country.

Agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, has compensated the labours of the husbandman with plentiful crops of all the varied products of our extensive country. Manufactures have been established, in which the funds of the capitalist find a profitable investment, and which give employment and subsistence to a numerous and increasing body of industrious and dexterous mechanics. The labourer is rewarded by high wages in the construction of works of internal improvement, which are extending with unprecedented rapidity. Science is steadily penetrating the recesses of nature, and disclosing her secrets, while the ingenuity of the power of man, is making each new conquest auxiliary to his comfort. By our mail, whose speed is regularly increased, and whose routes are every year extended, the intercourse of public intelligence and private business is rendered frequent and easy. The business of the nation is conducted with a rapidity and efficiency which is a source of great gratification, and is now effected in a few days; and in the construction of rail-roads, and the application of steam power we have a reasonable prospect that the extreme parts of our country will be so much approximated, and those most isolated by the obstacles of nature, rendered so accessible, as to remove an apprehension, sometimes entertained, that the great extent of the Union would endanger its permanent existence.

If, from the satisfactory view of our agriculture, manufactures, and internal improvements we turn to the state of our navigation and trade with foreign nations, and between the States, we shall scarcely find less cause for gratulation. A beneficent Providence has provided for their exercise and encouragement, an extensive coast indented by capacious bays and noble rivers, inland seas, with a country productive of every material for ship building and every commodity for gainful commerce, and filled with a population active, intelligent, well informed and fearless of danger. These advantages are not neglected; and an impulse has lately been given to commercial enterprise which fills our ship yards with new constructions, encourages all the arts and branches of industry connected with them, crowds the wharves of our cities with vessels and covers the most distant seas with our canvas.

I let us be grateful for these blessings to the beneficent Being who has conferred them, and who sustains us to indulge a reasonable hope of their continuance and extension, while we neglect not the means by which they may be preserved. If we may dare to judge of his future designs by the manner in which his past favors have been bestowed, he has made our national prosperity to depend on the preservation of our liberties, our national force on our federal union—and our individual happiness on the maintenance of our State rights and wise institutions. If we are prosperous at home and respected abroad it is because we are free, united, industrious, and obedient to the laws. While we continue so, we shall, by the blessing of Heaven, go on in the happy career we have begun, and which has brought us, in the short period of our political existence, from a population of three to thirteen millions from thirteen separate colonies to twenty-four United States from weakness to strength—from a rank scarcely marked in the scale of Nations to a high place in their respect.

This last advantage is one that has resulted in a great degree, from the principles which have guided our intercourse with foreign Powers, since we have assumed an equal station among them—and hence, the annual account which the Executive renders to the country, of the manner in which that branch of his duties has been fulfilled, proves instructive and salutary.

The pacific and wise policy of our Government kept us in a state of neutrality during the wars that have, at different periods, since our political existence, been carried on by other Powers: but this policy, while it gave activity and extent to our commerce, exposed it in the same proportion to injuries from the belligerent nations. Hence have arisen claims of indemnity for those injuries. England, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples, and lately Portugal, had all, in a greater or less degree, infringed our neutral rights. Demands for reparation were made upon all. They have had in all and continue to have in some cases, a leading influence on the nature of our relation with the Powers on whom they were made.

Of the claims upon England it is unnecessary to speak, further than to say, that the state of things to which their prosecution and

denial gave rise has been succeeded by arrangements productive of mutual good feeling and amicable relations between the two countries, which it is hoped will not be interrupted. One of these arrangements is that relating to the colonial trade, which was communicated to Congress at the last session; and although the short period during which it has been in force will not enable me to form an accurate judgment of its operation, there is every reason to believe that it will prove highly beneficial. The trade thereby authorized has employed to the 30th September last, upwards of 50,000 tons of American, and 15,000 tons of foreign shipping in the outward voyages; and in the inward, nearly an equal amount of American and 2,000 only of foreign tonnage. Advantages, too, have resulted to our agricultural interests from the state of the trade between Canada and our Territories and States bordering on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes which may prove more than equivalent to the loss sustained by the discrimination made to favor the trade of the Northern colonies with the West Indies.

After our transition from the state of colonies to that of an independent nation, many points were found necessary to be settled between us and Great Britain. Among them was the demarcation of boundaries, not described with sufficient precision in the Treaty of Peace. Some of the lines that divide the States and Territories of the United States from the British Provinces, have been definitely fixed. This however, which separates us from the Provinces of Canada and N. Brunswick to the North and East, was still in dispute when I came into office. But I found arrangements made for the settlement, over which I had no control. The Commissioners who had been appointed under the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent, having been unable to agree, a convention was made with Great Britain by my immediate predecessor in office, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by which it was agreed that the points of difference which have arisen in the settlement of the boundary line between the American and British dominions, as described in the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, shall be referred as therein provided, to some friendly Sovereign or State, who shall be invited to investigate, and make a decision upon such points of difference. The King of the Netherlands having, by the late President and his Britannic Majesty, being designated as such friendly Sovereign, it became my duty to carry, with good faith, the agreement so made into effect. To this end I caused all the measures to be taken which were necessary to a full exposition of our case to the overruler; and nominated as Minister Plenipotentiary to his Court, a distinguished citizen of the State most interested in the question, and who had been one of the agents previously employed for settling the controversy. On the 10th day of January last, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands delivered to the Plenipotentiary of the United States, and of Great Britain, his written opinion on the case referred to him. The opinion is in relation to the

boundary of the Government with the perfect confidence that its wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure an amicable settlement of the controversy, without infringing any constitutional right of the States immediately interested. It affords me satisfaction to inform you that suggestions made by my direction to the Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty to this Government, have had their desired effect in producing the release of certain American citizens who were imprisoned for setting up the authority of the State of Maine at the disputed territory under the actual jurisdiction of his Britannic Majesty. From this, and the assurances I have received of the desire of the local authorities to avoid any cause of collision, I have the best hopes that a good understanding will be kept up until it is confirmed by the final disposition of the subject.

The amicable relations which now subsist between the United States and Great Britain, the increasing intercourse between their citizens, and the rapid obliteration of unfriendly prejudices to which former events naturally gave rise, concur to present this as a fit period for renewing our endeavors to provide against the recurrence of causes of irritation. In the event of war between Great Britain and a third Power, we would inevitably endanger our peace. Animate by the sincerest desire to avoid such a state of things, and peacefully to secure, under all possible circumstances, the rights and honor of the country, I have given such instructions to the Minister lately sent to the Court of London as will evince that desire; and if met by a correspondent disposition, which we cannot doubt will put an end to causes of collision which without advantage to either, tend to estrange from each other two nations who have every motive to preserve, not only peace, but an intercourse of the most amicable nature.

In my Message at the opening of the last session of Congress, I expressed a confident hope that the justice of our claims upon France would be met by perseverance and signal ability by our Minister there would finally be acknowledged. His hope has been realized. A Treaty has been signed which will immediately be laid before the Senate, for its approbation, and which, containing stipulations that require legislative acts, must have the concurrence of both Houses before it can be carried into effect. By it the French Government engage to pay a sum which if not quite equal to that which may be found due to our citizens, will yet, it is believed, under all circumstances, be deemed satisfactory by those interested. The offer of a gross sum, instead of the satisfaction of each individual claim, was accepted because the only alternatives were a rigorous exaction of the whole amount stated to be due on each claim which might, in some instances be exaggerated by design in others over-rated through error, and which, therefore it would have been both ungracious and unjust to have insisted on, or a settlement by a mixed commission, to which the French negotiators were very averse and which experience in other cases had shown to be dilatory, and often wholly inadequate to the end. A comparatively small sum is stipulated to be paid to the extinction of all claims by French citizens on our government; and a reduction of duties on our Cotton and their Wines has been agreed on, as a consideration for the renunciation of an important claim for commercial privileges, under the construction they gave to the Treaty for the cession of Louisiana.

Should this Treaty receive the proper sanction, a source of irritation will be stopped, that has for so many years in some degree

alienated from each other two nations who, from interest as well as the benevolent spirit of early associations, ought to cherish the most friendly relations—an encouragement, which will be given for perseverance in the demand of justice, by this new proof, that if steadily pursued, they will be listened to—and admonition will be offered to those Powers, if any which may be inclined to evade them, that they will be inspired in our fellow citizens, that their Government will exert all the power with which they have invested it, in support of their just claims upon foreign nations, at the same time that the frank acknowledgment of provision for the payment of those which were addressed to our equity, although unsupported by legal proof, affords a practical illustration of our submission to the divine rule of doing to others what we desire they should do unto us.

Sweden and Denmark having made compensation for the irregularities committed by their vessels, or in their ports, to the perfect satisfaction of the parties concerned, and having renewed the Treaties of Commerce and Consular rights with those Powers, and concluded the most friendly looking.

With Spain, our differences up to the 1st of February 1820, were settled by the Treaty of Washington of that date, but at a subsequent period, our commerce with the Spanish colonies of America, was again interrupted by her public and private agents. They captured many of our vessels, and a lawful commerce, and sold them and the cargoes; and at one time, they even attempted to restore and indemnify, the blockade of all the ports of those States, a blockade was declared only, and the injury of the force to maintain it, was so great, that this allegation was varied to a charge of trade in contravention of war. This, in turn, was also found untenable; and the Minister whom I sent with instructions to press the reparation that was due to our injured fellow citizens, has transmitted an answer in which he demands, by which the captures are declared to have been legal, and are justified, because the independence of the States of America, never having been acknowledged by Spain, she had a right to prohibit trade with her colonies, and to maintain her laws. This ground, however, is contradictory, not only to the uniform practice and established laws of nations, and had been established laws of nations, and had been abandoned by Spain in the convention which granted indemnity to British subjects for captures, made at the same time under the same circumstances, and for the same allegation with those of which we complain.

I however indulge the hope that further reflection will lead to other views, and feel confident that when the Spanish Ministry shall be convinced of the justice of our demands, they will be ready to make a concession, which will induce him to accede to our demands.

I have therefore dispatched a special messenger with instructions to our Minister to bring the case once more to his consideration; to the end that if, which I cannot bring myself to believe, the same decision, that cannot but be deemed an unfriendly denial of justice should be persisted in, the matter may, before your adjournment, be laid before you, the constitutional judges of what is proper to be done when negotiation for redress of injury fails.

The conclusion of a treaty for indemnity with France seemed to present a favorable opportunity to review our claims of a similar nature on other Powers, and particularly the case of those upon Naples, more especially as in the course of former negotiations with that power, our failure to induce France to render us justice was used as an argument against us. The desires of the merchants who were the principal sufferers have therefore been acceded to, and a mission has been instituted for the special purpose of obtaining for them a reparation already too long delayed. This measure having been resolved on, it was put in execution without waiting for the meeting of Congress, because the state of Europe created an apprehension of events that might have rendered our application ineffectual.

Our demands upon the Government of the two Sicilies are of a peculiar nature, the injuries on which they are founded are not denied, nor is the atrocity and perfidy under which those injuries were perpetrated attempted to be extenuated. The sole ground on which indemnity has been refused is the alleged illegality of the tenure by which the monarch who made the seizures held his crown. This defence, always unfounded in any principle of the law of nations—now universally abandoned even by those Powers upon whom the responsibility for acts of past rulers bore the most heavily, will unquestionably be given up by his Sicilian Majesty, whose counsels will receive an impulse from that high sense of honor and regard to justice which are said to characterize him; and I feel the fullest confidence that the talents of the citizen commissioned for that purpose will place before him the just claims of our injured citizens in such a light as will enable me, before your adjournment, to announce that they have been adjusted and secured. Precise instructions, to the effect of bringing the negotiations to a speedy issue, have been given and will be obeyed.

In the late blockade of Terceira, some of the Portuguese fleet captured several of our vessels and committed other excesses, for which reparation was demanded, and I was on the point of dispatching an armed force, to prevent any recurrence of a similar violence, and protect our citizens in the prosecution of their lawful commerce, when official assurances, on which I relied, made the sailing of the ships unnecessary. Since that period frequent promises have been made that full indemnity shall be given for the injuries inflicted, and the losses sustained. In the performance there has been some delay, perhaps, unavoidable; but I have the fullest confidence that my earnest desire, that this business may at once be closed, which our Minister has been instructed strongly to express, will very soon be gratified. I have the better ground for this hope, from the evidence of a friendly disposition, which the Government has shown by an actual reduction in the duty on rice, the produce of our Southern States, authorizing the anticipation that this important article of our export will soon be admitted on the same footing with that produced by the most favored nation.

With the other Powers of Europe, we have fortunately had no cause of discussion for the address of injuries. With the empire of the Americas, our political connexion is of the most friendly and our commercial, of the most liberal kind. We enjoy the advantages of navigation and trade, given to the most favored nation; but it has not yet suited their policy or perhaps has not been found convenient from other considerations, to give stability and reciprocity to those privileges, by a commercial Treaty. The ill health of the Minister last year charged with making a proposition for that arrangement, did not permit him to remain at St. Petersburg; and the attention of that Government, during the whole of the period since his departure, having been occupied by the war in which it was engaged, we have been assured that nothing could have been effected by his presence. A Minister will soon be nominated, as well to effect this important object, as to keep up the relations of amity and good understanding of which we have received so many assurances and proofs from His Imperial Majesty and the Emperor his predecessor.

The treaty with Austria is opening to us an important trade with the hereditary dominions of the Emperor, the value of which has been hitherto little known, and of course not sufficiently appreciated. While our commerce finds an entrance into the south of Germany by means of this Treaty, those we have formed with the Hanseatic Towns and Prussia, and others now in negotiation, will open a vast country to the enterprising spirit of our merchants, on the North a country abounding in all the materials for mutually beneficial commerce, filled with enlightened and industrious inhabitants, holding an important place in the politics of Europe, and to which we owe so many valuable citizens. The ratification of the Treaty with the Porte was sent to be exchanged by the gentleman appointed our Charge d'Affaires to that Court. Some difficulties occurred, on his arrival; but at the date of his last official despatch, he supposed they had been obviated, and that there was every prospect of the exchange being speedily effected.

This finishes the connected view I have thought it proper to give of our political and commercial relations in Europe. Every effort in my power will be continued to strengthen & extend them by Treaties founded on principles of the most perfect reciprocity of interest, neither asking nor conceding any exclusive advantage, but liberating as far as it lies in my power the activity and industry of our fellow citizens from the shackles which foreign restrictions may impose.

To China & the East Indies our commerce continues in its usual extent and with increased facilities, which the credit and capital of our merchants afford, by substituting bills for payments in specie. A daring outrage having been committed in those seas by the plunder of one of our merchantmen engaged in the pepper trade at a port in Sumatra, and the piratical perpetrators belonging to tribes in such proximity to the usual course of proceedings between civilized nations could not be pursued, I forthwith dispatched a frigate with orders to require immediate satisfaction for the injury, and indemnity to the sufferers.

Few changes have taken place in our connexions with the independent States of America since my last communication to Congress. The ratification of a commercial Treaty with the United Republics of Mexico, has been far some time under deliberation in their Congress but was still undecided at the date of our last despatches. The unhappy civil commotions that have prevailed there, were undoubtedly the cause of the delay; but as the government is now said to be tranquilized, we may hope soon to receive the ratification of the Treaty, and an arrangement for the demarcation of the boundaries between us. In the meantime an important trade has been opened, with mutual benefit, from St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, by caravans, to the interior provinces of Mexico. This commerce is protected in its progress through the Indian countries by the troops of the United States, which have been permitted to escort the caravans beyond our boundaries to the settled part of the Mexican territory.

From Central America I have received assurances of the most friendly kind, and a gratifying application for our good offices to remove a supposed indisposition towards that Government in the neighboring State: this application was immediately and successfully complied with. They gave us also the pleasing intelligence that differences which had prevailed in their internal affairs had been peaceably adjusted. Our treaty with this Republic continues to be faithfully observed, and promises a great and beneficial commerce between the two countries; a commerce of the greatest importance, if the magnificent project of a ship canal through the dominions of that State, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, now in serious contemplation, shall be executed.

I have great satisfaction in communicating the success which has attended the exertions of our Minister in Columbia to procure a very considerable reduction in the duties on cotton in that republic. Indemnity, also, has been stipulated for injuries received by our merchants from ill gal seizures; and renewed assurances are given that the Treaty between the two countries shall be faithfully observed.

Chili and Peru seemed to be still threatened with civil commotions; and, until they shall be settled, disorders may naturally be apprehended, requiring the constant presence of a naval force in the Pacific Ocean, to protect our fisheries and guard our commerce.

The disturbances that took place in the Empire of Brazil, previously to, and immediately consequent upon, the abdication of the late Emperor, necessarily suspended any effectual application for the redress of some past injuries suffered by our citizens from that Government, while they have been the cause of others, in which all foreigners seem to have participated. Instructions have been given to our Minister there, to press for indemnity due for losses occasioned by these irregularities; and to take care that our fellow citizens shall enjoy all the privileges stipulated in their favor by the treaty lately made between the two Powers, all which, the good intelligence that prevails between our Minister at Rio Janeiro and the regency, gives us the best reason to expect.

I should have placed Buenos Ayres in the list of South American Powers in respect to which nothing of importance affecting us was to be communicated, but for occurrences which have lately taken place at the Falkland Islands, in which the name of that republic has been

used to cover with a show of authority, acts injurious to our commerce, and to the property and liberty of our fellow citizens. In the course of the present year, one of our vessels engaged in the pursuit of a trade which we have always enjoyed, without molestation, has been captured by a band acting, as they pretend, under the authority of the Government of Buenos Ayres. I have therefore given orders for the despatch of an armed vessel, to join our squadron in those seas, and aid in affording all lawful protection to our trade which shall be necessary; and shall without delay send a Minister to enquire into the nature of the circumstances & also of the claim, if any that is set up by that government, to those Islands. In the mean time I submit the case to the consideration of Congress, to the end that they may clothe the executive with such authority and means as they may deem necessary for providing a force adequate to the complete protection of our fellow-citizens fishing and trading in those seas.

This rapid sketch of our foreign relations, it is hoped fellow citizens, may be of some use in so much of your legislation as may bear on that important subject; while it affords to the country at large a source of high gratification in the contemplation of our political and commercial connexion with the rest of the world. At peace with all, having subjects of future difference with few, and those susceptible of easy adjustment, extending our commerce gradually on all sides; and on none by any but the most liberal and mutually beneficial means—we may, by the blessing of providence, hope for all that national prosperity which can be derived from an intercourse with foreign nations, guided by those eternal principles of justice and reciprocal good will, which are binding as well upon the States as the individuals of whom they are composed.

I have great satisfaction in making this statement of our affairs, because the course of our national policy enables me to do it without any indiscreet exposures of what in other governments, is usually concealed from the people. Having none but a straight forward open course to pursue—guided by a single principle, that will bear the strongest light—we have happily no political combinations to form, no alliances to entangle us, no complicated interests to consult; and in subjecting all we have done to the consideration of our citizens, and to the inspection of the world, we give no advantage to other nations, and lay ourselves open to no injury.

It may not be improper to add that, to preserve this stage of things, and give confidence to the world in the integrity of our designs, all our consular and diplomatic agents are strictly enjoined to examine well every cause of complaint preferred by our citizens; and, while they urge with proper earnestness those that are well founded, to countenance none that are unreasonable or unjust, and to enjoin on our merchants and navigators the strictest obedience to the laws of the countries to which they resort, and a course of conduct in their dealings that may support the character of our nation, and render us respected abroad.

Connected with this subject, I must recommend a revival of our consular laws. Defects and omissions have been discovered in their operation, that ought to be remedied and supplied. For your further information on this subject I have directed a report to be made by the Secretary of State, which I shall hereafter submit to your consideration.

The internal peace and security of our Confederated States, is the next principal object of the General Government. Time and experience have proven that the abode of the native Indian within their limits is dangerous to their peace, and injurious to himself. In accordance with my recommendation at a former Session of Congress, an appropriation of half a million of dollars was made to aid the voluntary removal of the various tribes beyond the limits of the States. At the last session I had the happiness to announce that the Chickasaw and Choctaw had accepted the generous offer of the Government, and agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river, by which the whole of the State of Mississippi and the western part of Alabama will be freed from Indian occupancy, and opened to a civilized population. The Treaties with these tribes are in a course of execution, and their removal, it is hoped, will be completed in the course of 1832.

At the request of the authorities of Georgia, the registration of Cherokee Indians for emigration has been resumed, and it is confidently expected that one half, if not two thirds of that tribe, will follow the wise example of their more westerly brethren. Those who prefer remaining at their present homes will hereafter be governed by the laws of Georgia, as all her citizens are, and cease to be the objects of peculiar care on the part of the General Government.

During the present year, the attention of the Government has been particularly directed to those tribes in the powerful and growing State of Ohio, where considerable tracts of the finest lands were still occupied by the aboriginal proprietors. Treaties, either absolute or conditional, have been made, extinguishing the whole Indian title to the reservations of that State; and the time is not distant, it is hoped, when Ohio will be no longer embarrassed with the Indian population. The same measure will be extended to Indiana, as soon as there is reason to anticipate success.

It is confidently believed, that perseverance for a few years in the present policy of the Government, will extinguish the Indian title to all lands lying within the States composing our Federal Union, and remove beyond their limits every Indian who is not willing to submit to their laws. Thus will all conflicting claims to jurisdiction between the States and the Indian tribes be put to rest. It is pleasing to reflect, that results so beneficial, not only to the States immediately concerned, but to the harmony of the Union, will have been accomplished, by measures equally advantageous to the Indians. What the native savages become when surrounded by a dense population, and by mixing with the whites, may be seen in the miserable remnants of a few eastern tribes, deprived of political and civil rights, forbidden to make contracts, and subjected to guardians, dragging out a wretched existence, without excitement, without hope, and almost without thought.

But the removal of the Indians beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the States, does not place them beyond the reach of philanthropic aid and christian instruction. On the contrary, those whom philanthropy or religion may induce to live among them in their new abode will be more free in the exercise of their benevolent functions, than if they had remained within the limits of the States, embarrassed by

their internal regulations. Now, subject to no control but the superintending agency of the General Government, exercised with the sole view of preserving peace, they may proceed unmolested in the interesting experiment of gradually advancing a community of American Indians from barbarism to the habits and enjoyments of civilized life.

Among the happiest effects of the improved relations of our Republic, has been an increase of trade producing a corresponding increase of revenue, beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the Treasury Department.

The state of the public finances will be fully shown by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the report which he will presently lay before you. I will here, however, congratulate you upon their prosperous condition. The revenue received in the present year will not fall short of twenty seven millions seven hundred thousand dollars; and the expenditures for all objects, other than the public debt, will not exceed fourteen millions seven hundred thousand.—The payment on account of the principal and interest of the debt, during the year, will exceed sixteen millions and a half of dollars; a greater sum than has been applied to that object, out of the revenue, in any year since the enlargement of the sinking fund, except the two years following immediately thereafter. The amount which will have been applied to the public debt from the 4th of March, 1829 to the first of January next, which is less than three years since the administration had been placed in my hands, will exceed forty millions of dollars.

From the large importations of the present year, it may be safely estimated that the revenue which will be received into the Treasury from that source during the next year, with the aid of that received from the public lands, will considerably exceed the amount of the receipts of the present year, and it is believed that with the means which the Government will have at its disposal, from various sources, which will be fully stated by the proper Department, the whole of the public debt may be extinguished, either by redemption or purchase, within the four years of my administration.—We shall then exhibit the rare example of a great nation, abounding in all the means of happiness and security, altogether free from debt.

The confidence with which the extinguishment of the public debt may be anticipated, presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import duties, which has been recommended in my former messages. A modification of the Tariff, which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the wants of Government, and an adjustment of the duties on imports with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests, is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress. Justice to the interests of the merchant as well as the manufacturer, requires that material reductions in the import duties be prospective; and unless the present Congress shall dispose of the subject, the proposed reductions cannot properly be made to take effect at the period when the necessity for the revenue arising from present rates shall cease. It is therefore desirable, that arrangements be adopted at your present Session, to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, after the extinguishment of the public debt. In the exercise of that spirit of concession and conciliation which has distinguished the friends of our Union in all great emergencies, it is believed that this object may be effected without injury to any national interest.

In my annual message of December, 1829, I had the honor to recommend the adoption of a more liberal policy, than that which then prevailed, towards unfortunate debtors to the Government; and I deem it my duty again to invite your attention to this subject.

Actuated by similar views, Congress at their last session passed an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States; but the provisions of that law have not been deemed such as were adequate to that relief to this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens, which may be safely extended to them. The points in which the law appears to be defective will be particularly communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury; and I take pleasure in recommending such an extension of its provisions as will unshrink the enterprise of a valuable portion of our citizens, and restore to them the means of usefulness to themselves and the community. While deliberating upon this subject I would also recommend to your consideration the propriety of so modifying the laws for enforcing the payment of debts, due either to the public or to individuals suing in the Courts of the United States, as to restrict the imprisonment of the person to cases of fraudulent concealment of property. The personal liberty of the citizen seems too sacred to be held, as in many cases it now is, at the will of a creditor to whom he is willing to surrender all the means he has of discharging his debt.

The reports from the Secretaries of War and the Navy Departments, and from the Postmaster General, which accompany this message, present satisfactory views of the operations of the Departments respectively under their charge; and suggest improvements which are worthy of, and to which I invite the serious attention of Congress. Certain defects and omissions having been discovered in the operation of the laws respecting Patents, they are pointed out in the accompanying report from the Secretary of State.

I have heretofore recommended amendments of the Federal Constitution giving the election of President and Vice President to the People and limiting the service of the former to a single term. So important do I consider these changes in our fundamental law, that I cannot, in accordance with my sense of duty, omit to press them upon the consideration of a new Congress. For my views on this subject, as well in relation to these points as to the disqualification of members of Congress to receive an office from a President in whose election they have had an official agency, which I proposed as a substitute, I refer you to my former messages.

Our system of public accounts is extremely complicated, and it is believed, may be much improved. Much of the present machinery, and a considerable portion of the expenditure of public money may be dispensed with, while greater facilities can be afforded to the liquidation of claims upon the Government, and an examination into their justice and legality, quite as efficient as the present, secured. With a view to the general reform in the system, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress.

I deem it my duty again to call your attention to the condition of the District of Columbia.—It was doubtless wise in the framers of our Constitution to place the people of this District under the jurisdiction of the General Government; but, to accomplish the objects they had in view, it is not necessary that this people should be deprived of all the privileges of self government. Independently of the difficulty of inducing the representatives of distant States to turn their attention to projects of laws, which are not of the highest interest to their constituents, they are not individually, nor in Congress collectively, well qualified to legislate over the local concerns of this District. Consequently, its interests are much neglected, and the people are almost afraid to present their grievances, lest a body, in which they are not

represented, and which feels little sympathy in their local relations, should, in its attempt to make laws for them, do more harm than good. Governed by the laws of the States, whence they were severed, the two shores of the Potomac within the ten miles square, have different penal codes: not the present codes of Virginia and Maryland, but such as existed in those States, at the time of the cession to the United States. As Congress will not form a new code, and as the people of the District cannot make one for themselves, they are virtually under two Governments. It is not just to allow them at least a delegate in Congress, if not a local Legislature, to make laws for the District, subject to the approval or rejection of Congress. I earnestly recommend the extension of them to every political right which their interests require, and which may be compatible with the Constitution.

The extension of the Judiciary system of the United States is deemed to be one of the duties of Government. One fourth of the States in the Union do not participate in the benefits of a Circuit Court. To the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, admitted into the Union since the present Judicial system was organized, only a District Court has been allowed. If this be sufficient, then the Circuit Courts, already existing in eighteen States, ought to be abolished; if it be not sufficient, the defect ought to be remedied, and these States placed on the footing with the other members of the Union. It is on this condition, and on the footing, that they entered the Union, and they may demand Circuit Courts as a matter, not of concession, but of right. I trust that Congress will not adjourn, leaving this anomaly in our system.

Entertaining the opinions heretofore expressed in relation to the Bank of the United States as at present organized, I felt it my duty, in my former Messages, frankly to disclose them, in order that the attention of the Legislature and the people should be seasonably directed to that important subject, and that it might be considered and finally disposed of in a manner best calculated to promote the ends of the constitution, and subserve the public interest. Having thus conscientiously discharged a constitutional duty, I deem it proper, on this occasion, without a more particular reference to the views of the subject then expressed, to leave it for the present to the investigation of an enlightened people and their representatives.

In conclusion, permit me to invoke that power which superintends all Governments, to infuse into your deliberations, at this important crisis of our history, a spirit of moral forbearance and conciliation. In that spirit was our Union formed, and in that spirit must it be preserved. ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, December 6, 1831.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.
Both Houses of Congress met yesterday, in the Capitol, and formed a quorum. The speaker was elected on the first ballot, the vote was as follows:

A. Stevenson,	98
J. B. Sutherland,	54
J. W. Taylor,	18
C. A. Wickliffe,	16
Scattering,	19
	195

The tellers, Messrs. Davis, of Mass. and Crawford of Penn. decided that 98 was a majority of the votes cast, and that A. Stevenson having that number was elected, Speaker.

Fifteen hundred copies of the President's Message was ordered to be printed by the Senate, and 10,000 by the House. The usual incipient business was transacted in the two Houses.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.
IN SENATE.

A message was received yesterday from the President of the United States, by Mr. A. J. Donelson, his private Secretary.

Which being read, on motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, 3,000 copies together with 1500 copies of the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. King of Alabama, Ordered, That the 34th rule of the Senate be suspended so far as to authorize the Senate, in the absence of the Vice President, to elect a Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for a Chairman of said Committee, and Mr. Smith, of Maryland, having received twenty-five votes, was duly elected.

The President of the Senate *pro tem.* announced the following

Standing Committees.

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Tazewell, White, King, Forsyth and Bell.

Finance—Messrs. Smith, Tyler, Marcy, Silsbee and Johnston.

Commerce—Messrs. Forsyth, Dudley, Silsbee, Johnston and Wilkins.

Manufactures—Messrs. Dickerson, Clay, Knight, Miller and Seymour.

Agriculture—Messrs. Seymour, Brown, Moore, Hanna and Waggoner.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, Barnard, Troup, Clay and Kane.

Militia—Messrs. Barnard, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Prentiss and Waggoner.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hayne, Tazewell, Robins Webster and Bibb.

Public Lands—Messrs. King, Ellis, Holmes, Robinson and Hanna.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Kane, Naudain, Prentiss, Ruggles & Hendricks.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. White, Troup, Poindexter, Benton and Wilkins.

Claims—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Naudain, Brown and Moore.

Judiciary—Messrs. Marcy, Hayne, Webster, Frelinghuysen and Grundy.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Grundy, Ellis, Hill, Ewing and Tomlinson.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Hendricks, Poindexter, Hill, Mangum and Sprague.

Pensions—Messrs. Foot, Chambers, Mangum, Buckner and Sprague.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton and Miller.

Contingent Fund—Messrs. Knight, Dudley and Tomlinson.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Robinson, Ewing and Buckner.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York it was

Resolved, That two Chaplains of different denominations be elected by Congress, one by each House, to serve during the present Session, who shall interchange weekly.

R. M. Johnson moved that the President's message be submitted to a committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and that 10,000 copies be printed.

The motion was adopted *nem con.*

THURSDAY, Dec. 8.

In the house of Representatives yesterday, the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was presented, and 10,000 copies ordered to be printed.—House then proceeded to the election of officers. Several candidates for the situation of Sergeant at Arms being nominated, there was no election on the first ballot—the votes being, for John Oswald Dunn, (the former Sergeant at Arms) 88, for Wm. A. Gordon 46, for David B. Early 33, for Wm. Robinson 13; and 91 being requisite for a choice. On the second ballot Mr. Dunn having received 95 votes out of 185, was elected. The House then proceeded to ballot for a Doorkeeper, when Overton, having received 140 out of 178 votes, was elected. The House then proceeded to ballot for Assistant Doorkeeper, but after the first ballot, there being no choice, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.

The House of Representatives did little yesterday. Col. Hunter, of Georgia, was elected assistant doorkeeper; the standing committees were ordered to be reported and the House adjourned till Monday.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

Little business of interest took place in the Senate yesterday. Several petitions were presented from various claimants, and some motions of the introduction of future Bills were given. The resolution of Mr. Hanna, the new senator from Indiana, appointed in the interim place of the late Mr. Noble, by the Governor of that state, till the meeting of the Legislature, relative to the propriety of enquiring into the expediency of an appropriation to extinguish the Indian debt in Ia. was passed among the orders of the day. Considerable feeling was excited in regard to the election of officers of the Senate, which was to have taken place yesterday, but it will be seen from our report, that on the motion of Mr. Chambers of Maryland, the election was postponed till Monday next, the 14th inst.

THOS. P. MOORE,

Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia.

Of all Gen Jackson's appointments, if that of Kendall was the most flagitious, the selection of Thos. P. Moore as an ambassador of the highest grade, was, comparing the character, standing and services of the man with the dignity of the office, the most unwarrantable, and most clearly discloses the system of rewarding partisans, favorites, and parasites, upon which Gen. Jackson, in the two first years of his power, dispensed that patronage, which he seemed incapable of conceiving, or at least would not acknowledge, was confided to him for national benefit, not for the gratification of his own passions. Could any thing but Court favor, ever have elevated Thomas P. Moore to the highest station of Diplomacy? Would any thing but Court favor, continue him in the station he has disgraced, and even turned to the oppression of those whom it was the first of his duties to protect? Is it unknown to the people of the United States, that he has attempted to arm the Colombian authorities against the lives of American citizens? That, to ingratiate himself with the Chief of that Republic, he has accused American citizens of conspiring against its government? That his conduct in the premises, was so flagitious, as to provoke the indignation, and draw upon his shoulders corporeal chastisement from the hands of his own Secretary of Legation, Mr. Pickett? Are these extraordinary scenes—the false accusation of American citizens in foreign countries by the diplomatic Representative of the U. States, and the flagellation of that Representative in the streets of the Capital of Colombia, unknown to the Government at Washington? If known, as known they must be, has favoritism superseded every consideration of national honor and dignity?

The following authentic paper is placed in our hands for publication. It was transmitted to the U. States, by the three citizens whose signatures it bears, with a request that it might be laid before the American Public, and has been delayed in publication by circumstances. That the facts are authentic we have little doubt, since we learn from good authority, they were the facts which impelled Mr. Pickett to the extraordinary extremity of inflicting personal chastisement upon the Plenipotentiary. Mr. Pickett is believed to have returned to Kentucky, and if we have been misinformed, he may consider it his duty, or at least may feel the inclination to possess the public of farther light on these singular occurrences; not unworthy, we should imagine, of Congressional scrutiny.—*Rich. Whig.*

BOGOTA, 30th April, 1830.
To His Excellency Gen. Domingo Caycedo, President of the Republic of Colombia.

Sir—The undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, respectfully solicit the attention of your Excellency, to the following statement of facts, which they, with all due respect, submit to your Excellency's consideration. They have been recently informed, that Mr. Moore, the American Minister, for the purpose of ingratiating himself with Gen. Urdaneta, whom, until he was lately appointed Commandant General said Moore habitually pronounced a traitor and a villain, has informed Gen. Urdaneta, that the undersigned were conspiring against his life, and were determined to have him assassinated. He also advised that prompt measures should be taken against the undersigned, in order to prevent them from bringing their plot to maturity.—This information, though of a very startling character, has not much astonished the undersigned, for they have for some time believed said Moore to be wholly destitute of all honor and principle, and capable of committing any baseness to effect his own purposes.

Your Excellency will at once perceive the delicate and dangerous predicament in which the undersigned are placed.—Deserted and denounced as assassins, by the man whose first and most imperative duty it is, to be their protector and defender, they have nothing to rely upon in such a fearful emergency, but their own innocence and the justice of the Colombian Authorities. But upon these they do rely with an unshaken confidence. They pronounce the charge to be a foul and atrocious calumny, and its author a vile calumniator. It appears that said Moore has availed himself of the fact to invent this accusation, that the undersigned and others have had frequent social meetings, at which a game of cards, for mere amusement, was sometimes played, and at which public matters were scarcely ever mentioned. These meetings, he says, were for the purpose of fixing upon the time and the means of assassinating General Urdaneta, and that the blow would soon be struck. The undersigned declare most solemnly, that they are not only guiltless of such a nefarious intention, but that if they believed it to be harbored by others, they would instantly apprise General Urdaneta of it. They declare too, that they have not meddled either directly or indirectly, with the public affairs of the country and that in relation to them, they have at heart nothing but the public repose and happiness, and the well being and safety of all persons.

The undersigned appeal to your Excellency, with a full assurance, that in your Excellency's high character and known integrity of purpose, they will find an effectual guarantee for their personal safety, and for protection against the machinations of their Minister.

The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity, to express to your Excellency, their sincere feelings of the highest consideration.

(Signed) **THOMAS K. TRAVERS.**

AUGUSTUS LELAND.

ALBERT GOODING.

Further from the Georgia Penitentiary

The following is an extract of a letter from the Rev. S. A. Worcester, late missionary among the Cherokee Indians, to one of the Secretaries of the American Board. We copy it from the Boston Recorder:—

"For myself, although I cannot say that I do not feel the pain of the deprivation of liberty, of separation from my beloved family and my chosen field of labor, and of other trials necessarily connected with our situation, yet on the whole I have enjoyed quite as large a share of happiness as has commonly fallen to my lot during an equal space of time. My cheerfulness has been uninterrupted, without even an hour's depression of spirits. When I say as large a share of happiness as has commonly fallen to my lot, you will remember that it is the expression of one to whom God, in his great kindness, has given a cheerful heart.

In regard to our situation in prison; it is perhaps sufficient to say that we get along with a good degree of comfort.

We have an opportunity to make some attempts at doing good among our fellow prisoners. Since the burning of the Penitentiary, of which you may have heard, (it occurred in May last,) there are but four lodging rooms for prisoners; most of them lodge in three rooms, and between two of these is a free communication. Dr. Butler and I have separated our lodgings at the request of some of the prisoners, for the sake of having evening worship every night in two rooms. On the Sabbath we are in the same rooms as at night. By permission of the keepers I preach in the morning in my own room, and in the afternoon in the other so that most of the prisoners who are disposed have an opportunity to hear. The number usually present in both rooms taken together, is between 60 and 70. Dr. Butler also holds a meeting in the forenoon in the room where he lodges. Pray that these efforts may be followed with the Divine blessing.

It is a great happiness to be esteemed a deluded good man rather than an ill-designed hypocrite. Let my name be sounded abroad as a weak, misguided enthusiast, yet a sincere lover of Jesus, anything consistent with sincere devotion to the cause of the Redeemer, rather than

told with the highest commendation, can bestow, and yet withhold the reputation of being a servant of Christ.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday, Evening Dec. 17.

Embargoed by a nipping and premature frost, as odious to the feelings as it is hurtful to the farmers, we have nothing to lay before our readers but the tardy President's Message, and a note or two on the Cabinet communications accompanying it.

Some attempts have been made by the different amanuenses of the President to adapt some of his Messages to what the public might expect of him. His inaugural was as short as a "Cut and Thrust" and not otherwise much unlike it. Those that followed were long, very long, laboring and explaining—sometimes Jesuitical, then outrageous, but little given to the true interest of the country, rather partaking of party politics and electioneering—the last, has the eclat of brevity, the want of which is the predominant error in American State papers; and deals less in finesse than usual. So far, so good.

If all President Jackson's state papers were brought under revision at one time, it would be difficult to ascertain any identity of style generally pervading them. This must arise either from his possessing an unusual versatility of style above all other men—or it must be, that sometimes one person writes a paper for him, and sometimes another—let the world decide. The President's old friend Peter Simpson witnesses, that the best letter the President ever wrote had only three or four bad pieces of orthography and as many instances of bad grammar in twice as many lines. Mr. Cidivant Secretary Berrien insinuates, that his Excellency always has "helps" at his elbow when a matter of writing is to be done, and from the testimony of these two confidential friends, one would be led to believe, that the variety of style in the President's papers arises from the variety of their authors. But why may not the Courtiers around Andrew the Great, make similar suggestions to those made by the Courtiers of King Charles—who, when the Earl of Rochester remarked to his Majesty, that if he (the Earl) was King, I would not take the trouble to rule—asked the Earl, what he would do? to which the Earl replied, *I would call upon my Lord of Rochester, and make him rule.*

No doubt the President has as many kind "my Lords" about him who would take all the trouble of governing and writing off his hands.

Nor is the variety in the style the only thing that strikes the reader, but the variety in plans. In the two first Messages the United States Bank was attacked, & a different substitute offered in each. In the last, the Bank is let off entirely, and cast upon the "people and their representatives" to do with it as they shall think proper. Now this we think the wisest plan of the three, and it comes to this, that the President in three intermeddlings with the Bank has acted twice foolishly and once wisely. We say intermeddlings, because neither the times nor the occasions called for his remarks on the Bank—all were out of time—and owing to these intermeddlings we shall probably see the U. S. Bank before the Congress, thus early at its present Session, asking a renewal of its charter, so that the question may come to the President for his veto or approbation before the next Presidential election, that he may be coerced to do as the People of the United States would be should do. On so great a subject it will never do to trust to the random shot of his Excellency's decision, or to the intrigues of his advisers.

Secretary Livingston, the reputed author of the Message, and certainly the true one, has always been considered the declared advocate of the Bank. Mr. Van Buren was a sworn foe to it upon the true New York plan. So far we may account for the difference between the two first and the last opinion of General Jackson in relation to it.—The Secretary of the Treasury, an influential Cabinet adviser is and has always been an advocate for the Bank—and as he has made an argument in favor of it in his late Report, we may here find some cause too for the President's change—for although he says he has changed no opinion, he has certainly changed his course as to the measure.

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The new Cabinet could not have stood as a Unit, more than the old one, if the President had really had any opinion adverse to the Bank and insisted upon adhering to it. For the Secretaries of State and Treasury could not have backed him even for office and favour, and would have had to resign—thus this boasted unit Cabinet would have been reduced also to "Vulgar Fractions."

Upon the whole we look upon the late Message as a paper of as little interest and as poor pretensions as any that could be expected to be laid before Congress at any time—scarcely one thing is stated as to our foreign relations, that was not known before to every intelligent man in the Country. The Indian question, the National debt, the Public creditors, the election of President and Vice President, are all old, thread bare matters, not newly treated of. It seems strange too that a President, who so urgently demands of Congress to alter the constitution to prevent any man from being elected President for a second term, should so good temperedly yield himself up to do what he considers so wrong a thing—nor could the President have received a more severe rebuke from any quarter than from his own Message in relation to his own appointments of members of Congress to office. The solicited interference of Congress in behalf of the District of Columbia is an after thought—and the extension of the Judiciary, having been before Congress formerly and ineffectually acted on, was properly brought up.

The Secretary of the Treasury is known to be a man of intelligence—his statement of the finances is plain and satisfactory. His argument in behalf of the Bank, though a sound one, is queer—for two years the administration have been out against it—now the President draws off from it and the Secretary of the Treasury comes out in its behalf. The Secretary seems to labour to try to keep the views of the President's Messages in countenance as well as he can, they being against the Bank and he for it—it would have been better that he should have taken his own sound views alone, leaving those given to the President to their fate. It is too much to ask of a man, that he should well do what is right and make the opposite, which is wrong, appear to coincide with it. His views on the reduction of the revenue, upon the payment of the National debt, are of correct tendency generally, and the proposal to bring that matter up this session is in fit time. The report may be considered redundant, but in general sound.

The Secretary of War's Report is well written, and except his extended views upon the Indian question, very interesting, and appropriate. The Secretary professes not to discuss the Indian question, but he launches out into enlarged views of it, and is very far, in our opinion, from being correct in much of his views and induction. But it is a well written paper and comes cheerily from a quarter all dearer to us before.

The Secretary of Navy's Report is a creditable paper, and we shall hope that Congress will strengthen this arm of our defence immediately. Under a good administration of this Department there cannot possibly flow an ill from it—but on the contrary it may be, and is likely to be, productive of great and important benefits.

The Weather.—Never since the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has winter set in so early and severe as it has this season. We have had more than three weeks of almost continued freezing, and for the last week it has been as cold as we have ever known it. At sunrise yesterday the Thermometer stood at two degrees above 0, or thirty degrees below the freezing point, which is 4 degrees colder than it was at any time last winter. We are happy to state that our roads are excellent, and our market well supplied with wood and abundantly with provisions at the usual prices, & we want nothing but a plentiful supply of the Rhine to render us as comfortable as we could wish.

The navigation being closed much earlier than usual, our merchants have not been able to procure their winter's stock of Goods, and a scarcity of some important articles is seriously apprehended. The stock of ardent spirits, for instance, is very much diminished; it is said there is not a barrel of whiskey in

the whole town—this is sad news for some folks. The jolly souls in our neighborhood are already, we understand, in a state of perturbation, lest they may be compelled to spend a sober Christmas, and we really cannot help sympathizing with these good fellows, although the cause of their distress does not materially affect us of the Temperance school.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, the Vice President of the U. States appeared in the Senate on Monday last, and took the chair, as President of that august body.

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday Dec. 3.
The Steamboat Independence, Capt. Chater, forced through the ice from Baltimore on Sunday, having a Ship and Brig in tow, bound out. She went to the relief of the Brig Pacific which is aground upon Kent Island, part of the cargo she got on board, but did not succeed in getting off the Brig. Yesterday the Independence left our harbour to attempt to get back to Baltimore. Two of our packets returned after an unsuccessful attempt to get up. The Patapsco is frozen to its mouth—Severn remains open—South River is frozen below the bridge.

Arrived, at this port, schooner William D. of Chester, Shoemaker, Master sailed from Philadelphia on the 20th November. Last from the Patuxent with wood.

On Friday schooner Three Brothers left Port Royal, from Rappahannock on 2nd, Powell master and owner, laden wheat &c. bound to Baltimore, stopped off Sandy Point by ice.

The river Potomac is frozen entirely across, and the navigation of course suspended. Unless a warm spell of weather should succeed, sufficient to thaw the ice, great distress will shortly prevail for want of fuel in the district of Columbia.

The prices of fuel in town are increasing rapidly. We hear that good oak wood is now selling for \$15 per cord. The U. S. Gazette of this morning, says—"A gentleman stepped in yesterday to say to us, and request us to say to the world, that the Lehigh Coal Company had not advanced the price of coal in consequence of the scarcity and great demand for fuel—and that, had such a course been adopted, several thousand dollars might have been added to its profit. This seems to look like a corporation having some 'soul,' notwithstanding the jeer of the English jurist." Phil. Gazette.

We are not used to ask questions of the Globe, but will that paper tell us the origin of the rumour that there are again serious dissensions in the Cabinet, and that fears are entertained for the adhesion of the Secretary of War? We merely ask for information—can we be informed? Is it a fact that the President will have his way at all hazards? Is there to be any more rattling?—Alex. Gaz.

Resignation of Gen. Barnard.—On the 7th inst. the resignation of the Hon. Isaac D. Barnard, as Senator of the United States, representing the State of Pennsylvania, was read in the Senate and House of Representatives of the State. No day has yet been fixed to fill the vacancy.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of North Carolina, to raise a fund for the removal of free persons of color to Liberia, (proposing to lay a tax of ten cents for the purpose on every black poll in the State.)

National Republican Convention.—The National Republican Convention assembled in the saloon of the Athenaeum in Baltimore, on Monday at 12 o'clock, when it is supposed that about 130 members were present.

Mr. Peter R. Livingston, of New York, rose and said, that he should beg leave to name a gentleman as chairman of the Convention, for the time, preparatory to its more perfect organization, distinguished for his talents, applauded for his integrity and firmness, throughout a long life of public services. He then moved that Abner Lacock, of Pennsylvania, be appointed Chairman *pro tem.* of this Convention.

The motion being seconded, was unanimously agreed to, and Mr. Lacock accordingly took the chair.

Mr. James Barbour of Virginia, moved that Thomas B. Ray, of Virginia, be appointed a Secretary of the Convention which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Livingston then rose, and after a few remarks on the necessary delay caused to many members of the Convention, by the almost impassable condition of the roads, and the influence of the prevailing epidemic, with a view to give time for as full an attendance as possible, moved the following resolutions:

Mr. Livingston *Resolved*, That the delegation of the several States, represented at this Convention be requested to examine the credentials (as other evidence of appointment) of the members of their respective States, and report a list of their names to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The resolution was agreed to. Mr. Stone of New York, then rose and observed, that in order to afford every facility to the gentlemen of the press

he availed himself of the present opportunity to offer the following resolution: Mr. Stone *Resolved*, That the Editors of the several newspapers, published in the city, together with all others in attendance from abroad, with their reporters be invited to take seats to be appropriated for their accommodation.

Mr. Stone resolved, that the Editors of the several newspapers in this city, together with all others in attendance from abroad, with their deputies be invited to take seats to be appropriated for their accommodations.

Mr. Breck, of Kentucky, wished to strike out the word "invited" and insert "permitted" and expressed a hope, that the gentleman offering the resolution would assent to the modification.

Mr. Stone replied that he could not consent to the motion. It was no compliment to the gentlemen of the press, merely to be permitted to enter the Convention. And a precedent for the original phraseology was to be found in the proceedings of the late Tariff Convention in New York, where the resolution upon this subject, was offered to the old form of giving permission only, but was amended by substituting the word "inviting." Mr. Stone said that being himself a representative in some respect of the public press, he had some feeling upon this subject, and he could not listen for a moment to the proposed amendment.

The proposition to amend was then withdrawn by Mr. Breck, and Mr. Breck thereupon suggested, that the resolution had better be laid on the table, until the Convention should be completely organized.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was then made.

Mr. Alexander A. Everett, of Boston, opposed the motion. If the doings of the Convention were to be reported, the incident proceedings might be as interesting as those to follow.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was then withdrawn, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Combs, it was then resolved, that when the Convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The convention then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.
The Convention re-assembled to-day at 12 o'clock, when the names of the members present from the following States were handed in, and read from the Clerk's table. There appeared from:

Maine
New Hampshire
Connecticut
Rhode Island
Vermont
Massachusetts
New York
New Jersey
Pennsylvania
Delaware
Maryland
Virginia
North Carolina
Ohio
Kentucky
Louisiana
District of Columbia
Indiana

Total
The names of the members we could not obtain in season for this evening's Patriot—they will be given to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Maine, a Committee of five was chosen to nominate the officers of the Convention, viz: Messrs. Holmes, Sergeant, Thomas, Dearborn and Denney. The Committee after a short retirement came in and reported the following gentlemen.

For President of the Convention.
Gov. JAMES BARBOUR of Virginia.

Vice Presidents.
Gov. TRIMBLE, of Ohio.
Gov. KENT, of Maryland.
Gen. P. B. PORTER, of New York.
Judge TEMPLE, of Vermont.

Secretaries.
Mr. TILLINGHAST, of Rhode Island.
Mr. BACON, of Ohio.

On taking his seat as President of the Convention, Governor BARBOUR, delivered an animating and eloquent address, which was received with frequent bursts of applause from all parts of the House, in which the numerous body of spectators participated with great enthusiasm.

The Convention now being duly organized, will proceed to the immediate transaction of the important National concerns that brought them together.

When we left the Hall, Mr. Sergeant was about offering a resolution to invite the venerable CARROLL to an honorary seat in the Convention, as well as several other gentlemen of distinction.

P. S. On motion of Mr. Livingston, of New York, HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, was put in nomination as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, which was received with acclamation, and carried unanimously.

Collector's last Notice.

ALL persons in arrears for County Taxes for 1830 and 1831, are informed, that no indulgence will be granted after the second call of the subscribers deputies. The demands of those having claims against the county are of so urgent a nature as to prevent any indulgence even if the collector desired it. All persons interested in this notice, are requested to govern themselves by their own interest.

BENNETT BRACCO.
Dec. 17

A letter from Washington, to the New York Daily Advertiser, dated 5th inst. says—"At half past 11 o'clock, the Ex-President, Mr. Adams, entered the Hall and took his seat on the left of the Speakers chair; at a single desk, next to the area in front of the Clerk's table. He received the congratulations of his friends, and of many who have traduced him for years. Some who are bound by the spell or discipline of party, stood at a distance, and viewed him with apparent admiration. His dress was very plain, his demeanour unostentatious, yet sufficiently courteous. He walked to and from the capitol, and probably will do so through the winter, although his residence is about two miles distant.

"Mr. Clay took his seat in the Senate; and to appearance is in excellent health. The Senators paid their respects indiscriminately. The mechanics and business men of the city generally, were extremely anxious to escort Mr. Clay into the city; but were advised by his friends from abroad not to make any arrangement for that purpose. It was with reluctance they yielded to this advice.—There is probably no town, village, or city, where Mr. Clay is more popular than he is in this city."

To correspondents.—The communication of J. Richardson, Esq. will appear in our next.

DIED.
In Miles River, on Tuesday night last, Mrs. Elizabeth Price.
In this county on Tuesday last, Mrs. Elizabeth Kerby.
In this town on Thursday last, Sarah Ann, only daughter of Mr. Henry Ward.
In this town yesterday, Mrs. Deborah.

NOTICE.
THE Annual Meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church on the evening of the 28th inst. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. Preachers of various denominations are respectfully invited to attend.
Dec. 17.

A CARD.
R. S. M. JENKINS has removed to the house situated on South street, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Hammond;—where he may be at all times found unless professionally engaged.
Easton, Dec. 17

NEW GOODS.
MISS BROWN,
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, that she has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening, a general assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Leghorn Hats,
Large flat and square crown Dunstable Hats,
Diamond and fancy do.
Bowler and Silk do.
Merino, Thibet and fancy Silk Shawls,
Black and white, Blond Pattern,
White, black, yellow, pink, blue and straw colored Crapes,
Fris Gause,
Sup. white, black and coloured Sattins,
Straw and lemon (ro de Nap,
Green, pink and blue Florence,
Cotton Wadding, Needles, Pins,
Hooks & Eyes, Tapes, Bobins,
Fancy and plain Ribbons,
Laces, Edging, &c.
Children's scarlet Stockings & Socks,
Green and white Gauze Veils—
Mantua-Making in all its varieties—New Patterns for Ladies Cloaks.
Easton, Dec. 17 3w

Millinery and Mantua-making,
MRS. GIBBS
ON WASHINGTON STREET,
Next door to Mr. James Wilson's store in Easton.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, and the public in general, that she has just commenced the above business, and means to carry it on, in all its various branches. Having employed experienced ladies in the Millinery and Mantua making business, hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call and see her assortment of BONNETS, materials, & fancy articles and judge for themselves. All which she will sell very reasonable. Also her charges for work will be very moderate.
Easton, Dec. 17.

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

NOVEMBER TERM 1831
ORDERED that the sale of the land of Geo. Parrott, dec'd. made to Joseph Stafford by Thomas Arrindell, alias Thomas Arrindale, trustee for the sale of the real estate of George Parrott, dec'd. in the name of Thomas Arrindell, alias Thomas Arrindale, John T. Goldsmith and others against Isaac H. Parrott, Nancy Parrott & others, and reported by the said trustee, be ratified & confirmed, unless cause to the contrary, be shown on or before the third Monday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers, published in Easton, in Talbot County before the fourteenth day of January next. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sale to be \$1682 00

True copy
Dec. 17 J. LOUCKERMAN, CLK.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners named in a commission issued out of Caroline County Court, bearing date on the tenth day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one, to view, value, or otherwise divide the real estate of Samuel Harrington (late of Kent county in the State of Delaware dec'd. among his several heirs) which lies in Caroline county in the State of Maryland. Will meet on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of proceeding in the execution of the said commission, whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are desired to take notice.

GEO. REED,
WM. ORRELL,
GEO. NEWLEE,
WM. M. HARCASTLE,
SAML. CRAWFORD.
Dec. 17

PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber intending to discontinue his public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst. at his residence in Bay View's neck, adjoining the residence of Mr. Ignatius Rhodes, his entire stock of
HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS,
Corn, Corn-Blades, Hay & Farming Utensils, together with a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, also a quantity of fine poultry.
Terms of Sale.—A credit of 4 months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest removed, on all sums of and under five dollars, cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
THOS. J. VALE,
Talbot co. Dec. 17.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.
JOSEPH K. NEALE.
Dec. 10 6m

NEW STORE.
Samuel Mackey
AT the Store opposite the Court-house, recently occupied by John W. Jenkins, and next door to Mr. William Clark's, has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening a general assortment of
English, French, India, German & American
GOODS.
AMONG WHICH ARE:

Super Velvet, and Saxony blue, black, brown, olive, green, claret, mulberry, Adelaide and drake neck CLOTHS.
Common mixed, brown, blue, claret & drab do.
London green habit do.
Super London mixed and black CASSIMERES.
Blue, steel, brown and Lavender mixed SATINETTS.
Goats hair and imitation Cambrils.
Gentlemen's, Ladies and Misses Cloaks.
White, red and green Flannels.
Super plain and figured scarlet do.
Green, white and brown Canton do.
Green Baize.
Crimson green, blue, brown, & black Merino.
Hattinets, Bombazette, Circassians, Lastings, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Rose BLANKETS.
Point and stripe ditto.
Liseys, Kerseys, and low priced Cloths, for Servants wear.
5-4, 4-4, 7-8 and 3-4 brown Muslins.
Sea Island, Power Loom & New Orleans Shirtings.
Super black Italian Lutestring (a superior article).
Black onshaws and Saracels.
Changeable and plain Saracels.
Black, white, green and blue Italian Crapes.
Robinetts, black and white Veils.
Fancy (ro de Nap and Sattin Ribbons.
Fancy and super Belt do.
White, black and Scarlet Merino Scarfs and square Shawls.
Embossed Merino, Palmatine, Populine and other Fancy Handkerchiefs.
Black, white & assorted colors Horokin Gloves.
Thread and Bobinet Laces.
Braids, Gimps, and Corset Lacing.
Tuck, hoop and side shell Combs.
Silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery.
Cambric, Jaconet, Mull-Mull, Book and Bishops Lawn Muslins.
Valencia, swansdown, florentine and figured Velvet Vestings.
Ready made Vests.
Gentlemen's cloth and hair Opera CAPS.
Boys' sattinet, hair and fancy do.
Super Silk, Velvet and Bombazine Stocks.
Super Linen Shirtees.
Lambs wool and worsted do.
Worsted and brown cotton Drawers.
Italian, Siberian and imperial ravs.
India Flag, Pungee and Silk Handkerchiefs.
Long and short Lambs wool and worsted Hose.
Buckskin, woodstock, horokin, cat skin and lined fur Gloves.
4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawn.
Linen ambrie.
A handsome assortment of fancy London Calicoes.
Damask, bird eye and Russia Dispers.
7-8 and 8-10 brown damask Table Cloths.
Extra gilt, plated, steel, pearl, silk twist and lasting coat Buttons.
Fancy gilt, plated, pearl and glass vest do.
Bronzed, gilt and plated Flaps.
Fancy gold, gilt, jet and pearl studs.
Plated and black Hooks and Eyes.
Hunting Cravats and Comforts.
Gentlemen's and Ladies' socks.
Worsted, Cotton and Silk Suspenders.

Groceries and Liquors.

Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy,
Old Rye Whiskey, common Whiskey,
New England Rum, Molasses,
Brown and Loaf Sugars.

Imperial, Hyson, Young
Hyson, Hyson Skin, and
Pouchong

TEAS.

Patapsco Superfine, Fine & Middling
FLOUR,
Philadelphia Buckwheat do.
Pennsylvania Roll Butter.
Cheese & Crackers. Raisins & Almonds,
Rio and Java Coffee.
Salt, Saltpetre, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery,

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Castings & Woodware.

The above GOODS have all been selected with great care—many of the articles specified, have declined from 15 to 20 per cent within the last six or eight weeks, and will be offered accordingly. The public are respectfully invited to examine through the stock as they will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash, wool feathers, lye or flaxseed.
Easton, Nov. 19, 1831

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

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Eastern Hotel, a full & extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz:

Coarse & fine Cloths, Cassimeres & Cassinets, Blankets, Flannels & Baizes &c.

together with a general assortment of

British & French fancy & staple dry

GOODS.—Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Wood, Stone, Earthen & Tin Ware &c. &c.

all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally. W. & Feathers, meal, Linsey and Kersey &c. taken in exchange.

Oct. 8

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. and P. GROOME,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, an unusually large assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons; among which are:

Superfine Clothes & Cassimers

Of the most fashionable Colours,

COMMON CLOTHS, CASSI-

NETTS, FLANNELS, BLAN-

KETS, MERINOES, CIR-

CASSIANS, BOMBA-

ZINES, MERINO

SHAWLS, &c.

Cotton Yarns from No. 4. to 24.

together with a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass &

Queen's Ware, Stone Ware,

POWDER & SHOT.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

among which are, some superior

OLD WINES &

Fresh

TEAS,

Which have been selected with great care.

Feathers, Lindsey, Kersey, &c. taken in exchange.

Oct 22

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on MONDAY the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. (or the next fair day) at the late residence of Capt. William Richardson, all the personal estate of the said dec'd.,

consisting of a great variety of

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Black-Smith's, Carpenter's, and

Turner's Tools, including two

SUPERIOR LATHES,

One four wheel'd Carriage and harness, one mantle Clock, Iron Chest, Plate, Marine Atlas and Charts, one Sextant, one Quadrant, one Surveyor's Compass and Chain, one Gold repeating Watch, negro men, women, girls and boys; ploughs, hoes, harrows, axes, carts, oxen, cows, hogs, corn, rye, fodder, pine cord wood and lumber &c. &c.

WM. F. HARRISON, Admr.

Caroline Co. Dec. 10

N. B. Terms made known on the day of sale.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT

November Term, in the year 1831

The proceedings of the Commissioners under the commission issued out of Talbot county Court on the Petition of Nicholas Robinson and Jane Louisa his wife, to divide, or otherwise to view and value the lands and tenements, with the appurtenances whereof Major Benny died seized and possessed, and their return of the same proceedings, have been ratified and confirmed by this Court. And the said commissioners have adjudged and determined that the said lands and premises will not admit of division among the Heirs of the said Major Benny and have valued the same; but inasmuch as the said Nicholas Robinson & wife, Sarah Matilda Benny and Margaret Melvina Tilghman Benny, are now absent from Talbot county, & reside in a place called Bellefonte in the state of Pennsylvania; it is ordered and adjudged by this Court that the first Tuesday in the May Term next of this Court be, and the same day is appointed for the said absent heirs to appear in this Court, and make his or her election to take the said lands and premises at the valuation of the commissioners, and that the said Nicholas Robinson & wife by the publication of this order, in one of the Newspapers published in Eastern, in Talbot county, at least four weeks successively before the first day of March next, give notice of the return and confirmation of the commission aforesaid, and the proceedings under it, and of the day aforesaid appointed by this Court for the appearance of the absent heirs.

Attested J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Dec 10 1831.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

FROM 3 to 4 thousand feet of 5-8 Walnut plank, for which the highest cash price will be given.

JOHN MECONEKIN.

Easton, Oct. 29 (W)

Leonard Mackall, M. D.

DENTIST,

OF Baltimore, who graduated in the University of Maryland, and practiced Medicine for several years, has, for the last three years, turned his attention to Dentistry, offers his professional services to the citizens and visitors of Eastern and its vicinity. He may be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.

References.

BALTIMORE.—Rev. Mr. Johns Rev. Mr. Henshaw, Rev. L. I. Cox, Dr. Waters, Dr. Potter, Dr. Baker, Dr. Hale, Dr. McDowell, Dr. Handy, Dr. Amos, Hugh McDermott, John S. Kinney, John Glenn, Roger B. Taney, and James L. Hawkins, Esquires.
BOSTON.—Dr. Denny, Dr. Spencer, Richard T. Earle, Samuel T. K. Ward, William H. Groome, Lambert W. Spencer, Jacob Lookerman, Theodore R. Lookerman, James Parrott, Esquires.

November 26 q3t S&W

New Boot & Shoe Store.



The subscriber has again opened a

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

in Eastern, at the stand opposite the Market House, next door to the Drug Store of Dr. Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's,

a large and elegant assortment of the

above articles, to which he has added

CAPS, &c. &c.

of the best quality and newest fashions, all which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Eastern. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, and as he has been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at low prices and on liberal terms will command it.

Easton, Nov. 5 W

THOS. S. COOK.

A Classical Teacher Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the Classics & who can produce satisfactory proof of his capacity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by applying at this office.

Dec. 3

The Baltimore Patriot will copy the above 4 times, and send their account to this office.

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

TWO Brick houses situate on Washington street, one occupied at present by Mr. Wm. Faulkner, the other was occupied by the late Mrs. Bell—they are both good stands for business, and will be rented low to good and punctual tenants.

Apply to

JACOB LOOKERMAN.

Nov. 26

For Rent the ensuing year.

FOUR or five tenements, in the town of Eastern; for particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence Mr. Wm. Bullen.

Aug. 27.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

To Rent, for the year 1832.

THE OFFICE on Federal Alley and fronting the public square is present occupied by Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins.

Also, the frame dwelling house on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin, and lately occupied by William Barnett.

And a small two story Brick dwelling House, adjoining the last mentioned property, and fronting on Harrison street. For terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 29 eow4w.

For Rent for the ensuing year,

That large and convenient three story

BRICK DWELLING,

situate on Washington, near Cabinet street, and the framed shop adjoining. Also the small dwelling on the corner of Cabinet & West St. To approved tenants the above property, will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair. Apply to

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Aug. 27

TO RENT,

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first day of January next, with the privilege of immediately seeding Wheat, the farm in Edmondson's Neck called Oakland, now occupied by the subscriber. By an immediate application the tenant would obtain every facility of putting in wheat and all reasonable accommodation and assistance.

WM. PERRY KERR.

Nov. 19

To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.

November 26

WANTED.

For the ensuing year, an Overseer; a man with a small family will be preferred, satisfactory recommendation will be required.

Apply to

W. H. De COURCY.

Cheston, Queen Ann's county, Nov. 26 3t

NEXT SCHEME ON THE ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM IMPROVED.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 10, for 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore, on THURSDAY, 29th December.

Highest Prize 6,000 Dollars.

1	prize of \$6,000	2	prizes of \$100
1	1,200	2	80
1	800	2	70
1	500	4	50
1	300	8	25
2	150	2,000	5
	10,000 of \$4		

MODE OF DRAWING.

The numbers will be put into a wheel as usual. The first drawn number from the wheel will be entitled to the capital prize of \$6,000, the 2d drawn \$1,200, the 3d drawn \$800, the 4th drawn \$500 the 5th drawn \$300, the 6th and 7th drawn \$150 each, the 8th and 9th drawn \$100 each, the 10th and 11th drawn \$80 each, the 12th and 13th drawn \$70 each, the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th drawn \$50 each, the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d 24th & 25th drawn \$25 each.

The 2,000 prizes of 5 dolls. will be determined as follows, to wit:—If the first drawn number from the wheel be an Odd number, then all tickets in the scheme, ending with the same figure as the first drawn Even number will be entitled to a prize of 5 dolls, if the first drawn number from the wheel be an Even number, then all tickets in the scheme ending with the same figure as the first drawn Odd number will be each entitled to a prize of 5 dolls.

The 10,000 prizes of 4 dolls. will be awarded to the Odd or Even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of 6000 dolls., that is to say, if the 6000 dolls., prize should come out to an Odd number, then every Odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a prize of 4 dolls if the 6000 dolls. prize should come out to an Even number, then all the Even numbers in the scheme will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dolls.

Half Tickets, two dollars.—Quarters, 1

To be had at

Clark's Offices.

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert,

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and

N. E. corner of Baltimore & Charles sts.

Where the Highest Prizes in the State

Lotteries have been often sold, than at any

other office!!!

* Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to

JOHN CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Dec 10

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Dec. 1, 1831

Report of the Drawing of the Maryland

State Lottery, No. 9, for 1831

No. 15,365 (odd No.) the capital prize of

\$12,513 \$14,820 prizes of

\$657 15 156 1,000

\$2,219 7151 500

\$734 4332 200

\$9117 \$4586 100

\$488 1078 50

\$3417 \$6307 10

\$573 \$624 50

\$7 989 50

With 10 of \$20; 20 of 10; 100 of 5; 150 of 3

and 10,000 of 2 each.

No. 15,365 an ODD number, having drawn the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme therefore, all the Odd numbers being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9, are each entitled to two dollars in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

* All marked thus (*) sold at Clark's.

POSTPONED SALE.

ON a credit of six months, at the Farm called Oakland near Eastern, on Wednesday the 30th day of the present month (November) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,

and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a quantity of fine Corn and iron blades.

The purchasers will be required to give notes with approved security before the removal of the property.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton Nov. 26 1t

P. I have NEGROES of different ages and sexes to hire for the next year. All persons desirous of hiring them, and particularly those who now hold them, will please to call immediately otherwise they will be disposed of without reserve. Persons indebted to me for hire will oblige me by prompt payment. A good opportunity will offer on the 30th inst.

J. L. K.

The above property is postponed

until THURSDAY, the 22d instant.

J. L. K.

Easton, Dec. 3.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber, in part for his own accommodation, has recently purchased

A drove of 32 Mules,

from 2 to 3 years old last spring.

They are of fine size and symmetry, active and spirited; are very docile, and pronounced by competent Judges, equal, if not superior, to any drove ever brought from Kentucky, to this State.—22 of them are for sale—price from 110 to \$150 per pair. Mr. Plummer the Overseer at my Waterloo Farm, will show them to any person desirous of purchasing. Letters from Gentlemen, in the neighbouring counties, desirous of obtaining further information, directed to me, in Eastern, will be duly attended to.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Aug. 27

NAT TURNER.

THE confessions of Nat Turner, the leader of the late insurrection in Virginia, as fully and voluntarily made to Thos. R. Gray in the prison where he was confined, and acknowledged by him to be such, when read before the Court of Southampton; with the certificate, under the seal of the Court.—Also an authentic account of the whole insurrection, with lists of the whites who were murdered, and of the negroes brought before the Court of Southampton, and those sentenced.

For Sale at this Office.

Dec. 3

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court, October Term, A. D. 1831.

On application of John Stevens, Esq. adm'r. of Miss Evelina Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Eastern.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 1st day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Test JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Evelina Martin late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 1st day of December in the year of our Lord 1831.

JOHN TEVENS, adm'r.

of Evelina Martin dec'd.

Dec. 3

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court, OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1831.

ON application of John Stevens, Esq. Adm'r. De Bonis Non of William Ray, late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Eastern.

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

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of William Ray, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 1st day of December in the year of our Lord 1831.

JOHN STEVENS, adm'r.

of William Ray, dec'd.

Dec. 3

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court

November, 29th A. D. 1831.

ON application of Edward B. Hardcastle, Adm'r. of John Gill, 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 Eastern.

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

Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Gill, 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 10th day of June next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 29th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

EDWARD B. HARDCASTLE, adm'r.

of John GILL, dec'd.

This manifestation of the confidence of a body so distinguished, is received, Gentlemen, with lively sensibility and profound gratitude. Although I shall have been glad if the Convention designated some citizen of the United States more competent than myself to be

instrument of accomplishing the patriotic objects which they have in view, I do not feel at liberty to decline their nomination. With very respectful and cordial acknowledgments, you will be pleased to communicate to the Convention my acceptance of their Nomination, with the assurance that whatever may be the event of it, our common country shall ever find me faithful to the Union and the Constitution, and to the principles of public liberty, and to those great measures of National Policy which have made us a people, prosperous, respected, and powerful.

Accept, gentlemen, of my thanks, for the friendly manner in which you have conveyed the act and sentiments of the Convention.

I am, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY CLAY.

Messrs. Peter R. Livingston, Henry Warren, Leonard Jarvis, and others.

On motion of Mr. Luther Bradish, of New York, the Convention proceeded to nominate a Candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Mr. McNeery, of Tennessee, moved that JOHN SERGEANT of Pennsylvania be put in nomination.

Mr. Wm. Jones of the District of Columbia, made some remarks in favor of Mr. Sergeant, and the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Halsted of N. Jersey, it was resolved that the mode pursued yesterday in taking the sense of the Convention on the nomination for President, should be adopted in this case, and the Secretary was directed to call over the names of the Delegates, that each might rise in his place, and nominate his candidate for the Vice Presidency—which being done, the Chair announced that the Convention had unanimously nominated JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, as the Candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.—The number of Delegates present was one hundred and sixty.

Mr. Marshall, of Virginia, moved that a committee be appointed to inform Mr. Sergeant of his nomination, which, at General Lacoock's suggestion, was proposed to consist of five. This being agreed to, the chair appointed the following committee:—Messrs. Lacoock of Pennsylvania, Stanard of Va., Jones of the D. C., Stone of New York, and Morrow of Ohio.

Thursday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Fairfax of Va. moved that Central corresponding committees be provisionally appointed in the several States, and that it be recommended that committees be organized throughout the country for the purpose of insuring co-operation, and of advancing the general interests of the National Republican party. The motion was agreed to, and the Secretary was directed to carry it into effect.

Er. Blunt, of New York, moved that it be recommended to the Young Men of the National Republican party, to hold a Convention in the city of Washington on the first Monday in May, which was agreed to.

The following letter from Mr. Sergeant to the Committee appointed to inform him of his nomination as Vice President, was read:

Baltimore, Dec. 14, 1851.

"Gentlemen—I have received your note of this date, informing me that the National Republican Convention, now sitting in this city, have unanimously nominated me as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

"The nomination, by a body so enlightened and patriotic, for one of the highest trusts of the republic, is felt to be a very great honour, and is appreciated accordingly. It is the more gratifying as it associates me in their estimation and support, with that distinguished citizen, whose whole public life & character, marked by undeviating devotion to the best interests of our country, and a spirit as generous as it is elevated; are a sure pledge that an administration under his guidance would be comprehensive & national, aiming unceasingly to preserve the union, to maintain the superiority of the constitution and laws, to keep unbroken the public faith and honour, and to regard with becoming indulgence and respect the honest differences of opinion among our fellow citizens, which our republican institutions permit and invite. To co-operate with him, to the extent of whatever means I possess, in thus promoting the welfare and happiness of the nation, and rescuing the freedom of opinion and conduct from unconstitutional oppression, would be no less my pleasure than my duty.

"Be pleased, gentlemen, to make known to the Convention my acceptance of their nomination, and, with it to express to them the unaffected sensibility with which I have received this distinguished proof of their confidence.

"I beg you to accept my thanks for the kind and flattering terms of your communication, and to be assured of the respect of, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
JOHN SERGEANT.

To Messrs. Abner Lacoock, Jeremiah Morrow, Mm. L. Stone, Robert Stanard and William Jones, Committee, &c.

PRINTING

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London papers to the 3d of November, received at New York.

DREADFUL RIOTS AT BRISTOL.

Sunday morning, Oct. 30, 11 o'clock.

Our Recorder has at length fatal proof that there is no re-action in the city of Bristol. We are in a state of excitement that is really dreadful to contemplate, the lower order of people are marching in thousands towards College Green, whilst the more respectable classes, in groups of from six to twenty, are canvassing the fatal events that are passing around them.

At this moment two persons are being carried past my window, the one a fine looking lad of about fifteen, shot in the thorax, only just alive; the other apparently a sailor, the blood streaming on the persons who are carrying him, with little hopes of recovery. They are taking him to the infirmary. While the soldiers are keeping up an incessant fire on the green, respectable females on their way to church, seem panic struck, and hardly to know which way to go for safety. This is the state of things the present moment. I will now give you a brief detail of the proceedings of yesterday.

At Hillsbridge the crowd increased, and in some way information was sent that it was intended here to drag Sir Charles (Wetherell) from the coach, and throw him into the river; a troop of the 14th was stationed about one hundred yards up the ranks in the New market.—I should have stated that in the commencement of the week three troops of horse were quartered in the neighborhood. There were about two hundred special constables immediately surrounding the coach; many, I may say most of the respectable tradesmen had refused to be sworn in, and many hirelings were engaged, who had neither temper nor judgment, and to this circumstance may be attributed most of the subsequent calamities.

On the road to the Guildhall, the crowd continued to increase, but many turned off to the bridge, to await his arrival at the Mansion House in the square. The most dreadful noise continued the whole way, and occasionally, I regret to say, a stone was thrown, but no injury was done. After the commission was opened (and during the ceremony public feeling could not be restrained); and Sir Charles was imprudent enough twice to threaten to commit any one who should be brought before him, the procession proceeded to the Mansion House, but without the usual cortege of carriages. The two Sheriffs were in the first, the Mayor, Recorder, &c., in the second, and Sir Charles's followed empty. Down Corn street and Clare street, the crowd and the noise continued to increase, and along the quay thousands joined. On entering the square the constables began to strike the crowd that pressed upon them, & several stones were thrown. The Sheriffs were allowed to alight and enter very peaceably; the constables then formed a dense line between the carriage and the door of the house, and the moment Sir Charles alighted, he cowered down and ran into the house. At this moment a cloud of stones were thrown at the carriage, which greatly damaged it, and a blow from a stick demolished a glass of the door. The carriage drove off, the people became peaceable; if the constables had gone into the Hall, and shut the door, or had at once retired, the people would have very soon dispersed to their homes.—They had expressed their opinion, and I believe that was all they desired up to that time.

But as soon as Sir Charles was safely housed, and the carriages withdrawn, the specials collected into a solid mass, and made a desperate rush into the crowd, in the direction whence the stones had come. Their conduct was truly ferocious. The people, unarmed, fled in all directions; many were struck down, and several severely bruised, and were sent off to the Infirmary. Loud cries of vengeance now arose, and many left the square, as I thought, to go home, but in about ten minutes they rushed through one of the avenues from the back, where they had been to arm themselves with stones.—Then followed a desperate attack on the constables, who again rushed out in a body, and bore down all before them.—Desperate blows were struck on both sides, and the large area of the square had something the appearance of a field of battle. The mob succeeded in separating two or three constables from the rest, but they contented themselves with disarming them, and breaking their staves.

There was a good deal of skirmishing afterwards, but nothing decisive till dusk; then the mob had greatly increased, and the sailors and shipwrights had joined. A desperate attack was now made on the Mansion-house, they made a more regular attack on the house itself. Two or three of the magistrates attempted to read the Riot Act, but were each time driven in by showers of stones. Every pane of glass was broken, and the door shivered to atoms. The mob got entire possession of the house, but how the Mayor, Sir Charles and the Alderman escaped, unless by the roof of the house, is not known. Every room was searched with the most dreadful imprecations; the furniture and the panels of the rooms were broken to pieces, and the beautiful chandelier in the banquetting room shared the same fate. The dinner and the wines very soon disappeared. In about half an

hour a troop of the 3d Dragoons rode into the square, and the officer briefly addressed the mob, entreating them to disperse. They were received with loud cheers, and the crowd sang "God save the King."

Not much further violence was offered except putting several rows of large stones across the streets to impede the progress of the cavalry, and breaking the gas pipes, putting the whole square in darkness. The crowd did not entirely disperse all night.

Further particulars.—We have now arrived at what we conceive to be the most important part of our narrative, in as much as it is the opinion of every one with whom I have conversed, that the proceedings, which directly followed the arrival of the Recorder and Corporation at the Mansion House were the more immediate cause of all the disgraceful and ever-to-be-deplored events which have subsequently transpired.

A few minutes after their alighting, a rush was made on the populace, by a posse of special constables, for the purpose of securing the persons by whom the missiles had just been thrown, and an individual was taken hold of and dragged into the Mansion House. Again, another rush took place, and another capture was made; and this was repeated several times, the conviction being pretty general that persons were selected at random. We saw one man carried away from a quarter where an affray had just taken place, & have since learned that his skull was fractured, and that he is dead. The constables acted wholly without any system of organization. No magistrate made his appearance to regulate their proceedings, to direct their operations, or to remonstrate with the populace.

At this moment the number of persons collected in the square could not have been less than 10,000; and a cry having been raised "To the back," where the piles of faggots and firewood are usually kept, a large body proceeded thither, and having armed themselves with sticks, returned in a few minutes to the scene of action. It was then, for the first time, that we apprehended any serious collision; but the constables rushing out in a body, in a moment infused terror in the people, and the sticks were soon to be seen strewed in every direction upon the ground. They were then gathered up in bundles & carried off. This was about half past twelve o'clock. From that period till about four o'clock, the time was passed in occasional skirmishes between the constables and the populace, which generally ended with some one being taken into custody. During these proceedings, it was visible that the people were becoming more and more exasperated. Now & then a pane of glass was smashed in, or clubs hurled at the heads of the constables, and these attacks generally led to measures which heightened, rather than allayed the popular feeling.

Towards evening a part of the constables were permitted to leave their posts for a short time, and the conduct of the mob thereupon became more furious.—The Mayor presented himself to read the riot act, but was beaten back with stones. The constables were furiously attacked, and some killed. The Mansion House was then attacked.

About twelve o'clock at night a party of rioters proceeded to the council house, the windows of which they instantly demolished. A body of cavalry charged upon them, and forced them to desist.—The soldiers were assailed with stones, and some of the populace shot. On Sunday morning the mob assembled in great numbers in Queen square, and during a time that the troops were withdrawn for refreshments, they having been on duty upwards of twenty-four hours the mob entered the Mansion House, destroyed its furniture, and possessed themselves of the wine in the cellars.

The mob followed the troops, pelting them all the while with stones and other missiles, till they reached the College Green; where the soldiers again fired on the people wounding seven or eight and killing one. During the rest of the day there was no further mischief of moment done by the mob; but in the evening they proceeded to the Bridewell, which they broke into with sledge hammers, and liberated the prisoners. They next proceeded to the new jail, a strong building which cost 100,000 pounds.

When we heard this movement, we regarded any attempt on the prison as the wildest scheme that could have been imagined; but we lost no time in repainting to the spot. The scene which there presented itself will never be effaced from our memory. Along the New Cut, in front of the goal, a dense mass of the rioters had assembled, and on the opposite bank of the river and indeed, wherever the eye could range, the people were posted in thousands. The mob had already succeeded in forcing an entrance into the yard and the Governor's house, and busily engaged in throwing every moveable article into the New River, and as the tide was ebbing, all was carried off by the stream. The caravan, used for conveying the prisoners to Guildhall, was launched into the water entire, and thither also were consigned the Governor's books, and the apparatus for constructing the drop.—The rioters, we have heard, procured immense hammers from the adjoining shipyard and with these the massive locks on the iron doors were smashed to atoms. Prisoners were now released, and the scenes which followed were beyond description.

The prison was then set on fire.—The Toll House was next set fire to and consumed; then the Gloucester county prison was forced, the prisoners liberated, and the building fired. The mob next proceeded to the Bishop's palace, into which they forced an entrance, destroyed its furniture, and set fire to the edifice, which was soon consumed to ashes. The military did not interfere, having no orders to act. The houses adjoining the Mansion house including the Custom house, were set fire to at midnight.

Altogether there has been completely destroyed 42 dwelling houses and warehouses, exclusive of the Mansion House, Excise House, Custom House, the four Toll houses, the Three Prisons, and the Bishop's Palace.

Not the least painful reflection is, that after the destruction of the Custom House, the remainder of the mischief was owing to the wanton fury of a truly insignificant number of wretches, almost exclusively boys.

London Nov. 3.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that by accounts which left Bristol at one o'clock yesterday, all symptoms of disturbances were at an end; and from the number of troops which had poured into the city, as well as from the preparations made by all classes of men of property, who had begun to associate for the maintenance of public order, there was not the slightest chance that the tranquillity thus restored would undergo further interruptions.

The King had issued a proclamation exhorting the people to abstain from violence, and commanding all the authorities to preserve order, and requiring well disposed citizens to assist them.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled yesterday, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. BURGESS, of Rhode Island, appeared, and took the oath, and his seat.

The standing Committees of the House were announced. They are as follows: A committee of Elections was appointed, consisting of—Messrs. Claiborne, Randolph, Holland, Griffin, Bethune, Collier and Arnold.

Of Ways and Means—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplank, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Alexander, Wilde, and Gaither.

Of Claims—Messrs. Whittlesey, Barber, of Con., McIntire, Patten, Ibric, Hogan and Rencher.

Of Commerce—Messrs. Cambreleng, Howard Sutherland, Lamar, Newton, Davis, of Mass., and Jarvis.

On the Public Lands—Messrs. Wickliffe, Duncan, Hunt, Irvine, Clay, Boon, and Plummer.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Johnston, of Ken. Conner, Russell, Pearce, Jewett, Johnston, of Va., and Newnam.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Doddridge, Washington, Semmes, Armstrong, Thomas, of Md. McCoy, of Pa. and Chinn.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Davis, of S. C., Ellsworth, Daniel, White, of Lou., Foster, Gordon, and Beardsley.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Muhlenburg, Nuckolls, Bouldin, Crane, Bates, of Mass. Hammons and Standefer.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Hall, of N. C., Davenport, Lyon, Thompson, of Ohio, Coulter, Pierson, Henry, & H. King.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Johnson of Tenn., Coke, Stanberry, Mardis, Marshall, Carr, of Indiana, and Bullard.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Adams, Condict, Findlay, Horn, Dayan, Worthington, and Barbour, of Va.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Root, McCoy, of Va., Smith, of Pa. Chandler, Jenifer, Wheeler, and Tompkins.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Bell, Lewis, Thompson, of Geo. Angel, Storrs, Mason, and Lecompte.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Blair, of S. C. Mitchell, of Md., Speight, Adair and Ward.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hoffman, Carson, White, of N. Y., Anderson, Branch, Milligan, and Watmough.

On Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Archer, Everett, of Mass., Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell & Wayne.

On the Territories—Messrs. Kerr, of Md., Creighton, Wm. B. Shepard, Williams, of N. C., Huntington, Allen, of Ky. and Roane.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Hubbard, Isaacs, Mitchell, of S. C., Denney, Pendleton, Doubleday, and Kavanaugh.

On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Burgess, Ford, Evans, of Maine, Reed, of N. Y., Appleton, Lansing and Southard.

Of Revised and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Reed, of Mass. Kinnon and Soule.

Of Accounts—Messrs. Allen of Va., Bard, and Bergen.

On Expenditures in the Department of State—Messrs. Lent, Evans, of Pa., and McKay.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury—Messrs. Stephens, Wardwell and Fitzgerald.

On Expenditures in the Department of War—Messrs. Aug. H. Shepperd, Mann, and Felder.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Navy—Messrs. Maxwell, Hall, of Tenn. and Harper.

On Expenditures in the Department

of the Post Office—Messrs. Hawes, Bates, of Maine, and Broadhead, of N. York.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings—Messrs. Young, Spencer and Tracy.

CHAPLAIN.

Mr. TAYLOR, by consent of the House, moved that the House do, tomorrow, at half past twelve o'clock, proceed to the election of a Chaplain.

The motion was agreed to.

Petitions and memorials were presented by

Messrs. Anderson, McIntyre & Jarvis, of Maine; Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire; Messrs. Davis, Grennell, Everett, and Adams, of Massachusetts.

Mr. ADAMS presented 15 petitions, each of which was to the following tenor: To the Senate and House of Representatives of America in Congress assembled.

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Pennsylvania respectfully represents,

That we believe slavery and the slave trade, in the human species, is a great national and moral evil; we therefore ask your body to take the subject into serious consideration, and pass such law or laws as will entirely abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, over which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction.

Mr. Adams observed that the petitions which he had presented to the House did not come from the State of Massachusetts a portion of whose community he had the honor to represent, but from citizens residing in the State of Pennsylvania. These petitions had been transmitted to him many months ago, with a request that he would present them. Although they did not come from his immediate constituents, he could not refuse a request implying a degree of confidence in him for which he was bound to be grateful. From a letter, by which the petitions were accompanied, he inferred they were from persons belonging to the society of friends—a class of men for whom he entertained the highest respect—and amongst whom, in his firm opinion, there was as much of human virtue, and as little of infirmity and error, as in any other class on the face of the globe. The petition (Mr. A. observed) asked two things one, a consideration of the state of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; the other for the abolition of the slavery. If there were any thing in the present state of the traffic in slaves which might become a proper subject of legislation, he would move that that portion of the petition should be referred to the committee appointed on the affairs of the District of Columbia; with respect to the other part, the abolition of slavery, the petitioners probably expected he should give it his support. He felt it his duty to declare, that he should not give it his support. Whatever might be his opinion of slavery in the abstract, in the District of Columbia, he hoped it would not become a subject of discussion in that House.

If such should be the case, he should then state his reasons for differing from the sentiments of the petitioners, on this subject. The honorable gentleman concluded by observing that the most healing medicines, when unduly administered, became the most deadly poison.

The petitions were then referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented by Messrs. Silsbee, Tyler, Naudain, Tomlinson, King, Moore, Seymour, Robinson, Wilkins, Bibb. The resolution submitted by Mr. Marcy, authorizing a subscription to the Register of Debates, published by Gales & Seaton, and as amended, to the Debates in Convention, published by Jonathan Elliott, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. Poindexter, on leave, introduced a bill authorizing appeals, writs of error and supersedeas to the Supreme Court in certain cases, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, petitions and memorials were continued to be presented. Upon one of them, a memorial presented by Mr. Ellsworth, a long discussion took place. It was on the subject of the French spoliation on American commerce prior to 1801. Mr. Ellsworth moved its reference to a select committee; but it was ultimately disposed of by a reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House proceeded to the election of a chaplain, and on the first ballot, the Rev. Reuben Post was elected, (there being four candidates) having received 87 out of 163 votes. Some discussion arose upon a resolution proposed by Mr. Mercer, for the appointment hereafter, at the commencement of every session, of a standing committee of Roads and Canals.—The proposition was opposed by Mr. Mitchell, of S. C., but before it was decided on—the House, at three o'clock adjourned.

A noisy partisan, whom President Jackson soon after his inauguration, appointed Post-master at Putnam, Washington county, Ohio, to the exclusion of a faithful officer, has at last, been dismissed himself. The reason is, he has utterly refused, from the first day of his appointment, to make a single return to the General Post Office. A period of near three years is a pretty respectable probation for such a fellow. Maj. Barry must have overlooked him—a sort of thirty-seventh innocent mistake.

Louisville Jan.

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Saturday, Evening Dec. 24.

We have communications presented to us on the subject of Slavery, Slave Trade, Free Negroes, &c. We are always willing to gratify correspondents and thank them for their aid—but these subjects are delicate matters; they ought not to be indiscriminately or carelessly treated on. The Communication now before us, is serious and reflectingly drawn up, but if we begin, we shall open our columns upon a matter that it will be difficult to gratify the public sentiment upon, in the way that various authors might be disposed to treat the subject.

We learn too that the sense of the county is contemplated to be taken on a general memorial, and we should think that, the better and most satisfactory course to bring the matter before the attention of the General Assembly which will meet on Monday next.

THE JACKSON PRESS.—The following delineation of the subservience and sycophancy of the newspapers devoted to Jackson, through the country, is copied from the Louisville Journal. Every impartial citizen who has given the least attention to the course pursued by the "subsidized presses" since the elevation of Jackson, will at once pronounce this a "true bill."

"The practical effects of this universal system of bribery and constraint, are fully illustrated in the conduct of the administration presses, every week and every day. Their conductors dare not think differently from the President in the slightest particular. To think for themselves is the unpardonable sin, for which they would be cast into utter darkness. Their great leader, the head and front, the beginning and end of their party, the editor of the Government press, has called upon all his subscribers to leave him and invoke all political evils upon his head, if ever he should desert the President. No matter what the old dignity may do, no matter if he seek to keep in power for life to transform his presidential chair, into a throne, and appoint Mrs. Eaton his successor, the Editor of the Globe is still pledged to him, on pain of being accused. A Tennessee editor who is governed by a similar principal, says let General Jackson do what he may, we shall be satisfied that he intends it for the good of the country, and shall not therefore complain." The same spirit pervades the whole faction. Does the President denounce the principle of appointing members of Congress to office? A huge tribe of sycophants instantly proclaim that it is the source of all corruption. Does he afterwards give more appointments to members of Congress than were ever known during all preceding administrations? He is restoring the government to all its original purity. Does he assert that no president should be kept in office more than four years, & does he give pledges, that he himself if elected, will set the example for his successors of voluntarily retiring at the end of that period? He is the model of disinterested patriotism. Does he, after getting fairly established in office, announce himself a candidate for re-election and oppose every effort to limit the presidential tenure to a single term? He is the greatest patriot since the days of Washington. Does he make a solemn promise to the legislature of a State, that he will, in the capacity of chief magistrate, sustain internal improvements, according to the system established by his predecessors? His notions are those of a most enlightened statesman. Does he change his notions, and earnestly recommend the abolition of internal improvements by the general government altogether? Surely such wisdom was never heard before. Do some of his friends propagate a belief that his influence has procured from Congress an appropriation for constructing a particular turnpike? He is advancing the prosperity of the country with unparalleled rapidity. Does he put his veto upon the appropriation the moment the bill is presented to him? He is saving the country from swift destruction. Does he say, in a public message, that the patronage of the government ought not to be brought into conflict with the freedom of election? A Daniel has come to judgment. Does he subsequently seek to control all the elections in the Union by the distribution of the people's money? A greater than the prophet is here. Does he say, that whenever public officers shall be removed to create vacancies for partisans, the republic will be near its fall? Truth—every word truth. Does he to gratify his followers, proscribe every officer that is opposed to him, from the highest to the lowest? It would be the grossest folly and madness to do otherwise. Does he to-day, raise an individual to a situation of trust? That individual is a democrat, worthy the confidence of every honest citizen. Does he to-morrow, kick him out to make room for somebody else? The fellow was a rascal and deserved no better fate. Does he to-day, form a cabinet from the most distinguished men of his party? Such a cabinet is altogether

unexampled in the history of republics. Does he, in two short years, dismiss every member of it from his place? The scoundrels deserve to be transported to Botany Bay. These are a few specimens of the subservience of the Jackson editors—a body of men, who have thus, in consideration of their regular wages organized themselves into a guard of the President's palace, and stand ready to fight for him, no matter what the cause, in which he is engaged."

Resignation.—We learn says the Delaware Advertiser, from a source to be relied on, that the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON has resigned his seat in the United States Senate. He has, we believe, been prompted to this measure in part by ill health.

The Hon. John M. Clayton, of the State of Delaware, says the National Gazette, has not resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, nor has he any such intention.

Post Office Department.—According to the report of the Post Master General the revenue of his department, for the year ending 30th June, 1851, was \$1,997,811: expenditure within the same period, \$1,935,539, of which \$635,028 was for compensation to Postmasters \$1,282,226 for transportation of the mail. The increase of the year ending at the time mentioned above, over the amount of the year preceding, was \$147,228: the revenue of the department for the year exceeded the expenditure in the sum of \$62,282, while for the two years previously the expenditure exceeded the revenue in 1829, \$74,114, and in 1830 \$82,124. This result is attributed to the favorable terms upon which the contracts were made in the Southern division. The increase of transportation during the year beyond the amount of any former period was 59,708 miles. On the 1st of July, 1851, the annual transportation of the mail was, in stages and steam boats 10,728,348 miles—on horseback and in sulkeys, 4,740,344 miles making the whole annual transportation equal to 15,468,692 miles. There were on the 1st of July, 8686 Post Offices. The Post Master General states that many improvements are in contemplation to facilitate the transportation of the mails on some of the routes. The surplus revenue at the disposal of the Department at the period just mentioned was \$210,412.

For the Easton Gazette.
Mr. Graham,
From your encomium on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, I was induced to look for it and read it (for the hard frost you know has put every thing out of sorts) and was most deeply interested by it. Your encomium, direct as it is, is, in my judgement, cold and spiritless in comparison with the true merit of the paper. No man but a Jacksonian will find fault with that paper of Mr. McLane's; and no Jacksonian will find fault with it, but those of the true Amos Kendall stamp, and that posse.

The Secretary's report is able and of enlarged views—it is a profound, salutary, lighted, sensible, down right old fashioned federal document—such as would have been dictated in the school of Washington, Hamilton, Marshall, John Adams, Jay, Pickens, Ames, Ellsworth, Sherman, Griswold, King, Gore, Smith of South Carolina in his best day, Dexter in his best day, Bayard, Harper, Otis, William Pinkney in his best day, Charles C. Pinkney, not forgetting our own venerable and extolled Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who, though last, not least admired, & various other such men who established the federal constitution and put it into sound and healthy action, from which, whenever it has been made to deviate, it has been made to go wrong; and which experience has now forced the conviction upon every dispassionate mind, is the true and only course.

Mr. Secretary McLane learned his elements in a good school and seems to have been early under the eye of able direction. Call him by whatever name you please; rank him as belonging to any denomination of politicians he may associate with, as long as he utters such reports and acts up to them, he is an able minister, & we like him none the worse for consecrating sound principles under unhallored auspices, and making them subserve an administration that has hitherto never understood them.

COMMUNICATED.
Mr. Graham:
In looking over an old scrap book, my mind was particularly struck with the following lines on the subject of temperance, and as intemperance and grog shops abound in this section of our country you will confer a favor, (at least on some of your readers) by giving them as an insertion in your very useful paper:
O Intemperance thou source of many mischiefs, thou grand sheet anchor of the Devil, thou curse of nations, is there nothing to be done to stem this tide of iniquity? Whence arises its noxious source? I hesitate not to answer, in grog shops those sinks of pollution those nurseries of wickedness, those hot beds of riots and misery, those pests of all civil and well ordered societies. From these proceed drunkenness, swearing, uncleanness, fighting, poverty and every varied distress, thefts, murder, and suicide. I call upon the people of every sect & denomination, & upon the officers of civil authority, in the name of peace and good morals, to lend their aid. Is there nothing that can be done to destroy this most potent enemy, that eventually it is to be feared, will otherwise undermine our nation and bring down upon us (at this awful period) the displeasure of Heaven?

Post Office &c.—There is something rather queer in the selection of Mr. Smith of Maryland, president pro tempore of the U. S. Senate, of the committee of that body on the subjects of Post Offices and Post Roads. That committee consisted of Messrs. Grundy, Ellis, Hill, Ewing & Tomlinson. We have no fault to find with the circumstance that three of the five are Jacksonians. But the motive of the old gentleman from Maryland may

be appreciated, when these considerations are taken into account: an examination will probably be had in the course of the present Session into the administration of the General Post Office—in continuation of the partial investigation undertaken last winter, at which time Mr. Grundy was the advocate and apologist of the postmaster general. Isaac Hill, the new member from New Hampshire, it is well known, holds under his thumb not only the entire post-office concerns of that state, but of nearly all New England. Mr. Ellis will not trouble himself much about the matter—and Messrs. Ewing and Tomlinson of the opposition, are new members, and will not of course, being also a minority of the committee, undertake to dictate in matters that must come under its cognizance. A desperate effort is to be made in order to cover the misdoings of the Postmaster General, and if possible, to save him in his place. This movement indicates the course intended, too plainly to be misunderstood.

N. Y. E. Jour.

[From the Richmond Whig.]
SLAVERY.—On Wednesday last, in the House of Delegates of Virginia, Mr. Moore presented a petition from Manover, numerous signed, praying legislative facilities for the removal and colonization of free negroes, and slave slaves as may be voluntarily manumitted, and the appropriation of means for the purchase of a certain number of young slaves annually, with a view of commencing the great work of abolition. Mr. Moore also presented the memorial of the Society of Friends at their Yearly Meeting, signed by Fleming Bates on their behalf, most eloquently depicting the evils of slavery, and imploring the Legislature to turn its attention towards some system which may gradually relieve the country from the greatest of national calamities. The Memorial of the Friends displayed admirable tact and discretion.

Mr. Goode moved to reject these petitions, upon which a discussion of much interest ensued—Messrs. Roane, Moore, Brodnax, Chandler, Jones, and Bolling, opposing the motion with much warmth, and Messrs. Withers, Goode, Carter of P. M., and Sims supporting it. It will be observed that the petition of the Friends was referred by a great majority. This is an important step. The question of remote and gradual abolition, is under the consideration of the General Assembly. Circumstances have subdued the morbid sensitiveness which disallowed even public allusion to the topic. Public opinion can now act out its wishes. Events will demonstrate the groundless apprehension from considering the question of abolition. The people of the Commonwealth will feel emboldened to express their wishes openly and unreservedly; and the practicability of ridding ourselves of an evil which all men confess to be the worst which ever afflicted groined under, will not be tested. We do not know that yesterday will not be celebrated by posterity, as a day entitled to be associated with the Fourth of July, by the benefits which may flow to Virginia from the step then taken.

The Kentucky delegation in Congress.
It is very evident that the Administration are extremely careful of losing that boasted majority of the Kentucky representation, which has been so confidently calculated upon. Col. Daniel, who is a gentleman of sound sense, and of the highest respectability—who is also an intimate friend of Gen. Desha, late a member from that State, whose recent exposure of J. H. Eaton's conduct, previous to his marriage, is probably fully recollected by our readers—is said to have abandoned the rotten cause of Jacksonism. Mr. Daniel is one of those independent men, who like David Crockett, Thomas Chilton, and other citizens of the West, not only dare to form opinions for themselves, but are bold and honest enough to avow them in the face of all possible consequences. Such men cannot be made the blind tools of a party. It is stated in regard to Mr. Daniel, that he has made a public declaration that "he will support any man for the next presidency, in preference to Andrew Jackson. This declaration, which is imputed to him by a Jackson print at the West, is as honorable to his patriotism as to his discernment. He is now denounced, in the Petitioner newspapers, as a deserter from the flag, recreant to the party, playing a hypocritical game, an ungrateful apostate, and all that. This is the usual slang which the administration journals throw at all honest politicians, who nobly shake off the fetters of their corrupt party. We congratulate the opposition upon the accession of such men.

In connexion with this subject, we have also to mention the fact, which we learn from the Washington Telegraph, that Gen. Jackson, through his drum-major, R. M. Johnson, has condescended to court a renewal of personal intercourse with Gen. Adair, another of the representatives from Kentucky, which had been for some time suspended in consequence of a controversy growing out of a question relative to the battle of New Orleans. Col. Johnson, on Monday last, approached Gen. Adair in the House of Representatives, with a message from the President, intimating a wish that a personal & friendly intercourse between them might be re-established—and hoping that, "as etiquette forbade the President from making the first visit, Gen. Adair would call on him?" This shows which way the wind blows. Jackson and his guardians, beginning to despair of his re-election by the people, are turning their eyes upon the House of Representatives. In that body, the vote of the State of Kentucky must be lost without the aid of Messrs. Adair and Daniel, wherefore it becomes important to commence an early intrigue in the premises. It remains to be seen how many can be caught in such gill-nets. Gen. Adair, we trust, has not yet forgotten the vile treatment of his son-in-law, Mr. White, the delegate from Florida, both by the weak instrument Gov. Duval, and by the

national executive. He will not be deficient in civility, but we mistake the man if he can be flattered out of his firmness and consistency.—*N. Y. E. Jour.*

From the Pennsylvania Whig.
We received, by yesterday's mail the following letter from Col. Andrew Erwin, of Nashville, in relation to the calumnies of the pusillanimous Groom of the Chamber, W. B. Lewis—who is now covered with the mantle of Executive power.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 15, 1851.
STEPHEN SIMPSON, Esq.
Sir,—I have just read, carefully, for the first time, in your paper of late date, addressed to me by some friend, William B. Lewis's letter to you of the 6th of Sept. 1824, in which he falsely states that I had previously furnished John Binns, then editor of a paper in your city, with a list of charges against Gen. Jackson, and that I wear a cloak of religion to protect me, which is hypocritical, &c. and he winds up, by enjoining secrecy on you, evidently to protect himself, at your expense, from merited punishment from all whom he had thus secretly stabbed under the fifth rib.

This bespeaks his true character, and were he as well known to all men as he now is to you and myself, as an unprincipled Haman, any notice of, or reply on my part, would be entirely unnecessary; but, the circumstance of his now being pensioned on the Government as a reward for this and other equally false and corrupt services, and his having so long acted here in a state of subservience, after Col. Benton had posted him as a coward and poltroon on the public square, may require some notice of it from me.

I hereby release Mr. John Binns from all secrecy on my part as to the communication alluded to against Gen. Jackson, and in advance, pronounce William B. Lewis a pitiful, concealed, malignant slanderer. I have shown this reply to no man but Dr. Boyd McNairy, of this city, who will shortly be in Baltimore and Philadelphia, on business; no man living knows better than he does, the kind of cloak I have felt bound to wear in self-defence, against the avaricious grasp and foul slanders of these pensioners on the treasury, for the last twelve years, whose only true motto is that of rewards and punishments, with the people's money.

In conclusion, I have never written against any man in a newspaper or otherwise, unless, in self-defence, nor I never shall, as I now believe; yet I promise to all those minions now under pay, for corrupt acts, that if I am ever again assailed by any of them, in this way I shall make a formal demand of two concealed papers on their part, which I fear they will not as promptly order given up as I do John Binns, to their examination. Please publish this; I have no political secrets and wear no cloak but such as David of old wore when he met Goliath. This is not the first time that these lap dogs of the palace have been compelled to quit barking at me. If they could have either driven or bought me into their service, I should have been saved of all this trouble. I lived near them—I know them too well; and so did my near neighbors.

Yours respectfully,
ANDREW ERWIN.

The New-York Daily Advertiser says:
"The National Intelligencer of Tuesday contains a list of the standing committees in the Senate, appointed by Gen. Smith of Maryland, president pro tempore. The hand of Job is evident in the selection of members and in the arrangement of several of the committees. Neither Mr. Webster nor Mr. Clay, is chairman of any committee. The former is retained on the Judiciary committee, of which heretofore he has repeatedly been chairman, but has been placed the third on the list. The chairman of that committee is Mr. Marcy of N. York, who has now for the first time taken his seat in the Senate, and who is entirely inexperienced in the business of the Senate, and probably not very well acquainted with the affairs of the country or government."

MARRIED.
On the 22d instant by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Richard B. Willis, to Mrs. Frances A. Derdon, all of Talbot county.
Also, by the same, Mr. Charles Clemenson to Miss Ann Berridge, of the same county.

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwelling house, situated on Washington street, and the two story frame shop adjoining (the property of the late Col. James Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the day of sale—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.
Dec. 24

Collector's last Notice.
ALL persons in arrears for County Taxes for 1830 and 1831, are informed, that no indulgence will be granted after the second call of the subscribers deputies. The demands of those having claims against the county are of so urgent a nature as to prevent any indulgence even if the collector desired it. All persons interested in this notice, are requested to govern themselves by their own interest.
BENNETT BRACCO.
Dec. 17

MARYLAND.
Caroline County Orphans' Court.
December, 30th A. D. 1831.

ON application of Robert C. Baynard Esq. of Sarah Fountain 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 of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this 30th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

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

In compliance to the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Q. Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Sarah Fountain, 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 1st day of January, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 20th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.
ROBERT C. BAYNARD, Executor
of Sarah Fountain, dec'd.

Dec. 24.

To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.
J. W. JENKINS.

November 28

In compliance with the above notice, the subscriber has commenced the settlement of Mr. Jenkins' books and accounts; and gives notice, by order of Mr. Jenkins, to all concerned, that those who neglect to settle after once having been called on may expect to have their accounts placed in an officer's hands without delay, and without respect to persons.
HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent.

Dec. 24

Millinery and Mantua-making,
MRS. GIBBS
ON WASHINGTON STREET.

Next door to Mr. James Wilson's store in Easton

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, and the public in general, that she has just commenced the above business, and means to carry it on, in all its various branches. Having employed experienced ladies in the Millinery and Mantua making business, hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call and see her assortment of BONNETS, materials, & fancy articles and judge for themselves. All which she will sell very reasonable. Also her charges for work will be very moderate.

Easton, Dec. 17.

A Classical Teacher Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the Classics & who can produce satisfactory proof of his capacity, &c. will be of an eligible situation by applying at this office.

Dec. 3

The Baltimore Patriot will copy the above 4 times, and send their account to this office.

NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

Dec. 10 6m

New Boot & Shoe Store.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

The subscriber has again opened a

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

In Easton, at the stand opposite the Market-House, next door to the Drug Store of Mr. Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's,

a large and elegant assortment of the

above articles, to which he has added

CAPS, &c. &c.

of the best quality and newest fashions, all which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Easton. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price, and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, and as he has been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at low prices and on liberal terms will command it.

Easton, Nov. 5

THOS. S. COOK.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners named in a commission issued out of Caroline County Court, bearing date on the tenth day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one, to view, value, or otherwise divide the real estate of Samuel Harrington (late of Kent county in the State of Delaware dec'd, among his several heirs) which lies in Caroline county in the State of Maryland. Will meet on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of proceeding in the execution of the said commission, whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are desired to take notice.

GEO. REED,

GEO. NEWLEE,

WM. M. HARDCASTLE,

SAML. CRAWFORD.

Comm'rs.

Dec. 17

Dec. 24

From the Newport (N. H.) Eagle. FIRST AND LAST COURTSHIP.

FOUNDED ON A FACT.

Obed Slow was one of your real Vermonters. He measured exactly six feet seven without his cowhide and there was no one but allowed him to be the clumsiest and stoutest fellow the town of N. afforded. Obed was considered the very cream of the parish. He boasted of three titles, viz—Justice of the peace, Capt. of Militia, (termed by the vulgar the hedge fence), and hog reeve. Moreover he was proprietor of as he said, the best farm in the town; and every young lady assented that all that seemed lacking for his comfort, was a partner of his honors.

Capt. Obed, as he was called; had lingered to the age of forty in single blessedness, without the idea of matrimony once entering his cranium. But one Sunday, that little rogue of a Cupid showered upon him a volley of arrows as he cast his eyes upon the buxom form of Deacon Patch's daughter Dolly, who was sitting in the singer's seat. The same heart that had laid forty years squeezed up in the breast of Capt. Slow, beat about like the pendulum of a clock. Every one observed that Obed did not fall asleep more than once during the forenoon services, and when he returned home from meeting, his head hung down like a mushroom at noon day.

The bountiful person of Dolly Patch, was now continually uppermost in Obed's thoughts, and now he proceeded straight away to consult his mother on the affair. Obed, with a brave heart, declared to her the whole tale of his love, and incapability of managing such smooth affairs. Oh lud, Obed, said the old lady, taking a pinch of Snuff, 'Oh lud, dear, dew spunk right up; 'thou'st a beginning in every thing.' Obed thought exactly so; for it is said, that he was seen about ten in the evening, wallowing through the snow across the lots, towards Deacon Patch's house. When Obed arrived at the door, his courage began to fail him, and he was on the very point of turning back, when his mother's words flashed across his mind, and he with almost desperate courage gave one loud rap on the door with his huge and half frozen fist, which was answered by the sharp bark of the old house dog & Deacon Patch's double bass voice, with a 'Get out Pup! walk in.' After a few thumps of feet against the door way, the sharp and frosty visage of Obed Slow was seen to peer from out a bear skin cap and great coat of snuff colored cloth.

Captain Slow after duffing his apparel and giving the Deacon two or three hearty shakings of the hand, and making Dolly one of his military bows, in which he displayed to perfection a figure 3, very moderately helped himself to a seat in Mrs. Patch's arm chair.

Fortunately for Obed, the Deacon had just taken his last night cap, to follow Mrs. Patch, who had just retired, and after bidding Dolly to 'take good keer of the fire,' withdrew, leaving the Captain and Dolly by themselves.—Now this Dolly was a 'real creature' for a joke; she, at this very time, had a lover to whom she expected soon to be married; & now she had a fine opportunity to play a joke on the Captain; therefore she concluded to be as fond of him as possible.—Soon the clock told eleven and Obed began to think it high time to have matters operating, as he felt rather drowsy. But he could not think of a single word that would apply to his case. Dolly sat looking into the fire, seemingly very much embarrassed, but silly laughing at the Captain's difficulty.

Captain Slow at length thought this was the time to 'do or die,' and he attempted to speak, but his heart seemed to fly up his throat and stop his utterance.

'Ahem—ahem. Miss Dolly—you must perceive—' and here Obed stuck fast.—'That it's a very cool night,' said Dolly with a pretended shiver, and a most bewitching grin. These proceedings were far from pleasing the Captain, but he felt relieved at least of a thousand pounds.

'I declare how this fire smokes,' observed Dolly. 'Oh that's cause you're so harnum, Dolly—they say a beauty draws smoke,' said Obed, who now that he had done wonders. But it happened that the smoke was on the Captain's side of the fire-place. Dolly could hardly keep from laughing, as she rose and came in front of Obed to regulate the fire.

As soon as she approached near enough, the Captain with a bold heart, seized her by the arm and drew her into his capacious lap. Blush not, gentle reader but consider that these events occurred in the days of our grandfathers, when such things were common even in parties to say nothing of courtship. Dolly sat as mute as a kitten, with the exception of a little squirming at first. The Capt. was in ecstasies at his good fortune, but after a half hour's space he almost repented his forwardness. Now this Dolly was quite a sizeable girl, weighing at least two hundred; she knew it too, and had not the remotest idea of altering her position. Obed bore her weight as patiently at first as he could, but soon he began to experience sundry prickling sensations in his legs. To ask her to rise would be perhaps, to sacrifice what he considered his dear bought advantage;—on the other hand to let her remain here

could not. The heat of the fire, added to his exhausted spirits, soon brought Morpheus (a great favorite of Obed) to his assistance, and that band which had so lately clasped Dolly's arm dropped helplessly by his side. The mischievous Dolly now carefully freed herself from him, and replaced on his knees in her stead, a large churn filled with butter-milk, and betook herself to bed as fast as possible, laughing well at the joke she had played on the Captain.

In the mean while, the sleeping Obed was dreaming at the rate of at least 'ten knots an hour.' He thought his legs were screwed into a blacksmith's vice, and all his efforts to disengage himself were fruitless. At length, as the pain increased, Obed gave one desperate leap, and oversetting the churn and its contents found himself astride the old house dog in the other corner, who set up such a hideous yelping as caused the Deacon to bellow out 'fire and murder' most lustily.

Just as Obed found his feet and had fairly opened his eyes, he beheld the forms of the Deacon and his consort, clad in their night clothes, emerging from their sleeping apartment, the former armed with his walking cane, and the latter with her broom, drawn up in battle array.—But Obed, like a wise military man, thought it more expedient to make a glorious retreat, than to stand the chance of battle, and suiting the action to the thought, he was off as fast as his legs could carry him, nor did he stop to look behind, until at the door of his own mansion.

Suffice it to say, this was Capt. Obed Slow's 'First and last Courtship,' and although his visage grew somewhat longer, and he kept his room for a week or two, his misfortune did not break his heart. He retained his farm and titles to the day of his death, thanking his lucky stars that 'twas not his fate to have the trouble and expense of a wife. Dolly Patch was married to her first lover just six weeks from the eventful night, the transactions of which are above recorded.

A CARD.

D. S. M. JENKINS has removed to the house situated on South street, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Hammond, where he may be at all times found unless professionally engaged.
Easton, Dec. 17

NEW FALL GOODS

WM. H. and P. GROOME,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the low terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, an unusually large assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons;

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine Clothes & Cassimers
Of the most fashionable Colours,
COMMON CLOTHS, CASSIMERS,
NETTS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
MERINOES, CIRCASSIANS, BOMBAS,
ZINES, MERINO
SHAWLS, &c.

Cotton Yarns from No. 4. to 24.

together with a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass & Queen's Ware, Stone Ware, POWDER & SHOT.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,
among which are, some superior

OLD WINES & Fresh

TEAS,

Which have been selected with great care. Peppers, Lindsey, Kersey, &c. taken in exchange.
Oct 22

NEW FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Easton Hotel, a full & extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz:

Coarse & fine Cloths, Cassimers & Cassinets, Blankets, Flannels & Baizes &c.

together with a general assortment of

British & French Family & staple dry

GOODS.—Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, China, Glass & Queen's Ware,

Wood, Stone, Earthen & Tin Ware &c. &c.

all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally.—Wool, Peppers, meal, Lindsey and Kersey &c. taken in exchange.
Oct. 8

NEW GOODS.

MISS BROWN.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, that she has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening, a general assortment of

MILLENNARY AND FANCY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Leghorn Hats, Large flat and square crown Dunstable Hats, Diamond and fancy do.

River and Silk do, Merino, Thibet and fancy Silk Shawls, Black and white Blank Patter, White, black, yellow, pink, blue and straw colored Grape,

Iris Gauze, Sup. white, black and coloured Satins, Straw and lemon silk de Nap.

Green, pink and blue Florence, Cotton Wadding, Needles, Pins, Hooks & Eyes, Tapes, Ribbons, Fancy and plain Ribbons,

Laces, Edging, &c. Children's scarlet Stockings & Socks, Green and white Gauze Veils—

Patterns for Ladies Cloaks. Easton, Dec. 17 Sw

NEW STORE.

Samuel Mackey

AT the Store opposite the Court-house, recently occupied by John W. Jenkins, and next door to Mr. William Clark's, has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a general assortment of

English, French, India, German & American

GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Super Velvet, and Saxony blue, black brown, olive, green, claret, mulberry, Adelaide and drake neck CLOTHS.

Common mixed brown, blue, claret & drab do. London green habit do.

Super London mixed and black CASSIMERS. Blue, steel, brown and lavender mixed SATINETS.

Goats hair and imitation Cambrils. Gentlemen's Ladies and Misses Cloaks. White, red and green Flannels.

Super plain and figured scarlet do. Green, white and brown Canton do. Green Baize

Crimson, green, blue, brown, & black Merino. Rattinets, Bombazettes, Circassians, Lastings, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Rose BLANKETS.

Point and stripe ditto. Linseys, Kerseys, and low priced Cloths, for Servants wear

5 4 4 4 7-8 and 3-4 brown Muslins Sea Island, Power Loom & New Orleans Shirtings.

Super black Italian Lutestring (a superior article) Black ensaws and Sarsnets.

Changeable and plain Sarsnets. Black, white, green and blue Italian Crapes. Bobinette, black and white Veils.

Fancy Cro de Nap and Satin Ribbons. Fancy and super Belt do.

White, black and scarlet Merino Scarfs and square Shawls.

Embossed Merino, Palmatine, Popoline and other Fancy Handkerchiefs.

Black, white & assorted colors Horkin Gloves Thread and Bobinet Laces.

Braids, Gimps, and Corset Laces. Tuck, hoop and side shell Combs.

Silk cotton and worsted Hosiery. Umbria, Jaconet, Mull-Mull, Book and Bishop's Lawn Muslins

Valencia, swansdown, borentine and figured Velvet Vestings

Ready made Vests. Gentlemen's cloth and hair Opera CAPS.

Boys satinnet, hair and fancy do. Super Silk Velvet and Bombazine Stocks.

Super Linen Shirtings. Lambs wool and worsted do.

Worsted and brown cotton Drawers. Italian, Siberian and imperial ravers.

India Flag Pungee and Silk Han kerchiefs. Long and short Lambs wool and worsted Hose.

Huckskin, woodstock, horkin, cat skin and lined fur Gloves

4 4 Irish Linen, Long Lawn. Linen ambrie

A handsome assortment of fancy London Cal leces

Damask, bird eye and Russia Diapers. 7-8 and 10 brown damask Table Cloths.

Extra gilt, plated, steel, pearl, silk twist and lasting coat Buttons.

Fancy gilt, plated, pearl and glass vest do. Bronzed, gilt and plated Clasps.

Fancy gold, gilt, jet and pearl—teads. Plated and black Hooks and Eyes.

Hunting Cravats and Comforts. Gentlemen's and Ladies Socks.

Worsted, Cotton and Silk Suspenders.

Groceries and Liquors. Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, common Whiskey, New England Rum, Molasses, Brown and Loaf Sugars,

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Pouchong

TEAS.

Patapco Superfine, Fine & Middling FLOUR, Philadelphia Buckwheat do. Pennsylvania Roll Butter, Cheese & Crackers, Raisins & Almonds, Rio and Java Coffee, Salt, Saltpetre, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery. CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE Castings & Woodware.

The above GOODS have all been selected with great care—many of the articles specified, have declined from 15 to 20 per cent within the last six or eight weeks, and will be offered accordingly. The public are respectfully invited to examine through the stock as they will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash, wool fasteners, Rye or Haxseed.
Easton, Nov. 13, 1831

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

NEXT SCHEME ON THE ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM IMPROVED.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 10, for 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore, on THURSDAY, 28th December.

Highest Prize 6,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:
1 prize of \$6,000
1 1,200
1 800
1 500
1 300
2 150
10,000 of \$1

2 prizes of \$100
2 80
2 70
2 50
2 25
5

MODE OF DRAWING.
The numbers will be put into a wheel as usual. The first drawn number from the wheel will be entitled to the capital prize of \$6,000, the 2d drawn \$1,200, the 3d drawn \$800, the 4th drawn \$500 the 5th drawn \$300, the 6th and 7th drawn \$150 each, the 8th and 9th drawn \$80 each, the 10th and 11th drawn \$50 each, the 12th and 13th drawn \$30 each, the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th drawn \$20 each, the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th & 25th drawn \$25 each.

The 2,000 prizes of 5 dollars, will be determined as follows, to wit—If the first drawn number from the wheel be an Odd number, then all tickets in the scheme, ending with the same figure as the first drawn Even number will be entitled to a prize of 5 dollars, if the first drawn number from the wheel be an Even number, then all tickets in the scheme ending with the same figure as the first drawn Odd number will be each entitled to a prize of 5 dollars.

The 10,000 prizes of 4 dollars, will be awarded to the Odd or Even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of 6000 dollars, that is to say, if the 6000 dollars, prize should come out to an Odd number, then every Odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a prize of 4 dollars if the 6000 dollars, prize should come out to an Even number, then all the Even numbers in the scheme will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

Half tickets, two dollars.—Quarters, 1 dollar, To be had at

Clark's Offices.

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and N. E. corner of Baltimore & Charles sts.

Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold, than at any other office!!!

Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Dec 10

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Dec. 1, 1831

Report of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 9, for 1831

No. 15,365 (odd No.) the capital prize of \$6,000

12,513 16,820 prizes of \$500

6557 15 150 500

12,219 7 151 300

7914 4 352 200

19117 2 438 100

1489 1 107 50

13417 6 507 50

6572 2 21 50

17 98 50

With 10 of \$20; 20 of 10; 100 of 5; 150 of 3 and 10,000 of 2 each.

No. 15 365 an ODD number, having drawn the Capital Prize; agreeably to the Scheme therefore, all the Odd numbers being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9, are each entitled to two dollars in addition to whatever prize they may have drawn besides.

All marked thus (*) sold at Clark's.

Sheriff's last Notice for 1831.

HAVING in my former notice, shown the necessity of every good citizen, settling Othor's fees, due from them individually and having found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies, the most positive orders to proceed forthwith, to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.

The Public's obd't serv't J. M. FAULKNER.

Dec 10

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

TWO Brick houses situate on Washington street, one occupied at present by Mr. Wm. Faulkner, the other was occupied by the late Mrs. Bell—they are both good stands for business, and will be rented low to good and punctual tenants.

Apply to JACOB LOCKERMAN.

Nov. 26

For Rent for the ensuing year,

That large and convenient three story BRICK DWELLING,

situate on Washington, near Cabinet street, and the framed shop adjoining. Also the small dwelling on the corner of Cabinet & West Sts. To approved tenants the above property, will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair. Apply to

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Aug. 27

TO RENT,

For the ensuing Year,

AND possession given on the first day of January next, with the privilege of immediately seeing Wheat, the farm in Edmondson's Neck called Oakland, now occupied by the subscriber. By an immediate application the tenant would obtain every facility of putting in wheat and all reasonable accommodation and assistance.

Nov. 19 W. M. PERRY KERR.

WANTED.

For the ensuing year, an Overseer; a man with a small family will be preferred, satisfactory recommendation will be required.

Apply to W. H. DE COURCY.

Cheston, Queen Ann's county, Nov. 28 31

TALBOT COUNTY COURT

November Term, in the year 1831

The proceedings of the Commissioners under the commission issued out of Talbot County Court on the Petition of Nicholas Robinson and Jane Louisa his wife, to divide, or otherwise to view and value the lands and tenements, with the appurtenances whereof Major Benny died seized and possessed, and their return of the same proceedings, have been ratified and confirmed by this Court.—And the said commissioners have adjudged and determined that the said lands and premises will not admit of division among the Heirs of the said Major Benny and have valued the same; but inasmuch as the said Nicholas Robinson & wife, Sarah Matilda Benny and Margaret Melvina Tilghman Benny, are now absent from Talbot county, & reside in a place called Bellefonte in the state of Pennsylvania; it is ordered and adjudged by this Court that the first Tuesday in the May Term next of this Court be, and the same day is appointed for the said absent heirs to appear in this Court, and make his or her election to take the said lands and premises at the valuation of the commissioners, and that the said Nicholas Robinson & wife by the publication of this order, in one of the Newspapers published in Eastern, in Talbot county, at least four weeks successively before the first day of March next, give notice of the return and confirmation of the commission aforesaid, and the proceedings under it, and of the day aforesaid appointed by this Court for the appearance of the absent heirs.

Attested J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.
Dec 10 1831.

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

NOVEMBER TERM 1831.

ORDERED that the sale of the land of Geo. Parrott, dec'd. made to Joseph Stafford by Thomas Arndill, alias Thomas Arndingdale, trustee for the sale of the real estate of George Parrott, dec'd. in the name of Thomas Arndill, alias Thomas Arndingdale, John T. Goldsmith and others against Isaac B. Parrott, Nancy Parrott & others, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified & confirmed, unless cause to the contrary, be shown on or before the third Monday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers, published in Eastern, in Talbot County before the fourteenth day of January next. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sale to be \$1632 00

True copy Test J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.
Dec. 17

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

THE Subscriber being appointed director of the Chimney Sweeper for the Town of Eastern and having obtained a good Sweep for the purpose, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Persons living in the neighborhood of Eastern wishing their chimney's Sweep will please leave a line at Doctor Thos H. Dawson's Drug Store where they will be punctually attended to by the subscriber.

RICHARD C. LAIN.
(S & W)

Dec. 3

OVERSEER WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to procure, for the next year, an Overseer, who possesses all the requisite qualifications for the management of a very large Farm.—To such a person liberal wages will be given. He also offers for rent, with or without a suitable number of labourers, his plantation at Shoal Creek, and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, Nov. 5th

THE LADY'S BOOK,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

By L. A. Godey & Co. 112 Chestnut st: PHILADELPHIA, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

This popular work, so well calculated to promote an improvement in Female Literature in this country, continues to elicit universal approbation. It is decidedly the cheapest publication issued from the American Press.—Every number in the present volume contains upwards of 64 pages large octavo letter press, and is embellished with a variety of Engravings many of them by first rate artists, executed on steel. \$4 00 have been expended by the proprietors of this work, in one year, for embellishments—none. The subscription price is only \$3 per annum. Copies of the work can be seen at this Office.

Easton, Nov. 26

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

50 TO 100

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.

Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

NEGROES WANTED.

About 10 or 20 young

NEGROES,

of both sexes

wanted, for which the highest cash price will be given. Enquire at the Easton Hotel.

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1831.

NO. 53.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five Cents for every subsequent insertion.

CIRCULAR.

Annapolis, December 1st, 1831.

SIR:—The Officers of the Md. State Temperance Society, at their last meeting, appointed the undersigned to address the people of this State with a view to promote the object of that Society, and to collect materials for a Report to be presented at its anniversary meeting, to be held in this city in January next.

In fulfilling this appointment, we beg leave to direct to you this Circular, and earnestly to desire your co-operation in the cause it advocates.

We hold these propositions to be true, so often established, and so generally admitted, as to supersede the necessity of further proof, viz.

That the use of distilled liquors by persons in health, is always unnecessary, & inevitably tends to intemperance;

That intemperance is the cause of most of the ignorance, pauperism, insanity, & crime that injure and disgrace our country.

That the losses, diseases, miseries and deaths, which it inflicts upon our people, are without number or parallel;

That this vice, and all its shocking train of evils, have increased and multiplied throughout our land, in a ratio immensely greater than that of our population; and

That communities and individuals have heretofore made many and powerful efforts to arrest its desolating progress, but that all their efforts have been invariably

frustrated. Many of the most truly distressing state of things, for the present, and a most fearful anticipation for the future,—if they should not call forth, into instant and zealous operation, the high and responsible obligations of the Christian, the Patriot and Philanthropist.

Should you determine to use your exertions and influence in the suppression of this vice, and with that view, anxiously inquire what can accomplish this most desirable result? we would answer, "The American Temperance Society," and would invite your attention to the principles on which that Society is founded, & the effects it has already produced, as proofs of the correctness of our answer:

Intemperance, in our day, is to be attributed almost entirely to the general habit of persons in health drinking distilled liquors. The progress and prevalence of Intemperance in all ages, and countries since this poisonous stimulant was invented, co-extending with its consumption, together with its cheapness and its deleterious qualities, are some of the proofs of this position. This habit is commenced, generally in early life, and under the most insidious and specious circumstances, always inconsiderately, & by what is misnamed temperate drinking—Tolerate this temperate drinking, and the wit of man cannot devise means to arrest the progress of Intemperance.

Let it be fashionable and respectable to enter within this outer circle of the influence of this vice, and vain will be all efforts to save thousands from their own self-destruction. Hence the conclusion, that any plan to be successful in putting a stop to Intemperance, must be founded upon the principle, that distilled liquors are not to be tasted—that temperate drinking is the down-hill road to Intemperance.

Again, the habit of drinking ardent spirits, its associations, & the influences and interests connected therewith, are so extended and deeply rooted, as to defy all the efforts of the friends of Temperance independently exerted.—The diffusion of knowledge, by agents, tracts, addresses, &c. required to remove and correct the many gross and dangerous errors and ignorances that prevail among the people relative to this vice, can be accomplished only by a permanent, vigilant, and able association of men, supported by the systematical and combined exertions of all the Friends of Temperance.

These two principles, entire abstinence and union, are the corner stone of the American Temperance Society.

But we need not speculate on this subject, we have practical results, indisputable and irresistible, to establish the efficacy of this Society. This Association was organized in this country, in the year 1826, and, by its last report, it ap-

pears that there were in May last 3,000 Auxiliary Societies in the United States, containing upwards of 800,000 enrolled members; that by their influence upwards of 1,200,000 of our citizens were then believed to be living entirely without the use of distilled liquors—1000 distilleries had been disused—about 8000 retailers had abandoned the sale of distilled liquors—and upwards of 8000 drunkards were reported to have been reformed—that many millions of gallons of ardent spirits less are yearly consumed in this country; and that the state of New York will save by the value of the diminished consumption of ardent spirits alone, \$6,250,000. It is unnecessary to cite other equally unequivocal proofs of the success of this Society, for the most careless in every place, where its principles have prevailed, must have observed that the happiest and most important results flow from them.

Not is this all. This moral reformation is not to stop here: many of the best, wisest and most influential of our country are even now its active promoters. Most of its anticipated obstacles, its progress has proved to be imaginary; and such as are found to be real, either have been overcome or may be disregarded. But the continuance of its success can be ensured only by the constant efforts of the friends of Temperance. As the field of its operations is enlarged, so should be the number and exertions of those who labor in its cause. As it extends the protection of its government over cities, counties, and states, the people of those cities counties and states, should perform their reciprocal duties of allegiance and support. The establishment, therefore, of a State Society in Maryland, during this year, has imposed upon our citizens the obligation to support its cause and extend its influence.

If you acknowledge yourself subject to these obligations, permit us to suggest to you some of the most suitable means of their performance.

1st. Call a meeting of the people to form a State Temperance Society.

2d. Request the Ministers of the Gospel to plead its cause, in and out of the pulpit, and to form societies in their Churches: urge Physicians to state the causes and effects of Intemperance on the human frame,—to detect this poison. Alcohol, in all its secret and treacherous combinations, and to expose the fallacy of the degrading opinions, that men require to be goaded on by these stimulants to successful mental or bodily exertion,—and, that this unnatural and baneful vice cannot, at all times, be abandoned with safety.

3rd. Let your Society hold frequent meetings—circulate information on the subject of Temperance, by addresses, newspapers, tracts, &c. Hand about your constitution every where it is practicable visit every family—it has been done elsewhere with great success, particularly in New York: obtain the signatures of men, women and children; especially, invoke the influence of females—it is all-important: let no false delicacy retard their efforts to remove this vice, so intimately connected with their own happiness, which is produced, sustained, and destroyed by the happiness of Father, Husband, Brothers and Sons. The rising generation depend on them for its first, best and most lasting impressions—let one of these impressions be a deep and abiding abhorrence of the very tasting of ardent spirits.

4th. Invite all to try for themselves—what numbers even in this State, during the last year, proved by experiment, that all labor is better, more expeditiously and peaceably performed, where there is an entire abstinence from distilled liquors.

5th. Establish, as soon as practicable, a County Society: let its meetings be held during the sessions of the county courts: let reports from all the societies in the county be forwarded to it, at least once a year, at the fall meeting of the county society, to be incorporated in the county report, in order that by means of these county reports thus prepared and forwarded to the Secretary of this Society, before the end of December, in each year, the condition of the whole association throughout this State may be known. Till there be a county society it is desirable you should communicate to the Secretary, of this Society any information you possess of the progress of the Temperance cause in your vicinity before the end of this month.

6th. In searching for information do not omit to ascertain, if possible, the following particulars, viz:—The present number of out-pensioners, paupers in almshouses, hospitals, &c.—the expense of their maintenance, and the relation it bears to the whole county levy: how many of them have been reduced to this condition by their own intemperance or that of others; ascertain the same for the years 1801, 1811, 1821—the quantity and cost of distilled liquors consumed in your county, and the increase or decrease thereof—the number of houses granted to retailers, &c., of distilled liquors, for the present year, in your county, and the same for the years 1801, 1811, and 1821—the yearly number of deaths in your city or county to be charged to this vice, and the proportion it bears to the whole number; and the crimes, diseases and miseries known to have been produced from Intemperance.

In conclusion we invite you to a delegate from each of the societies in this State, and indeed all interested in the cause we wish to promote, to attend the anniversary meeting of this Society, to be held in the City of Annapolis, on Thursday the fifth day of January next. There will be, on this occasion, an address delivered by the Honorable John C. Herbert, one of the Vice Presidents, and many important measures proposed to extend the benefits and increase of this Association throughout the State.

STEVENSON ARCADE, Pres't.
ALEXANDER RANDALL, Sec'y.
Alex. C. Magruder,
John Ridgely, M. D.
Franklin Anderson,
John Ridout, M. D.
Thomas S. Alexander.

N. B. It is desirable that this Circular should be read at an early meeting of your Society, and be handed to the Editors of newspapers in your county, with a request to give it an insertion before the end of this month. Address all communications to Alexander Randall, Annapolis.

From the *Champion*.
The extract we give is from a tale entitled "The Gipsy of the Abruzzi," by the author of the "Secret," a highly successful novel recently published. El Zingaro, the hero, was for some slight and graceful kindness, shown him by the niece of Mir-

he again fixed his eyes upon the window as if he expected from the star of his wild faith some evident and visible sign to direct him. He now looked in vain; the star shone no longer upon him. For a moment a shade of doubt clouded his brow, ere he interpreted this change: then bending low his head he cried,
"Thou art gone; thou wilt no longer let thy free rays linger within these thrice-accursed walls of stone—thou art gone, to light up the dark mountain and the silver stream, and thou callest on thy son to follow thy free course, or die—ever-blessed star of my fathers, be thou obeyed!"
As he concluded, he again bowed low his head with a solemn earnestness of voice and manner, that fully bespoke his ardent faith in the strange creed he held.

He touched with his light a selected portion of the straw, and the flame rose fiercely against the sturdy wainscot, and seemed in its strength to defy the puny effort.

The Zingaro patiently sat crouching upon his hams, and from time to time carefully fed the slow fire, which by degrees, gave certain evidence of its subtle, and insidious power upon the surface of the blistering, blackened oak.

A little while longer, and the wainscot began itself to assist in its own destruction: the bluish flame that at first had but flickered for a moment, unsteadily and by fits upon its surface, seemed all at once to fix its hold with a tenacity not to be again shook off, and in a moment after, it rushed in fierce triumph over the hissing wood.

The smoke became dense, even to suffocation: nevertheless, stretched at full length, with his face close to the floor, the Zingaro continued for a long time to endure this suffering, as he carefully fed and directed the flames, which, to his hopes, gave promise of freedom; but at length the heat and smoke combined might no longer be borne with life. Thus made reckless of the consequences, he suddenly started up, and seizing the vessel which contained his supply of water, he aimed it against the lofty window, the

shrieks should have been mine, and such the laughter that would have greeted my agonies! Ha, ha, ha! roar on, ye accursed; let your shouts of joy ring in the ears of your unheeded burning lord, and may the friends of Elbelis redouble your cries, as his black soul is hurled amid their eternal fires!" Dashing the hot sweat from his scathed brow, the gipsy made for the olive grove, and with difficulty held his way, until exhausted, he sunk upon the welcome margin of the calm waters of *Gli Fonti D'Amore*.

From the *Boston Transcript*.
THE WHOLE HOG.
Mr. Editor.—The late account in your paper, of the origin of the above saying, which of late, both politically and morally, has assumed much significance, is incorrect. It arose in the following manner. It is well known hogs are very plenty, in the western country, so called. When the season for slaughtering arrives the farmer dresses his hogs, as they call it, and in general, without a cent in his pocket, arrives at Louisville or some principal settlement in that part of the country; here he meets, among other adventurers, speculators in cotton, who usually have plenty of money. So great is the thirst, among these people, for gambling, playing "old sledge," as it is called in Virginia, that the farmer must have a "touch at it" before he has had time to sell his hogs and realize his cash. So as soon as he sees "Cotton Man," he exclaims, "stranger, what say you to a touch at old sledge?" Done, stranger, and they are seated at once. The farmer starts fair and says: "I've no money yet, haven't sold," and, after showing him a schedule of the weight of his hogs, with a fair price always "honor bought," now, says he "my quarter hog is so much," and plunks his scrip, when the "cotton man," plunks his money. They play with alternate success; but, on one occasion, a farmer, who had brought a number of large hogs to market, had, by quarters and halves played away all, except one which weighed over 400 weight. Well, said the "cotton man," what will you go now? "Go," said the farmer, "Pantlers and alligators! I'll go the whole hog!"

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwelling house, situated on Washington street, and the two story frame shop adjoining (the property of the late Col. James Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the day of sale—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.
Dec. 24

the dangerous consequences which had made him so long defer this movement, as he forsook, almost immediately followed. First was heard the buzz of many mingled voices, gathering in the court below, to mark the thick smoke as it rolled through the broken window; then followed an eager cry for the keys of the tapestried chamber. Not an instant was to be lost; and no sooner did the prisoner hear these sounds, than gathering together the stout cords which had bound his feet and hands, he with their aid firmly secured the door inside; a work barely accomplished before he heard the quick tread of feet, and the hasty withdrawing of bolts; the heavy lock next turned in its wards, and an attempt was made to thrust open the door.

"Santa Maria! 'tis fast within!" cried a voice the prisoner recognized for Nicola's: "tis the body of the poor Zingaro, doubtless, that has fallen against it—push stoutly together, lads!"—but the door again withstood the united efforts. "Get axe and hammer quickly, some of you," continued Nicola; "the fire is certainly here, 'twas never a spark from my lamp surely when I took the lad his supper—Ring out the great bell; call up my lord the baron, or he will be burned in his bed else, like the poor heathen within, whose flesh I can plainly hear sputtering like chesnuts at a roasting."

A succession of sturdy blows rebounded from the entrance, and immediately the Zingaro tried with his foot to force the crackling wainscot, but it refused to give way. How to gain more time? already the door was rent from its hinges and had been down, but that the assailants had retreated from the first burst of smoke, calling loudly for water.

The Zingaro saw at once that now or never came the decisive moment—gathering therefore the remainder of his straw and other fuel, he quickly heaped it before the forced door, and just as this was falling inwards, he flung a blazing mass upon the ready pile—a wall of fire in an instant supplied the place of the barrier just beaten down, and the terrified water-bearers ran from the spot, with cries of horror, as they caught a glimpse of the dark form beyond which appeared to move calmly and untouched amid the blaze.

In a few moments the fallen door began to add fresh fuel to the fire; the great bell, too, rung out the awful sound of flame. Drunk with the smoke and maddened with the pain of his half-burned hands the Zingaro also prepared for his last desperate effort. He covered his head and shoulders with thickened folds of his cap, secured a few paces from the now smouldering wainscot; then rousing his whole force for the attempt he pushed forward and dashed himself side ways a-

gainst it. The half burned boards burst before his weight, and, wheeled amid the blazing ruin, he rolled into the next apartment.

Shaking the burning embers from about him, he hurried across the unoccupied and unfurnished room, and opening the door, entered the passage beyond.—On the instant a voice arrested his step:

"Who art thou?" demanded a man, advancing hastily from an adjoining door, holding high a lamp "why am I thus rudely aroused, and whence this pal of wild alarm?" The Zingaro turned upon the inquirer, and the light flashed upon his face. Had the master fiend himself, clothed in all his terrors, met Mirialva's sight—for he was the speaker—he could not have looked more dismayed than he now did, as he gazed upon his late prisoner, blackened with smoke, and with garments glowing from the sparks of fire which still clung to them.

"What demon art thou?" again demanded the baron, as he stepped back towards the nearly closed door of the room just left by his sentenced prisoner, "speak."

"Demonic indeed was the look the gipsy cast upon his foe, as with a voice of thunder he shouted.

"Lo Zingaro!" Then bounding forward with a tiger-spring he dashed the bewildered baron into the apartment already half filled with flames, and closing the door, quickly drew the bolts. He then turned into Mirialva's now vacant bed-chamber, tore from the sumptuous couch & windows, the silken cords which draped the curtains, and by their aid descended with speed and safety into the private garden of the castle.

Already flames were bursting from the closely barred windows of the room which held the wretched Mirialva. The Zingaro paused for a moment and looked upwards—a wild scream for help! burst upon his ear—a roar of curses & loud laughter followed. This last was the domestics in the gallery, who thus mocked what they took for the sufferings of the noble baron, and more than once they again filled the air with their mocking cries.

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THE WHOLE HOG.
Mr. Editor.—The late account in your paper, of the origin of the above saying, which of late, both politically and morally, has assumed much significance, is incorrect. It arose in the following manner. It is well known hogs are very plenty, in the western country, so called. When the season for slaughtering arrives the farmer dresses his hogs, as they call it, and in general, without a cent in his pocket, arrives at Louisville or some principal settlement in that part of the country; here he meets, among other adventurers, speculators in cotton, who usually have plenty of money. So great is the thirst, among these people, for gambling, playing "old sledge," as it is called in Virginia, that the farmer must have a "touch at it" before he has had time to sell his hogs and realize his cash. So as soon as he sees "Cotton Man," he exclaims, "stranger, what say you to a touch at old sledge?" Done, stranger, and they are seated at once. The farmer starts fair and says: "I've no money yet, haven't sold," and, after showing him a schedule of the weight of his hogs, with a fair price always "honor bought," now, says he "my quarter hog is so much," and plunks his scrip, when the "cotton man," plunks his money. They play with alternate success; but, on one occasion, a farmer, who had brought a number of large hogs to market, had, by quarters and halves played away all, except one which weighed over 400 weight. Well, said the "cotton man," what will you go now? "Go," said the farmer, "Pantlers and alligators! I'll go the whole hog!"

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JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.
Dec. 24

ADDRESS
OF THE
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION,
To the People of the United States.

Fellow-Citizens:—The period will soon arrive when you will be called upon to exercise a right, which, of all the independent nations of considerable power on the globe, you alone possess—that of electing, by your own free choice, and from among yourselves, the person who is to be entrusted with the high functions of your Chief Executive Magistrate. It is sometimes said that it is of little importance what individual is clothed with that character; that a President of the United States has no great personal influence either for good or evil, and that, in the present prosperous condition of the country, the public affairs would be transacted just about as well under one President as another. Such opinions can only be entertained by persons who have reflected very little on the theory or the practical operation of our Government. The whole course of the public affairs depends, in a very considerable degree, upon the direction which is given to the influence belonging to the office of President. It is no doubt true that the political machine may continue to move on awhile with apparent success under very unskillful direction, by the effect of a favorable impulse received at other times; but it is obvious, that if such a state of things continues long, the favorable impulse will be lost, and the principle of prosperity destroyed, perhaps forever. It is generally acknowledged that the pure & lofty character of Washington contributed more than any other cause to carry our institutions into successful operation, and that the eminent virtues and acknowledged talents of his successors in the Presidency, have aided very powerfully in sustaining and perfecting the work which he began. It is equally apparent that if the Chief Magistracy should ever be committed for any great length of time to persons of an opposite character, the condition of the country must undergo, in one way or another, a disastrous, perhaps a fatal revolution.

Such being the importance of the right which you will soon be called upon to exercise, you owe it to yourselves, to your children, to your country, to the cause of humanity, which is so deeply involved in the issue of the political experiment that is now making among us, to exercise it with full and mature deliberation—without any bias from party feeling or mere personal advantage, and with a single view to the public good. You owe this, not only to the interest but to the honor of the nation. It is important to the preservation of the fair fame which we have already acquired throughout the world, that the seat of Washington, and his successors, should be worthy of it. These illustrious men, who shall be able, like them to do honor, by their manner of discharging its duties, even to the high office of President of the U. States; that the personal conduct of the head of the Executive department should be marked, as it always was in former days, with dignity, judgment, good temper, discretion, and moderation; that the youth of our Government should not be sullied by the foul stains of immorality that disgrace the antiquated and corrupt institutions of other countries, and that our citizens and the world at large should be able to look up to the high places of this Union for examples of public and private virtue.

Under these impressions of the importance of the crisis, a numerous portion of our fellow citizens residing in all parts of the country, and who have acted together in political affairs for some years past, under the name of National Republicans have directed us to meet together and deliberate upon the course which they ought to pursue, and the persons whom they ought to support for the great offices of the Government at the approaching election. In preparing to exercise this delicate trust, we have been naturally led to take a careful and deliberate survey of the political condition of the country, and of the manner in which the public affairs have been conducted by the present administration. This survey has resulted in a full conviction that the public good imperiously requires a change, and in proposing to you as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency the distinguished citizens whose names accompany this address, we have deemed it our duty to lay before you a concise statement of the principal circumstances which have led us to this conclusion.

No President ever entered on the duties of his office under circumstances more favorable to a successful discharge of them than the present incumbent. The country, thanks to Providence and to the ability and good fortune with which the public affairs had been carried on by preceding Administrations, was in a high state of prosperity. All public establishments, & all the great branches of private industry, were in the most flourishing condition. Agriculture was rapidly extending itself in all directions; and particularly through the wide and fertile regions of the West—manufactures were advancing with unprecedented rapidity—commerce, internal and foreign, was animated with a corresponding vigor—our relations with foreign powers were of the most amicable character—at home, tranquillity and general contentment pervaded every corner of the Union—the parties that formerly divided the citizens and distracted the country, had in a great measure become extinct under the opera-

tion of time—the growing prosperity of the nation, and the judicious and liberal conduct of the Government. In the pride and pleasure which we all felt in claiming the character of citizens of the United States, we were ready to forget that our fathers had been classed as Republicans and Federalists. The name of American had, by a sort of common consent, taken the place of all other political distinctions. American principles had become the common creed of the high minded and patriotic adherents of all the former parties. In a word, the best friends of the country had little more to wish or hope in regard to our political situation than that we might proceed in the course which we were then pursuing, and remain, in every thing belonging to character and principles of Government, substantially as we were.

This state of things afforded, of course, the best evidence that could possibly be had in favor of the administration under which it had grown up. Much of it could be traced directly to the character and opinions of the leading members of that administration. It was, however, under these circumstances, that a vigorous, and as has been shown by the issue, successful effort was made to effect a change and to place in the Chair of the Chief Magistracy the present incumbent. Of the comparative qualifications of the President and his predecessor, for the high station which they have successively filled, we will not here speak. We cheerfully resign a task so ungrateful in one of its divisions to the impartial and unshrinking hand of history. Nor will we here enlarge on the means by which the change in question was accomplished—the reckless and persevering calumny, which was constantly poured forth from hundreds of presses, on the best and the purest men in the nation—the false pretensions to exclusive Republicanism—the factious clamor which was kept up in Congress—the artful combination of conflicting personal & party interests for a common object, & the various other unworthy arts, that were brought into action on this occasion. Suffice it to remark, that the change was effected in form at least—in a legal and constitutional way; and however justly offensive the circumstances that brought it about might and must have been to the friends of the last administration; however deficient the present incumbent might have been supposed to be in the qualities most requisite for the station to which he had been raised, it is believed that when he entered on his office, there was no disposition in any portion of the people to commence a premature or factious opposition to his measures. It was alarming enough to prudent and well meaning men that the Government of the country had fallen into such hands, and far from attempting to perplex or embarrass the President, they would rather have lent all the aid in their power to carry the country safely through so dangerous a crisis. On the other hand, the military successes of the President had gained him an extensive personal popularity, which would have enabled him, had he known how to turn it to account, to carry on the Government with extraordinary facility. Under this combination of circumstances, it is believed, that had the public affairs been managed with tolerable prudence and discretion, Gen. Jackson might have gone through his term of official life without a show of opposition, and have been re-elected, had he been so inconsistent as to desire it, by a very unanimous vote.

Nor were the friends of the country without strong hopes that such a result would follow. Deficient as the President was known to be in the qualities and accomplishments most essential to a civil magistrate, it was yet anticipated that he might be found to possess the courtesy, the generous feelings, the high sense of decorum and propriety, which form the appropriate ornaments of the military character, and would have secured him from any open offence against the dignity of his office. After the letter to the venerable patriot Monroe, in which he had so emphatically recommended the oblivion of the old party distinctions, it was confidently expected that nothing would be done by himself that would tend to revive them. He had given, on several public occasions, opinions on points of administration which—however at the time incorrectly applied—would have served excellently well as guides for his own conduct in office; and it was perhaps not unreasonable to hope that his actions would correspond, in some imperfect degree at least, with his previous professions. Had this been the case his administration would have given complete satisfaction to the country. Whether its complete and acknowledged failure has been owing to defects in his own character, or to the influence of evil counsels on his mind and measures, is a point which it is unnecessary, and would be ungrateful, to discuss. We should regret to visit with too severe censure the last days of one who, in another line of duty has done the State much service, and whom nothing but the imprudence of injudicious friends, or rather the efforts of political partisans, who found it convenient to make use of his name and popularity for their own selfish purposes, has prevented from going down to posterity with a high military reputation, and filling an honorable place in our history. We are rather willing to believe that, placed in a situation for which he was by education and character wholly unfit, worn out by toils, infirmities, and the natural progress of age, he acted under in-

fluences which, morally speaking, he could not well control. However this may be, it is certain that the expectations and hopes which some persons may have been disposed to indulge of the success of his administration, have been signally disappointed, and that his failure has been more complete than even his enemies could have possibly anticipated. The political history of the Union for the last three years exhibits a series of measures plainly dictated in all their principal features by blind cupidity or vindictive party spirit, marked throughout by a disregard for good policy, justice, and every high and generous sentiment, and terminating in a dissolution of the Cabinet under circumstances more scandalous than any of the kind to be met with in the annals of the civilized world. The voluntary dissolution of the Cabinet authorizes the remark which we have made above, that the failure of the administration of Gen. Jackson was not only signal and complete but acknowledged, and it is remarkable that, after this public acknowledgment of his incapacity to execute the duties of his office, through agents appointed by himself even to his own satisfaction, he should deem it expedient to offer his services to the nation for a second term.

The first official act of the President indicated in a striking and painful manner, in how small a degree any favorable anticipations that might have been formed of his conduct were likely to be realized. We allude to his Inaugural Address to the People, in which he leveled against the administration of his predecessor a sweeping charge of incapacity and corruption. A charge of incapacity to conduct the civil affairs of the country, preferred by Andrew Jackson against such men as Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and other distinguished colleagues in office, was of course merely ludicrous; but the imputation of corruption was of a more serious character. Had there been the least foundation for it in fact, it is obvious that the last person who ought to have been in this business to denounce it to the people was the President of the United States, who has no other constitutional duty in regard to such offences but that of pardon. The indecorum of such a declaration was hardly less glaring than the essential injustice, & can only be excused by that of the subsequent declaration of the same administration, in the same authority, to a foreign power.

The charge awakened in the mind of every citizen very painful forebodings as to the consequences which were to follow from such a commencement. These forebodings were too soon realized, in the next act of the administration, the removal of such of the public officers as were supposed to be inimical to the person or party of the President. The extent to which this system was carried is strikingly evinced by the fact that within a month after the inauguration of Gen. Jackson more persons were removed from office than during the whole forty years that had elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution. The motive which led to this policy is illustrated by the fact, that it was applied principally in states where the majority of the people were opposed to the Administration, while in others there were comparatively few removals. Such was the practical comment on the text of the Inaugural Address, which denounced the preceding Administration as having brought the patronage of the government into conflict with the purity of elections. The Foreign Ministers were abruptly recalled at large expense to the country in some instances before they had reached their destination, and in all, without the observation of the common forms of civility towards them, or the governments to which they were accredited. And the victims of proscription at home were some of the most respectable and interesting persons in the community—veterans who, after fighting the battles of the war of independence, had been placed by the justice of the government in the offices they held, and were now rudely thrust out of them to endure, at an advanced age, the miseries of actual want as a reward for the devotion of their whole lives to the public service. This was not all. This universal proscription, then in connection with the tenor of the Inaugural Address, amounted to a charge of universal corruption. Common justice required that the individuals against whom such a charge was brought should have opportunity to defend themselves. None was given. No enquiry was ordered. No specifications were made. No examination was had. When a public servant of unblemished character, now a member of Congress, demanded of the late Secretary of State an explanation of this implied charge of corruption, under which he had been removed from his place as a Clerk in the Department of State, he was coolly informed that no room was meant, and that no explanation would be given. Even this was not the worst. Attempts were made in more than one instance, under pretext of a stricter control of the public accounts, to deprive the victims of their means of subsistence. A public servant of most respectable character & venerable years, was not only removed and thrown upon the world, at the age of more than eighty, but actually had a furniture seized, under a Treasury warrant of distress, upon a false pretence of peculation, at a time when, as appears from a subsequent decree of the competent tribunal, the U.

States owed him more than \$12,000. Other cases occurred, of a precisely similar character. Can there possibly be any thing behind more revolting than this. There is. In the case of the Assistant Post Master General, there is too much reason to fear that there occurred in the Post Office Department an actual alteration of the public accounts, for the purpose of fixing, upon that most meritorious public servant, the blame of some supposed malversation in office, which had really been committed by his successor. We cannot but hope, for the honor of the country, that some explanation will yet be given of this transaction consistent with the probity of the individuals at the head of the Post Office.

The history of the administration of civilized Governments presents no parallel to this scene. Many of the partisans of General Jackson have shrunk from the task of defending it, and taken refuge in a bold denial of the fact. Public writers of some respectability did not scruple to affirm that there had been no removals on account of political opinions as it—to use the indignant language of a Roman historian—they thought they could blot out the record of their doings from the memory of the human race. After a while, the charge of corruption seems to have been abandoned, and in his first message to Congress, the President justified himself on the principle of rotation in office; affecting to suppose that the public would derive an advantage from employing new agents as fast as the old ones acquired, by experience, the capacity for performing their duties with ability and success. This doctrine, which, if applied to practice in private life, would be thought to argue a degree of imprudence equivalent in its effects to insanity, and would immediately ruin the most prosperous establishments—was gravely announced as an acknowledged truth. It was affirmed that the natural effect of possessing an office was to create negligence and corruption in the person holding it; that the public lost more in this way than was gained by the additional experience and dexterity resulting from the same cause—that frequent changes in office were highly expedient—that all offices should be held for short terms, and, in particular, that the constitution ought to be so amended, that no person should be eligible a second time for that of the President of the United States.

These principles, whether true or false, are irrelevant to the subject, because the removals from office by General Jackson were not made, either really or professedly, for the purpose of change or rotation; but, professedly, because the incumbents were incapable or corrupt, and really for the purpose of "rewarding his friends." As disposition has been shown to apply this wholesome principle of rotation to the President's partisans, and the best illustration of the real meaning of the language used on this occasion, is to be found in a letter written from the President's house, under the President's frank, to a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, requesting him to use his influence to procure from that Legislature a nomination of the President for re-election.—The doctrine of rotation in office had, therefore, nothing to do with the matter. The motives assigned, in the first instance, by the President, viz. the incapacity and corruption of the incumbents, would have been sufficient, had they been founded in fact; but it was felt that no removal for such reasons would be tolerated by the public, unless the supposed incapable or corrupt functionary was first put upon his trial, and allowed an opportunity of defending himself against the specific charges, whatever they might be, which had been preferred against him. It was therefore found necessary to abandon this ground, and for want of a better, resort was had to the President's counsellors to the state sophistry of rotation in office.

On the appointments which were made to fill the numerous vacancies occasioned by these removals, we shall not enlarge. Among them are to be found the names of some persons very honorably known to the public; but they were made, in general, almost avowedly for no consideration but that of party, and in many instances, rejected in one or two cases almost unanimously by the Senate. An occurrence of this kind if we believe, without a parallel at any previous period of our history, and would be sufficient of itself to throw discredit on the administration. Of the persons so rejected some were recommended anew, under circumstances amounting to an attempt by the President to force them into office against the known opinion of his constitutional advisers. On this occasion was also exhibited a striking example of the inconsistency between his professions before his election, and his subsequent practice. Although he had himself signified the appointment of members of Congress to office as a great abuse, he selected four of the five heads of Departments from that body, and appointed its members to other places to an extent which had never been known before. Although he had inveighed with warmth against the supposed corruption of the public Press under the preceding Administration and in his Inaugural Address had even denounced his predecessor for having brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the purity of elections, partisan editors were now among the most favoured classes of pre-

tenders to employment. Under these circumstances, the first year of the present Administration presented little else than an eager and tumultuous scramble for place. The offices which were instituted for the public service and ought to be conferred with a view to no other object were apparently and even avowedly treated as prizes to be distributed among the conquerors in the struggle of parties.

What have we been fighting for—was the language of some of the leading Administration prints—if the public offices are not to be the spoils of victory. Such were the auspices under which the present Administration commenced their career. They were not of a kind to create very high expectations from the result of their labors. The subsequent progress of events has shown very clearly that the least favorable expectations that could possibly have been formed of their policy were yet too sanguine—that our most important institutions are now seriously threatened, and that a continuance in the course that we are pursuing, will probably plunge the country, at no distant period, into dangerous—perhaps irremediable confusion.

In the conduct of the foreign affairs, there has been, however, an appearance of success, in consequence of the fact that several arrangements with foreign Powers which had been matured, and in some instances concluded, under the preceding Administration have been made public under this. Such was the case with the treaties with Austria, with Brazil, with Denmark, and with Turkey. In announcing the conclusion of these arrangements, a President of an elevated and generous disposition would have taken delight in doing complete justice to the merits of a political competitor. Gen. Jackson took to himself, without scruple or ceremony, the whole credit of these negotiations, and on this & other occasions affectedly avoided to mention the name of his predecessor. In the recent treaty with France the principles adopted by the last Administration in the arrangements with Denmark were proposed as the basis of compromise, and in consequence of a favorable change in the internal policy of the former Power were assented to. The treaty with Great Britain, supposing it even, which may well be doubted, to have been the best arrangement which circumstances rendered practicable, was obtained by concessions derogatory to the honor of the country and the dignity of the Government.

The Administration have, in other respects, mistaken the leading principles in the true foreign policy of the country. With Russia, our most important, powerful and useful political ally, our relations have been wholly neglected. At a moment when our influence with the Emperor of Russia might have been turned to the best account in favor of the cause of free government, when the breaking out of a general war may render his influence in Europe, of the highest importance to ourselves, a distinguished citizen, who had for many years represented the country with extraordinary credit and success at St. Petersburg, and who was known to be personally agreeable to the Imperial family, is abruptly recalled, and the affairs of the Legation left in a wholly uncertain state.

(To be concluded in our next.)

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolutions offered by Mr. Holmes, calling on the United States for information in relation to the British West India colonies were adopted. The bill to provide for the extinguishment of the Indian title to land in the state of Indiana, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, to-day, ask leave to introduce a bill to reduce the price of Public Lands. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. When the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned to this day, 12 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, a petition was presented by Mr. Bates, from citizens of Massachusetts, praying the abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade within the District of Columbia. Many resolutions were offered and adopted; among which were the following:—By Mr. Bouldin, for an inquiry into the comparative cost of various articles of merchandise in this country, and in those from which they are usually imported—having particular reference to woollen goods, of the various qualities;—by Mr. Drayton, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to enquire into the expediency of making compensation to American citizens, for losses sustained by French spoils committed prior to September, 1800;—by Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, for appropriating the proceeds of the sales of the public Lands among the several States and Territories for the purposes of Internal improvement and Education;—and by Mr. Doddridge, for an enquiry into the expediency of the erection of a Bridge across the Ohio, at Wheeling. Bills were reported for the establishment of an Assay Office in the gold region of the Southern States, and for making further provision for the relief of distressed American seamen in foreign countries. Many private bills were acted on in the Committee of the whole.

SATURDAY, Dec. 24.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Benton introduced a bill to reduce the price of

the Public Law for the extinguishment of the State of Michigan, and Joshua Kenney early hour the Tuesday next. In the House Drayton, from ry Affairs, report of the organization of the committee ed a bill—man support of Gen. Mr. Carson, of val Affairs, report of the widow Decatur. A Polk, requiring State, a state gal numbers al States & T Fifth Census, rate bills were journeled over to

BASTO

EA

Saturday

National Repu

We commence of the Address can Convention for the purpose making choic United States dent and Vice of the present commend this perusal of eve to be a chaist style—carryin to the feelings ing on known and drawing are opposed t Jackson will strengthen th they who ar General, may flect on the m in this address them, find str change their classes of re nment to give rural.

Mr. Wirt, v last week, th is, we are pl convalescence

Stephen G banker and delphia, died his residence

We are gra timore Gazet the purchas to keep the winter, and sons, was tak enterprising operations o quently comm early and exc excellent su bor of Baltim of the world, weather.

We learn Freeman's F Towson is sh forming princ ry of the Tre very near fol having been cabinet throu of the memb too, is said to by the back formed the managing th ment without persons who otherwise, h Globe denies reports, but what positiv declared the late cabinet will place li the present of approaching late" of the may very st pire.

Legislatur standing the quorums app early hour y members of Senate, who the precedi the adjournm The Gen Shore have the head of

the Public Lands. The bill to provide for the extinguishment of Indian title to land in the State of Indiana, and in a part of the State of Illinois and Territory of Michigan, and the bill for the benefit of Joshua Kennedy, were passed. At an early hour the Senate adjourned over to Tuesday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported bills for the organization of the Ordnance department, & for the organization of the corps of Topographical Engineers. Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of Ways & Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1832. Mr. Carson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the widow of Commodore Stephen Decatur. A resolution, offered by Mr. Polk, requiring from the Secretary of State, a statement, showing the aggregate numbers of the people of the several States & Territories, according to the Fifth Census, was adopted. Many private bills were passed. The House adjourned over to Tuesday next.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday, Evening Dec. 31.

National Republican Convention Address

We commence the publication to-day of the Address of the National Republican Convention, lately held in Baltimore, for the purpose of deliberating upon and making choice of two citizens of the United States for the stations of President and Vice President, to the exclusion of the present incumbents. We can recommend this address to the attentive perusal of every man. It will be found to be a chaste production in matter and style—carrying with it nothing offensive to the feelings of opponents—but treating on known matter of fact occurrences and drawing fair deductions. They who are opposed to the re-election of General Jackson will find in it much ground to strengthen them in their opinions; and they who are disposed to re-elect the General, may, if they will seriously reflect on the matters and things contained in this address and honestly enquire into them, find strong and urgent reasons to change their opinions. To both these classes of readers we strongly recommend to give this paper an attentive perusal.

Mr. Wirt, who was so ill in Baltimore last week, that his life was despaired of, is, we are pleased to hear, in a state of convalescence.

Stephen Girard, Esq. the celebrated banker and wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, died on Monday afternoon at his residence in that city.

We are gratified to learn, says the Baltimore Gazette, that the whole stock for the purchase of a suitable steamboat, to keep the navigation open during the winter, and tow vessels to sea at all seasons, was taken up immediately by our enterprising merchants. The preliminary operations of the company, will consequently commence immediately, and the early and successful application of this excellent suggestion will keep the harbor of Baltimore open to the commerce of the world, during the most inclement weather.

We learn from Washington, says the Freeman's Banner, that the gallant Col. Towson is shortly to experience the reforming principle—and that the Secretary of the Treasury, a few days since, was very near following his predecessor, he having been prevented from leaving the cabinet through the interference of some of the members of Congress. Gov. Cass, too, is said to be too firm to be acted on by the back-stair cabinet, and has informed the President of his intention of managing the affairs of his own department without the aid of the irresponsible persons who surround the Executive; otherwise, he will leave the office. The Globe denies there being any truth in these reports, but those who remember with what positive assurances the same print declared the reports of dissensions in the late cabinet were without foundation, will place little faith in its assertions on the present occasion. A "crisis" is fast approaching, and events, "big with the fate" of the nation and of individuals, may very shortly be expected to transpire.

Annapolis, Dec. 27. Legislature of Maryland.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, quorums appeared in both houses at an early hour yesterday. Besides fifty-four members of the House, and eleven of the Senate, whose names are mentioned in the proceedings, a number arrived after the adjournment. The Gentlemen from the Eastern Shore have been obliged to travel round the head of the Bay.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham, I observe you made some remarks in your last upon the subject of a county meeting, to express the sentiments of the people to the General Assembly of the state, upon the regulations to be adopted as to the people of colour, both free and slave. I think we have already been tardy upon this important subject, and no further time ought to be lost. If with the instances fresh before us that demand this timely interference, we indolently and procrastinatingly suffer time and fit occasion to pass away without substantially taking the necessary steps to guard the peace and security of all, we shall but invite the horrors within our own borders that have desolated those of our neighbours—and instead of guarding against and arresting evils in time, we may be forced into scenes of bloody retaliation, to exterminate a race of people that we could take care of and protect rather than destroy. A good and timely movement may prove the great means of safety, as well as the surest means of humanity and good will to all.

Juvenile Missionary Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Wednesday evening, the 28th inst.

Mr. Blake, the Secretary, and Mr. Curtis, the Treasurer, submitted their respective reports; after which the resolutions that are thereunto appended, were offered by the Rev. Mr. Hazzel.

Secretary's Report.—The lapse of another year having brought round the period in which it again becomes the duty of your managers to give an account of their stewardship, they beg leave to present the following

REPORT.

The first and most affecting particular to which we would call your attention, is the death of Miss Evelina Martin, one of your Managers for the present year which now expires. Trying as is this announcement to our feelings, yet, we have a partial solace for our grief, in the reflection that she has gone from labour to reward. The dying moments of Christians are often so clouded by the language of disease, that we can only judge of their future situation by appealing to their past lives, and if this were the only mode of judging in the present case, even then, we should feel bound to believe that our dear departed sister now lives in glory. But testimony more abundant is ours.—Just before her departure, she welcomed the approach of Death, and declared her willingness to "depart and be with Christ which is far better."

Your Managers have availed themselves of every circumstance they conceived essential to the interest of our Society; & in doing this, have endeavoured to keep the glory of God in view.

Since the last annual meeting, a remittance of Seventy Dollars has been made to the Parent Society, and it is probable (as will appear from the Treasurer's Report) in settling up this year's accounts, we shall be able to remit thirty more, making for the present year One Hundred dollars, & from the organization of the Society One Hundred and Forty dollars. This shows an increase over the receipts of last year of about sixty per cent.

Is not this truly flattering? And where is the person who in view of this statement, will have the hardihood to say, our society is in a sinking condition?

Having thus briefly reported the most important particulars, your managers would suggest to those who may succeed them in office, the propriety of hereafter holding the annual Meetings of the Society either in September or October. Its propriety must be apparent to all who are aware of the uncertainty of good weather in December, and acquainted with the itinerating system of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Not only so, our own experience suggests such a change. We have made every possible effort to get Ministers from a distance to attend this meeting, and presume their delinquency is almost exclusively attributable to the weather. However we are reconciled to the providences of the Almighty and can with the poet say,

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform
He plants His footsteps in the sea
And rides upon the storm."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Edmund C. Curtis Treasurer in account with the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
December 29th, 1830, To Balance in Treasurer's hands \$15 77 1/2
To Collection at Annual Meeting 8 49
To Donation from Rev. James Nicols 48 03 1/2
Dec. 27th 1831 To cash paid by Managers 24 50
\$96 94

CR.

January 31st, 1831, By cash paid the parent Society \$70 00
By cash paid for sundry articles 2 56
\$72 56
By balance in Treasurer's hands 24 38
\$96 94

RESOLUTIONS.

1st. Resolved that the Reports just read be received and the Managers be requested to have them published in the three several papers printed in Easton.

2nd. Resolved that the thanks of this meeting be presented to the managers for their assiduity in the cause of Missions.

3rd. Resolved, That the present prosperity of the Juvenile Missionary Society exceeds our most sanguine expectations, in consideration of which (in concert with other similar associations) we look forward to that day when the desert shall blossom as the rose and the happiness of man be consummated.

The intimation given by Mr. Webster, of publicly examining those humiliating instructions given by Mr. Van Buren to Mr. McLane, has thrown the government press into wonderful consternation.—They may well be alarmed for the exposure which will be consequent on that examination; must, we think, awaken the most latent feelings of indignant patriotism. We sincerely hope that Mr. Clayton may be well enough to resume his seat in time to take part in this debate, for the importance of the subject is so well calculated to draw forth the great powers of his herculean mind.

We calculate that the thin veil which has thus far obscured the subject of our arrangement with Great Britain, relative to the West India Trade, will be cast aside, and the people will be enabled to view the question in its naked deformity to see that while the dignity of the nation has been prostrated at the foot of the British ministry, the carrying trade has been taken from our merchants and given to those of England.—*Balt. Chron.*

Tea and Coffee.—The duties on Tea and Coffee are to be reduced after the 1st of January next. The duty on Coffee will be 1 cent per pound, after January next. On Bohea Tea 4 cents per pound. Souchong and other Black Teas 10 cents per pound. Green Teas 12 cents per pound; Hyson and Young Hyson Teas 18 cents per pound; Gunpowder and Imperial Teas 25 cents per pound, after the 1st day of January, 1832.

More insurrection.—The Western Freeman (published at Shelbyville, Tenn.) of the 6th inst. has the following:—"We have been credibly informed, that there has been a considerable excitement among the citizens of Fayetteville, Tenn. within a few days past in consequence of the discovery of a plot among the negroes of that place to rise up, for an insurrection, all the negroes of which we have not named, the plot was discovered by a white man, who it appears had been in the communication the heliograph blacks to some white person, and his master. Their object was to burn the building, and amidst the confusion of the citizens to seize as many arms and implements of destruction as they could procure and commence a general massacre. Many of those who were engaged in this infernal conspiracy, have been slain with all the severity, which the inquiry of their diabolical schemes so justly deserved."

CAMDEN, (S. C.) Dec. 17. South Carolina Gold.—We have seen more gold lately than is quite pleasant to look at unless a man owned it himself, or had some prospect of fingering a modicum. Capt. Benj. Halle, of this town, owns a mine upon Lynch's Creek, partly in this district and partly in Lancaster, which we have no doubt is one of the richest in the Southern States. He has already taken from it about ten thousand dollars, and the ingots which we have looked at to-day amount to something more than five thousand—the produce of only two months. Captain Halle only works upon the surface, & that too, upon a small scale. Two masses, which appear evidently to have been deposited while in a state of fusion, were among the specimens exhibited to us, and are of the value of about fifty dollars.—*Jour.*

GOUGHS.—The following recipe (taken from a late medical work, is said by a correspondent to be one of the most effectual remedies for an obstinate cough, and perfectly innocent in its operation. For an adult, one teaspoonful of the mixture every two hours. For a child 12 years of age, half the quantity. Tincture Opil. 1 drach; Wine of Ipecac. 1 drach; Ox Squills, 1 ounce.—*Boston Pat.*

Turn out of Calico Printers.—The workmen engaged in the Print Works at Taunton, Mass. (the largest establishment of the kind, we believe, in the U. States), have turned out in consequence of an attempt on the part of the employers to subject them to a set of rules derived from similar establishments in England, several of which they consider arbitrary and degrading. They have published an address and resolutions setting forth their grievances, with a view of securing the co-operation and support of their brethren in other establishments.

The Caroline, from Calcutta, recently wrecked near the mouth of the Delaware, had on board an Elephant. After the vessel was abandoned by human beings she was hauled from the beach, and the Elephant, conscious of being the only living thing on board, answered by a tremendous noise. This sagacious animal was afterwards launched in the surf, and reached the shore alive.

Mr. Adams.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says of Expressman Adams, now a member of the House of Representatives, "He is one of the best speakers in the House. He has taken his seat in the inner circle, on the left of the chair, next to Mr. Everett, & he wears the same old hat, with a band an inch and a quarter wide, which he used to wear when Secretary of State; and now and then, he is observed to administer to some unlucky member his old pump-handle shake of the hand."

Scarcity of Money.—The present are trying times among our men of business, especially those who heretofore have had an extensive credit with the banks, and who depend mainly upon those institutions for the "needful" to meet their notes and keep up their credit. So scarce is money among us at this time, that the best paper can be had at a discount of from one to two per cent a month. The principal cause of this scarcity is, that a vast amount of specie has, within a few months past, been shipped to England, the exchange on that country being so high, that the merchants have adopted the plan of purchasing the silver here and sending it in that form abroad, in preference to that of buying bills of Exchange. Through this means money has become scarce, and we fear it will continue so for some time. We learn it is quite as bad in Boston and New York as here, and there is no remedy for it. Those who are in funds will of course be the winners.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Sauer Kraut.—This is salted cabbage much used in Germany, is an excellent and wholesome article of diet, and a cheap and effectual preparation for long keeping. It may not be agreeable to an untainted palate, but is much liked by all accustomed to its use, and the relish is as easily acquired as that for mustard, tomatoes, pickles, and a hundred other things that we learn to love in order to enlarge the circle of our enjoyments. Every new taste is a new pleasure. The following is the mode of preparation.

Shred cabbage fine and lay it in a barrel—first a sprinkle of fine salt, then a layer of a few inches of cabbage, and so on alternately until the barrel is filled beating it down soundly with a heavy maul or pestle at every layer.

Eighty to one hundred cabbages and three pints or two quarts of salt will fill a barrel. Cover it with a head that will just pass down within the barrel, on which lay heavy weights. Some pour on the whole, after filling, a gallon or two of strong brine. After sometime softening and fermenting it will be fit for use. It may be boiled with pork, or fried.

Courtesy Thanks.—N. B. In return for all my good receipts, I request some one will give me directions for making and preserving APPLE BUTTER.

COURIER & ENQUIRER OFFICE, Saturday evening, 10 o'clock.

Our news schooner Courier & Enquirer has just come up with the papers from the George Clinton, Capt. Rawson, to whom we are indebted for Liverpool papers of 5th of November inclusive. The news from London is no later than by previous arrivals.

The total number of deaths by the late riot in Bristol are 30, and wounded and maimed 51.

From the Liverpool Journal Nov. 5. THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

Great alarm prevailed through town yesterday, in consequence of letters from New Castle, stating that the Cholera had made its appearance in Sunderland, and soon after the arrival of the Post, the following extract from the letter of one of the most respectable houses in New Castle, was posted in the Exchange News Room:

"New Castle, Nov. 2, 1831.

"We are sorry to say that there is too much truth in the report we had a few days ago of the Cholera having been introduced into Sunderland by the chest of a seaman who died at Riga.

It was then stated that the widow, who opened the chest had sickened. To day we have accounts of six cases, five of which have proved fatal."

It is to be hoped that this statement has been made in the absence of proper inquiry, and we all know how prone people are to exaggerate under a momentary excitement. The first news from Bristol described the soldiers as mutineers, and the sailors as rebels, but this has been proved to be as untrue as the subsequent accounts, which assert that 400 persons had been killed. We hope the news from New Castle is not better founded; and the following, subsequently posted in the Exchange room, tends to calm the public alarm:

SUNDERLAND, Nov. 2.—We have latterly had considerable alarm about the cholera, and boards of health are appointed at every place in this district. Some violent cases of the English Cholera have been, but none that are considered of the continental character.

This is the more probable, as the Tyne Mercury, published on Tuesday, contains the following statement:

"Great alarm has been excited in New Castle for some days past, from an apprehension that the continental cholera had made its appearance in New Castle. That a very violent and unusual case of cholera morbus has just occurred, is beyond all doubt; but we rejoice to be able to observe, that the opinion of the medical gentlemen who attended, is decidedly

that it was not of foreign origin. The person attacked was Mr. Oswald Reay, engine man at Mr. Crawhall's ropery. He lived at the end of Sandgate. He was attacked at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night last, and died twenty-nine hours and a half afterwards, namely, at half past four o'clock on Friday morning."

Arrangement of the Mail.

After the first of January, 1832.

Easton Post Office, Dec. 27, 1831.

The Northern Mail, for Wye Mills, Centerville, Church Hill, Sudlers' Roads, Chestertown, Union House, Millington, Georgetown Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick, Middletown, Del. Summit Bridge, St. Georges, Newcastle and Wilmington, &c., will be closed at half past 6 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning.

Returning, will arrive in Easton by 3 o'clock, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon.

The Western Mail, by Queenstown & Broad Creek, to Annapolis, &c. will be closed at half past 6 o'clock every Monday and Wednesday morning.

Returning, will arrive at Easton every Saturday and Tuesday afternoon, about three o'clock.

The Southern Mail by Trappe, Cambridge, &c. to Snow Hill, will be closed at half past 3 o'clock every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon.

Returning will arrive at Easton by half past 6 o'clock every Monday and Wednesday morning.

The Mail for St. Michaels will be closed every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon at half past 2 o'clock, and will return the same evenings.

The Mail for Laurel, Del. by Federalburg, Hunting Creek Mills, &c. will be closed at 2 o'clock every Tuesday evening, and returning will arrive at Easton every Thursday evening by 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Hillsborough, Denton, Greensborough, &c. will be closed with the Northern Mail every Monday and Friday.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Post Master.

DIED

At the residence of his father at Potter's landing in Caroline county, on Sunday last, 25th inst. Mr. Nathaniel M. Potter.

In this town on Monday last, Samuel Nicols, Esq.

In this county, on Tuesday last, Mr. Isaac B. Farrott, after a short illness.

In this town on Monday the 16th inst. Mr. James C. Farrott, after a lingering illness.

On Sunday last, in this town, Mrs. Buckley. In this county yesterday morning, Mr. Jas. Buckley, after a short illness.

Departed this life on Monday last, the 25th inst. Mr. Edward Gaulk in the 24th year of his age, after a short and severe illness. He died a few hours before his decease, it was held for friends to part, but if it was the will of the Lord to take him out of his misery, he was perfectly willing to die. "Oh that I could die the death of the righteous."

A FRIEND.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having given his son Thomas, an interest in his Drug and Medicinal establishment, the business will be carried on after the first of the year in the name of

THOMAS H. DAWSON & SON,

of whom may be at all times had every article in their line, of the first quality. His friends & customers will please to accept his thanks for the numerous favours received from them & he hopes the new arrangement will furnish additional inducements for them to continue their custom.

T. H. DAWSON.

Dec. 31

AN ESTRAY.

A stray horse came into the subscriber's enclosure. He is a dark bay, a star in his forehead, one or two white hind feet. I hereby notify the owner to come forward, prove property, pay charges and the cost of advertising and take him away.

THOS. M. FAULKNER.

At the head of Bolenbrooke Creek, below the Trappe.

Dec. 31.

ABBOTT'S MILL.

Dec. 30th 1831.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the MILL, recently carried on by the Messrs. McKeeffe. The above mill has gone through a thorough repair, with new Stones & bolting cloths complete, & is now in complete order for manufacturing Flour and meal; and from an experience of several years at the milling business, with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, I hope to merit their patronage.

S. E. CORLEMAN.

N. B. Bags or barrels, &c. sent to mill without the last part of the owner's name marked in full, will be at the risk of the owner, as I am determined to take no charge of them without.

S. E. C.

Dec. 31

A CARD.

DR. S. M. JENKINS has removed to the house situated on South street, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Hammond, where he may be at all times found unless professionally engaged.

Easton, Dec. 17

Collector's last Notice.

ALL persons in arrears for County Taxes for 1830 and 1831, are informed, that no indulgence will be granted after the second call of the subscribers deputies. The demands of those having claims against the county are of so urgent a nature as to prevent any indulgence even if the collector desired it. All persons interested in this notice, are requested to govern themselves by their own interest.

HENNETT BRACCO.

Dec. 17

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1832

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
January	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
February	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
March	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
April	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
May	29	30	31				
June							
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							

NEW FALL GOODS

WM. H. and P. GROOME,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, an unusually large assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine Clothes & Cassimers

Of the most fashionable Colours,

COMMON CLOTHS, CASSIMERS,

NETTS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,

MERINOES, CASSIMERS, BOMBASINES,

SHAWLS, &c.

Cotton Yarns from No. 4. to 24.

together with a general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass &

Queen's Ware, Stone Ware,

POWDER & SHOT.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

among which are, some superior

OLD WINES &

Fresh

TEAS,

Which have been selected with great care.

Feathers, Linsey, Kersey, &c. taken in exchange.

Oct 22

NEW FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store House, opposite the Easton Hotel, a full and extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz:

Coarse & fine Cloths, Cassimers

& Cassinets, Blankets,

Flannels & Baizes &c.

together with a general assortment of

British & French fancy & staple dry

GOODS—Hardware

and Cutlery, Groceries,

Liquors, China, Glass

& Queen's Ware,

Wood, Stone,

Emthen &

Tin Ware

&c. &c.

all of which they offer on favorable terms to their customers and the public generally.

Wool, Feathers, meat, Linsey and Kersey taken in exchange.

Oct 8

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court

December, 20th A. D. 1831.

ON application of Robert C. Baynard Esq. of Sarah Fountain 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 of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office at Easton, this 20th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

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

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Q. Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline County in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Sarah Fountain, 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 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

ROBERT C. BAYNARD, Executor of Sarah Fountain, dec'd.

Dec. 24.

To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.

November 26

In compliance with the above notice, the subscriber has commenced the settlement of Mr. Jenkins' books and accounts; and gives notice by order of Mr. Jenkins, to all concerned, that those who neglect to settle after once having been called on may expect to have their accounts placed in an officer's hands without delay, and without respect to persons.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent.

Dec. 24

Millinery and Mantua-making.

MRS. GIBBS

ON WASHINGTON STREET.

Next door to Mr. James Wilson's store in Easton

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, and the public in general, that she has just commenced the above business, and means to carry it on, in all its various branches. Having employed experienced ladies in the Millinery and Mantua making business, hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call and see her assortment of BONNETS, materials, & fancy articles and judge for themselves.

All which she will sell very reasonable.

Also her charges for work will be very moderate.

Easton, Dec. 17.

A Classical Teacher Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the Classics & who can produce satisfactory proof of his capacity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by applying at this office.

Dec. 3

The Baltimore Patriot will copy the above 4 times, and send their account to this office.

NOTICE.

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

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

Dec. 10 6m

New Boot & Shoe Store.

The subscriber has again opened a

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

in Easton, at the stand opposite the Market House, next door to the Drug Store of Dr. Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's,

a large and elegant assortment of the above articles, to which he has added

CAPS, &c. &c.

of the best quality and newest fashions, all which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Easton. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price, and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, and as he has been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at low prices and on liberal terms will command it.

Easton, Nov. 8

THOS. S. COOK.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners named in a commission issued out of Caroline County Court, bearing date on the tenth day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one, to view, value, or otherwise divide the real estate of Samuel Harrington (late of Kent County in the State of Delaware dec'd. among his several heirs) which lies in Caroline County in the State of Maryland. Will meet on the land mentioned in the said commission on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of proceeding in the execution of the said commission, whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are desired to take notice.

GEO. REED,

WM. ORRELL,

GEO. NEWBLE,

WM. M. HARTCASTLE,

SAM. CRAWFORD.

Dec. 17

NEW GOODS.

MISS BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, that she has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening a general assortment of

MILLENNARY AND FANCY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Leghorn Hats,

Large flat and square crown Donstable Hats,

Diamond and fancy do.

Bolivar and fancy Silk Shawls,

Merino, Thibet and fancy Silk Shawls,

Black and white Blond Petticoats,

White, black, yellow, pink, blue and straw colored Crapes,

Iris Goggles,

Sup. white, black and coloured Satins,

Straw and lemon Gro de Nap.

Green, pink and blue Floreure,

Cotton Wadding, Needles, Pins,

Hooks & Eyes, Tapes, Ribbons,

Fancy and plain Ribbons,

Laes, Edging, &c.

Children's scarlet Stockings & Socks,

Green and white Gauze Veils—

Mantua-Making in all its varieties—New Patterns for Ladies Cloaks.

Easton, Dec. 17 3w

NEW STORE.

Samuel Mackey

At the Store opposite the Court-house,

recently occupied by John W. Jenkins,

and next door to Mr. William Clark's, has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a general assortment of

English, French, India, German & American

GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Super Velvet, and Saxony blue, black brown,

olive, green, claret, mulberry, Adelaide and

drake neck CLOTHS.

Common mixed brown, blue, claret & drab do.

London green habit do.

Super London mixed and black CASSIMERES.

Blue, steel, brown and Lavender mixed SATINETS.

Goats hair and imitation Cambrils.

White, red and green Flannels.

Super, plain and figured scarlet do.

Green, white and brown Canton do.

Green Baize

Crimson, green, blue, brown, & black Merino.

Rattinets, Bombazetts, Circassians, Lastings,

7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Rose BLANKETS.

Point and stripe ditto.

Linseys, Kerseys, and low priced Cloths, for

Servants wear

5-4, 4-4, 7-8 and 3-4 brown Muslins

Sea Island, Power Loom & New Orleans Shirtings.

Super black Italian Lutestring (a superior article)

Black & white assorted colors Horsklin Gloves

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NEXT SCHEME ON THE ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM IMPROVED.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 10,

for 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore, on

THURSDAY, 29th December.

Highest Prize 6,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:

1 prize of \$6,000

2 prizes of \$1,000

3 prizes of \$500

4 prizes of \$250

5 prizes of \$100

6 prizes of \$50

7 prizes of \$25

8 prizes of \$10

9 prizes of \$5

10 prizes of \$2

11 prizes of \$1

12 prizes of \$0.50

13 prizes of \$0.25

14 prizes of \$0.10

15 prizes of \$0.05

16 prizes of \$0.02

17 prizes of \$0.01

18 prizes of \$0.005

19 prizes of \$0.002

20 prizes of \$0.001

21 prizes of \$0.0005

22 prizes of \$0.0002

23 prizes of \$0.0001

24 prizes of \$0.00005

25 prizes of \$0.00002

26 prizes of \$0.00001

27 prizes of \$0.000005

28 prizes of \$0.000002

29 prizes of \$0.000001

30 prizes of \$0.0000005

31 prizes of \$0.0000002

32 prizes of \$0.0000001

33 prizes of \$0.00000005

34 prizes of \$0.00000002

35 prizes of \$0.00000001

36 prizes of \$0.000000005

37 prizes of \$0.000000002

38 prizes of \$0.000000001

39 prizes of \$0.0000000005