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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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ADVERTISEMENTS

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PREVENTION AND CURE OF CHOLERA.

Short and Plain Rules for the Prevention and Cure of the Cholera Morbus; intended for the unprofessional reader, by Gideon Mantell, F. R. S. late Surgeon of the Royal Ordnance Hospital, at Ringmer, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS

The following hints are published in the hope of mitigating in some measure the fears regarding the Cholera Morbus, which now so generally prevail; of calling the attention of the rich to the condition of the lower classes, among whom if the disease should occur, it is impossible the former should escape; of impressing on the minds of the poor the protection which temperance, cleanliness, and confidence afford, &c. for the purpose of placing within the reach of all, a simple and effectual mode of treatment for the earliest stage of the disease, and until medical aid can be procured. To accomplish these objects, and render these suggestions intelligible to all, the most plain and familiar style has been adopted.

SHORT AND PLAIN RULES.

What are the symptoms of Cholera Morbus? How can we preserve ourselves from it? And what shall we do if attacked by it? These are questions which unfortunately now concern every one upon the conflicting theories respecting the origin and progress of the disease, and the disputes regarding its infectious or non-infectious qualities, we leave the Board of Health and the Doctors to decide; plain and direct answers to the above enquiries alone concern the community at large.

WHAT ARE THE EARLIEST SYMPTOMS OF CHOLERA?

As it is presumed no one will have the temerity to attempt the treatment of the disease except in the absence of medical aid, and until such can be obtained the invasion of the complaint, and the symptoms which characterize the stage of it, alone will be noticed.
An attack of Cholera comes on in the following manner—Giddiness more or less severe, first felt, accompanied with a sensation of chilliness, the fingers and toes becoming very cold, a burning sense of heat at the pit of the stomach succeeds, with cramps and spasms in the legs and arms, the whole body is in a short time very cold, with a clammy dampness of the skin. Sickening with vomiting, first of the usual contents of the stomach, and then of a liquid, like thin gruel, and purging generally prevail. There are great nervous agitations and a feeling of extreme weakness; the breathing is hurried; and a sensation of great oppression about the heart is experienced. As a relaxed state of the bowels sometimes precedes this train of symptoms, persons laboring under such an affection should immediately apply for medical assistance.

Such are the principal symptoms that mark an attack of the Cholera; the coldness of the hands and feet, and of the whole body, the cramp or spasm, and the sudden and alarming loss of strength, are characters so strongly marked, and differ so entirely from bilious attacks, and the griping and sickness arising from that disordered state of the stomach, which is so common among us, that no one can possibly mistake the nature of the malady. It bears some resemblance to an attack of congestive typhus fever, but in this last disease the cramps or spasms are wanting, and the head is more particularly affected.

What should be done if attacked by Cholera?

As the coldness of the surface, and the great depression of the vital powers are the most striking symptoms, it is obvious that to raise the strength of the patient, and restore the warmth of the surface of the body, or in other words, bring back the circulation of the blood to a natural state, are the objects that require to be effected. A vapour or hot air bath, should be had recourse to if at hand; as this however will probably very seldom be the case, put the patient into a hot bed, let a blanket wrung out of a tub full of boiling water, as hot and dry as possible, be laid over his body, & confine in the vapour by placing dry blankets over it renewing it the moment it loses its heat. Put bottles or bladders of hot water, bags of hot sand, or hot bricks or tiles wrapped in flannel, to his feet, at the same time rub the feet, legs and arms, with hot flannels. Give him a glass of hot brandy and water, or spirits and water of any kind; or a tea spoonful of sal-volatile, or hartshorn, in hot water; or what is still better, a tea spoonful of spirits of turpentine, or 20 drops of oil of pepper in water, or a tea spoonful of sulphuric ether in a wine glass of camphor julep; if neither of these liquids be in the house, give hot coffee or tea until some of the above mentioned can be obtained. If there be much pain in the stomach, or the spasms be severe, or either of the above remedies do not afford relief, give a tea spoonful, or from 60 to 80 drops of laudanum in hot spirits and water; if there be a severe burning sensation in the stomach, the laudanum should be the first remedy. If the liquid given be rejected, repeat the dose in a few minutes, and if one remedy will not keep down try another. Persist in these means till you find the warmth of the skin restored the cramps and spasms relieved, and the patient feel his strength returning. In the mean time send for a medical person, who will find on his arrival, that the danger removed, if you have diligently employed the plan here recommended. Do not fear catching the complaint yourself; let not that selfish feeling one

moment enter your head; your very exertions will be the best and surest means of preventing your being attacked.

HOW CAN THE CHOLERA MORBUS BE PREVENTED?

This is the last but not least important of the questions we propose to answer before we reply, let us enquire who have been the principal victims, and what have been the causes which have aggravated the Cholera Morbus in other countries? wherever the disease has occurred, whether in India, Persia, Egypt, or Europe this striking fact has been noticed—That the ill fed, uncleanly, and consequently unhealthy part of the population, and especially those persons who were addicted to drinking spirits and indulgence in irregular habits have been the greatest sufferers from the disease; and that it has been most violent, and spread most rapidly and extensively, in the towns where the streets are narrow, and due attention had not been paid to ventilation & cleanliness.

It is obvious, therefore, that cleanliness and temperance are the grand preservatives. Every apartment should be thoroughly ventilated if the windows be made close, they should instantly be altered, so as to admit of being opened; if the weather be damp, make a fire, particularly in the bedrooms, for nothing promotes thorough ventilation so much as a brisk fire through the windows open. Drains and sewers should be removed from the vicinity of dwellings. Pig sties particularly require attention. This caution is most requisite in country towns and villages. Where whitewash is necessary, it should be used without delay, but the room should not be slept in till it be thoroughly dry and aired. Blankets and other bed clothes should be exposed to the air or fire every day. A notable housewife can more effectually keep away the Cholera than a host of physicians.

Cleanliness is next to godliness, says the proverb; and it deserves to be written in letters of gold. Personal cleanliness will do more to preserve health, and prevent an attack of cholera, than a chest full of medicine. If a man cannot have a clean shirt every day, he can at least have a clean body; the feet are too generally neglected—like faithful servants they labor all day and are forgotten at night; washing them every evening, and if they be cold, immersing them in hot water, is highly conducive to health.

Temperance in mind and body is as important as cleanliness; excess of any kind is most injurious. The most simple and nutritious diet is the best. The rich can obtain and select what they please; but the poor must do the best they can, and to them this advice is particularly addressed. Good broth or soup may be made for the same cost as the tea, which so generally forms the essential dish at the poor man's table; the soup is highly nutritious, while the tea is just the reverse; take soup then instead of tea if you would guard against cholera. Avoid spirits; instead of spending your pence on gin, put them in the Savings Bank, to buy brandy or other cordials if required; if you should not want it, let your money remain for a week day. A pint of good beer taken warm with spice, is an excellent cordial; and a basin of hot gruel, flavored with sugar & ginger, is a supper fit for any body. But mental is as necessary as bodily temperance; suffer not your passions to be over excited; guard against being overcome by fear; nothing produces such depressing effects, and renders the body so susceptible of disease. The only charm which a medical man has against infection is confidence; he visits the most loathsome diseases with impunity, because he has no fear. And what have you to fear? A man with a water proof coat defies the storms and rain; so he who by attending to the above simple rules, maintains his body and mind in a sound state, may be considered cholera-proof, and need not fear the invasion of the enemy.

A parting word of advice to the ladies; avoid all things be clothed sufficiently warm; avoid cold and damp to the feet; heated apartments, and late hours. Early to bed, and early rising, plenty of exercise, plain diet, and above all a cheerful disposition, are the golden rules for the prevention of cholera.

Report of the Board of Health.

The Mason Telegraph contains an account of hostilities of a novel character, which have recently broken out in Georgia. We are glad to find that General Lynch has been successful; he is sometimes an arbitrary commander, but as he has always contended on the side of justice and in the support of honesty and good order, his apparent aberrations have been readily excused. (Balt. Gaz.)

WAR IN GEORGIA.—We have just heard that hostilities are now, and have for the last five or six weeks, been waging on the northern part of our western frontier, and that it is actually a war of invasion. Most of our readers who we suppose, heard of the Poney Club. This association, consisting of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred members, distinguished by a disregard of law, and a surprising lack of acquisition, had pushed their operations until scarcely a poney worth twenty dollars was left in the Cherokee country; and the Club itself must have died of famine had it not determined to forage in Alabama. From the latter State, ponies, horses and cattle, were taken in large numbers, and being transferred through perhaps twenty depots before sold, recovery was seldom practicable; and as no compensation was given, the owners were left to wail for their property.

Nor was this all. The poney club corps have settled so numerously in neighborhoods as to be able to elect constables and justices of the peace from their own body; if any member was seen mauling, or even against him could seldom be obtained, or if obtained, he was sure to be discharged on the exculpatory affidavit of his comrades; and not unfrequently the unfortunate plaintiff was committed or bound over on fictitious charges by officers of the peace actually fugitives from justice at the moment. In short, there was no recovery of property by law, nor punishment of the heritors. The Poney Club, composed of persons fugitives from other States, was virtually exempt from the operation of our statutes, while it used the ministerial arm of justice to crush those it had injured.

The Alabamians are however a spirited and sagacious people, and resolved on getting that satisfaction through their own enterprise which our tribunals could not afford them. They formed themselves into a society under the cognomen of Sicklers or Sleekers, and to the number of about thirty, commanded by Gen. Lynch invaded our territory, observing however the

greatest respect towards persons and property, except the members of the Poney Club. The latter they seized whenever discovered, sometimes whipping them soundly on the spot and at others taking them to the Indian country and placing the lash in the hands of the aboriginals, who are said to leave seldom an inch of sound skin on the posterior part of the body between the heels and the neck.

As yet the consequences have been most salutary to our state, whipping being in all cases followed by immediate emigration. Only one instance of loss of life has as yet happened. An Alabamian having been promised the restoration of some cattle stolen from him, was on his way to the spot at which restoration was to be made and met on the road by the thief attended by a Poney Club constable to take the claimant into custody on a fictitious charge. The claimant was accompanied by several persons, one of whom was a Mr. Goodwin of Alabama. Knowing Goodwin to be resolute and of great bodily strength, the thief cocked his gun and was in the act of bringing it to his shoulder to shoot Goodwin, whose back was towards him, when the latter, admonished of his danger, wheeled suddenly, fired, and lodged a load of buck shot in the body of the thief, who instantly fell dead. This was in Carroll county. Goodwin went to a neighboring gold mine, and stopped all night in expectation of a visit next day from the Poney Club. About twenty of them headed by the same constable, accompanied him to the mine, and Goodwin commanded them to halt, threatening with instant death, the first man that moved, foot or hand. They tamely obeyed, on which Goodwin walked up to them, and tapped the constable on the shoulder, informing him that his presence was wanted at the house, in which the sheriff of the county (who had been sent for) took him into custody on a criminal writ issued at the last term of the Superior Court. The rest of the Poney Club posse made a sudden retreat.

It must be confessed to be discreditable to any community that has to depend on the exertions of its neighbors in another state for the security of property and the enforcement of law. Yet it is not unfrequently the case in newly settled countries; and to General Lynch, notwithstanding his arbitrary disposition and premeditated violence, we tender our thanks on the present occasion, although he appears in the character of an invader.

[From the Journal of Health.]

THE ART OF SWIMMING.

On a former occasion we recommended swimming, as proper seasons, to the young and robust, as a recreation, combining the advantages of muscular exercise with those of bathing. As a means of preserving our own life, or that of our fellow creatures, in cases of accidental submersion, we again call attention to it. Of the art of swimming no one should, indeed, be ignorant. It is a matter of exquisite delight, remarks Saltzman; but of what effect are all injunctions, exhortations, or public rewards, for rescuing an individual from a watery grave, or what the strong impulse of our own humanity, when we are obliged to run about in quest of that assistance which we cannot afford ourselves. Nay, it were possible that we could regard only our own safety, the utility of the art of swimming is too obvious to need further recommendation.

The ancient Greeks and Romans, when they would express the idea of a man's knowing nothing, or being fit for nothing, used to say, that he could neither read nor swim. All beasts can swim; therefore swimming is not strictly an art, but rather a natural faculty of the animal body, which was bestowed on it by the Creator, because he knew it would be perpetually exposed to the danger of falling into an element, so abundantly spread over the surface of the globe as water. Man only, or rather the polished European, cannot—partly because it never enters into his mind to attempt it as an object of education, and partly because the natural faculty is more or less destroyed by the physical treatment of our youth.

This is a serious charge, because it includes with the impairing of this faculty, a number of diseases of the chest, by which multitudes are consigned to an early grave. Scarcely is the infant come into the world, when his chest is subjected to compression. This vice of fashion does not cease here; our usual dress worn over the breast, in too many cases, a continuation of the compression throughout life. The breast bone and ribs are at first mere cartilages, and should extend with the growth of the body—the increasing lungs should contribute to this, by being fully expanded in the act of respiration; thus enlarging the thoracic cavity, and assisting in giving to the breast that arched form which is commonly observed in strong persons, and upon which the beauty of form so intimately depends. But this we counteract by tight bandaging, and acquire a form very different from that which nature intended. The diminished capacity of the chest thus occasioned, gives rise to various diseases of the chest and by increasing the specific gravity of the body renders the act of swimming much more difficult. Practice may, however, supply, in a great degree, what we have lost. "Nothing, in fact," says Campe, "can be easier than learning to swim. Little more is necessary, than the persuasion that you can swim if you will. This I was taught by the celebrated Franklin, when I was six and thirty years old. On this authority I made the trial and succeeded. He says, all men can swim as well as I; beaster; nothing more is requisite, than to have the courage to put yourself into a proper position, and make the same motions with your hands and feet you see the frogs do. But this courage you will not have, till you have found, by experience, that you can keep yourself afloat in this manner. To make the experiment, walk into the water where it deepens gradually, till you are up to your middle, & turn about your face to the shore. In this situation you will not be afraid to throw yourself forwards, and imitate the motions of swimming; because you are certain that you can soon reach the ground, and raise yourself up whenever you please. Thus you will soon find, that water has the power of supporting you. You repeat the trial, and every time your confidence increases; you gradually venture further and further from the shore, and thus the swimmer is formed."

*See Vol. I. page 300

PRINTING

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

From the N. England Farmer.

SHEDDING SHEEP, &c.—Mr. Lawrence an eminent English writer, asserts, "It has frequently appeared to me on reflection, that it might be preferable to shear all kinds of sheep unwashed, and to wash them after shearing, when it would be much more effectual with respect to their health. Such as were affected with foulness or eruption of the skin, might be washed and scrubbed in a ley of water and wool ashes, in a large tub which would contain three. It would then conduce to the health of the sheep and promote the regular growth of the wool. Wool would probably keep best in the grease, and dust might be shaken from it. Any difficulty in respect to finding the price of wool in an unwashed state, would vanish in a season or two."

"Clipping off the coarse soiled wool about the thighs and docks," says Loudon, "some weeks before the usual time of washing and clipping the sheep, is an excellent practice, as by this means the sheep are kept clean and cool when the season is hot; and with ewes, the udders are prevented from becoming sore." In separating for the purpose of washing, the flock is brought to the side of the washing pool, and those lambs and sheep of different kinds, fit to be washed, are put into separate inclosures; and such lambs as are too young to be clipped are not washed, but confined in a fold or inclosure of any kind, at such a distance from the washing place that they may not disturb their mothers by bleating.

In performing the operation of washing, it was formerly the method to have the washers standing up to their breast in the water; but from the inconvenience and danger of it, (the men requiring a large supply of spirituous liquors, and being liable to be attacked with colds, rheumatism, and other diseases,) various other modes of performing the operation have been proposed. Among others, that of sinking an empty hogshead or other vessel of sufficient capacity for a man to stand in while washing the sheep, may be as eligible as any. A boat near a bold shore of a sheet of water, with one end grounded, by which the sheep is introduced and put overboard, while the man who washes him remains in the boat and extends his arms over the sides and thus performs the necessary manipulations, furnishes a convenient mode of washing sheep. A small perpendicular waterfall, under which sheep are conducted, may likewise be used to advantage for that purpose.

It was uniformly the practice, immediately after shearing, to smear the bodies of sheep with some ointment, in which tar is the chief ingredient. This, however, has been condemned, as causing a waste of wool in carding and manufacturing into cloth. But if the tar is mixed with a sufficient quantity of some greasy substance, the benefit may be obtained (which is to preserve against ticks and the acie, as well as to increase the growth of the wool,) without any bad consequence resulting. A writer in Rees' Cyclopaedia, on wool, says much in favor of a composition much used in Northumberland, England, and gives the following directions for making it: "From sixteen to twenty pounds of butter are placed over a gentle fire and melted; a gallon of tar is then added and the mixture is then stirred, with a stick until the tar and butter are well combined, and form a soft tenacious ointment." Some skill is required in its application. The locks should be divided, and the ointment applied directly to the skin. It does no good to apply it to the outside of the wool, but it must come in contact with the skin. This is best effected by opening the wool along the neck and back, and applying the ointment with the finger. In short you must apply it in such a manner that it will be most likely to spread over every part of the body. The quantity laid on each animal differs in different districts. In the lighter mode of greasing, one gallon of tar and twenty pounds of butter will be sufficient for fifty sheep. In Scotland, where greasing is applied merely to preserve the animal from inclemency of the climate, a much larger proportion of tar is used. This would be very injurious to the wool were it any other way the coarsest kind. To derive the greatest advantage from the ointment, both to the wool and the sheep, it should be applied immediately after shearing and again on the approach of winter. By the first greasing the wool will be kept soft and moist during the sultry heats of July and August, and the top of the staple will not become harsh and discolored. One acknowledged advantage of greasing immediately after shearing should not be overlooked—it destroys the sheep tick, and has a tendency to prevent cutaneous distempers, and to protect the skin against the bite of the fly.

Mr. J. Nelson published a recipe for the scab on sheep, similar to the above, but which we should suppose might answer a still better purpose; it is as follows:—Take three gallons of tar and three gallons of oil, boiled together, to which add three pounds of roll brimstone, finely powdered and stirred in." This quantity is sufficient for ninety sheep. It is poured on with a picher or ladle from the top of the backbone to the tail.

When the object is solely the destruction of ticks, a strong decoction of tobacco is probably as good an application as can be prescribed. Lambs often suffer much from ticks, after the sheep are sheared; as the ticks which are driven from the old sheep take refuge with the lambs. It will, therefore, be advisable to apply either the ointment or the tobacco decoction to the lambs as well as to their elders. And in all cases see that your application goes to and spreads over the skin as equally as possible, instead of wetting or smearing the outside surface of the fleece, where it will be of more harm than benefit.

DEDDHAM, (Mass.) June 22.

BONNET-MAKING.—The "straw business," which is carried on extensively in this county, promises to be quite good this season. The crops of straw are found to be, in general, very fine. One gentleman purchased a lot of straw on the 1st of June at the rate of 60 dollars an acre and he has no doubt the speculation will be a profitable one to him. We learn that the lot of four acres advertised in our last has been sold at about 40 dollars per acre—said to be more than the land it grew on would have sold for last fall.

Distinguished visitors.—We have seen a letter from a gentleman at New York, which says—"Our Aldermen are making preparations to receive two distinguished visitors, viz: Mr. Van Buren from Liverpool, and the cholera from Quebec. It is difficult to determine which is best entitled to the freedom of the city." Boston Cour.

From the Montreal Herald June 20.

EMIGRATION.

From a Correspondent in London.

The Crown, C. Hopper, commander of the Quebec line of packet ships, left the London docks on Monday with settlers for Upper Canada. We understand there are about 250 passengers going out in this vessel; a great portion of them comprise agricultural labourers, mechanics, and small farmers—most of them with large families—they are chiefly from the counties of Kent, Suffolk, and Essex, the parishes which are relieving themselves from an overabundant population, and from the great pressure of poor rates, by furnishing those with the means of emigration to our colonies who have been unable to gain a livelihood in this country. The scene on board the ship at the moment of departure would have affected the most indifferent observer of human nature. Groups of hardy rustics, whose strongly built and healthy appearance seemed to fit them for enduring any fatigue in the wilds of America, were scattered about the vessel, some taking leave of their friends, others who could recognize no familiar face in the crowd that assembled to witness their departure, appeared unconcerned as to their future destiny. But the sunburst countenances of many bore ample testimony that it was not without regret they left the land of their birth, and the homes of their childhood, to form new associations in the lands of Canada. That the prospects they embark with may not prove delusive ones, will, we are sure, be the wish of their more fortunate countrymen at home.

The London Docks have during the past week, presented a scene of unusual bustle and interest, in consequence of the sailing of several large ships, bound to Quebec and Montreal, with at least 1,000 men, women, and children on board, amongst whom were several respectable persons, small tradesmen in London, who have disposed of their business, and farmers from the counties near the metropolis, with their families. On Tuesday, the Bullfinch, and the Bracken Moore, Captain Sharp, two second class vessels, left the Dock with 250 passengers on board. On Wednesday, another vessel followed, with about 150 passengers. On Saturday the Justinian, Capt. T. Reay, and Rosalind, Capt. Wilson, left the Dock for Quebec direct. On Sunday afternoon an extraordinary spectacle presented itself. It having been announced that the Esther, of 600 tons burden, Captain Clarkson, for Montreal, with 150 passengers, the barque Navarino, of 600 tons, Captain Cragg, for Quebec, with 230 passengers, and the barque Crown, Captain Hopper, 350 tons, with 120 passengers on board, were to leave the Dock, a large concourse of persons assembled on the pier-head, to witness their departure. About one, the three vessels, with their decks crowded with emigrants, were hauled out of the great basin amidst the cheers of the people on the quay, which were returned by those on board, the greater portion of whom appeared in high spirits, & were continually calling out to their friends on the quay, "good bye, farewell," which was returned by those they have left behind them by exclamations of "God bless you, success, &c." until the passengers were out of hearing. There were, however, not a few who cried bitterly at parting with their dearest friends and relatives whom they may never see again, and the sympathy of the bystanders was commensurate with the affecting sight. Amongst the passengers going out in the Crown are several substantial farmers and agriculturists from the neighbourhood of Sydenham, in Kent, and several from Surrey, who have made purchases of large tracts of land in Canada, which they intend to cultivate. There are now seven large ships in the London dock, (including the Hebe and Hunt, which will each carry 500 passengers) fitting out to carry emigrants to Canada. They will all sail during this and the next week.

Saturday the ship Mansfield, Captain Stainbank, left the St. Katherine's Dock with 150 passengers on board, for Hobart Town and Launceston, Van Diemen's Land. The emigrants are chiefly persons who have moved in a respectable sphere of life, and the vessel is well provided with live stock of all kinds. The Governor Halkett sailed from the London Dock for the same colony with upwards of 100 passengers; in addition to which there are twelve vessels fitting out in the St. Katherine and London Docks for Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales. Two ships, each containing 190 females under 21 years of age, sent out at the expense of government, left Woolwich last week for Hobart Town and Sydney. Three American ships sailed for the United States from the port of London last week, with 500 emigrants on board, principally from the metropolis. The rage for emigration has done much good for the shipping interest,

From the New York Journal of Commerce—2d edition July 2, one P.M. SPASMODIC CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

We are compelled to admit the belief that the Spasmodic Cholera has found its way to this city. Several cases have occurred of a very alarming character, and death has generally followed after a short interval. The names of the sufferers up to Sunday evening are thus given by the Standard.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, at 75 Cherry street; two children of Mr. F. and the mother of Mrs. F. Mr. Shonnard, James street. Mrs. Brutus, Oliver street, near Cherry, John Hannassy and Daniel McMarra, 15 James slip. Mr. Fitzgerald was also attacked, but has recovered.

To these may be added a case in Greenwich Village. The deceased was a poor laboring man, and died on Sunday afternoon, after a sickness of a few hours. With this exception, all the cases which have occurred, are in the vicinity of Catharine Market; on the East side of the city.

So far as we can learn there is no reason to think the disease was imported either by land or sea.

We need not say that it has created a strong sensation in the city. The more reflecting part of the people however, regard it with a good degree of calmness. It is the intemperate and vicious, especially the vicious poor, who have most to fear from it, and it is among them that the greatest panic prevails.

We intend to remain at our posts so long as God shall be pleased to permit us and have taken measures to procure the earliest and full intelligence of the progress of the disease, which we shall hasten to lay before our readers.

P. S. We have just learned that at 4 o'clock this morning, Dr. Willett was called to two cases, one the organist of a Roman Catholic Church, the other a shipwright. A case has also occurred, at the hither (S. W.) end of East Broadway.

Quarter to 1 o'clock, our medical Reporter, has just come in with the following cases: David Grim corner of Reed and Greenwich, aged 40, a native of N. York, Piano Forte Maker, awoke last night about 12, with pain in the stomach, vomiting and purging of colourless fluids.

Spasms came on about 4 this morning—died between 11 and 12. Intemperate in his habits. Was bled and treated with stimulants. Had no medical aid till collapse had come on. This case, it will be observed, occurred on the North River, nearly a mile from the others.

Another case, a woman at 15 James slip, the house where two men died on Sunday. Was attacked with vomiting and purging. Took medicine, and is now convalescent.

Half past one o'clock—The Board of Health met this morning at 11 o'clock, and adjourned at 1 o'clock. The following is their report:—

BOARD OF HEALTH, July 2d, 1832.

The Board met this day at 11 o'clock and made the following report:—
One case of Mild Cholera Morbus 35 Mulberry street.

One case of do. at 209 William street. One do. reported as Spasmodic Cholera, corner of Reed and Greenwich streets.

Eleven deaths are reported, five of suspicious character, having every appearance of the Canadian Cholera. The Board assure their fellow citizens that to-morrow they will give a full statement of every thing in their possession.

From the New York Commercial. CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

We regret that we are still obliged to make this subject the prominent one in our publication, and may yet be compelled to do so for some time; as the disease has undoubtedly made its appearance in this city; and all that human agency can do to prevent its extensive ravages is, to keep the town universally clean; to remove the squalid, the self abandoned, and the helpless poor from situations where the pestilence would inevitably reach them; and to join on all temperance, cleanliness, fortitude and fearlessness. To fly from the city is folly. To indulge in gloomy forebodings as to individual safety, is to invite the strongest premonition of the disease. The indulgence of that natural piety which induces men, even when sadly depressed, to look to that God with whom are the issues of life and death, as a GOD of MERCY, is peculiarly called for. But if there be any to whom such language is unintelligible, we would say to them, in the language of several physicians, "be reckless"—not of diet exposure, or the indulgence of the passions; but of where the shafts of the Destroyer may be sped. Each one has a chance in a dangerous lottery; but those have the best who are least anxious as to the result, and take the best care of themselves—such care as it would always be prudent to take at the same season.

Drs. Dekey and Rhinelander returned from Montreal to this city yesterday. Their formal report has not yet been presented to the Board of Health, who are to meet this morning at 11 o'clock.

A Frenchman, aged 40, who had been taken from the streets in a most filthy condition, into the Bridewell, died yesterday at half past six, in that place, having been taken with the disorder at noon.

Drs. Rhinelander and Dekey attended at

about 5 o'clock, and administered the most active medicines, ineffectually. They pronounced it a case of Asiatic Cholera; and made a post mortem examination.

Office of the Courier and Enquirer, New York, July 1, 1832.

CHOLERA.—We have had an interview with Dr. Rhinelander, who informs us that the disease at Montreal and Quebec was diminishing when he left that place on Wednesday last. The medical police was better regulated and greater attention paid to the comfort of the sick. The Cholera had not ceased, from 20 to 30 cases occurring daily. The prevailing opinion among the Canadian physicians, was that the disease was atmospheric and not imported or contagious. It was extending in every direction, although it was more mild as it approached the United States. It is the opinion of Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay that New York cannot escape, but that it will be a modified disease when it reaches us. The means of prevention are simple—warm clothing, especially flannel next the skin—abstinence from all spirituous liquor is indispensable—the moderate use of Wine—Port is to be preferred, but nothing in excess—avoiding unripe fruit, and living in a temperate manner, and perfect heedlessness of the disease. Our citizens should remain in the city and not fly to the country, for many in Canada have been taken on the road where no medical assistance could be procured. Let our streets be kept clean and our houses purified, and we have little to apprehend.

Neither from Belgium or Portugal is there any thing important. We have advices from our Paris Correspondent to the 20th May, which we shall publish to-morrow. The late hour that our news collector reached town from the Silas Richards renders it impossible to insert them to-day.

By the official report of the Cholera in Liverpool, it will be seen that its ravages there are very trifling.

CHOLERA MORBUS. REPORT OF YESTERDAY, LIVERPOOL, May 23.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Com. July 3.

The Cholera.—There is nothing this morning to increase the alarm in respect to the Cholera, and many are of opinion that no Asiatic Cholera exists among us. The British Consul still gives clean bills of Health. There are, however, many rumours afloat and much alarm among the poorer classes. Among other sudden deaths which we have heard of, is that of a colored man named Wilson, last in the employ of Charles Oakley, merchant.—He was at work as usual yesterday morning; he is now dead, and buried. We are not certain that his disease was the Cholera.

A great many people are leaving the city—very unwisely, it appears to us, if they wish to escape the cholera.

Petitions, were presented by the Bar this morning to all the Courts, now in session that they would adjourn for sixty days on account of the excitement among the community, the number of persons who have left the city, &c.

P. S. The Board of Health have just reported—that there have been no new cases to-day, and that the city continues to enjoy good health.

From the New York Cour. & Enquirer.
TO THE PUBLIC.

Having withdrawn from the Board of Health, I deem it my duty to state the reasons which have induced me to adopt that course which had become too impulsive to be disregarded. I had always believed it to be the duty of this body to communicate to the citizens all facts which might come under their cognizance, and especially at this juncture, which is of such intense interest to this city. But when I found reports suppressed and facts bent to suit particular opinions and objects, I could not lend my support, or give my aid where I knew a deception was intended as unauthorised as it was unprecedented.

I saw five cases of cholera yesterday two of which died in the afternoon—Three of these cases were seen by Drs. Dekey & Depeyre, & afterwards 2 were seen by Dr. Benner, who had witnessed the disease in India, & pronounced Cholera, yet these were not noticed by the board in their report last evening. Several others were reported by physicians and met equal contempt. One of the members of the board offered a resolution that this board have no confidence in the reports of the medical men of this city, and a most prominent member said to the British Consul that he "would not believe that Cholera existed in this city until he received the report of seven men who have never seen the disease." These seven men are appointed, and they are to pronounce upon the reports of men who have seen the disease.

Whilst Dr. Dekey and myself were in Canada we kept the Mayor advised of our proceedings—not a communication has appeared, and since our return two communications have been made and not even read.

Reports of nuisances have been made from my own ward and no attention has been paid to them.

I have urged the Board to inform the citizens of the true state of the Public Health in vain. I have stated that there was no cause for alarm—that it was a disease curable and not dangerous, which attacked the intemperate and filthy, and if proper means were adopted to purify the city, all alarm would soon subside. When I found this wholesome advice disregarded, I considered myself bound by every principle of duty and honor to my fellow-citizens to withdraw from a body who neglected the first principle of our safety, truth to the citizens and our great preservative, purification of our houses and streets.

R. RHINELANDER.
MAGISTRATES BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Latest from Europe.

From the N. Y. Courier of Monday.

Our news schooner Courier & Enquirer boarded yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, seventy miles from Sandy Hook, the packet ship Silas Richards, Captain Holdridge. We have received by her our usual copious supply of English journals—from London to the 22d May, and from Liverpool to the 24th.

We give below the debates in the British Parliament on the subject of the resignation and recall of office of the Grey Ministry. It does not appear that the King has absolutely consented to a creation of Peers sufficient to carry the Reform Bill, though it may perhaps be inferred. This much at least is certain, that either such creation will take place or the anti-reform Lords will withdraw their opposition.

M. Casimir Perier, it will be seen, has at last fallen a victim to the Cholera. His successor had not yet been appointed. That disorder was diminishing, although it had not ceased in France; it is said to be making some progress in Italy.

Neither from Belgium or Portugal is there any thing important. We have advices from our Paris Correspondent to the 20th May, which we shall publish to-morrow. The late hour that our news collector reached town from the Silas Richards renders it impossible to insert them to-day.

By the official report of the Cholera in Liverpool, it will be seen that its ravages there are very trifling.

CHOLERA MORBUS. REPORT OF YESTERDAY, LIVERPOOL, May 23.

New Cases 4
Dead 0
Recovered 0
Cases 0
Remaining 7
From the commencement of the Disease 12th May. 22
No. of Cases 22
No. of Deaths 4
Recovered 1

BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN.—Lower Castle Yard, from 18th to 20th May.

The Board of Health feel extremely satisfied in announcing that there has been a gradual and material diminution in Cholera for several days, and that, out of a total of 329 cases, whereof 319 are in the hospital, there have been but two deaths, whilst the recoveries have been 43; and the number of convalescents have greatly increased.

PARIS, May 10.—M. Casimir Perier's mortal career has closed. He died this morning, a little before 9 o'clock. During the previous 49 hours he had been sinking so fast that his physicians saw that no human skill could keep him long alive. His mental faculties returned at the commencement of this crisis, and only left him with the extinction of life.

The proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, on the 18th of May, in relation to the final settlement of the Grey Ministry, were interesting. In the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington explained at length his agency in the attempt to form a new ministry on the resignation of Lord Grey and his colleagues, and defended his own course at length. He re-affirmed his continual opposition to all reform, not only as unnecessary but injurious, and stated that he never could consent to the passage of the Reform Bill unshorn of its dangerous provisions, and he never expected to amend it satisfactorily to himself. His object in consenting to aid in the formation of a new administration was, to aid the King in resisting the advice given him by his Ministers. He did not intend to accept office; but to aid his Majesty whether in or out of office, and had advised the King not to appoint him Minister. He had found, from the proceedings in the House of Commons that it was impossible to form an administration which could carry on government, and had therefore advised the King to recall his former Ministers.

Nearly the same views were expressed by Lord Lyndhurst.

Earl Grey announced that a favorable termination had taken place in his communications with the King, and "being armed with sufficient security to pass the Reform Bill," the ministers would continue in office.

This announcement was received with cheers, and produced great excitement among the Tory Lords. The Earl of Winchester, Lord Wharfedale, and the Duke of Newcastle, complained that the independence of the House of Lords was destroyed. The strongest evidence of the effect of this measure, confirming what was predicted that, if the anti-reformers were continued that ministers possessed the power to create peers, it would not be necessary to employ it to any great extent, is to be found in the declaration of the Earl of Hereford, that understanding the threat, and "acting under compulsion, he should withdraw all opposition to the Bill."

Emigration.—During the six days, up to Monday evening, the number of emigrants arrived at New York, is eleven hundred and fifty-one. The number arrived at Quebec, from the 17th to the 20th inclusive, is 1054.

The Eastport (Maine) Sentinel says—"Within about a fortnight, eight hundred principally emigrants from Ireland, have been brought to this place by the steamer Henrietta, from St. John. How many by other vessels, during the same period, we cannot state."

NEW POST ROUTES.

In the Post office Bill recently passed by Congress, we observe that the following new routes have been established.

IN MARYLAND.

From Wiseburg, in Baltimore county to Dixon Stansbury's store at Whitehall Morrison's academy, Watkins' tavern, Fork meeting-house, to Kingsville.

From Summerfield, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, by Selby's port and Youghiogeny ironworks, to Yough glades in Alleghany county.

From Mechanicstown, through Sabllesville, to Waynesburgh, in Pennsylvania.

From Salisbury, by Derickson's cross roads, Cathells mills, and Whaloy's store to Berlin, in Worcester county.

From Kingston, in Somerset county, by Newtown to Snow Hill, in Worcester county.

From New Market in Frederick county by New London, Liberty's and Johnsonville, to Middleburgh in the same county.

From Unity, Montgomery county, by Hoodsills, Baltimore county, to Westminster.

From Annapolis, by Haddaway's Ferry, to St. Michaels, in Talbot county.

From Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, with the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to Keteton, in Frederick county, Maryland, thence to Harpers Ferry in Virginia.

From the Freemans Banner.
Pennsylvania.—We noticed some weeks since a report of an intention on the part of the Pennsylvania delegation to issue a manifesto declaring it no longer compatible with their duty to their state to support Gen. Jackson. We are assured that such a document will make its appearance before the session of Congress closes, and the abuse which the 'Globe' is heaping on some of the most prominent members of that delegation, confirms the report. Things must come to such a point in Pennsylvania, ere long as more clearly to indicate the result of her electoral vote.

The U. S. Gazette, one of the ablest and most respectable papers in the country, and in whose statements the utmost reliance may be placed, thus speaks on the subject of the coming election: "Our neighbor of the Gazette has asked us why we imagine that Gen. Jackson will lose Pennsylvania. We would rather ask, why any one should doubt it? Pennsylvania claims to take the lead in the tariff principle, she allows no doubts upon its correctness. Gen. Jackson is anxious to destroy the tariff. Why then should Pennsylvania vote for Gen. Jackson? We might enumerate the bank question, the judiciary, the Indian arrangements internal improvement, and other great questions of national import, upon which the state of Pennsylvania and General Jackson are at issue; why then should it be imagined that Pennsylvania would vote for him? Pennsylvania did vote for General Jackson, deceived by his pretensions to economy; his administration has been wastefully extravagant, compared with that of his predecessor.

Pennsylvania voted for Andrew Jackson under erroneous apprehensions of his abilities and patriotism, and falsely excited animosity against Mr. Adams; but such is the mighty change in the sentiments of the most violent friends of Gen. Jackson, that within two months they have openly declared that the integrity of the union depended upon the exertions and favor of John Q. Adams.—Pennsylvania has detected the gross impositions which have been attempted upon her credulity, by the active agents of the present administration, in claiming credit for General Jackson, as having made treaties and established alliances, which other executives essayed in vain.

Pennsylvania has been informed, that John Randolph drew from the treasury of the U. States, or the public crib, \$22,000, without performing any services, and moreover, with an express permission on the part of the President to draw the money without even trying in the country in which the Mission lay.

Pennsylvania has learned from Washington, that members of Congress unfriendly to Gen. Jackson, have been waylaid by personal friends of the President and beaten until apparently dead, or shot at with pistols, escaping almost by miracle. They have heard of these things, and remember that one of the most intimate friends of the President had openly declared that such would be the case, should Andrew Jackson ever be President of these United States.

Pennsylvania has seen her delegation in Congress treated almost with rudeness by the occupants of the palace, and her favor and influence considered either valueless, or something to be claimed as due from the enthralled.

And seeing all these things, we should be justified in saying, that the state of Pennsylvania will not give her vote for Gen. Jackson, even if we were not conversant with the fact, that in almost every section of the state immense changes have been made in the conditional parties.

The Barnstable (Mass.) Patriot states that there is in circulation in that vicinity, counterfeit \$20 bills of the U. S. Bank, Wm. M'Ilvaine, Cashier, N. Bidle, President, Letter D, payable to W. H. Collianus, dated Philadelphia, 19th June, 1828. The paper is coarser and shorter than the genuine; the faces all indistinct; the general execution rather coarse; and the cashier's signature too sharp a hand.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, July 7.

The Fourth of July "76."—The late anniversary of this memorable day was distinguished here by Ceremonies and a course of things essentially different from any thing ever known before, and in a manner that we may look back at with more real gratification than has ever attended any of its celebrations.

Our town presented to view universal abstraction from all secular pursuits. Business and cares were laid aside—it was as a Sabbath of the most High, or, as it has been termed since the Christian Era it was as the Lord's day, consecrated and devoted to His service. All shops and places of business were shut up. The streets were silent except at the hours of attending public worship, when the church and the meeting Houses of both sects of the methodists were open, and christian worship was celebrated in all with apt reference to the occasion.

The hilarity of the festive board was not sought on the late Fourth of July, nor did the overflowing Goblets call forth the sentiments of their own inspiration—no riotous excesses of unrestricted rejoicings burst upon the ear or the sight. All was tranquility, chaste retirement, and decorous regard to the high recommendation of the civil authority, whilst we have every reason to believe; that the liveliest gratitude for national as well as domestic blessings mingled itself with the ardent petition to the God of all Mercies for His deliverance of ourselves and our country from the noisome pestilence, whose track through various quarters of the Globe has been marked with desolation, and which now skirts our borders.

It was a time for abstinence from boisterous indulgences, and well fitted for deep and humble thought. Whilst the fiery vapours of destroying pestilence flushed the northern sky—the south was all murky with dissatisfaction, visible in its forked flashes and audible in its rumbling menaces of disunion. In the west the deep recesses of the forest were glittering with the war fires of the savage foe—the Tomahawk was busied in its wonted barbarities, and the hearts of our border sisters had sunk appalled at the terrific signal of the Indian whoop; whilst slaughtered victims of relentless fury were scattered all around. From the East, imagination excited by alarm, felt a taint in every breeze—and every bark that neared the coast was dreaded as freighted with contagion. At a time like this the haunt of mirth was not the place for rational man—he was better as he was, in the Temple of his God. It was there, upon such an occasion, his eyes fixed on earth, emblematical of humiliation, with a hand lifted to Heaven, indicative of petition, that the other, clenched in the anguish of contrition smote the heaving bosom midst the pious ejaculation, "God be merciful to me a sinner!"

The Tariff.—It is supposed, we learn, that this important bill, creating so much anxiety in our country will pass the Congress not materially variant from the form in which it passed the House of Representatives—that being a reformed bill upon the basis introduced by Mr. Adams. That part of the people of this country who advocated the tariff, and that portion of them who disapproved of the tariff, solely and exclusively according to their respective views of National welfare, divested of the manufacturers interest on the one hand, and the southern frenzy on the other, may now congratulate themselves that on this, more than on any former occasion, has there been a reconciling accommodation, which sacrificing none, generously propitiates all and we shall now be enabled, in all probability to distinguish the rational advocates of national wealth, and the impetuous discontented ultras on either hand.

The bill to recharter the Bank of the United States, finally passed both houses of Congress on Tuesday last, and only requires the signature of the president to become a law. Whether that signature will be given remains to be seen.

The Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday says:—We have learned verbally from Washington, that the President has put his vote on the Bank Bill.

From the Balt. Chron. Various reports have been circulated, in the existence of the Asiatic Cholera. We assure such rumors are, so far as entirely unfounded. We perfectly healthy, at present no reason to hope that we be exempted from the making preparations for these completed, we have with resignation, the will We have every reliance health, that they will fully communicate to the purly case of the Asiatic Cholera—and, under all shall conceive it our duty or suppress facts in relation

Cholera—Black Po stated as a fact, that during of the Cholera in Mont not a death of a black of that disorder.

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From the Nat. Inte In the House of Repr be seen, a resolution ing the 9th day of next for terminating the Congress. We hardly journalment will take pla We have heretofore mpression that the sessio about the 15th. The e show that we were no mark; though, as the 1 actual adjournment, 15th, will be likely to 16th.

The Harvest.—So have cut their early ried "rare-ripe" wheat—and the grain well for tity per acre will be o the produce of last year the general harvest very the grain ripens very

Wheat.—One of the crops on James River 10,000 bushels was cor day by one of our city to be delivered as fas out, a good portion of sale may be consider the opening price is small or inferior crop mand so high a price Virginia.

Reform.—Mr. DU Arms, of the House was amongst the m morning. Inquiry was dered and the deserte his way to Philade back on Tuesday. tion assigns misfortu his errors. The Hous Keeper to perform the ce for the residue of

In the Senate on t tion was made to ele place of Mountjoy Arms of that body, table.

The Secretary given notice that the per cent Stock of the sued in conformity w April, 1832, will be uary next, and that said stock will ceber next.

The Secretary that those certifi Four and a half per by the act of 26 M redeemable after the ber next, will also b uary next.

We understand was taken from the after it was buried neighbouring wood phia physicians. G in order to recall li battery would not tempt was made at ter the execution. made arrangement body in a room in which they had en The engagement the tenant of the b lord, on learning th ejected, fearing th injured. Unable place, the medica to suffer the burial dispersion of the tempted their exp expressed the op have been restore applied in time. on dissection, pre some appearance located, but life h tion. About fifty Doylestown, wit We trust they an o to consider it an o

From the Balt. Chronicle, of July 6.
Various reports have been circulating, we understand, in the country, affirming the existence of the Asiatic Cholera in Baltimore. We assure the public that such rumors are, so far as we are informed, entirely unfounded. We believe the city perfectly healthy, at present—but we have no reason to hope that we shall continue to be exempted from the disease. We are making preparations for its reception. These completed, we have but to await, with resignation, the will of Providence. We have every reliance on the board of health, that they will frankly and promptly communicate to the public any and every case of the Asiatic Cholera, that may occur—and, under all circumstances we shall conceive it our duty not to disguise or suppress facts in relation to it.

Cholera—Black Population.—It is stated as a fact, that during the prevalence of the Cholera in Montreal and Quebec not a death of a black man took place of that disorder.

Houston has been fined \$500 and costs of suit, for assaulting Mr. Stanberry.

DR. GEORGE E. MITCHELL, one of the representatives in Congress from this State, died on the 28th ult. at the seat of government after a lingering illness.

Benj. S. Forrest, Esq. President of the Senate, has been appointed by the Governor and Council of Maryland, agent to settle and adjust the claims of the state upon the General Government.

From the Nat. Intel. of June 29.
In the House of Representatives, it will be seen, a resolution has passed, proposing the 9th day of next month as the day for terminating the present session of Congress. We hardly think that the adjournment will take place so early as that. We have heretofore mentioned our impression that the session would terminate about the 15th. The event will probably show that we were not far wide of the mark; though, as the 15th is Sunday, the actual adjournment, if not before the 15th, will be likely to take place on the 16th.

Frederick, Md. June 30.
THE HARVEST.—Some of our farmers have cut their early ripe, or, as it is called "early ripe," wheat—the head is heavy and the grain well formed—but the quantity per acre will be one third less than the produce of last year. In a few days the general harvest will commence—but the grain ripens very slowly. *Herald.*

Wheat.—One of the largest and finest crops on James River, amounting to full 10,000 bushels was contracted for yesterday by one of our city millers at \$1.25 to be delivered as fast as it can be got out, a good portion of it in July. This sale may be considered as establishing the opening price in this market. A small or inferior crop would not command so high a price.—*Fredericksburg, Virginia.*

Reform.—Mr. DUNN, the Sergeant-at-Arms, of the House of Representatives, was amongst the missing on Monday morning. Inquiry was made, pursuit ordered and the deserter was overtaken on his way to Philadelphia, and brought back on Tuesday. His letter of resignation assigns misfortune as the cause of his errors. The House directed the Door Keeper to perform the duties of the office for the residue of the session.

In the Senate on the same day a motion was made to elect another person in place of Mountjoy Bayley, Sergeant at Arms of that body, which is laid on the table.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the Exchanged Five per cent Stock of the United States, issued in conformity with the act of 20th April, 1832, will be paid on the 1st January next, and that the interest on the said stock will cease on the 31st December next.

The Secretary has also given notice that those certificates of Exchanged Four and a half per cent Stock, created by the act of 26 May, 1831, which are redeemable after the 31st day of December next, will also be paid on 1st January next.

We understand that the body of Mina was taken from the grave about an hour after it was buried, and dissected in a neighbouring wood, by several Philadelphia physicians. Galvanism was applied in order to recall life, but in vain. The battery would not work well, and the attempt was made at too long a period after the execution. The physicians had made arrangements for dissecting the body in a room in a neighboring house, which they had engaged for the purpose. The engagement was entered into with the tenant of the building; but the landlord, on learning the circumstance, objected, fearing that his property would be injured. Unable to obtain a suitable place, the medical men were compelled to suffer the burial of the body, and the dispersion of the crowd, before they attempted their experiments. One of them expressed the opinion that life might have been restored, had the remedy been applied in time. As it was, the subject, on dissection, presented a most wholesome appearance; the neck was not dislocated, but life had ceased by strangulation. About fifty persons, residents of Doylestown, witnessed the dissection.—We trust they had good sense enough not to consider it an outrage.—*Inquirer.*

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—I was much interested by the article in the African Repository for March, from which I made the following extracts, and I venture to ask the insertion of them because they may "throw light upon the Path," which individuals if not our government must pursue to escape from the evils of slavery.

I know that there are many who would gladly adopt any course less abrupt than immediate manumission—many whose situation renders it absolutely necessary to ask the question "shall we not be made poor if we release our slaves?"—to such a method is here exhibited which seems to meet fairly all their objections and to such we would say, "Do not hesitate—in Liberia you have a better home to offer your servant than a Hut on your own Farm—make his removal to Africa the condition upon which you enter into an arrangement with him—his good behavior the condition upon which it is faithfully preserved; withhold his wages whenever there is a failure on his part. This will always be a check in your hands and a salutary one to him and in a few years you may have the comfort of sending to Liberia the first fruits of a system of gradual emancipation. The blessing of God will be on the sacrifice if there be any.

"We have been engaged in conversation for several hours with a gentleman of liberal education and religious principle a native of this State—afterwards for 5 years a slave holder in Mississippi and now a resident in Matamoras in Mexico, our conversation turned principally on the abolition of slavery in that Country; the fact that slavery was abolished at the time of the declaration of their Independence was announced in the newspapers, but we have never seen any such minute account of the circumstances, modes, and results of the transaction as rendered the information of much value. Believing that the subject would interest our readers, and even hoping that it might excite enquiry and eventually throw some light upon the path which our own country must pursue to escape from the evils of slavery, we have obtained the consent of our informant to lay the substance of our conversation before the public.

Immediately upon the Declaration of Independence a Law was passed by the General Government for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the Mexican Republic—each of the Provinces (now States) arranged the details of the process of emancipation for itself, but the principles and in all important respects the details were every where the same and substantially these.

The master at once opened an account with each of his servants like the following—

Lott Cary to — Dr.	
Jan'y 1, 1810	To cash paid for yourself \$600
	do for your wife 400
	do for your son 200
" 22 "	To calico for your wife 2
Feb'y 1, "	To cash for schooling your children 5
" 20, "	To lost 5 days 1
Mar. 29, "	To Beef 3
	\$1,211

CR.	
April 1	By 3 months labour at 6 per month \$18
	do of your wife at 4 do 12
	do of your son at 2 do 6
	\$36

Here the original debt is supposed to have been \$1211 and the balance due to the master at the end of 3 months \$1175—at this rate the whole debt will be paid and the family redeemed in twelve years—the actual result was that the great body of those who had been slaves were out of debt in a shorter time. 'Till the debt is paid the servant is required by Law to continue on the Hacienda (or Plantation) and labour as formerly. While thus employed he is entitled to his rations—if he wishes for more (or other) food it is charged to his account by his master who furnishes it—the same of all the other necessities & comforts of life—lest the master should take advantage of the improvidence of the servant to keep him always in debt it is enacted that the supplies for a specified time shall never exceed half the amount of the wages of the family for that time and every charge above the amount is void by Law.

"As the result of this system the Servants paid up their debts, purchase money and all in a few years—during the process they acquired habits of forethought and economy—the hope of bettering their condition gave a spring to their minds and elevation to their whole character—thus they were fitted for the enjoyment of perfect liberty by the very process of acquiring it—meanwhile the despotic character of slavery is changed into the conciliating form of almost parental oversight. The master when the servant asks for supplies which he ought not to have commonly says "you cannot afford it—such and such purchases are more suitable." The grudge which the slave naturally bears his master, gives way to a sort of filial obedience—generally when freed from debt, and at liberty to choose a residence, servants have chosen to remain on the Hacienda to which they formerly belonged.

"Our informant thinks the example of Mexico invaluable to the United States. He thinks our situation as an established

and well regulated civil government, and in respect to the characters of masters & slaves, much more favorable to the success of such an experiment than their's was. He declares that were he again a Planter in Mississippi, and the laws of the state would permit, he would immediately commence the manumission of his slaves on the Mexican plan and has no doubt of a beneficial result.

"We asked him one question, which we thought necessary in order to remove an objection which will exist and influence minds that are ashamed to avow it. We asked him whether "any planter had been made poor by the termination of slavery." He at once answered in the negative, and stated that the Plantations were now worth more, than the Plantations, with the slaves on them, formerly were. No one had been made poor by it—it has given property and freedom to the servant, and increased the riches of the master."—*Vermont Chronicle.*

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM:

THE CHOLERA.
I have read with peculiar anxiety and attention nearly all the multifarious reports (European as well as American) respecting the "Cholera Spasmodica." This anxiety has been but little abated at any time—and much greater it is now than it ever has been. Our last adjoining cities, I mean New York lying distant from us a fraction over two hundred miles, if then this awful scourge resided in a vitiated atmosphere, as has been so often contended, and as some facts would seem to demonstrate, how long may we expect to remain unscathed? The importance of the subject—the horrible nature and character of the malady as also the necessity of action in instituting precautionary measures, induces me thus far to intrude upon your columns.

I shall not indulge in any speculations touching the true or imaginary character of this "Epidemic." I shall not furnish a list of nostrums or quackeries, or infallibles. But I would suggest the urgent and imperative propriety of cleansing our streets, allies, &c. of removing the offensive and deleterious fluids from our back yards, stables and hog-pens—of employing the public expense a scavenger, whose business it shall be to dig up and remove all filth accumulated in the streets from our back yards, kitchens, &c. the proprietors of which should be compelled to throw into the streets a foul and decomposable matter. I am not ignorant, Sir, that there exists already a sanitary committee—and I am also impressed with a belief that this committee will be active. The high character of the gentlemen who compose it forbids any dereliction of duty; but they will not be averse to receive hints and suggestions.

This committee in my judgment, Sir, should be composed of at least twelve members; and these twelve will find employment; there is much to be done and by ample purifications—I am convinced that in our sparse population, even should we be visited by this ruthless scourge we may disarm it of half its terrors by destroying the many exciting causes that exist so plentifully around us, and thereby robbing it of its potency, greatly modify it. To our fellow citizens we would say, Trust in an all provident and merciful Creator; refrain from crude, raw and unripe vegetables and fruits—avoid all unnecessary exposures to the noxious effluvia at night, and never stir out at the early dawn without shielding your stomachs with some bread and tea, or coffee; above all be temperate in your eating and drinking touch not ardent spirits (but within the strictest bounds of moderation) no sooner than you would a dram of arsenic; and strive at all hazards to preserve an equable and philosophical mind. To our physicians, I would affectionately recommend stated meetings, where they may calmly and privately discuss the nature of this disease and offer social suggestions to each other upon the subject. 'Tis an old maxim, but still a good one that two heads are better than one—if we are infected, they will have no time for reflection.

PHILANDER.

BALTIMORE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

At a convention of the National Republican delegates from the different wards in the city, assembled on Tuesday evening last, at Elder's Franklin Coffee House, 3, Calvert street, H. W. EVANS, Esq. was chosen President, Wm. MEETEER, Vice President; and Isaac Munroe and John M. Stuart, Secretaries.

The meeting being organized, H. Niles on behalf of the former Central Committee, explained in a pertinent address the objects of the convention.

The following resolution was then submitted, and unanimously concurred in, viz: "That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to select thirteen suitable persons to be recommended to this meeting for appointment as the Central Committee for the ensuing fall elections."

Whereupon the President appointed on said committee, S. C. Leakin, B. U. Campbell, E. L. Finley, Joseph Willey, and Marcus Dennison.

The committee thereupon retired, and after conference recommended the following gentlemen as the Central Committee, viz:

LUKE TIERNAN,
H. NILES,
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,
JAMES HARWOOD,
H. W. EVANS,
R. B. MAGRUDER,
SAMUEL BARNES,
PETER LEARY,
JOS. WILEY,
ANDREW E. WARNER,
DAVID STEUART,
JOHN ANOS,
E. L. FINLEY,

which nomination was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

It was then resolved, that the said Committee shall have power to fill any vacancies in their own body, make additions thereto, and transact such other business as they may deem necessary to ensure the success of the National Republican cause.

Resolved also, that the President notify said Committee of their appointment and request their assembly at this place on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.

It was then unanimously Resolved, That this meeting approve of the zeal, intelligence and activity which characterized the late Central Committee of National Republicans, and beg them to accept an expression of the confidence and approbation of this delegation.

The proceedings were then ordered to be published in all the papers of the State friendly to the cause. The meeting was then adjourned, previous to which the presiding officers were authorized to call the convention together from time to time as circumstances may require.

H. W. EVANS, President.
WM. MEETEER, V. Pres't.
Isaac Munroe } Secretaries.
John M. Stuart }

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

On Wednesday evening the 4th July 1832, in pursuance of public notice, a very large and respectable meeting of ladies and gentlemen, convened at the Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Michaels, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. Joseph Bruff, Esq. was called to the chair, and Dr. James Dawson, appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened by prayer, and an appropriate address delivered by the Rev. L. Storks.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the Chairman, a constitution was adopted and signed by sixty five members. The following persons were then unanimously elected as officers for the current year.

JOHN LOOCKERMAN, Pres't
Wm. HAMBLETON } V. Pres'ts.
JOS. BRUFF,
JAMES DAWSON, Sec'y.

THOS. D. SINGLETON, Treas'r.
Thomas Auld }
John Mathews }
Bigby Hopkins }
Thomas Martin }
Thomas Tenant }
Joseph Robinson }
Levin Mills }
Win. Townsend }
Directors.

JOS. BRUFF, Chair'n.

JAMES DAWSON, Sec'y.

Contents of the American Farmer.

NUMBER 16—VOLUME 14.

Editorial: Cheat Old Wheat; Improved Cows in the Devon Cow—Fine Fruit—Sale of Wheat in Richmond Virginia—Cultivation of Madder's Value of the Seed—To make the Bark grow over the Wounds and Diseased Places in Fruit Trees, &c. Foreign Markets—Management and produce of a Farm—Letter from John H. Caven on Cheat—Chest and Spelt, an Experiment suggested—Value of Salt as Manure—Farm—Remarks on Plants—Curculio; D. Thomas' mode of Destroying them—Hot Water Apparatus—Cabbage Tree of Lapland To Destroy Flies, Bugs, &c.—Wicker Baskets used for Removing Flowers—Cultivation of English Fibre—Raising Cucumbers—On Shearing Sheep and Washing Wool; Ointment used after Shearing—Whitewash Injurious to Wood—Texas; a general account of the Country and its Productions—To Destroy Ants, Woodlice, slugs, Harpings, &c.—Gardening at Sea—Solvent for Putty—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore July 5.
WHEAT.—The quantity come in has been extremely light, purchasers not so anxious as for some time past, the going price has been from about \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bushel and as flour is rather looking down prices may be expected still lower.

COIN.—White 63c per bushel; yellow 62c; at which ready sales have been effected, and very little adf.

DIED.
In this county on Tuesday last, Mr. Alfred Driver.

The National Republicans

OF TALBOT COUNTY are requested to meet at Easton on Tuesday 24th July next, for the purpose of appointing three persons to represent said county in the General Convention proposed to be held on the 30th day of the same month, to select and recommend three Electoral Candidates for President and Vice President to be voted for in the counties of Harford, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties.

It is respectfully suggested that the above-mentioned Convention should meet in Easton, as the most central place in the Electoral District.

June 30

FOR RENT

For the ensuing Year.
MY Farm on Wye River adjoining the land of the late Capt. Wm. Willis, and the residence of Mr. Richard Feddeman. For terms apply to J. L. LOCKERMAN.

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,

No 38 Market Street, Baltimore.

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

CLASS NO. 15, FOR 1832.

TO BE DRAWN

At Wilmington, (Del.) July 30th 1832.

HIGHEST PRIZES

\$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000

100 prizes of 1,000

SCHEME.

1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000

1000 10,000 10,000

1 5,000 5,000

100 1,000 100,000

18 500 8,000

50 100 5,600

&c. &c. amounting to 366,080.

Tickets \$10. Quarters \$2 50

Halves 5

To ensure attention on all orders from the country must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER

Licensed Vender, Baltimore.

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

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

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

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

Late Bank of Caroline

June 30 1832.
There will be an election held at the Court House in Depton, on Monday the sixth day of August next, by the Stockholders in this Institution for seven Directors to manage the affairs for twelve months from that date; Election to be between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN DOON, Agent.

Bank Stock at Public Sale.

By order of the orphan's court of Talbot County, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 24th day of the present month (July) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Ten Shares of Stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, belonging to the estate of Samuel Chamberlaine, deceased terms of sale, cash. Attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, Admr
of Samuel Chamberlaine, deceased.
July 7 3w

VALUABLE PROPERTY TO RENT.

TO BE RENTED and possession given immediately, that large and convenient House and Premises in Easton, lately occupied by Thos. Perrin Smith, Esq. deceased. Also several other Houses and Lots in and near town, belonging to the estate of said deceased. For terms apply to the subscriber.

The Printing presses, standing press, Types, Furniture and fixtures belonging to said estate are for sale.
All persons indebted to the above mentioned estate are requested to make immediate payment—Indulgence cannot be given, as it is absolutely necessary that I should make a close of my administration in as short a time as possible.

JOHN STEVENS, Admr.
of Thos. P. Smith, deceased.
July 7 3w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County court, the undersigned have been appointed commissioners to lay out & open a Public Road leading from the town of Easton to the Town of Centerville, beginning at a gate standing on the lands of James M. McDaniel and adjoining the Lands of Edward McDaniel late of Talbot county deceased and running through the lands of the said James M. and Edward McDaniel, straight to Wye River, all in the said county, and that a Public Landmark should be established at the termination thereof on Wye River aforesaid.

Pursuant to said order, the undersigned will meet on the said premises on Monday the 15th day of August next for the purpose of executing said commission. All persons therefore who may be interested are requested to take notice and attend on said day.

JAMES RIDGWAY,
JESS. SCOTT,
BENNETT BRACCO, } Commissioners.
July 7

By His Excellency,

GEORGE HOWARD

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the last General Assembly of this State, passed at the last Session, entitled "A supplement to an act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," the Governor is directed, in the event of this State on the new apportionment of Representatives being entitled to but ten Electors, to soon as the Congress of the United States shall have fixed the apportionment of Representatives under the census last taken, of the people of the United States, to issue his Proclamation setting forth the number of Electors of President and Vice President, of the United States, to which the State of Maryland, according to such apportionment shall be entitled. And whereas I have received an authentic copy of an act of the Congress of the United States, fixing the apportionment of Representatives under the census aforesaid, by which it appears that this State will be entitled to but TEN Electors of President and Vice President of the United States under said apportionment. Now, therefore, I GEORGE HOWARD, Governor of Maryland, do by this my PROCLAMATION, declare & make known that by the apportionment of Representatives by the Congress of the United States, under the late census, this State, will in the ensuing election of President and Vice President of the United States be entitled to but TEN Electors, to be elected as prescribed in & by the before recited supplementary act.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty fifth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty sixth.

By the governor,

GEORGE HOWARD,

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk

of the Council.

FARM FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale on Wednesday the 1st day of August next, on the premises, the Farm or Plantation which formerly belonged to Tristram Pippin, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased.

This Farm contains about 270 acres, a sufficient proportion of which is in wood or timber; is situated partly in Queen Anne's and partly in Caroline counties, on the Long Marsh Ditch, and adjoins the lands of Allen Colleman, Wm. Downs and the Heirs of James Pippin. The land is of excellent quality, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn and Rye.

A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay fifty dollars cash, and give Bond with security to be approved by the Trustee for the payment of the residue of the purchase money in one year, with interest from the day of sale. Further particulars will be made known at the sale.

JOS. WICKES 4th, Trustee.

July 7 3w

CAMP-MEETING.

A CAMP-MEETING for the members of the Methodist Protestant Churches of Talbot, Kent and Queen Anne's counties will be held on the land of Richard Chambers Esq. near Hillsborough, Caroline County, to commence on Friday the 20th of July inst. and conclude on the following Wednesday.

Christians of all denominations are respectfully invited to attend.
N. B. Several preachers from a distance are expected to be present, who will assist in conducting the ministerial labors of the meeting.

July 7

TEN UPON ELEVEN.
We some time since related a story of a jockeyed Frenchman. As an offset, we now give one of a jockeyed Frenchman. This like the former, turns upon the sale of a horse; and also, like that, has its scene away South.

Mons. Jarvais, the Frenchman, had a steed for sale, which he recommended as 'one ver fine hanimalle—one horse elegant extraordinaire.'

'How old do you call him?' asked the purchaser.

'How old?' said the Frenchman—'Vy, sare, he is sunsen like ten upon eleven.'

'Not older.'

'No, sare, he is no oldair vat I tell you.'

'On your honor?'

'Qui, sare, on me ver sacre honor, vat me telly you is de trute—he is no oldair as ten upon eleven. Me no cheaty you avee de aghe de horse. He is no more as vat I tell you.'

The horse was purchased, under the full belief that it was no more than ten or eleven years old. But the new owner was a short time afterwards told, by a judge of horse-flesh that he had got monstrously bitten by the Frenchman in regard to the age of the steed, which was at least twice as old as he had purchased him for.

Upon this he went in a great fury to the Frenchman, and exclaimed—

'Confound your lying French tongue! that horse is twice as old as you said.'

'Sare!' exclaimed Jarvais, with well feigned astonishment.

'Sare—I'll sare you—you lying, smooth-tongued scoundrel.'

'Me lie! Me one scoundrel!—Vat for you accuse me, sare? hal—you is one lie yourself—you is one grand impudent. Be gar! you come here to cuse me for lie! Be gar!'

'You needn't bristle up to me, Mounseer, I can eat up two Frenchmen just like you at one meal.'

'Diable!—Vat you eaty me—you one cabillat!—Diable! Dam—you be one savage—one wild animalle brute—be gar!'

'There's no use in all that Mounseer. You're a lying villian—you told me a cock and bull-story about the age of that horse—which is all no such thing.'

'Be gar! so it all no such thing—'tis no bull and cock, vat for me selly you de horse. Sare you lie?'

'Under one mistake, sare—one grand mistake I say nassin at all vat about a bull and cock—I sell you one horse for one horse. Mon Dieu!'

'But you cheated me in his age. The horse I'm credibly informed, is at least twenty, if not twenty-one years old.'

'Qui! qui!—dat is de aghe—yes, sare, dat is vat I call him.'

'What you call him! The devil it is! You told me he was ten or eleven.'

No, sare, I not tell you he ten or eleven. Dat is one grand mistake, sare. Dat litle vord you put in, me no put him dere. Me say de horse vas ten upon eleven.'

'Well, what's the difference?'

'Differoncel! Be gar! you one Anglaise Americane, and you not de differoncel tell between one Anglaise vord? Or—Be no upon: upon—he no or. Me no Anglaise—me no Americane—but sare, dere one grand differoncel between de two litle vord.'

'I know there's a difference,' replied the purchaser—but you meant to cheat me in the age of the horse—you meant to take charge of subscription papers in the distant counties will please bring them on, or forward them to the meeting.

'Sare,' returned the Frenchman coolly, 'dere is vore you make de grand mistake. I telly you de horse he vas ten upon eleven—vat you call one and de twenty.'

'But you meant to deceive me,' said the purchaser, doggedly.

'Decoyry you Mon Dieu! Me decoyry you, one Americain Yankee, vat sheat de diable! Be gar! Me sell him honest horse for vat you call von and de twenty, me no vell understand de Anglaise, me no can possible shealy you—Be gar! 'tis no de Frenchman vat sheat de Yankee; 'tis no cart vat put de horse afore; de honest aghe de horse is vat I telly you, ten upon eleven, and be gar! you find him so.'

[N. Y. Constellation.]

NEW GOODS.
KENNARD & LOVEDAY,
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,
an extensive and complete assortment of
NEW AND FRESH GOODS,
To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF
DRY GOODS
Of every description
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware,
Cullery, China, Glass and
Queens-ware, Wooden,
Stone and Earthen
Ware &c. &c.

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

HARVEST GOODS.
CONSISTING OF
Rum, Whiskey, Molasses & Rice.
ALSO AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
in part, DOMESTIC MUSLIN,
COTTON YARN, CALICOES,
GINGHAMS & BLACK I-TALIAN LUTESTRING
(of superior quality), all of which will be offered at a very small advance for Cash, &c.,
June 23 3w

FOR RENT
The farm situate on Choptank river, the property of Mrs. Isabella Smyth at present occupied by Mr. Jacob Faulkner. For terms apply to
THOMAS MARTIN, Agent
for L. Smyth
June 30

Sylvester's Prize List!!!
The following tickets were sold by SYLVESTER, in the last New York Lottery, drawn June 20th.

13, 63, 10, 37, 40, 57, 47, 1, 11.
Combination 1, 13 49, a prize of \$200
1, 40, 47, 100
1, 37, 63, 100
13, 47, 63, 100
11, 40, 63, 100
11, 13, 63, 100
10, 37, 63, 100

For Prizes, be particular and direct your orders to S. J. SYLVESTER, 33, Market-st. Baltimore.

NOTICE.
THE Creditors of Thomas B. Daffin late of Caroline county deceased, are hereby notified that the 3d & final dividend of the estate of the said deceased is now made. The creditors are therefore requested to call on the subscriber as soon as they can, conveniently, to receive their respective dividends.
JO. RICHARDSON, adm'r. with the will annexed of Thos. B. Daffin.
May 12 6w

NOTICE.
An Overseer wanted for next year
A single man of approved good character—none need apply but such as are personally known to the person wanting, or who have good certificates from responsible men.—Enquire at this office.
June 23, 1832.

NOTICE.
THE Creditors of Edward S. Winder, Esq., are respectfully requested to furnish the subscriber with the date and amount of their several claims as soon as conveniently may be. It being desirable to ascertain the amount of said claims with a view to their adjustment.
WM. HAYWARD, Jr. agent for E. S. Winder.
June 16

A CARD.
WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform his Customers and the public generally that he has just returned home from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an
Elegant assortment of
**STAPLE AND FANCY
SPRING GOODS,**
Of all descriptions, embracing the latest fashions and newest stile, all of which will be offered extremely low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.
May 12 3wec3w

MRS. GIBBS
MILLINER & MANTUA-MAKER,
RETURNS her sincere thanks to her friends and the public, for the liberal patronage she has received, since she commenced the above business; and takes the present opportunity to inform them that she has just received from Baltimore.
A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Millinery & Fancy articles,
which she will make up and dispose of, on the most moderate terms.
Mrs. G. has made arrangements to receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and invites the ladies to call and examine them.
N. B. She has now in her employ a young lady from Baltimore who is a first rate Milliner and Mantua maker.
June 16 31q

FOR SALE.
THAT handsome, small FARM called WAKEFIELD, containing 133 acres, situated on a branch of Third-haven creek, about 3 miles from Easton, and adjoining the lands of Robert Bartlett and William Hayward,
Apply to
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or
THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md.
May 28 603t

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

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

NOTICE.
A general meeting of the members of the Association to improve the breed of Horses on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, is hereby requested, in Easton, on the 3d TUESDAY, of July next, for the purpose of appointing officers and forming a constitution for the government of the Association. Those gentlemen who have been kind enough to take charge of subscription papers in the distant counties will please bring them on, or forward them to the meeting.
A member of the Association.
Easton, Talbot county, 30th June, 1832.

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

POSTPONED SALE.
HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at Public Sale on 7th day the 7th of the 7th Month (July) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court house door in Easton, the House and Lot on the landing road, adjoining the House & lot formerly the property of Tristram Bowdle. The premises may be viewed by applying to Mary Kersey who lives in the house. A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, & on the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest thereon, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be given by the subscriber.
Easton 6th Mo. 9th.
The above sale is postponed until
WEDNESDAY, the 18th July next.
June 30 W. N.

TIN WARE.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to manufacture
TIN WARE,
at his old stand, opposite the market house where he will attend to all orders for articles in his line; he has on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of articles in his line of business, and will take in exchange therefor cash, wool, feathers, and all other kind of trade at the highest cash prices.
A. J. LOVEDAY.
June 9 3w

A CARD.
JOHN MEJONEKIN, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,
which he intends manufacturing in the best manner, and in the newest style; he solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and assures them that he will manufacture articles in his line, equal to those manufactured in Baltimore, or in any other city and on as reasonable terms.
June 9 31 W

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
June Term, A. D. 1832.
ON application of Robert H. Rhodes, administrator of Jas. Cain, late of Talbot County deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Baltimore.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 22nd day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of James Cain, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of February next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22nd day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
ROBERT H. RHODES, adm'r. of James Cain, deceased.
June 23

Bank of Maryland,
BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.
BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum.
For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum.
On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum.

By order
may 19 201q R. WILSON, Cash.

FOR SALE.
THE FARM near Miles River ferry, formerly occupied by Abednego Boffield, dec'd.—This farm contains about 1194 acres, is laid off in three fields, and has a fine spring of water in each, and a well of excellent water in the yard. The soil is good and kind, and the situation one of the healthiest in the county. Fish, fowl, and oysters, indeed every thing in their season may be had there, with little trouble.

There is on it a young orchard of fine FRUIT, mostly later, of about 250 Trees. THE BUILDINGS are in good order—Persons wishing to purchase can view the property, which will be shown to them by Mr. Richard Dawson who resides on it. For terms, which will be moderate, enquire of A. Graham, Easton, or to J. & R. Valiant, Light Street, Baltimore.
JOSIAH BOFFIELD.
June 16, 1832.

FOR SALE.
That large and convenient three story Brick Dwelling, and the framed Shop adjoining, (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell), situate on Washington Street, in Easton, offered at Public Sale on Tuesday next, but not disposed of, is now offered at Private Sale, on very accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please view the property and apply to
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BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum.
For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum.
On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum.

By order
may 19 201q R. WILSON, Cash.

FOR SALE.
THE FARM near Miles River ferry, formerly occupied by Abednego Boffield, dec'd.—This farm contains about 1194 acres, is laid off in three fields, and has a fine spring of water in each, and a well of excellent water in the yard. The soil is good and kind, and the situation one of the healthiest in the county. Fish, fowl, and oysters, indeed every thing in their season may be had there, with little trouble.

There is on it a young orchard of fine FRUIT, mostly later, of about 250 Trees. THE BUILDINGS are in good order—Persons wishing to purchase can view the property, which will be shown to them by Mr. Richard Dawson who resides on it. For terms, which will be moderate, enquire of A. Graham, Easton, or to J. & R. Valiant, Light Street, Baltimore.
JOSIAH BOFFIELD.
June 16, 1832.

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

POSTPONED SALE.
HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at Public Sale on 7th day the 7th of the 7th Month (July) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court house door in Easton, the House and Lot on the landing road, adjoining the House & lot formerly the property of Tristram Bowdle. The premises may be viewed by applying to Mary Kersey who lives in the house. A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, & on the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest thereon, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be given by the subscriber.
Easton 6th Mo. 9th.
The above sale is postponed until
WEDNESDAY, the 18th July next.
June 30 W. N.

TIN WARE.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to manufacture
TIN WARE,
at his old stand, opposite the market house where he will attend to all orders for articles in his line; he has on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of articles in his line of business, and will take in exchange therefor cash, wool, feathers, and all other kind of trade at the highest cash prices.
A. J. LOVEDAY.
June 9 3w

A CARD.
JOHN MEJONEKIN, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,
which he intends manufacturing in the best manner, and in the newest style; he solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and assures them that he will manufacture articles in his line, equal to those manufactured in Baltimore, or in any other city and on as reasonable terms.
June 9 31 W

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
June Term, A. D. 1832.
ON application of Robert H. Rhodes, administrator of Jas. Cain, late of Talbot County deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Baltimore.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 22nd day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of James Cain, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of February next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22nd day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
ROBERT H. RHODES, adm'r. of James Cain, deceased.
June 23

NOTICE.
THE Creditors of Edward S. Winder, Esq., are respectfully requested to furnish the subscriber with the date and amount of their several claims as soon as conveniently may be. It being desirable to ascertain the amount of said claims with a view to their adjustment.
WM. HAYWARD, Jr. agent for E. S. Winder.
June 16

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

NOTICE.
THE Creditors of Edward S. Winder, Esq., are respectfully requested to furnish the subscriber with the date and amount of their several claims as soon as conveniently may be. It being desirable to ascertain the amount of said claims with a view to their adjustment.
WM. HAYWARD, Jr. agent for E. S. Winder.
June 16

Talbot County Court, on the Equity side thereof.
MAY TERM 1832.
Thomas Perrin Smith Complainant
vs.
Benj. Kemp & wife Wm. Edmondson & wife and others, Defendants.
Petition in writing, that the above named Thomas Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, and that letters of administration, on the personal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, he therefore prays to be admitted, and made a party, complainant, in the above case, in the place and stead of the said Smith, and that this court, will order reasonable Notice of such his admission to be given to William Edmondson, and Mary B. his wife, and to Elizabeth McNeal, and to John Nice, Defendants in the case residing in the State of Maryland, by serving it personally or leaving it at their respective usual places, of abode, and by publication, as in the case of absent defendants, to Benjamin Kemp and Elizabeth his wife Robert H. McNeal and Joshua Barton, defendants in the above case, residing out of the State of Maryland, as is set forth in the original petition aforesaid; And this court being satisfied of the truth of the facts, as stated in the petition of the said John Stevens, it is therefore on this fourth day of June in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, ordered and adjudged by Talbot county court, and by the authority of the same, sitting as a court of Chancery, that the said John Stevens, administrator, as aforesaid, be admitted to become and be made a party, complainant, to the aforesaid suit, in the place and stead of the said Smith deceased, and it is further, ordered and adjudged that three months Notice, before the first Monday in November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two be given to the said Wm. Edmondson and Mary B. his wife and to the said Elizabeth McNeal, and to the said John Nice of the admission of the said John Stevens, to become complainant as aforesaid, by serving a copy of this order on each of them personally, or leaving a copy thereof at each of their respective usual places of abode, and that the Notice be given of the admission, of the said John Stevens, as complainant, as aforesaid, by inserting and publishing this order, three successive weeks, in two of the Newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two, to the said Benjamin Kemp, and Elizabeth his wife, the said John H. McNeal and the said Joshua Barton, the absent Defendants.
RICH'D T. EARLE.
True copy
Test J. LOCKERMAN CLK.
June 9 3w

Valuable Farm and Woodland FOR SALE.
Containing twelve hundred and eighty-one Acres.
SITUATED on Transquaker river, and adjoining the lands of John Craig, Esq., late of Dorchester county, called and known by the name of MANOR. There are several Landings on said property, and there is a great quantity of TIMBER, suitable for ship building, &c.—Also, a quantity of Hickory adjoining said river. The arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and but few farms have so many advantages and conveniences, viz: for raising Grain, Stock, &c. The improvements on the Farm are not as good as the property deserves. There are about 800 acres of woodland, marsh, &c.
For terms apply to E. Ann Hooper, Baltimore or to the subscriber in Cambridge, Dorchester county,
JAMES HOUSTON.
June 9 3t

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Equity, passed at March Term, Eighteen hundred and thirty two the subscriber will offer at public sale on the 14th day of July next, on the premises, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, all the reversionary right of John Tillotson, an infant, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land called Mountpelier lying and being in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county aforesaid. The Terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give bond with good and sufficient securities to be approved by the Trustee for the payment of the purchase money and on the payment of which, (and not before) the Trustee will execute a good and sufficient deed for the premises.
J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Trustee.
May 26 3v

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

ALSO one other tract of land adjoining the above, formerly owned by a certain Elijah Huser, Esq. called Loydyes Regulation and containing one hundred and forty seven acres of land more or less. The above described lands lie in a beautiful neighborhood pleasantly situated, and in a good state of repairs, the former tract has a substantial two story dwelling finished in nearly the best manner, with a good barn and other out buildings very conveniently arranged. The latter tract has a good dwelling house, and out buildings sufficient for said farm, with a thriving orchard of selected fruit, the arable lands is of good quality and productive, there is also a quantity of good wood lands attached to both tracts, those lands lie about two miles of Denton and within one a half miles of Choptank river, a further description is deemed unnecessary, persons disposed to purchase would find it to their advantage to view the premises for themselves.
By the terms of the decree a credit of twelve months will be given on the purchase money the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security to the trustee as such for the payment of the same, with interest thereon from the day of sale till paid, & on payment of the purchase money with interest, the trustee is authorized to convey the lands and premises to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear and from all claim of the complainants or defendants or those claiming by, from, or under them. The creditors are notified to lodge their claims with the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months after the day of sale.
JAMES DUKES, Trustee.
June 2 3w

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND
HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven) Annapolis and Baltimore.
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centerville (by Corsica) and Chesterdown, and return the same days.
All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.
April 7

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.
THE subscribers offer at Private Sale that valuable estate,
OAKWOOD;
the property of the late Dr. W. T. Ringgold situated on Corsica Creek a branch of Chester river about 45 miles from Baltimore; and six miles from Centerville. It contains a tract of 1100 acres, of which 800 acres is heavy primitive timber, a large proportion suitable for ship building, say white oak, cedar, and locust—and lying on navigable water.
The arable land is naturally an excellent soil, and might be made, by proper management, at a small expense, one of the most productive estates in Queen Ann's County, as it abounds with marble and other native manures, of the finest quality, and easy of access. Fish and wild fowl are abundant in their seasons—and the situation is one of the most salubrious on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.
The improvements consist of a two story Brick Dwelling, with a frame wing attached, kitchen smoke house, carriage house, granary, two corn houses, barn with stabling, overseer's house and quarter. The purchaser will have the privilege of securing a crop of wheat the ensuing fall, and full possession given on the 1st of January 1833—and also an opportunity of furnishing himself from the present stock of horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. to be disposed of at public sale the ensuing autumn.
As the wood land is much more than necessary for the farm, a portion of it would be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers if application is made in time. The property can be examined at any time upon application to Mr. Asbury Carter, residing on the premises, any communication addressed to either of the undersigned, in Chesterdown, will be promptly attended to.
W. P. Matthews.
G. S. Hollyday.
N. B. If this property is not sold by the 1st of August next, it will be rented for the following year to a good tenant.
The Baltimore Patriot, Elkton Press, Del. Journal, Centerville Times, Gazette Easton, will copy the above and forward their accounts to the Kent Inquirer.
May 12, 1832 12w

LAND FOR SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty five acres of land more or less.
The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.
Branch Bank, at Easton,
May 5 1832

LAND FOR SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolley Manors, part of another tract of land called Lanes Manors, &c. containing the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near & adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.
The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
Branch Bank at Easton
Easton, April 1th 1832 (S & W)

LAND FOR SALE.
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JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
Branch Bank at Easton
Easton, April 1th 1832 (S & W)

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She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centerville (by Corsica) and Chesterdown, and return the same days.
All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.
April 7

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THE subscribers offer at Private Sale that valuable estate,
OAKWOOD;
the property of the late Dr. W. T. Ringgold situated on Corsica Creek a branch of Chester river

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.

We insert, for the information of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, the following letter from the Secretary of War, and the regulations adopted by the War Department for carrying into effect the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832 for their relief, to which we call their attention.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

June 15th, 1832.

SIR: In answer to your letter of this date, I have the honor to observe, that the act of Congress of March 18, 1818, entitled "An act to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," made provision for placing upon the pension roll all commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and private soldiers, and all officers in the hospital and medical staff, who served in the war of the revolution. The construction given to this clause by this department was, that the specific enumeration of officers of the hospital and medical staff, excluded from the benefit of the act, all other officers of the staff not holding commission in the line of the army. Because, if the words "all commissioned officers," &c. extend to the whole staff of the army, there was no necessity to insert a particular provision for any branch of the staff. And such a provision, when inserted, would embrace only the particular class described. Officers of the line only, were therefore, supposed to be included in the first description. It is, however, clear to me, that had the law contained no particular enumerating clause, the general provision, "all commissioned officers," would have included all the officers of the line and staff of the revolutionary army.

I allude to this subject here, that the reasons of the difference in the construction put by this department upon the act of 1818, & that which appears to me, should be put upon the act of the present session of Congress, entitled "An act supplementary to an act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," may be apparent. The benefit of the latter act is extended to each of the surviving officers, &c., who shall have served in the continental line or State troops, volunteers or militia, &c., without any clause necessarily, or by construction, limiting its operations. It is, therefore, my opinion, that all the officers, who were in the line or staff, of every description, are embraced in this provision.

With respect to the evidence which should be required of the applicants, there is a manifest difference between the regular troops and the militia. Of the former, there are rolls in this office, more or less perfect, and where a person's name is found upon them, no other testimony is or should be required. Where the name is not thus found, the presumption is, that the applicant did not render the service stated, and the defect must be supplied by other testimony. The certificate of a commissioned officer, if one can be obtained, is required. But if it cannot, then the corroborating statement of two credible witnesses must be produced. Not that these witnesses should both certify from their personal knowledge to the actual service of the applicant; but that they should, by direct or indirect circumstantial evidence, confirm the account given by himself. These principles have regulated the department heretofore, and they appear to me to be founded in reason and justice. When, however, the rolls are known to be imperfect, considerable relaxation should be allowed; and, under these circumstances and as the difficulty of procuring testimony gradually increases, the regulations have recently been relaxed, particularly with respect to the nature of the circumstances required to be shown.

The case of militia service is, however, different. There are no rolls of the militia in this department, except those of the State of New Hampshire. There can, therefore, arise no presumption against the applicant, to be met by stronger evidence than, under other circumstances would be required; and time has so reduced the number of those veterans, and of the witnesses of their services and sufferings, that to demand of them positive proof independent of their own statements, would be to deprive many of them of the benefit of the act. My impression is, that the applicant should produce the best evidence in his power. If he has no living nor documentary evidence of his services he should transmit as detailed a statement, under oath, as he can prepare, showing the time, place, and manner of his employment, the corps to which he belonged, and such other circumstances connected with the subject, as he may be able to recollect, and as will serve to guide an examining officer in his investigation of the justice of his claim. To this should be added the certificate, under oath, of at least two respectable persons, whose characters can be established at the department, stating the general impressions of the neighborhood, where the applicant resides, or has resided, that he was engaged in the revolutionary war. I imagine there are few or none of the survivors whose claims to this character are not recognized in the vicinity where they live. This corroborative evidence, in the absence of other proof, will corroborate the statement of the honest applicant, and check the attempts of those who are dishonest; and it appears to me to be as far as it will be safe to go.

These are my impressions, hastily written, in answer to your letter. I have the more confidence in them, as they are fortified by the opinion of Mr. Edwards, in whose experience and judgment I place great reliance. And I think the committee will agree, that they pursue a just medium between a latitudinous construction, which would throw the doors of the Treasury open to all who are willing to fabricate documents which would insure them the benefit of this act, and such a rigid administration as would render nugatory the beneficent provisions of the law.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS GASS,
Hon. A. F. F. Chairman of the Committee on Pensions in the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Pension Office, June 27, 1832.

The following regulations have been adopted by the Secretary of War for carrying into effect the act of Congress passed June 7, 1832, entitled "An act supplementary to an act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution."

This law has been construed to extend as well to the line as to every branch of the staff of the army, and to include under the terms "continental line," "State troops," militia, and "volunteers" all persons enlisted, drafted, or who volunteered, and who were bound to military service, but not those who were occasionally employed with the army upon civil contract, such as clerks to commissaries and to storekeepers, &c. teamsters, boatmen, &c.

Four general classes of cases are embraced in this law:

1. The regular troops.
2. The State troops, militia, and volunteers.
3. Persons employed in the naval service.
4. Indian spies.

As rolls of the regular troops in the revolutionary war exists in this department, all persons claiming the benefit of this law as officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, or private soldiers, will, in the first instance, make application by transmitting the following declaration which will be made before a court of record of the county where such applicant resides. And every court having by law a seal and clerk is considered a court of record.

Declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress of the 7th of June, 1832.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR DISTRICT OF _____

COUNTY OF _____

On this _____ day of _____, personally appeared before me of the _____, A. B. a resident of _____ in the county of _____, and State, Territory, or District of _____, aged _____ years, who being first duly sworn, according to law, doth, on his oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed June 7, 1832. That he enlisted in the army of the United States in the year _____, with _____ and served in the _____ line under the following named officers:

(Here set forth the names and rank of the field and company officers; the time he left the service; (and if he served under more than one term of enlistment, he must specify the particular period, and rank and names of his officers) the town, or county, and State in which he resided when he entered the service; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged, and the country through which he marched.)

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or an annuity, except the present, and he declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any agency in any State, or (if any,) only on that of the agency in the State of _____.

Sworn to, and subscribed, the day and year aforesaid.

A. B.

And then will follow the certificate of the court:

And the said court do hereby declare their opinion that the above named applicant was a revolutionary soldier, and served as he states, _____ of the court of _____ do hereby certify that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of the said court in the matter of the application of _____ for a pension.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this _____ day of _____, &c.

In an examination of the proper record, the names of applicants, making such declaration cannot be found, they will receive detailed instructions respecting the nature & form of the testimony they must produce to secure their being placed on the pension roll. As the presumption will, in such cases, be against the applicants, in consequence of the omission of their names in the muster rolls, they will be required to furnish, as near as may be, the same evidence as has heretofore been required by the regulations and practice adopted for carrying into effect the act of Congress of March 18, 1818, and the act supplementary thereto; with such relaxations as have been, from time to time, sanctioned by the department on account of the rapid decrease of the survivors of the revolutionary army, and the consequent difficulty of procuring direct positive testimony in every case.

Whenever an officer or non-commissioned officer is now in the receipt of a pension, he should make application, if entitled to the benefit of this act, by letter merely setting forth his rank, and the regiment, corps or vessel, in which he served, and his present place of residence. His pension certificate must accompany his letter.

In those cases where the applicants have been on the pension roll, under the act of March 18, 1818, and have been dropped therefrom on account of property, or for any other reason, or where application has been made under the act of May 15th, 1828, and the evidence of the service is in the departments; or, having made application and proof of service, and having been rejected, instead of the above declaration, they will make a statement, setting forth under oath, their having been previously on the pension roll, and their having been struck from the same, showing their rank, the regiment, corps, or vessel in which they served, their present place of residence, and their place of residence when the first application was made, or of their application under the act of 15th May, 1828.

In a case where a claimant may make personal application at this department, and can produce satisfactory proof of service, and of his identity also at the seat of Government; he may make his declaration before a justice of the peace.

2. The cases of the State troops, volunteers and militia, is different. There are in the department no rolls of the State troops, except those of New Hampshire.

Applicants who served in the State troops of Virginia, and applicants who served in the militia of New Hampshire, will be required to produce the same proof as is prescribed for those who served upon the continental establishment. But, with respect to the other State troops and militia, there is no record to advert to, and no presumption to be rebutted. The nature of the case, therefore, demands a different rule of proceeding.

Every applicant who claims a pension by virtue of service in the State troops, volunteers, or militia, except as is above provided, will make and subscribe the following declaration:

Declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress, passed June 7, 1832.

State, Territory or District of _____

County of _____

On this _____ day of _____, personally appeared before me of the _____, now sitting, A. B. a resident of _____ in the county of _____, and State, Territory, or District of _____, aged _____ years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth, on his oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers, and served as herein stated.

(Here set forth the names and rank of the field and company officers; the day (if possible) and the month and year when the claimant entered the service, and the time when he left the same; (and, if under more than one engagement, he must specify the particular periods, and the rank and names of his officers) the town, or county, or State, in which he resided, when he entered the service; whether he was drafted, was a volunteer, or a substitute; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged; the country through which he marched; the continental regiments or companies with which he served; and the names of some of the regular officers whom he knew, together with such further particulars as may be useful in the investigation of his claim; and also, if the facts be such that he has no documentary evidence, and that he knows of no person, whose testimony he can procure, who can testify to his service.)

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any State, or (if any,) only on that of the agency of the State of _____.

Sworn to, and subscribed, the day and year aforesaid.

C. D.

And then will be annexed the following certificate:

We, A. B. a clergyman, residing in the _____, and C. D. residing in the _____, hereby certify that we are well acquainted with _____, who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration; that we believe him to be _____ years of age; that he is reputed and believed, in the neighborhood where he resides, to have been a soldier in the revolution, and that we concur in that opinion.

Sworn and subscribed, the day and year aforesaid.

And then will follow the certificate of the court:

And the said court do hereby declare their opinion, after the inspection of the matter, and after putting the foregoing facts prescribed by the War Department, that the above named applicant was a revolutionary soldier, and served as he states. And the court do hereby certify, that it appears to them that _____, who has signed the foregoing certificate, is a clergyman, resident in the _____, and that C. D. who has also signed the same, is a resident in the _____, and is a credible person, and that their statement is entitled to credit.

1. _____, clerk of the court of _____, do hereby certify that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of the said court in the matter of the application of _____ for a pension.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of office, this _____ day of _____, &c.

The form of the proceedings, and of the certificates, will be so varied as to meet the case when the declaration is made out of court, before a justice, as hereafter provided for.

Every applicant will produce the best proof in his power. This is the original discharge or commission; but if neither of these can be obtained, the party will so state under oath, and will then produce, if possible, the testimony of at least one credible witness, stating in detail, his personal knowledge of the services of the applicant, and such circumstances connected therewith as may have a tendency to throw light upon the transaction.

If such surviving witness cannot be found, the applicant will so state in his declaration, and he will also, whether he produce such evidence or not, proceed to relate all the material facts which can be useful in the investigation of his claim, and in the comparison of his narrative with the events of the period of his alleged service, as they are known at the department. A very full account of the services of each person will be indispensable to a favorable action upon his case. The facts stated will afford one of the principal means of corroborating the declaration of the applicant, if true; or of detecting the imposition, if one be attempted; and unless, therefore, these are amply and clearly set forth, no favorable decision can be expected. All applicants will appear before some court of record in the county in which they reside, and there subscribe and be sworn to, one of the declarations above provided, according to the nature of his case.

The court will propound the following interrogatories to all applicants for a pension on account of service in the militia, State troops, or volunteers, except the militia of New Hampshire and the State troops of Virginia:

1. Where, and in what year were you born?
2. Have you any record of your age; and if so, where is it?
3. Where were you living when called into service; where have you lived since the revolutionary war, and where do you now live?
4. How were you called into service; were you drafted, did you volunteer, or were you a substitute? And if a substitute, for whom?
5. State the names of some of the regular officers who were with the troops where you served; such continental and militia regiments as you can recollect, and the general circumstances of your service.

To a soldier.—Did you ever receive a discharge from the service; and if so, by whom was it given, and what has become of it?

To an officer.—Did you ever receive a commission; and if so, by whom was it signed, and what has become of it?

7. State the names of persons to whom you are known in your present neighborhood, and who can testify as to your character for veracity and their belief of your services as a soldier of the revolution.

The court will see that the answers to these questions are embodied in the declaration, and they are requested to annex their opinions of the truth of the statement of the applicant.

The applicant will further produce in court

if the same can be done, in the opinion of court, without too much expense and inconvenience to him, two respectable persons—one of whom should be the nearest clergyman, if one lives in the immediate vicinity of such applicant, who can testify, from their acquaintance with him, that they believe he is of the age he represents and that he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood to have been a revolutionary soldier, and that they concur in that opinion. If one of these persons is a clergyman, the court will so certify, and they will also certify to the character and standing of other persons giving such certificates.

The traditional evidence of service is deemed very important in the absence of any direct proof except the declaration of the party. And the courts are requested to be very particular in the inquiry whether the belief is general, and whether any doubts have ever existed upon the subject. To require from the applicant a positive proof of service from a contemporary survivor, would, after the lapse of so many years, be to deprive many of them of the benefit of the law. And as no presumption is raised against the militia by the mere fact of rolls in the department there is no good reason why this requirement should be extended to them. On the other hand, to receive the declaration of the parties, as a sufficient ground for placing them upon the pension roll without corroborating circumstances, would be to open the Treasury to great frauds. A just medium seems to present the best rule for carrying into effect the objects of Congress.

If the two persons whose certificate is required, cannot be produced in court, without too much inconvenience and expense to the applicant, then the statement of the facts and opinions above mentioned will be made under oath before some judge or justice of the peace, and the certificate of the court to the situation and credibility of the persons making the statement will be given.

Applicants unable to appear in court by reason of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, and submit to the examination, before a judge or justice of a court of record of the proper county; and the judge or justice will execute the duties which the court is herein requested to perform, and will also certify that the applicant cannot, from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

Whenever any official act is required to be done by a judge or justice of a court of record, or by a justice of the peace, the certificate of the Secretary of State, or Territory, or of the proper clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such person is a judge or justice of a court of record, or a justice of the peace, and that the signature annexed is his genuine signature.

3. Persons serving in the marine forces.

4. Indian spies.

Each of these two latter classes of cases will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformable to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations as the different nature of the service may require.

No payments can be made on account of the services of any person who may have died before the taking effect of the act of June 7, 1832, and in the case of death subsequent thereto, and before the declaration herein required is made, the parties interested will transmit such evidence as they can procure, taken and authenticated before a court of record, showing the services of the deceased, the period of his death, the opinion of the neighborhood respecting such services, the title of the claimant, and the opinion of the court upon the whole matter.

An act supplementary to the "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, soldiers, and Indian spies, who shall have served in the continental line, or State troops, volunteers or militia, at one or more terms a period of two years, during the war of the revolution, and who are not entitled to any benefit under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed the fifteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not exceeding, in any case, the pay of a captain in the said line; such pay to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and shall continue during his natural life; and that any such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, as aforesaid, who shall have served in the continental line, State troops volunteers, or militia, a term or terms, in the whole less than that above period, but not less than six months, shall be authorized to receive, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, during his natural life, each, according to his term of service, an amount bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank for the service of any two years, as his term of service did to the term aforesaid; to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That no person receiving any annuity or pension under any law of the U. S. providing for revolutionary officers and soldiers, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless he shall first relinquish his further claim to such pension; and in all payments under this act, the amount which may have been received under any other act as aforesaid, since the date at which the payments under this act shall commence, shall first be deducted from such payment.

Sec 3. And be it further enacted, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, entitled thereto, or his or their authorized attorney, at such places and times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, receive the same until he furnish the said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same in conformity to the provisions of this act, and the pay hereby allowed shall not be in any way transferable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall enure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or soldier, entitled to the same.

Sec 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said pay as accrued before the approval of this act, shall be paid to the person entitled to the same as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions above mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue thereafter shall be paid semi-annually, in the manner above directed; and in case of the death of any person embraced by the provisions of this act, or of the act to which it is supplementary during the period intervening between the semi-annual payments directed to be made by said acts, the proportionate amount of pay which shall accrue between the last preceding semi-annual payment and the death of such person, shall be paid to his widow, or, if he leave no widow, to his children.

Sec 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, Marines, or marines, who served for a like term in the naval service during the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner as is provided for the officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution.

Approved, June 7, 1832.

THE MIDSHIPMAN'S DEATH.
The following vivid sketch we take from "Tom Cringle's Log" by a writer in Blackwood's Magazine.

The only other midshipman on board the cutter besides young Walcott, whose miserable death we had witnessed, was a slight delicate little fellow about fourteen years old of the name of Duncan; he was the smallest boy of his age I ever saw; and had been badly hurt in repelling the attack of the pirate. His wound was a lacerated puncture in the left shoulder from a boarding pike, but it appeared to be healing kindly, and for some days we thought he was doing well. However, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, before we made Jamaica, the surgeon accosted Mr. Douglas as we were walking the deck together. "I fear little Duncan is going to slip through my fingers after all, sir,"—No!—I thought he had been better." "So he was till about noon, when a twitching of the muscles, came on, which I fear betokens lock jaw; he wavers, too, now and then a bad sign of itself where there is a fretting wound. We went below, where notwithstanding the wind sail that was let down close to where his hammock was slung the heat of the small vessel was sufficing. The large tallow candle in the purser's lantern that hung beside his shoulder, around which the loathsome cockroaches fluttered like moths in a summer evening, filled the between decks with a rancid smell, and smoke as from the torch, while it ran down and melted like fat before a fire. It cast a dull sickly gleam on the pale face of the brown haired girl looking lad as he lay in his narrow hammock. When we entered, an old quartermaster was rubbing his legs, which were jerking about like the limbs of a galvanized frog, while two of the boys held his arms, also very violently convulsed. The poor little fellow was crying and sobbing most piteously but made a strong effort to compose himself and be a man when he saw us. "This is so good of you, Mr. Cringle you will take charge of my letter to my sister, I know you will—I say Anson," to the quartermaster, do lift me a little till I try and finish it.—It will be a sore heart to poor Sarah; she has no mother now nor father, and aunt is not over kind, and again he wept bitterly. "Confound this jumping head, it won't keep steady, all I can do—I say, Doctor I shan't die this time shall I?—I hope not my fine little fellow." "I don't think I shall, I shall live to be a man yet, in spite of that bloody Buccaneer's pike, I know I shall." God help me; the death rattle was already in his throat, and the flame was flickering in the socket; even as he spoke the muscles of his neck stiffened to such a degree that I thought he was choked, but the violence of the convulsion quickly subsided. "I am done for, Doctor! he could no longer open his mouth, but spoke through his clenched teeth.—I feel it now!—God Almighty receive my soul, and protect my sister!" The arch enemy was indeed advancing to the final struggle, for he now gave a sudden and sharp cry, and stretched out his legs and arms, which instantly became as rigid as marble and in his agony he turned his face to the side. I stood on, but he was no longer sensible. "Sister," he said with difficulty.—"Don't let them throw me overboard; there are snakes here.—Land on the lee bow!—sing out the man at the mast head." The common life sound would not have moved any of us in the routine of duty, but bursting in under such circumstances, it made us all start, as if it had been something unusual, the dying midshipman heard it, and said calmly.—"Land—I will never see it. But how blue all your lips look. It is cold, piercing cold, and dark, dark." Something seemed to rise in his throat, his features sharpened still more and he tried to gasp, but his clenched teeth prevented him—he was gone.

From the Lancaster (Eng.) Herald.
SALE OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND AT CARLISLE.

On Saturday the 7th April, the inhabitants of this city witnessed the sale of a wife by her husband, Joseph Thompson, who resides in a small village about three miles from this city. He rents a farm of about forty-two or forty four acres, and was married at Hexham, in the year 1829, to his present wife. She is a spruce, lively, buxom damsel, apparently not exceeding 22 years of age, and appeared to feel a pleasure at the exchange she was about to make. They had no children during their union, and that, together with some family disputes, caused them by mutual agreement to come to the resolution of finally parting. Accordingly the husband was sent round to give public notice of the sale, which was to take place at 12. This announcement attracted the notice of thousands. She appeared above the crowd standing on a large oak chair, surrounded by many of her friends, with a rope or halter made of straw round her neck. She was dressed in rather a fashionable country style, and appeared to some advantage. The husband who was also standing in an elevated position near her, proceeded to put her up for sale, and spoke nearly as follows.

"Gentlemen,—I have to offer to your notice my wife, Mary Anne Thompson, otherwise Williamson, whom I mean to sell to the highest and fairest bidder. Gentlemen, it is her wish as well as mine to part forever. She has been to me only a bosom serpent. I took her for my comfort, and the good of my house, but she has become my tormentor, a domestic curse, a night invasion, and a daily devil—(Great Laughter.) Gentlemen, I speak the truth from my heart, when I say may God deliver us from troublesome wives, and frolicsome

ention being now generally excited to this subject, intelligence would more readily pass.

A General Convention, we should think, would be preferable, if agreeable to all, as it tends to unite and animate the whole body attending and represented.

It produces more of the *Esprit du Corps*—it wears a more commanding aspect—it excites more general attention—and regarded as a more general and social system, its plans will be more ardently and more promptly carried into effect.

The Conventions in the Congressional districts want all these advantages and have little else to recommend them but convenience of location. In times like these, mere convenience is a secondary matter. The important and primary object is to animate and excite all to heartiest action, that you may shew your strength in all its amplitude. The National Republicans of the Eastern Shore and of Harford, by a full, united, and bold exertion, bringing good Candidates into the field, may fairly expect to give to Mr. Clay a majority of between six and eight hundred—and it would be seriously to be lamented if any want of concert or exertion should present their power at an inferior rate.

This proposal to postpone the General Convention at Easton from the 30th July to the 29th of August and then hold it there, is altogether practicable, if the least exertion is made, north and south of us, to interchange approbation of the plan. We hope it will be agreeable to all, and that it will be made to succeed.

If our friends in the counties do approve of this suggestion and cause notices to appear in the National Republican papers of their respective counties shewing that they adopt the plan, we will republish those notices as fast as they come to hand, and will cheerfully give them all the publicity that the circulation of this Gazette, as far as it goes, will afford—may we will do more—we will, after receiving the notices generally from the other counties, print an additional number of papers and send them to friends in all the different counties who are not our subscribers and who probably never see our paper. Nothing shall be left undone that we can do to effect the great objects of Union, perfect understanding, and drawing together, provided we are authorized by friends in the several counties—and every necessary preparation will be made in Easton to accommodate the Convention most conveniently and comfortably to themselves.

It would be a painful thought indeed, that from the want of a good understanding throughout the district, the strength of the National Republicans should be paralysed or withheld. We owe a duty to ourselves and to the opinions we entertain to shew the strength with which those opinions can be upheld. We owe also a duty to that distinguished citizen HENRY CLAY to show him and the World the strength that will sustain him here.

The New York Courier of Monday states that the Board of Health, the Special Medical Council and Medical Society of that city are quarrelling among themselves.

Martin Van Buren, our X-Minister to Great Britain, has arrived at New York in the packet ship York.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

July 5 New cases.	Deaths.
20	11
37	19
42	10
42	10
105	21
105	22
120	44
129	50

The board of Health of Philadelphia report the death, on the 8th inst. of Andrew Musgrave of malignant Cholera.

As we expected—The President has vetoed the Bank bill—had not the Flying Dutchman landed in writing the veto message?—We understand he arrived at Washington on Sunday night last.

Congress have agreed to adjourn on Monday next 16th inst.

On Monday last Mr. Tazewell was on the 5th ballot elected President pro tem of the Senate.

It is said Mr. Speaker Stevenson will succeed Ex-Minister Van Buren, at the Court of St. James.

The State Colonization Managers will receive applications until the 15th of August from free persons of color resident in Maryland, who wish to emigrate to Liberia. A vessel is to be dispatched on the 1st of October.

The Delaware Gazette says—"A very heavy hail storm passed over this city on Saturday last, and it is to be feared that it has been injurious to the crops. We understand a black man employed on the farm of Mr. Bryan Jackson, within a few miles of this place, was struck by the lightning, and instantly killed."

At eight o'clock on Saturday evening, the Tariff Bill from the House of Representatives passed to a third reading in the Senate, by a vote of 31 to 15, two friends of the bill being the only members absent. Some of the main amendments made to the Bill in the Senate, and which yet require the concurrence of the House of Representatives, and in which it seems to be thought that they may concur, are: the abolition of all duties on Tea and Coffee; the reduction, by one-half, of all existing duties on Wines; the retaining of the present rate of duty on sugar, at 3 cents per lb. instead of 2½; fixing the duty on Cotton Bagging at 4 cents instead of 3½; fixing the ad valorem duty on Broad Cloths at 57 per cent. instead of 50; and sundry provisions respecting Lead, Copperas, Cordage, &c. &c.

Nat. Intelligencer.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The following is an endorsement on the outside of a letter from Horatio Gates & Co. dated Montreal, July 6th. "News to June 7th from England, via Quebec: The Reform Bill passed." This endorsement is in the handwriting of Mr. Gates.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the Boston Transcript of Saturday evening, which contains the following: The English Reform Bill was reported to the House of Lords on the 1st June, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday the 4th. Several amendments were proposed by different members, but they were all rejected without a division. It was expected that the Bill would be returned to the Commons on the 5th.

Splendid preparations were making in London in anticipation of its final passage. Triumphal arches were erecting over various parts of the road where his Majesty was to pass to the House of Lords, as it was understood that he intended to pronounce in person his assent to the Bill.

Mr. Benton has been pouring forth a tirade of invective against the Colonization Society and the African race. He has contended in the Senate that the negroes on the coast of Africa will soon cut each other's throats, unless they can be kept down by a military force, and that the whole scheme of colonization is a "chimeric dire," which no man of any intelligence or of any sagacity will recommend to the sanction of the government. It was, he insisted, a plan to enrich the shippers of the Atlantic states by transporting negroes, and to apply the money which was left, after the shippers had become rich, to the purchase of lands in the new states. Mr. Benton's stock of ideas being very scanty, they soon ran him aground, and in the middle of a sesquipedalian sentence, he was compelled to have recourse to his seat.

Correspondent U. S. Gazette.

The New York American holds the following language with reference to the existence and spread of the Cholera in that city:

"Here the disease, though very fatal where it attacks, and appearing in every part of the city, does not spread rapidly. The first suspected cases were noticed on the 26th of June; we are now at the 7th of July—twelve days since the appearance of the disorder—and yet in no one, day, & only on one day, (yesterday) have the deaths reported exceeded the usual daily average of deaths at this season in the city. We must then repeat our conviction, that there is no ground for the panic which is emptying the city of its inhabitants, and putting a stop to all the pursuits of industry. In Montreal, a city of some 25,000 inhabitants, the deaths were, after the third or fourth day, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty daily. Here, after twelve days, in a population of more than 200,000, the daily mortality has not yet reached twenty! We aim not to inspire false confidence—but we desire to allay unmanly fear."

Frigate Potomac.—We understand that this gallant vessel reached Sumatra in India, the 5th of February last, and not being able to obtain satisfaction for the murder and piratical pillage of a portion of the crew of the Friendship, inflicted summary chastisement on the treacherous offenders, by battering down their establishments on the coast.

She has lost but four men by disease and casualties of every kind, since she left the United States in August, and up to the last advices, March 12th, was at Bantam Bay, in the island of Java, on her way to Canton, thence to her station in the Pacific.—*Globe.*

Very Singular.—We see it noticed in one of the Western papers, as a curious circumstance that every blade on a stalk of oats of this year's growth had on it the letter B. We had the curiosity to examine several and found it to be true. The paper to which we had reference, says that this freak of nature had created some alarm, inasmuch as the knowing ones had found out that the letter was the initial of Blood, or Black Hawk.—*Hagers. Press.*

For the Easton Gazette.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! Oh! the CHOLERA!!

Nothing is more imposing and at the same time more deceptive than terms, whether applied properly or improperly! Medical history takes notice of various Epidemics from the days of Hypocrites and before, which have desolated the world in a most extraordinary manner, and yet, until the year 1817, the term Cholera has never been used as an Epidemic and rarely as a symptom of the prevailing disease.

Sir William Crichton, physician in ordinary to the Emperor of Russia, &c. describes the Russian Cholera in the following language. "General uneasiness; violent head ache and dizziness; great languor; oppression at the chest; pain at the pit of the stomach and at the sides; a very weak pulse, and frequent vomitings, first of indigested food, and then of a watery fluid mixed with phlegm; frequent purging; severe pains which make the patient roll about and scream; cessation, or very scanty secretion of urine; excessive thirst; cramp in the legs, beginning at the toes, and by degrees reaching the body; voice feeble and hoarse; the eyes all and sunk in the head; the features changed and like those of a corpse, coldness; contraction and bluish tinge in the extremities; coldness over the whole body; the lips and tongue become blue; a cold and clammy perspiration. The vomiting and purging soon exhaust the strength of the patient. The spasms become greater, attacking successively the most vital parts. The pulse ceases, the beating of the breast becomes scarcely sensible, and the patient after having suffered most horrible martyrdom, dies quietly, having a few minutes else just before his end. The duration of the malady is, generally speaking, from twenty four to twenty eight hours; but its course is sometimes still more rapid, and sometimes slower."

Now I would appeal to any person, but more especially to a physician of common experience, whether this description of "Cholera" as it is called, does not sound more like the cold stage of Typhus Fever, or that of the first paroxysm of Intermittent or Remittent Fever, when the system has lost the power of reaction. Cholera literally signifies a "flux of bile," though it is readily admitted, that a Cholera Morbus may be brought on by the patient's eating something which may disorder the stomach so far as, by its efforts, to force bile into it and sometimes to engender life, if the puking, and purging at the same time taking place, are not checked; assuming all the symptoms described by Sir William Crichton.

There is no disease to which the human body is liable, that does not originate from a cause, or in other words, to use the language of the Lord Bacon, "there never can be an effect without a cause." The Cholera, for so I shall continue to call this dreadful scourge, is supposed by some great men to proceed from specific contagion, but others with more reason, are of an opinion, that it arises from the vitiated state of the atmosphere. It cannot, however, arise from Miasmata, or the effluvia of animal and vegetable bodies in a state of putrefaction; for it seems this disease has most generally commenced its ravages in the winter season, when a check to putrefaction always takes place.

Though Epidemics may proceed from nearly the same causes yet they may assume a very different character. At one time they may assume an inflammatory character, as the Influenza has always done, and require a freestone of the Lancet, as in the years 1799 or '99, and in the year 1807. In the year 1812-13, the Typhus Pleurisy made its appearance and swept off great numbers from the injudicious use of that powerful remedy in the hands of the judicious and cautious practitioner of medicine. In fact purgation was equally fatal in that malady. But why the cause in 1812-13 should seize upon the lungs and prove so fatal, is rather mysterious? The stomach and bowels were always disposed to be quiescent, unless disturbed by purgatives or emetics, but when either were administered, it was scarcely possible to restrain their purgative effects, which soon brought about a dissolution of the miserable patient. But in the Cholera both stomach and bowels commence their fatal effect without foreign aid, and soon put a period to the existence of the patient.

It may be recollected by many now in existence, that I contributed my mite to arrest the Typhus Pleurisy by the stimulant system, and would now, if any cases of the Cholera should ever occur in this quarter, advise a similar course to be pursued, until medical aid could be called in. My practice was to have the patient put to bed and have him covered over warm with blankets, and hot applications made to his feet, for they were always cold, though he was generally complaining of great internal heat. Forty or fifty drops of Laudanum were given, and hot teas with a free use of hot toddy, was directed to be frequently administered. By these remedies a perspiration was brought on and the patient was in a fair way of recovery, if they were properly persevered in.

No writer in this or in any other country has thrown so much light upon the subject of Epidemics as our learned countryman, Noah Webster, Esquire, (though, as he observed in a letter to me a year ago, we have a great deal to learn

on that subject,) who advises that when any new disease makes its appearance, physicians should consult together, and adopt such a system of cure as will be most beneficial for the preservation of the lives of their fellow citizens; at the same time advising the best means of preventing the recurrence of such diseases; for as has been vulgarly observed, "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Should occasion require at any future time, my friends and the public shall hear from their

Humble servant,
ENNALLS MARTIN, M. D.
Easton, July 13th, 1832.

[Communicated]

Mr. Graham:—The variety of opinions which exist in relation to the disease called Asiatic Cholera, has induced me to present my own views in reference to that subject. I look upon it as a marked exhibition of the divine displeasure, similar to that with which the ancient Jews were afflicted, when, David their king, had grossly violated God's Holy Law. War, Pestilence and Famine, have ever been and still are, the grand agents of Heaven, to execute his judgments on the sins of Nations, as can be abundantly attested by a moment's reference to both sacred and profane History. This opinion is clearly established from the fact, that no climate can effect its progress; the strictest quarantine regulations cannot stay its march; the most rigid laws of non-intercourse are inadequate to their design and as if armed with omnipotence, it stalks through our world while its every footstep is convulsed with the writhing agonies of thousands.

It has been urged that filth and a morbid state of the system are powerful auxiliaries, if not the sources which generate this disease, and in this way is accounted for its more fatal prevalence among the class of inebriates, but natural causes can never produce that which natural means cannot avert, and perhaps a more rational conclusion might be drawn from this reflection, that He who directs the storm and guides the thunderbolt also adapts this disease to effect more fatally those systems impaired by intemperance and excess, and fastens this scourge in general upon those who have provoked it.

I would not, however, be understood to mean that human means can avail nothing. Cleanliness is a duty which we owe to God and to each other; but however far the Medical Faculty may have succeeded in reducing many of the diseases, incident to man, to a regular course of procedure, yet the Asiatic Cholera bears the stamp of invincible, and mocks the mightiest efforts of medical ingenuity.

Mc.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

A CHALLENGE.

Roxborough, July 3, 1832.

Mr. Editor—Will you be kind enough to state in the next number of your Sporting Magazine, that I propose to run Bonnets o' Blue or Andrew against any horse, four mile heats, for five thousand dollars aside, half forfeit. The race to be run over the Central Course at the next Fall Meeting. The acceptance of this challenge, with the name of the horse together with the selection of one of my two named horses, to be sent to the Secretary of your Club or to yourself, on or before the tenth day of August next.

JOHN C. CRAIG.

To J. S. Skinner, Esq. Cor. Sec. Md. Jockey Club.

Contents of the American Farmer.

NUMBER 17—VOLUME 14.

Editorial, The Scuppernon Grape; The Agricultural Interest: Type Machine; The Cholera; Notices of Flowers now in Bloom—Fruit and Management of a Farm—Cultivation of Celery, Largest and Best Kind—Description of the Scuppernon Grape, with a plate—The mountain shepherd's Manual, part first; Anatomical Observations; Organs of Digestion, Contents of the Chest, The Lungs, The Grain and Nerves, The Teeth—Wool, its Value to all parts of the Union—Specimens of Silk Manufactured in Virginia—Letter from Dr. Robert R. Harden, on the Cause, Effect, and Treatment of Blind Staggers in Hogs and Horses—Suggestions as to the Native Country of Maize or Indian Corn—To preserve Butter Fresh—Good Adage—Foreign Markets—Prices Current of Country Produce in New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore July 13.

[From the American Farmer.]
Baltimore Market.—Business continues extensively dull, very little doing in flour or grain. This, however, is usual at this season of the year. Very small parcels only of rare ripe white wheat of the new crop have come to market, and they have sold at prices warranted only by particular circumstances. A few small parcels might command \$1.25—1½ is dull at our quotations.
CORN—White 60, yellow 62.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Levi Stokes, Mr. James G. Elliott, to Miss Mary E. Driver daughter of the late Matthew Driver, Esq. all of this county.

NEW FASHIONS,

NEW FANCY GOODS AND

MILLINERY.

MISS BROWN has just received from New York Philadelphia and Baltimore, the latest Summer Fashions; together with a very good Assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES & MILLINERY,

which she is prepared to make up in the best style.

MANTUA-MAKING.

July 14 32

THE EASTON MALE

Sabbath School.

Was commenced on Sunday last, at the room over Mr. Lofley's Tin Store, opposite the Market House, where it will be continued hereafter. Parents friendly to Sabbath Schools are respectfully invited to send their children.

HENRY E. BATEMAN, Sec'y.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

22d June 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter. By order.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

July 14 (W)

The Acts of Assembly.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the acts of the General Assembly, passed at December Session, 1831, are now ready in the Clerk's office, to be delivered on application of those persons entitled to them.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

of Talbot county.

Easton, July 14

FARMS TO RENT.

TO Rent for the year 1833, two farms in Wye Neck, late the property of Philemon Thomas, deceased. For terms apply to.

WM. H. GROOME.

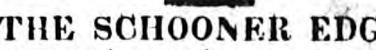
Easton, July, 14th 1832.

NOTICE.

A call meeting for Talbot and Queen Ann's circuits will be held in George's Woods, to commence the 30th of August. The appointed Managers will meet at the above place on the last Saturday in July.

July 14

Easton and Baltimore Packet.



THE SCHOONER EDGAR.

A new and commodious vessel, having recently been built of the very best materials, Copper fastened and Coppered, with a fine Cabin for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, is intended to resume the occupation of the Schooner Leonard.

The EDGAR will commence her regular routes, from Easton Point to Baltimore on Sunday next the 15th inst. leaving Easton point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will be accommodated in the best manner that advantages will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Baltimore. Freight of all kinds will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

ROBINSON LEONARD.

The Subscriber, grateful for the past favors of his friends and customers, respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to afford general satisfaction, in executing any business, in his line, which they may choose to entrust him with.

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son in Easton or with my Brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at Easton Point for the transaction of all business connected with the Packet, will be promptly attended to.

July 14 (W)

Fort Luck in the following Lotteries, be sure to direct your orders to

J. CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Who will always forward by return mail any ticket, share or packages of tickets ordered from his office, and as they will in all cases be the original ones the cash can be had for them any where on presentation.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, No 14, To be drawn July 16th.

High Prizes.

1	15,000	1	2000
1	5,000	1	1,875
1	4,000	5	1,000
1	3,000	10	500, &c.

Tickets 8, halves 4, quarters 2.

Virginia State, No 6, to be drawn July 20.

High Prizes.

1	prize of 20,000	1	prize of 3000
1	10,000	1	2500
1	5000	7	1000
1	4000	7	500

Tickets \$5, halves 2 50, quarter 1 25.

Union Canal No 13, to be drawn July 30.

High Prizes.

3	prizes of \$1,000	10	prizes of 500
5	4270	10	300
5	1000	20	200, &c.

Tickets \$5, halves 2 50, quarters 1 25.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY

Class No. 9, for 1832.

To be drawn on

SATURDAY July 21st 1832.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of 20,000 is	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,270	1,270
10	1,000	10,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
40	100	4,000

&c. &c. amounting to \$136,880

Tickets \$5, Shares in proportion.

To ensure attention on all orders from the country must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER

Licensed Vender, Baltimore.

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

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

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

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

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,

Attorney at Law,

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

Easton, June 16

JOHN MANROSS,

Attorney at Law.

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

Denton, Caroline county, May 26, 1832.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Grief and medicines act very differently on different constitutions. Barlow said that sighing and grief blow a man up like a bladder. Instances are known where troubles have changed the hair to snowy whiteness in the course of one night, and have transformed the vigor of youth into the debility of old age. We have now to narrate a yet more singular effect of trouble on the mind, as exhibited in the case of Phineas Barlow. Well has the poet sung that 'truth is stranger than fiction.' Yet we doubt whether the bard ever perused a police report, exemplifying the working of the human mind, with the fidelity of a rational treatise upon metaphysics. If he had done so, he would have seen fiction put out of countenance, and truth performing more wonderful vagaries, than ever did Herr Cline, the Seiltzner, upon the corda testis. Phineas Barlow is a theme worthy of the attention of the most acute; and when his autobiography appears, we question whether a dry eye will be found in America. Sympathy will put a drop in every eye, when future ages read this grief worn Barlow's story. On Tuesday night Phineas was seen attempting to walk the street, but the wind being dead ahead, he tacked from one side to the other, partly on his hands and knees, and partly, where the sidewalks inclined sufficiently, by rolling. Bump went Phiney into the murmuring gutter. The watch interrupted him in his expedition, and enquired whether he went. Phiney sat up on end, and stared wildly, until the question was repeated. 'Where should I go,' replied Phiney, 'I tell me that, I ask you?' 'I don't know, but I tell you where you will go, and that's to the watch 'us. Oh! I am ashamed of you. You are tipsy.' 'Hay—you don't say so. No, I am not drunk unless my tears have made me so. I am only troubled in my mind, and it affects me very much in my hincides. My wife: that's it. She kicked me out this very night. She hasn't given me a bit to eat these two days, and—' 'You made it up by drinking?' 'No, I tell you, I am troubled in my mind. Molly Barlow's heart is as hard as my fate. She drinks all the liquor to keep me from being drunk, as she says; and gives all the victuals to the children to make me sly. Look here how my bones tear my clothes. My coat is like a cullender, and my pantaloons are a map of the world. Calvin Edison is fat to me.' 'Sharps the word then, Mister Henpeck.' 'Molly is a word of sharpness. She cuts up my happiness, and all my pantaloons to make jackets for the boys. Oh crickets! crickets! what will become of me! I am very much troubled in my mind.' 'You are my prisoner—come along.' 'I can't—I am troubled in my mind, and it affects me internally.' A wheelbarrow was procured and the man of woe was trundled away. Them vob knows do say that his bones cut the barrow dreadfully. Grief blunts every faculty, except a man's bones. Phiney was disposed of according to Gunter, and the rule of thumb. [Pennsylvanian.]

Solomon Benigo was discovered sitting, at an unreasonable hour, on the top of a wood pile at the Drawbridge. The night was warm and serene, the stars winked gently at drunken Solomon, the waves of the Delaware murmured against the wharves in hoarse and drowsy tones, and the aromatic gutters leaped into the flashing stream, with a voice almost articulate of perfect joy. Not a discord presumed to mar the harmony of the midnight hour, save the sullen tones of the distant watch, proclaiming the hurried course of never tiring time; yet even these were softened down to a perfect keeping with the scene. The dogs walked silently; and even the boys grunted their delight in modulation. Cares that killed a cat, if we may credit the immortal Shakespeare, seemed to have 'shut up,' and peace ruled supreme in every breast, but that of Solomon, who sat on the wood pile, like patience on a monument. 'Alas,' said he as he drew his ravelled sleeve athwart his beaming nose, with a scientific back handed motion—'alas, philosophy without liquor is no great shakes. Was there ever a philosopher with money or credit? I doubt it. Why then should I war against my nature, and patch my ragged fortunes with philosophy? There is not a chance in town who will take philosophy's promise to pay for a three cent smaller. But I must break this silence. Thoughts must not long when silence gives consent. Hurra! fire! dog! ketcher! murder! Henry Clay and General Jackson!

The watch had been observing Solomon from the shelter of a neighboring lamp, now rushed upon him, and commanded him to hold his tongue.

'Oh ho! you are come. Very well. Watchy, will you treat, and stand a drop of summat good?' 'No, I won't. You must make less noise, and give an account of yourself.'

'Grief is dry, and I am a buster, no. 4. But sit down, and I'll tell you a story of a life, that will frighten you out of seven years growth. I have not had a glass of any thing to mention these two hours. That's none of your business you say however—'

'Why you can stand now. What made you blue?'

'Sorrow. Sorrow is worse than mixing liquors before breakfast. Sorrow has weakened my legs, and destroyed the balance of power. Sorrow—the washerwoman, sorrow—has shaken her iridigo bag over my late, and, as you say, I am blue—blue as a razor.'

'You must go to the Eastern watch house.'

'Must—I am Solomon so fallen as to knock under to must? Well, well, exert your brief authority.'

'Why dont you come?'

'That's your affair. Do you expect me to come for to go? You must come for to take me. I am a legal tender, and you have no alternative but to take me. That's into you, my larky—Give us a touch of Rols—I'll play the child.'

'Give us a fool. Get up and trot.'

'Locomotives never go without steam. If you will treat, I will walk. That's the long and short of it.'

Assistance and a wheelbarrow was procured, and the philosopher took his seat singing

'Farewell thou coast of glory,'

but before they arrived at the point proposed, Solomon was fast asleep. He was fined and dismissed.—[Ibid.]

Late Bank of Caroline

June 30 1872.

There will be an election held at the Court House in Houton, on Monday the sixth day of August next, by the Stockholders in this Institution for seven Directors to manage the affairs for twelve months from that date; Election to be between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

July 7 5w JOHN BOON, Agent.

FOR RENT

For the ensuing Year.

My Farm on Wye River adjoining the land of the late Capt. Wm. Willis, and the residence of Mr. Richard Fiedeman. For terms apply to

J. LOCKERMAN.

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY,

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

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

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

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS

Of every description

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

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

Easton, April 14th (S & W)

HARVEST GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKEY would respectfully beg leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an assortment of

HARVEST GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Rum, Whiskey, Molasses & Rice.

ALSO AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

in part, DOMESTIC MUSLIN,

COTTON YARN, CALICOES,

GINGHAMS & BLACK I-

TALIAN LUTESTRING

(of superior quality,) all of which will be offered at a very small advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Bags.

June 23 3w

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,

No 33 Market Street, Baltimore.

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

CLASS NO. 15, FOR 1832.

TO BE DRAWN

At Wilmington, (Del.) July 30th 1832.

HIGHEST PRIZES

\$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000

100 prizes of 1,000

SCHEME.

1 prize of.....20,000 is.....20,000

1.....10,000.....10,000

1.....5,000.....5,000

100.....1,000.....100,000

16.....500.....8,000

66.....100.....6,600

&c. &c.amounting to 366,080.

Tickets \$10 | Quarters \$2 50

Halves 5

To ensure attention on all orders from the country must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER

Licensed Vender, Baltimore.

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

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

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

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

Bank Stock at Public Sale.

BY order of the orphan's court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 24th day of the present month (July) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Ten Shares of Stock in the Branch Bank

at Easton, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, belonging to the estate of Samuel Chamberlain, deceased—terms of sale, cash. Attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.

of Samuel Chamberlain, deceased.

July 7 3w

VALUABLE PROPERTY

TO RENT.

TO BE RENTED and possession given immediately, that large and convenient House and Premises in Easton, lately occupied by Thos. Perrin Smith, Esq. deceased. Also several other Houses and Lots in and near town, belonging to the estate of said deceased. For terms apply to the subscriber.

The Printing presses, standing press, Types, Furniture and fixtures belonging to said estate are for sale.

All persons indebted to the above mentioned estate are requested to make immediate payment—indulgence cannot be given, as it is absolutely necessary that I should make a close of my administration in as short a time as possible.

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.

of Thomas P. Smith, deceased.

July 7 3w

CAMP-MEETING.

A CAMP-MEETING for the members of the Methodist Protestant Churches of Talbot, Kent and Queen Anne's counties will be held on the land of Richard Chambers Esq. near Hill-borough, Caroline County, to commence on Friday the 20th of July inst. and conclude on the following Wednesday.

Christians of all denominations are respectfully invited to attend.

N. B. Several preachers from a distance are expected to be present, who will assist in conducting the ministerial labors of the meeting.

July 7

A CARD.

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

Elegant assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

SPRING GOODS.

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

May 12 3wec3w

MRS. GIBBS

MILLINER & MANTUA-MAKER.

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

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Millinery & Fancy articles,

which she will take up and dispose of, on the most moderate terms.

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

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

June 16 3w

A CARD.

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

WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

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

June 9 3w

FOR SALE.

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

Apply to

JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or

THOMAS I. DAWSON, Easton, Md.

may 26 eod3

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County court, the undersigned have been appointed commissioners to lay out and open a Public Road leading from the town of Easton to the Town of Centreville, beginning at a gate standing on the lands of James M. McDaniel and adjoining the Lands of Edward McDaniel late of Talbot county deceased and running through the lands of the said James M. and Edward McDaniel, straight to Wye River, all in the said county, and that a Public Road be laid out in the said county, in the following manner, to wit:—

Pursuant to said order, the undersigned will meet on the said premises on Monday the 13th day of August next for the purpose of executing said commission—All persons therefore who may be interested are requested to take notice and attend on said day.

JAMES RIDGWAY, } Commissioners.

JOSEPH SCOTT, }

BENNETT IRACCO. }

July 7

NOTICE.

A general meeting of the members of the Association to improve the breed of Horses on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, is hereby requested, in Easton, on the 3d TUESDAY, of July next, for the purpose of appointing officers and forming a constitution for the government of the Association. Those gentlemen who have been kind enough to take charge of subscription papers in the distant counties will please bring them on, or forward them to the meeting.

A member of the Association.

Easton, Talbot county, 30th June, 1832.

FOR RENT

For the ensuing Year.

THE farm situate on Choptank river, the property of Mrs. Isabella Smyth at present occupied by Mr. Jacob Faulkner. For terms apply to

THOMAS MARTIN, Agent

for I. Smyth.

June 30

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, May 14, 1832.—The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at their Banking House, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY the 21 day of July next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order

R. MICKLE, Cashier.

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

June 9 6w

NOTICE.

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

JO. RICHARDSON, adm'r. with the

will annexed of

Thos. B. Daffin.

May 12 6w

An Overseer wanted for next year

A single man of approved good character—none need apply but such as are personally known to the person wanting, or who have good certificates from responsible men.—Enquire at this office.

June 23, 1832.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Bank of Maryland,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.

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

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

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

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

By order R. WILSON, Cash.

may 10 20tq

By His Excellency,

GEORGE HOWARD

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the last General Assembly of this State, passed at the last Session, entitled 'A supplement to an act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections,' the Governor is directed, in the event of this state on the new apportionment of Representatives being entitled to but ten Electors, so soon as the Congress of the United States shall have fixed the apportionment of Representatives under the census last taken, of the people of the United States, to issue his Proclamation setting forth the number of Electors of President and Vice President, of the United States, to which the State of Maryland, according to such apportionment shall be entitled. And whereas I have received an authentic copy of an act of the Congress of the United States, fixing the apportionment of Representatives under the census aforesaid, by which it appears that this State will be entitled to but TEN Electors of President and Vice President of the United States under said apportionment. Now, therefore, I, GEORGE HOWARD, Governor of Maryland, do by this my PROCLAMATION, declare & make known that by the apportionment of Representatives by the Congress of the United States, under the late census, this State, will in the ensuing election of President and Vice President of the United States be entitled to but TEN Electors; to be elected as prescribed in & by the before recited supplementary act.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty fifth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty sixth.

By the governor,

GEORGE HOWARD.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

July 7 4w

FOR SALE,

THE FARM near Miles River ferry, formerly occupied by Abednego Holfield, dec'd.—This farm contains about 1194 acres, is laid off in three fields, and has a fine spring of water in each, and a well of excellent water in the yard. The soil is good and kind, and the situation one of the best in the county. Fish, fowl, and oysters, indeed every thing in their season may be had there, with little trouble.

There is on it a young orchard of fine FRUIT, mostly later, of about 250 Trees. The BUILDINGS are in good order.

Persons wishing to purchase can view the property, which will be shown to them by Mr. Richard Dawson who resides on it. For terms, which will be moderate, enquire of A. Graham, Easton, or to J. & R. Valiant, Light Street, Baltimore.

JOSIAH HOTFIELD.

June 16, 1832.

FARM FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the 1st day of August next, on the premises, the Farm or Plantation which formerly belonged to Tristram Pippin, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased.

This Farm contains about 270 acres, a sufficient proportion of which is in wood or timber; is situated partly in Queen Anne's and partly in Caroline counties, on the Long Marsh Ditch and adjoins the lands of Allen Coleman, Wm. Downs and the Heirs of James Pippin. The land is of excellent quality, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn and Rye.

A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay fifty dollars cash, and give Bond with security to be approved by the Trustee for the payment of the residue of the purchase money in one year, with interest from the day of sale.

Further particulars will be made known at the sale.

JOS. WICKES 4th, Trustee.

July 7 5w

FOR SALE.

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

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.

June 3

POSTPONED SALE.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale on 7th day the 7th of the 7th Month (July) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court house door in Easton, the House and Lot on the landing road, adjoining the House & lot formerly the property of Tristram Bowdle. The premises may be viewed by applying to Mary Kersey who lives in the house.

A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, & on the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest thereon, a good and sufficient deed in fee simple will be given by the subscriber.

Easton 6th Mo. 9th.

W. NEEDLES.

WEDNESDAY, the 18th July next.

June 30 W. N.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

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

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

All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

April 7

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale that valuable estate,

EASTON GAZETTE.

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MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,

Returning the Bank Bill with his objections &c.

TO THE SENATE:

The bill to "modify and continue" the act entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers of the Bank of the United States," was presented to me on the 4th of July inst. Having considered it with that solemn regard to the principles of the Constitution which the day was calculated to inspire, and come to the conclusion that it ought not to become a law I herewith return it to the Senate in which it originated, with my objections.

A Bank of the United States is, in many respects, convenient for the Government and useful to the people. Entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing Bank are unauthorized by the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my duty, at an early period of my administration, to call the attention of Congress to the practicability of organizing an institution combining all its advantages and obviating these objections. I sincerely regret that, in the act before me, I can perceive none of those modifications of the Bank charter which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the Constitution of our country.

The present corporate body, denominated the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, will have existed, at the time this act is intended to take effect, twenty years. It enjoys an exclusive privilege of banking under the authority of the General Government, a monopoly of its favor and support, and as a necessary consequence, almost a monopoly of the foreign and domestic exchange. The powers, privileges and favors bestowed upon it, in the original charter, by increasing the value of the stock far above its par value, operated as a gratuity of many millions to the stockholders.

An apology may be found for the failure to modify the charter, in the consideration that the effect of the original act of incorporation could not be certainly foreseen at the time of its passage. The act before me proposes another gratuity to the holders of the same stock and in many cases, to the same men, of at least seven millions more. This donation finds no apology in any uncertainty as to the effect of the act. On all hands it is conceded that its passage will increase at least twenty or thirty per cent. more, the market price of the stock, subject to the payment of the annuity of \$200,000 per year, secured by the act; thus adding, in a moment, one fourth to its par value. It is not our own citizens only who are to receive the bounty of our Government. More than eight millions of the stock of this Bank are held by foreigners. By this act, the American Republic proposes virtually to make them a present of some millions of dollars. For these gratuities to foreigners, and to some of our own opulent citizens, the act secures no equivalent whatever. They are the certain gains of the present stockholders under the operation of the acts after making full allowance for the payment of the annuity.

Every monopoly and all exclusive privileges are granted at the expense of the public which ought to receive a fair equivalent. The many millions which this act proposes to bestow on the stockholders of the existing Bank must come directly or indirectly, out of the earnings of the American people. It is due to them, therefore, if their Government sell monopolies and exclusive privileges, that they should at least exact for them as much as they are worth in open market. The value of the monopoly in this case may be correctly ascertained. The twenty eight millions of stock would probably be at an advance of fifty per cent. and command in market at least forty two millions of dollars, subject to the payment of the present bonus. The present value of the monopoly, therefore is seventeen millions of dollars, and this the act proposes to sell for three millions, payable in fifteen annual installments of \$200,000 each.

It is not conceivable how the present stockholders can have any claim to the special favor of the Government. The present corporation has enjoyed its monopoly during the period stipulated in the original contract. If we must have such a corporation, why should not the Government sell out the whole stock, and thus secure to the people the full market value of the privileges granted? Why should not Congress create and sell twenty eight millions of stock, incorporating the purchasers with all the powers and privileges secured in this act, and putting the premium upon the sales into the Treasury.

But this act does not permit competition in the purchase of this monopoly. It seems to be predicated on the erroneous idea, that the present stockholders have a prescriptive right not only to the favor but to the bounty of Government. It appears that more than a fourth part of the stock is held by foreigners, and the residue is held by a few hundred of our own citizens chiefly of the richest class: for their benefit does this act exclude the whole American people from competition in the purchase of this monopoly, and dispose of it for many millions less than it is worth. This seems the less excusable, because some of our citizens, not now stockholders, petitioned that the door of competition might be opened, and offered to take a charter on terms much more favorable to the government and country.

But this proposition, although made by men whose aggregate wealth is believed to be equal to all the private stock in the existing Bank has been set aside, and the bounty of our Government is proposed to be again bestowed on the few who have been fortunate enough to secure the stock, and at this moment, wield the

power of the existing institution. I cannot perceive the justice or policy of this course. If our Government must sell monopolies, it would seem to be its duty to take nothing less than their full value; and if gratuities must be made once in fifteen or twenty years, let them not be bestowed on the subjects of a foreign government, nor upon a designated and favored class of men in our own country. It is but justice and good policy, as far as the nature of the case will admit, to confine our favors to our fellow citizens, and let each in his turn enjoy an opportunity to profit by our bounty. In the bearings of the act before me upon these points, I find ample reasons why, it should not become a law.

It has been urged as an argument in favor of re-chartering the present Bank that the calling in its loans will produce great embarrassment and distress. The time allowed to close its concerns, is ample, and if it has been well managed, its pressure will be light, and heavy only in case its management has been bad. If, therefore, it shall produce distress, the fault will be its own, and would furnish a reason against renewing a power which has been so obviously abused. But will there ever be a time when this reason will be less powerful? To acknowledge its force, is to admit that the bank ought to be perpetual, and as a consequence, the present stockholders and those inheriting their rights, as successors, be established a privileged order, clothed both with great political power and enjoying immense pecuniary advantages from their connection with the government.

The modifications of the existing charter proposed by this act, are not such, in my view as make it consistent with the rights of the States or the liberties of the people. The qualification of the right of the Bank to hold real estate, the limitation of its power to establish branches, and the power reserved to Congress to forbid the circulation of small notes, are restrictions comparatively of little value or importance. All the objectionable principles of the existing corporation, and most of its odious features, are retained without alleviation.

The fourth section provides "that the notes or bills of the said corporation, although the same be on the faces thereof, respectively made payable at one place only, shall nevertheless be received by the said corporation at the Bank, or at any of the offices of discount and deposit thereof, if tendered in liquidation or payment of any balance or balances, due to said corporation or to such office of discount and deposit from any other incorporated Bank. This provision secures to the State Banks a legal privilege in the Bank of the United States, which is withheld from all private citizens. If a State Bank in Philadelphia, owe the Bank of the United States and have notes issued by the St. Louis Branch, it can pay the debt with those notes; but if a merchant, mechanic, or other private citizen be in like circumstances, he cannot by law pay his debts with notes issued by the St. Louis Branch, or send them to St. Louis to be cashed. This boon, conceded to the State Banks through no unjust in itself, is most odious, because it does not measure out equal justice to the high and the low, the rich and the poor.

To the extent of its practical effect, it is a bond of union among the banking establishments of the nation, erecting them into an interest, separate from that of the people, and its necessary tendency is to unite the Bank of the United States and the State Banks in any measure which may be thought conducive to their common interest.

The ninth section of the act recognizes principles of worse tendency than any provision of the present charter.

It enacts that "the Cashier of the Bank shall annually report to the Secretary of the Treasury the names of all stockholders who are not resident citizens of the United States, and on the application of the Treasurer of any State, shall make out and transmit to such Treasurer a list of stockholders residing in or citizens of such State, with the amount of stock owned by each." Although this provision taken in connexion with a decision of the Supreme Court, surrenders by its silence, the right of the States to tax the banking institutions created by this corporation, under the name of branches, throughout the Union, it is evidently intended to be construed as a concession of their right to tax that portion of the stock which may be held by their own citizens and residents. In this light, if the act becomes a law, it will be understood by the States, who will probably proceed to levy a tax equal to that paid upon the stock of banks incorporated by themselves. In some States that tax is now one per cent. either on the capital or on the shares, and that may be assumed as the amount which all citizens or resident stockholders will be taxed under the operation of this act. As it is only the stock held in the States and not that employed within them, which would be subject to taxation, and as the names of foreign stockholders are not to be reported to the Treasurers of the States, it is obvious that the stock held by them will be exempt from this burden. Their annual profits, will therefore be one per cent. more than the citizen stockholders, and as the annual dividends of the Bank may be safely estimated at seven per cent., the stock will be worth ten or fifteen per cent. more to foreigners than to citizens of the United States. To appreciate the effects which this state of things will produce, we must take a brief review of the operations and present condition of the Bank of the United States.

By documents submitted to Congress at the present session, it appears that on the 1st of January, 1832, of the 28 millions of private stock in the corporation, \$8,405,500 were held by foreigners, mostly of Great Britain. The amount of stock held in the nine Western and Southwestern States, is \$140,200; and in the four Southern States, \$5,623,100; and in the Middle and Eastern States is about \$13,522,000. The profits of the bank in 1831, as shown in a statement to Congress, were about \$3,455,598; of this there accrued in the nine western States, about \$640,048; in the four Southern States, about \$535,507; and in the middle and eastern States about \$1,463,041. As little stock is held in the West, it is obvious that the debt of the people, in that section, to the Bank is principally a debt to the eastern and foreign stockholders, that the interest they pay upon it, is carried into the eastern States and into Europe; and that it is a burden upon their industry and gain of their currency, which no country can bear without inconvenience and occasional distress. To meet this burden, and equalize the exchange operations

of the Bank, the amount of stock drawn from these States through its branches within the last two years, as shown by its official reports, was about \$6,000,000. More than half a million of this amount does not stop in the eastern States, but passes on to Europe, to pay dividends of the foreign stockholders. In the principle of taxation recognized by this act, the western States find no adequate compensation for this perpetual burden of their industry, and drain of their currency. The Branch Bank at Mobile made, last year, \$95,140, yet under the provisions of this act, the State of Alabama can receive no revenue from these profitable operations, because not a share of the stock is held by any of her citizens. Mississippi and Missouri are in the same condition in relation to the branches at Natchez and St. Louis; and such, in a greater or less degree, is the condition of every western State.

The tendency of the plan of taxation which this act proposes, will be to place the whole United States in the same relation to foreign countries, which the western States now bear to the eastern. When by a tax on resident stockholders, the stock of this Bank is made worth ten or fifteen per cent. more to foreigners than to residents, most of it will inevitably leave the country.

Thus will this provision, in its practical effect deprive the eastern, as well as the southern and western States, of the means of raising a revenue from the extension of business, and great profits of this institution. It will make the American people debtors to aliens in nearly the whole amount due to this Bank, and send across the Atlantic in two to five millions of specie every year to pay the Bank dividends.

In another of its bearings this provision is fraught with danger. Of the twenty five directors of this Bank, five are chosen by the government, and twenty by the citizen stockholders. From all voice in these elections, the foreign stockholders are excluded by the charter. In proportion, therefore, as the stock is transferred to foreign holders, the extent of suffrage in the choice of the directors is curtailed. Already is almost a third of the stock in foreign hands, and not represented in elections. It is constantly passing out of the country, and this act will accelerate its departure. The entire control of the institution would necessarily fall into the hands of the few citizen stockholders, and the ease with which the object would be accomplished, would be a temptation to designing men to secure that control in their own hands by monopolizing the remaining stock. There is danger that a President and Directors would be able to elect themselves from year to year, and without responsibility or control, manage the whole concerns of the Bank during the existence of its charter. It is easy to conceive that great evils to our country and its institutions might flow from such a concentration of power in the hands of a few men irresponsible to the people.

Is there no danger to our country and independence to bind it to our country? The President of the Bank has told us, that most of the State Banks exist by its forbearance. Should its influence become concentrated, as it may, under the operation of such an act as this in the hands of a self-elected Directory whose interests are identified with those of the foreign stockholder will there not be cause to tremble for the purity of our elections in peace, and for the independence of our country in war? Their power would be great whenever they might choose to exert it; but if this monopoly were regularly renewed every fifteen or twenty years, on terms proposed by themselves, they might seldom, in peace, put forth their strength to influence elections or control the affairs of the nation. But, if any private citizens, or public functionaries should interpose to curtail its powers or prevent a renewal of its privileges, it cannot be doubted that he would be made to feel its influence.

Should the stock of the Bank principally pass into the hands of the subjects of a foreign country, and we should unfortunately become involved in a war with that country, what would be our condition? Of the course which would be pursued by a Bank almost wholly owned by the subjects of a foreign power, and managed by those whose interests, if not affections would run in the same direction, there can be no doubt. All its operations, within, would be in aid of the hostile fleets and armies without; controlling our currency; receiving our public moneys, and holding thousands of our citizens in dependence, it would be more formidable and dangerous than the naval and military power of the enemy.

If we must have a Bank with private stockholders, every consideration of sound policy, and every impulse of American feeling, admonishes that it should be purely American. Its stockholders should be composed exclusively of our own citizens, who, at least, ought to be friendly to our government, and willing to support it in times of difficulty and danger. So abundant is domestic capital, that competition, in subscribing for the stock of local banks, has recently led almost to riots. To a Bank, exclusively of American Stockholders, possessing the powers and privileges granted by this act, subscriptions for two hundred millions of dollars could be readily obtained. Instead of sending abroad the stock of the Bank, in which it most rely to sustain its credit in times of emergency, it would rather seem to be expedient to prohibit its sale to aliens under penalty of absolute forfeiture.

It is maintained by the advocates of the Bank that its constitutionality in all its features ought to be considered as settled by precedent, and by the decision of the Supreme Court. To this conclusion, I cannot assent. Precedent is a dangerous source of authority, and should not be regarded as deciding questions of constitutional power, except where the acquiescence of the people and the States can be considered as well settled. So far from this being the case on this subject, an argument against the Bank might be passed on precedent. One Congress in 1791 decided in favor of a Bank, another in 1811 decided against it. One Congress in 1815, decided against a Bank, and another in 1816 decided in its favor. Prior to the present Congress therefore, the precedents drawn from that source were equal. If we resort to the States, Executive opinions against the Bank, have been probably to those in its favor, as four to one. There is nothing in precedent, therefore, which, if its authority were admitted, ought to weigh in favor of the act before me.

If the opinion of the Supreme Court covered the whole ground of this act, it ought not to

control the co-ordinate authorities of this Government. The Congress, the Executive and the Court, must each for itself, be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution. Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others. It is as much the duty of the House of Representatives, of the Senate, and of the President to decide upon the constitutionality of any bill or resolution which may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is of the supreme judges when it may be brought before them for judicial decision. The opinion of the Judges has no more authority over Congress than the opinion of Congress has over the Judges, and on that point the President is independent of both. The authority of the Supreme Court must not, therefore, be permitted to control the Congress or the executive, when acting in their legislative capacities, but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve.

But in the case relied upon, the Supreme Court have not decided that all the features of this corporation are compatible with the Constitution. It is true that the court have said that the law incorporating the Bank is a constitutional exercise of power by Congress. But taking into view the whole opinion of the court and the reasoning by which they have come to that conclusion, I understand them to have decided that, inasmuch as a Bank is an appropriate means for carrying into effect the enumerated powers of the general Government, therefore, the law incorporating it, is in accordance with that provision of the Constitution which declares that Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying those powers into execution. Having satisfied themselves, that the word 'necessary' in the Constitution, means 'needful,' 'requisite,' 'essential,' 'conductive to,' and that 'a Bank' is a convenient, a useful and essential instrument in the prosecution of the Government's fiscal operations, they conclude, that to 'use one must be within the discretion of Congress,' and that 'the act to incorporate the Bank of the United States is a law made in pursuance of the Constitution.' But, say they, where the law is not prohibited and is really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the Government, to undertake here to enquire into the degree of its necessity, would be to pass the line which circumscribes the Judicial Department and to tread on Legislative ground.

The principal here affirmed is that 'the degree of its necessity,' involving all the details of a Banking institution, is a question exclusively for legislative consideration. A Bank is constitutional; but it is the province of the Legislature to determine whether this or that particular power, privilege or exemption, is 'necessary and proper' to enable the Bank to discharge its duties to the Government, and from their decision there is no appeal to the courts of justice. Under the decision of the Supreme Court and the President to decide, whether the particular features of this act are 'necessary and proper,' in order to enable the Bank to perform conveniently and efficiently the public duties assigned to it as a fiscal agent, and therefore constitutional, or unnecessary and improper, and therefore unconstitutional.

Without commenting on the general principle affirmed by the Supreme Court, let us examine the details of this act in accordance with the rule of legislative action which they have laid down. It will be found that many of the powers and privileges conferred on it, cannot be supposed necessary for the purpose for which it is supposed to be created, and are not therefore means necessary to attain the end in view, and consequently not justified by the constitution.

The original act of incorporation, section 21, enacts that no other Bank shall be established by any future law of the United States during the continuance of the corporation hereby created, for which the faith of the United States is hereby pledged. Provided, Congress may renew existing charters for Banks within the District of Columbia, not increasing the capital thereof, and may also establish any other Bank or Banks in said District, with capitals not exceeding in the whole six millions of dollars if they shall deem it expedient. This provision is continued in force, by the act before me, fifteen years from the 3d of March, 1836.

If Congress possessed the power to establish one Bank, they had power to establish more than one, if, in their opinion, two or more Banks had been 'necessary' to facilitate the execution of the powers delegated to them in the constitution. If they possessed the power to establish a second Bank, it was a power derived from the constitution, to be exercised from time to time, and at any time when the interests of the country or the emergencies of the Government might make it expedient. It was possessed by one Congress as well as another, and by all Congresses alike, and alike at every session. But the Congress of 1816 has taken it away from their successors for twenty years, and the Congress of 1832 proposes to abolish it for fifteen years more. It cannot be 'necessary' or 'proper' for Congress to barter away or divest themselves of any of the powers, vested in them by the constitution, to be exercised for the public good. It is not 'necessary' to the efficiency of the Bank, nor is it 'proper' in relation to themselves and their successors. They may properly use the discretion vested in them; but they may not limit the discretion of their successors. This restriction on themselves and grant of a monopoly to the Bank, is therefore, unconstitutional.

In another point of view, this provision is a palpable attempt to amend the constitution by an act of legislation. The constitution declares that the Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over the District of Columbia. Its constitutionality, therefore, to establish Banks in the District of Columbia, and increase their capital at will, is unlimited, that which gave authority to other power than that which gave authority to the constitution. Yet this act declares that Congress shall not increase the capital of existing banks, nor create other banks with capitals exceeding in the whole six millions of dollars. The constitution declares, that Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation over this District, in all cases whatsoever; and this act declares they shall not. Which is the supreme law of the land? This provision cannot be 'necessary,' or 'proper' or constitutional, unless the absurdity be admitted, that whenever it is necessary and proper, in the opinion of Congress, they have a right to barter away one portion of the powers vested in them by the constitution as a means of executing the rest.

On two subjects only does the constitution recognize in Congress the power to grant exclusive privileges or monopolies. It declares that Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. Out of this express delegation of power, have grown our laws of patents and copyrights. As the constitution expressly delegates to Congress the power to grant exclusive privileges in these cases as the means of executing the substantive power to 'promote the progress of science and useful arts,' it is consistent with the fair rules of construction to conclude that such a power was not intended to be granted as a means of accomplishing any other end. On every subject which comes within the scope of Congressional power, there is an ever living discretion in the use of proper means which cannot be restricted or abolished without an amendment of the constitution. Every act of Congress, therefore, which attempts by grants of monopolies, or sale of exclusive privileges for a limited time or a time without limit, to restrict or extinguish its own discretion in the choice of means to execute its delegated powers, is equivalent to a legislative amendment of the constitution, and is palpably unconstitutional.

The act authorizes and encourages transfers of its stock to foreigners, and grants them an exemption from all state and national taxation. So far from being 'necessary and proper' that the bank should possess this power, to make it a safe and efficient agent of the Government in its fiscal operations, it is calculated to convert the Bank of the United States into a foreign bank, to impoverish our people in time of peace to disseminate a foreign influence through every section of the republic—and in war, to endanger our independence.

The several States reserved the power at the formation of the constitution, to regulate and control titles and transfers of real property, and most, if not all of them, have laws disqualifying aliens from acquiring or holding lands within their limits. But this act, in disregard of the undoubted right of the States to prescribe such disqualifications, gives to aliens, stockholders in this Bank, an interest and title, as members of the corporation, to all the real property it may acquire within any of the States of this Union. This privilege granted to aliens is not 'necessary,' to enable the Bank to perform its public duties, nor in any sense 'proper' because it is vitally subversive of the rights of the States.

The government of the United States have no constitutional power to purchase lands within the States, except for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings, and even for these objects only by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be. By making themselves Stockholders in the Bank, and granting to the corporation the power to purchase lands for other purposes, they assume a power not granted in the constitution, and attempt to do what they do not themselves possess. It is not necessary to the raising, safe keeping, or transmission of the public funds, the government, that the Bank should possess this power, and it is not proper that Congress should thus enlarge the powers delegated to them in the constitution.

The old Bank of the United States possessed a capital of only eleven millions of dollars, which was found fully sufficient to enable it, with despatch and safety, to perform all the functions required of it by the government. The capital of the present Bank is thirty five millions of dollars—at least twenty four more than experience has proved to be necessary to enable a bank to perform its public functions. The public debt which existed during the period of the old Bank, and on the establishment of the new, has been nearly paid off, and our revenue will soon be reduced. This increase of capital, therefore, not for public, but for private purposes.

The government is the only 'proper' judge where its agents should reside and keep their offices because it best knows where their presence will be 'necessary.' It cannot, therefore be 'necessary' or 'proper' to authorize the Bank to locate branches where it pleases to perform the public service, without consulting the government, and contrary to its will. The principle laid down by the Supreme Court concedes, that Congress cannot establish a bank for purposes of private speculation and gain, but only as a means of executing the delegated powers of the general government. By the same principle, a branch bank cannot be constitutionally established for other than public purposes. The power which this act gives to establish two branches in any State without the injunction or request of the government, and for other than public purposes, is not 'necessary' to the due execution of the powers delegated to Congress.

The bonus which is exacted from the Bank is a confession upon the face of the act, that the powers granted by it are greater than are necessary to its character of a fiscal agent. The government does not tax its officers and agents for the privilege of serving it. The bonus of a million and a half, required by the original charter, and that of three millions proposed by this act, are not exacted for the privilege of giving the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States, or the territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors without charging commission or claiming allowance on account of the difference of exchange as required by the act of incorporation, but for something more beneficial to the Stockholders. The original act declares that it (the bonus) is granted 'in consideration of the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by this act upon the said bank' and the act before me declares it to be 'in consideration of the exclusive benefits and privileges continued by this act to the said corporation for fifteen years as aforesaid.' It is, therefore, for 'exclusive privileges and benefits' conferred for their own use and emolument, and not for the advantage of the government, that a bonus is exacted. These surplus powers, for which the bank is required to pay, cannot surely be 'necessary' to make it the fiscal agent of the Treasury. If they were the exactation of a bonus for them would not be 'proper.'

It is maintained by some that the Bank is a means of executing the constitutional power to coin money and regulate the value thereof. Congress have established a mint to coin money and passed laws to regulate the value thereof. The money so coined, with its value so regulated, and such foreign coins as Congress may adopt, are the only currency known to the Constitution. But if they have other power to regulate the currency, it was conferred to be

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

ly this sweeping denunciation, if not counteracted. He ridiculed the idea of such investments of their funds in our stocks, by foreigners being "dangerous to liberty," which he regarded as mere declamation, &c.

After advertizing to some other parts of the message, he dwelt with great force and some severity upon that part of the message which states, as an objection to the Bank on the part of the executive, that neither upon the propriety of present action, nor upon the provisions of this act was the Executive consulted. If Congress had not consulted the Executive, he said, the Executive had consulted them: for the President had called their attention, three years ago, in most emphatic terms, to the subject of the renewal of the charter of the Bank, and afterwards recommended to them to establish a Bank, of which the prominent features were, that it was to have neither property, debt loans or credit!

After touching on some other points, Mr. W. said the time had come, when we tread on the very edge of a precipice of disaster, general distrust, want of sound and safe currency; when the day was advancing which this Bank put, once put an end to, and which he hoped never to see again. It was time that the people should awake to their danger, to a sense of which he thought this last warning would not fail to arouse them!

The Jackson Convention met in this town on Tuesday last and nominated the following gentlemen as their Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for this shore, viz. Henry D. Miller, of Cecil, Richard Spencer, of Talbot and Thomas K. Carroll of Somerset. We understand Worcester and Somerset counties were not represented in the Convention

A match Race will be run over the Central Course, near Baltimore, by the celebrated Mare Arietta owned by Messrs. Johnson and Craig and a Grey Horse from Kentucky, supposed to be equal in speed to any horse in the U. States, on the first Saturday in August next, one thousand yards for 1000 dollars aside, half forfeit—the forfeit has already been deposited in bank subject to the order of the Judges—fine sport is expected.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.			
July 12 New cases.....	112	Deaths.....	51
13 do do.....	101	do do.....	49
14 do do.....	115	do do.....	66
15 do do.....	139	do do.....	84
16 do do.....	163	do do.....	94
17 do do.....	145	do do.....	61
18 do do.....	138	do do.....	72

The Philadelphia Board of Health of July 16 report 5 new cases of cholera and 3 deaths—on the 17th and 18th no new cases had been reported to the board.

The Executive Council will meet in Annapolis on Wednesday the first day of August next.

Maryland Electors.—The delegates from the several counties of the Western Shore, comprising the First Electoral District of Maryland, met at Annapolis on Tuesday last, and nominated the following gentlemen as the National Republican candidates for Electors for that district:

WM. PRICE, of Washington county.
WM. BRADLEY TYLER, of Frederick co.

JOS. KENT, of Prince George's co.

GERARD CAUSIN, of St. Mary's.

A more respectable and popular ticket could not have been formed, and we doubt not it will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

Cholera among the Troops.—The following melancholy intelligence is communicated in a letter to a friend who has politely furnished it to us for publication:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1832.—I wrote last Saturday that the steamboat Henry Clay had gone to Chicago with soldiers; and mentioned the report that she had the cholera on board. It is now fully settled for she proceeded no further than Fort Gratiot, when it raged so severely that she landed the troops. Having lost two of her own crew, she started back Buffalo. She put in here last night in distress full more of her crew having been attacked, one of whom is dead, and another not expected to recover. A death occurred here on board to vessel yesterday morning, and a man was taken under the hill last evening, who is not expected to live. We are all in confusion—many are shutting up and leaving. All our groceries are put up and forbid selling ardent spirits under a heavy penalty.

Report says the cholera is raging at Detroit, and that the workmen engaged at work on steam-boats, &c. have left that place and gone home.

MR. BENTON.—This gentleman, after permitting the account of his famous prediction, viz. that Gen. Jackson would be elected president, members of congress would have to legislate with pistols in their belts, "to go uncontradicted by him since 1825, has, at last, entered a disclaimer in the senate chamber, when compelled by Mr. Clay to admit or deny it. But even here he equivocated to the last, and evinced by his manner, that he was fearful a witness would rise up against him. And so there did. Mr. Clay stated (so says the Globe) that Mr. Benton had used the language to him. But, independent of this witness, we believe the editor of the Louisville Focus has another, colonel Johnson. It is strange, that the denial of the prediction should have been postponed until its entire verification. It is incredible that Mr. Benton should have tamely submitted to a false imputation for seven years, when so many exciting causes and occasions offered for its denial. He will not be believed in this eleventh hour disclaimer—nor in his veracity so well established with the public as by a credible witness. His famous and infamous East Room letter, and his charge of mileage to and from Missouri, whilst he remained in Washington, have given a coloring to his reputation which cannot be eradicated by his simple asseveration of correctness.—[Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, July 16th.

Destructive Fire.—A fire occurred in this city yesterday morning, which has proved more destructive in its consequences than any which has happened here for a number of years past. About eleven o'clock, the extensive Lumber Yard of Messrs. Wm. Carson and Co. on Buchanan's wharf (west side of Frederick st. dock) was found to be on fire, and owing to the combustible nature of its contents, was soon so far enveloped in flames as to bid defiance to the efforts which were made to subdue them. The intense heat of the burning mass, and its close proximity to the rear of the long range of warehouses on Smith's wharf, soon extended the fire to those warehouses, and we regret to add that five of them were totally consumed with more or less of their contents. The first warehouse on Smith's wharf, which took fire was that occupied by Messrs. Manning and Hope, which was soon completely in flames. The fire then spread to the warehouses on either side, involving in one common destruction the warehouses occupied by Messrs. John Lester, Hugh Boyle and Buck & Hedrick, on the south and on the north that of John White, Esq., Cashier. An adjoining or more northerly warehouse, also belonging to John White Esq. was partially damaged, and on this side the fire was arrested. Its progress southerly was arrested by the block of fire-proof warehouses belonging to Robert Smith, Esq. These latter were subjected to a truly fiery ordeal of some hours,—the rear of them being but a few feet from the piles of burning lumber,—but the faithfulness of their construction preserved them from material damage.

Commencing at the upper or northern end of the block, the loss on Smith's wharf may thus—in a hasty and no doubt imperfect way—be summed up.

1. Warehouse owned by John White, Esq. and occupied by Messrs. H. & S. White—slightly damaged and some injury done to its contents.
2. Warehouse, owned and occupied as above—totally burnt—a parcel of grain also burnt, but most of the whiskey removed.
3. Warehouse occupied by Messrs. Manning and Hope, and owned by Jos. K. Ing, Jr.—totally destroyed, together with merchandise of various kinds.
4. Warehouse occupied by Mr. John Lester—destroyed, with part of its contents, consisting of various goods on storage.
5. Warehouse occupied by Hugh Boyle, Esq. as an iron store—destroyed. There were about 400 hides on storage in the second story. The whole a heap of ruins.
6. Warehouse—lower floor occupied as a store house by Messrs. Wm. Howell & Son, and the upper part by Messrs. Buck & Hedrick sail makers. The house destroyed, and the contents partially saved.

It is impossible to form any thing like a correct estimate of the amount of damage sustained by this destructive fire. Three or four of the houses destroyed were insured in the Equitable Society's Office, and it is believed that most of the merchandise destroyed was also insured. On the lumber stock of Messrs. Carson & Co. there is a policy in the Fireman's Office for \$4000. The damage to the lumber was confined to their yard alone.

The exertions of the firemen on this occasion and of many citizens who rendered their services, are above all praise. Under a hot sun, and exposed to the scorching heat of the conflagration, their labours were afforded with an energy and perseverance never surpassed. It is but justice to add that many of the colored people also took part in the most laborious and exposed duties. During the height of the fire, the flames were carried to the roofs of the warehouses on the opposite side of the dock, and one of them with a shingle roof, on Sparks wharf, actually took fire. It was however, immediately extinguished.

Among the persons injured were the following:—Hy. W. Detmar, journeyman of Jacob Rogers, hatter, thigh broken by the falling of a wall. Member of the Mechanical Engine.

Henry Patterson, injured by the falling of the same wall.

An apprentice of Buddy & Colvin, toe mashed and foot injured by an engine.

Joshua Valiant, severely injured in the hip by falling from the roof of one of the warehouses burnt.

This fire, in its origin and results, is very similar to that which occurred in a lumber yard on McEldey's Dock, some years ago. The present occurrence calls loudly on the City Council to take such measures in reference to lumber yards in the closely built parts of the city as shall prevent a similar devastation hereafter.

The above account, our readers are aware has been hastily thrown together, and may possibly need correction in some of its particulars.

*Those warehouses were occupied by Messrs. Boyle and Howell & Son, for the purpose of storing goods. Their regular warehouses and counting rooms were at a distance from the fire and of course untouched.

Mr. John Quincy Adams has published in the National Intelligencer a long letter, addressed to Mr. Andrew Stevenson, explanatory of his views with regard to the Constitutional powers of the General Government.

On the day of the receipt of the President's Bank Veto in N. York, 437 shares of the U. States' Bank stock were sold at \$118 to \$119, being a decline of four per cent. from the rates of the preceding day.

THE TARIFF.—Most heartily do we felicitate our readers that the bill to reduce the Duties on Imports has finally passed both Houses, in a form differing very little from that in which it first passed the House of Representatives. This measure alone will redeem Congress from the reproach of much wasted time. It is emphatically, whatever may be said of it by those who have opposed it, a Bill of Compromise. Look at the vote in the Senate on Thursday night on the question of indefinite postponement. Those who voted against the postponement, be it observed, were against the rejection of the bill; and the vote stood as 38 to 10! Great and meritorious and patriotic, have been the concessions to alleged suffering in one part of the country, by their brethren in another. May their extent be properly appreciated!—[Nat. Intel.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham, I observed in the Whig of the 10th instant, a short paragraph noticing the result of the inquiry into the Fraud, alleged to have been attempted by John H. Eaton, the late Secretary of War, in giving to Samuel Houston or any person concerned with him, a contract for supplying rations to the great body of Indians who were expected to emigrate west of the Arkansas and Missouri, and into the alleged knowledge and approbation of the President of such intended fraud.

It struck me, Mr. Editor, as a very extraordinary thing, that without any knowledge whatsoever of the evidence, upon which the several reports of that Committee were founded, and of course without any just conception of the views of its different members, the writer of the paragraph should undertake to decide on their merits or justice.

With the opinion concerning Mr. Stanberry, which the writer expressed, it is for him to make out the consistency or propriety of his assertion, that Mr. Bates is "his twin brother," as it is well understood, that Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, is a lawyer of eminence and long standing, and of the most unblemished and exalted character for integrity.

"Our worthy representative, Mr. Kerr" says the writer, "takes a middle ground; medio tutissimus ibis." If, sir, to express a clear opinion as to every branch of the inquiry submitted to the committee by the resolution of the House,—so far as it was practicable to decide upon the intentions of men from evidence of their conduct,—be middle-ground, then has our worthy representative "taken the middle ground;" and if, in discharge of a high public duty, which his station and the order of the House forced upon him, in a case of so delicate a nature as that of deciding upon the designs and intentions of men in high places "in relation to acts contemplated—'not done,' (as Mr. K. expresses it in his report,) it be the safest course to pursue the onward path of impartiality and truth, and to acquit where he can, but condemn where he must, then has our representative gone the safest way.

This little hit at Mr. K. is truly kind and friendly in his neighbour at home, whilst he is faithfully and fearlessly discharging his representative duties abroad.

In a paper of recent date I have been favored with an opportunity of perusing a portion of the printed document of the House of Representatives, containing the whole body of the evidence referred to in the report of the committee. It presents truly an extraordinary case, and when it is properly understood, perhaps even the writer in the Whig might learn to appreciate the temperate, though decisive opinion our representative has pronounced.

A CITIZEN.

Philadelphia, July 17.

GREAT TOWN MEETING.

The meeting yesterday in the State House yard, was the largest public assemblage that has been had in this city since the visit of La Fayette. The numbers present were variously estimated at from six thousand to eight thousand. It was a cheering sight. DANIEL GROVES, Esq. was chosen president of the meeting, and the following named gentlemen vice presidents—James Harper, John E. Keen, Nathan Jones, (of Blockley) Israel Roberts and John Maitland; Charles J. Jack and Wm. H. Hood, Esqrs. acted as secretaries.

Josiah Randall, Esquire introduced the resolutions in a very impressive strain of eloquence, that was heard and warmly responded to, even at the extremity of the dense crowd before him. When the resolutions had been adopted, Col. JACK addressed the meeting in a very happy strain, and explained his motives for appearing in opposition to the measure of General Jackson, whose election he had advocated.

The meeting was composed of the bone and sinew of our population, men apt to think, capable of weighing the consequences of acts, and able to judge of the interests of Pennsylvania and of the country—and we have never had more cause to congratulate our fellow citizens upon the good order which characterizes their popular meetings, than on this occasion, when the greatest number was assembled.

We say it, not to boast, not to taunt any one, but to give the truth, and the truth only, that nearly every officer of the meeting has been an earnest Jackson man, they have now not changed a single principle, only declined longer to advocate a man who has declined longer to act upon principles for which they once supported him.

We have reason to believe that a good work is in operation, that the elements of an opposition to General Jackson have now begun to assimilate, which must place his party in a small minority in Pennsylvania.—U. S. Gaz.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Monday last, the 16th inst.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—NEMO will appear next week.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore July 19.

WHEAT.—But few of our Millers are grinding just now, of course purchasers are limited—some little wagon wheat was taken at \$1.05 per bushel, of water borne very little comes to market and we hear of none afloat, small parcels brought \$1.15 and some a fraction more.

CORN.—None afloat.—white was paid this week with 60c. per bushel; yellow about a fraction higher.

DIED

On Sunday morning the 8th instant, Mr. James N. Casson, in the 25th year of his age, formerly a merchant of Hillsborough, Carolina County.

In this county, on Saturday night last, Miss Catherine Kelley.

Contents of the American Farmer.

NUMBER 13.—VOLUME 14.
Editorial; Great and Darnel; Culture of Opium in the South; Mowbray on Poultry, &c.; True, most True; Oil Stone; Notices of Flowers—Chinese Paeonies—On the Swarming of Bees—On the Improvement of Sheep and Wool—Letter from T. Emory on Great and Darnel—Long Vitality of Seeds—Natural Curiosity—the Mountain Ash—The Mountain Shepherd's Manual, part second; Surgical Observations, Of wounds ect., Simple Incised Wounds, Punctured Wounds, Lacerated and contused Wounds, Wounds of the Joints, Poisoned Wounds, Sprains, Fractures, Operation of Bleeding; Castration, Operation for Sturdy, or Water in the Head—Vegetable Curiosity—Why the Nettle Stings—Red Gob—Corn—The Beef Market—Raising Madder—To Preserve Potatoes—Advertisements—Prices Current of Country Produce in the Baltimore Market.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at 10thm the seat of Robert Manning Esq. on Thursday next, the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.—A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

By order
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

July 21

A BALL.

MR. MALLET Professor of Dancing respectfully makes known to his friends and patrons that he will give a Ball in Easton on Friday next 27th inst. at Lowe's Hotel, Music from Baltimore. Mr. M. hopes his former and present pupils will not forget his exertions for their improvement—there will be six managers to superintend at the Ball.

Gentlemen's tickets to be had at the office of A. Graham in Easton.

July 21. (W)

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, is now opening a full and general

ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

of all descriptions, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, most respectfully begs leave to invite his friends and the public generally to give him a call, view his assortment & judge for themselves. He has also supplied himself from the city with a

complete stock of prime

MATERIALS,

selected by himself, which will be manufactured in the best manner and sold on the most reasonable terms. He has also for sale a

quantity of Palm leaf

HATS,

TRUNKS & BLACKING on pleasing terms.—To those who have so liberally patronized the subscriber, he returns his most sincere thanks and assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of their favors.

The Public's Obedient Serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, July 21

N. B. Four or five good journeymen, will meet with constant employment if immediate application be made to the subscriber.

J. W.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber expects to be in Easton on the 14th of August, and remain a few days, for the purpose of making collections, and finally closing his business there. He requests all persons indebted, to call on him at Mr. Lowe's and as most of the claims are of long standing, he expects some exertion will be made to settle them without further delay.

LANBERT REARDON.

July 21

An Overseer Wanted.

An industrious man of good character and who can handle Carpenter's tools well, at least sufficiently to keep up the necessary repairs on a farm, is wanted as an overseer, as the one I now have intends leaving me, being offered higher wages—none need apply that does not answer the above description.

ANDREW SKINNER.

July 21

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale his farm in King's Creek, about six miles from Easton, this farm is handsomely situated, near navigable water and the buildings are all in good repair, and some of them new. The dwelling house is of brick two stories high and commodious enough to accommodate a large family. There is a good Apple Orchard on the Farm and a plenty of timber. The land is in good order and well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn. To any person wishing to purchase, the terms will be reasonable and the time of payment accommodating. Apply to A. Graham, Easton or to

WM. H. JOHNSON.

Baltimore, July 21.

NOTICE.

I will offer at public sale on Tuesday August 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M. if not sold before that day the FARM near Easton formerly the property of David D. Barrow and now belonging to N. G. Singleton, containing 185 acres of Land, more or less. Should the said Farm not be sold, it will be let on fair terms. All persons holding claims against the above named N. G. Singleton are requested to present them to the subscriber on or before the above named day.

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

July 21

CAMP MEETINGS

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Chesapeake District.

Rev. L. McCOMBS, P. E.

Cecil Circuit—24th July at Sewell's Woods.

Caroline Circuit—3d of August at Greensborough.

Smyrna and Kent—9th of August Tilghman's Woods.

Talbot and Queen Ann's—30th of August, Georgets Woods.

N. B. The Regular Quarterly Meeting for Caroline Circuit, will be held at Hillsborough on the 25th and 26th of August.

July 21.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

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

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

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

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale that valuable estate,

OAKWOOD;

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

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

The improvements consist of a two

story Brick Dwelling,

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

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

W. P. Matthews.

G. S. Hollyday.

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

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

May 12, 1832 12w

LAND FOR SALE.

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

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and no before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,

Cashier of the Branch

Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, at Easton,

May 5 1832

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross, and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolley Manor & part of another tract of land called Lowes Rumbles & contains the quantity of 225 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters clear & adjoining abundant in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and no before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Easton

Easton, April 7th 1832 (S & W)

exercised by themselves and not to be transferred to a corporation. If the Bank be established for that purpose, with a charter unalterable without its consent, Congress have parted with their power for a term of years, during which the constitution is a dead letter. It is neither necessary nor proper to transfer its Legislative powers to such a bank, and therefore unconstitutional.

By its silence, considered in connection with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of McCulloch against the State of Maryland, this act takes from the States the power to tax a portion of the Banking business, carried on within their limits, in subversion of one of the strongest barriers which secured them against federal encroachments. Banking, like farming, manufacturing or any other occupation or profession, is a business, the right to follow which is not originally derived from the laws. Every citizen and every company of citizens in all our States possessed the right until the State Legislatures deemed it good policy to prohibit private banking by law. If the prohibitory State laws were now repealed, every citizen would again possess the right. The State Banks are a qualified restoration of the right which has been taken away by the laws against banking, guarded by such provisions and limitations as in the opinion of the State Legislatures, the public interest requires. These corporations, unless there be an exemption in their charter, are, like private bankers and banking companies, subject to State taxation. The manner in which these taxes shall be laid depends wholly on legislative discretion. It may be upon the Bank, upon the stock, upon the profits, or in any other mode which the sovereign power shall will.

Upon the formation of the Constitution, the States guarded their taxing power with peculiar jealousy. They surrendered it only as it regards imports and exports. In relation to every other object within their jurisdiction, whether persons, property, business or profession, it was secured in as ample a manner as it was before possessed. All persons, though United States Officers are liable to a poll tax by the States within which they reside; the lands of the United States are liable to the usual land tax, except in the new States from whom agreements that they will not tax unsold lands, are exacted when they are admitted into the Union; horses, wagons, any beasts, or vehicles, tools or property, belonging to private citizens, though employed in the service of the U. States are subject to State taxation. Every private business, whether carried on by an officer of the general government or not, whether it be taxed with public concerns or not, even if it can be carried on by the government of the U. States itself, separately or in partnership, falls within the scope of the taxing power of the State. Nothing comes more fully within it than Banks and the business of banking, by whomsoever instituted and carried on. Over this whole subject matter, it is just as absolute unlimited and uncontrollable as if the Constitution had never been adopted because in the formation of the instrument, it was reserved without qualification.

The principle is conceded, that the States cannot rightfully tax the operations of the general government. They cannot tax the money of the government deposited in the State Banks nor the agency of those Banks in remitting it; but will any man maintain that their mere selection to perform this public service for the general government would exempt the State Banks and their ordinary business from State taxation. Had the United States, instead of establishing a Bank at Philadelphia, employed a private banker to keep and transmit their funds, would it have deprived Pennsylvania of the right to tax his Bank and his usual banking operations? It will not be pretended. Upon what principle then are the banking establishments of the Bank of the United States and their usual banking operations, to be exempted from taxation? It is not their public agency or the deposits of the government which the States claim a right to tax, but their banks and their banking powers, instituted and exercised within State jurisdiction for their private emolument—those powers and privileges for which they pay a bonus and which the States tax in their own Banks. The exercise of these powers within a State, no matter by whom, or under what authority, whether by private citizens in their original right, by corporate bodies created by the States by foreign agents or the agents of foreign governments located within their limits, forms a legitimate object of State taxation. From this, and like sources, from her persons, property, and business that are found residing, located or carried on under their jurisdiction must the States since the surrender of the right to raise a revenue from imports and exports, draw all the money necessary for the support of their governments and the maintenance of their independence. There is no more appropriate subject of taxation than banks, banking and bank stocks and none to which the States ought more pertinaciously to cling.

It cannot be necessary to the character of the bank, as a fiscal agent of the government, that its private business should be exempted from that taxation to which all the State Banks are liable; nor can I conceive it proper or that the substantial and most essential powers reserved by the State, shall be thus snatched and annihilated as a means of executing the powers delegated to the general government. It may be safely assumed that none of those sages who had an agency in forming or adopting our constitution ever imagined that any portion of the taxing power of the States, not prohibited to them nor delegated to Congress, was to be swept away and annihilated as a means of executing certain powers delegated to Congress.

Our power over means is so absolute that the Supreme Court will not call in question the constitutionality of an act of Congress, the subject of which is "not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the Government," although, as in the case before me, it takes away powers expressly granted to Congress, and rights scrupulously reserved to the States, it becomes us to proceed in our legislation with the utmost caution. Though not directly, our own powers and the rights of the States may be indirectly legislated away in the use of means to execute substantive powers. We may not enact that Congress shall not have the power of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, but we may pledge the faith of the United States that, as a means of executing other powers, it shall not be exercised for twenty years or forever. We may not pass an act prohibiting the States to tax the banking business carried on within their limits, but we may as a means of executing our powers over other objects, place that business in the hands of our agents, and then declare it exempt from State taxation in their hands. Thus may our own powers and the rights of the States which we cannot directly curtail or invade, be frittered away and extinguished in the use of means employed by us to execute other powers. That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the Government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed. In the absence of such a call, it was obviously proper that he should confine himself to pointing out those prominent features in the act presented, which, in his opinion make it incompatible with the Constitution and sound

policy. A general discussion will now take place, eliciting new light and settling important principles; and a new Congress, elected in the midst of such discussion, and furnishing an equal representation of the people, according to the last census, will bear to the Capitol the verdict of public opinion, and I doubt not bring this important question to a satisfactory result.

Under such circumstances, the Bank comes forward and asks a renewal of its charter for a term of fifteen years, upon conditions which not only operate as a gratuity to the stockholders of many millions of dollars, but will sanction any abuses, legalize any encroachments. Suspicions are entertained and charges are made of gross abuse and violation of its charter. An investigation unwillingly conceded, and so restricted in time as necessarily to make it incomplete & unsatisfactory, discloses enough to excite suspicion and alarm.

In the practices of the principal Bank party unveiled, in the absence of important witnesses, and innumerable charges, confidently made, and as yet wholly uninvestigated, there was enough to induce a majority of the committee of investigation, a committee which was selected from the most able and honorable members of the House of Representatives to recommend a suspension of further action upon the bill, and a prosecution of the enquiry. As the charter had yet four years to run and a renewal now was not necessary to the successful prosecution of its business, it was to have been expected that the Bank itself, conscious of its purity and proud of its character, would have withdrawn its application for the present, and demanded the severest scrutiny into all its transactions. In their declining to do so there seems to be an additional reason why the functions of the government should proceed with less haste and more caution in the renewal of their monopoly.

The Bank is professedly established as an agent of the Executive branches of the Government and its constitutionality is maintained on that ground. Neither upon the propriety of present action nor upon the provisions of this act was the Executive consulted. It has had no opportunity to say that it neither needs nor wants an agent clothed with such power, and favored by such exemptions. There is nothing in its legitimate functions which make it necessary or proper. Whatever interest or influence whether public or private, has given birth to this act, it cannot be found either in the wishes or necessities of the Executive Department, by which present action is deemed premature, and the powers conferred upon its agent not only unnecessary, but dangerous to the government and country.

It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth, cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven, and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages, artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer, and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves have a right to complain of the injustice of their government.

There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. In the act before me, there seems to be a wide and unnecessary departure from these just principles. Nor is our government to be maintained, or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our general government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves—in making itself felt, not in its power but in its beneficence, not in its control but in its protection, not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit. Experience should teach us wisdom. Most of the difficulties our Government now encounters, and most of the dangers which impend over our Union, have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of government by our national legislation, and the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this act. Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection & equal benefits; but have sought to make themselves richer by act of Congress. By attempting to gratify their desires, we have in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man, in a fearful commotion which threatens to shake the foundations of our Union. It is time to pause in our career, to review our principles, and if possible, revive that devoted patriotism and spirit of compromise, which distinguish the sages of the revolution, and the fathers of our Union. If we cannot at once, in justice to interests vested under improvident legislation, make our government what it ought to be, we can at least take a stand against all new grants of monopolies, and exclusive privileges against any prostration of our Government, to the advancement of the few, at the expense of the many, and in favor of compromise and gradual reform in our code of laws and system of political economy.

I have now done my duty to my country. It is sustained by my fellow citizens, I shall be grateful and happy; if not I shall find in the motives which impel me, ample grounds for contentment and peace. In the difficulties which surround us, and the dangers which threaten our institutions, there is cause for neither dismay nor alarm. For relief and deliverance, let us firmly rely on that kind Providence which I am sure, watches with peculiar care over the destinies of our republic, and on the intelligence and wisdom of our countrymen. Through His abundant goodness and their patriotic devotion, our liberty and Union will be preserved.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Washington, July 10, 1832.

Bank of Maryland,
BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.

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

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per centum.
For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per centum.
On current accounts or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per centum.
By order R. WILSON, Cash.
may 19 20tg

NEW GOODS.
KENNARD & LOVEDAY,
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,
an extensive and complete assortment of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,
To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS
Of every description
Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass and Queensware, Wooden, Stone and Earthen Ware &c. &c.

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

Easton, April 14th (S & W)

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,
No 33 Market Street, Baltimore.

Grand Consolidated Lottery,
CLASS NO. 15, FOR 1832.

TO BE DRAWN

At Wilmington, (Del.) July 30th 1832.

HIGHEST PRIZES

\$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000

100 prizes of 1,000

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000
1 " " 10,000 " 10,000
1 " " 5,000 " 5,000
100 " " 1,000 " 100,000
10 " " 500 " 5,000
50 " " 100 " 5,000
&c. &c. amounting to \$66,080.

Tickets \$10 | Quarters \$2 50

Halves 5

To ensure attention on all orders from the country must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER

Licensed Vender, Baltimore.

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

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

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

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

Late Bank of Caroline

June 30 1832.

There will be an election held at the Court House in Denton, on Monday the sixth day of August next, by the Stockholders in this institution for seven Directors to manage the affairs for twelve months from that date; Election to be between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN BOON, Agent.

July 7 5w

Bank Stock at Public Sale.

By order of the orphan's court of Talbot County, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 24th day of the present month (July) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Ten Shares of Stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, belonging to the estate of Samuel Chamberlain, deceased—terms of sale, cash. Attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.

of Samuel Chamberlain, deceased.

July 7 3w

VALUABLE PROPERTY

TO RENT.

TO BE RENTED and possession given immediately, that large and convenient House and Premises in Easton, lately occupied by Thos. Perria Smith, Esq. deceased. Also several other Houses and Lots in and near town, belonging to the estate of said deceased. For terms apply to the subscriber.

The Printing presses, standing press, Types, Furniture and fixtures belonging to said estate are for sale.
All persons indebted to the above mentioned estate are requested to make immediate payment—indulgence cannot be given, as it is absolutely necessary that I should make a close of my administration in as short a time as possible.

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.

of Thomas P. Smith, deceased.

July 7 3w

CAMP-MEETING.

A CAMP-MEETING for the members of the Methodist Protestant Churches of Talbot, Kent and Queen Anne's counties will be held on the land of Richard Chambers Esq. near Hillsborough, Caroline County, to commence on Friday the 20th of July inst. and conclude on the following Wednesday.
Christians of all denominations are respectfully invited to attend.

N. B. Several preachers from a distance are expected to be present, who will assist in conducting the ministerial labors of the meeting.
July 7

FOR SALE.

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

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.

June 9

A CARD.
WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform his Customers and the public generally that he has just returned home from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an
Elegant assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY SPRING GOODS,
Of all descriptions, embracing the latest fashions and newest style, all of which will be offered extremely low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.
May 12 3wco3w

NEW FASHIONS, NEW FANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

MISS BROWN has just received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the latest Summer Fashions; together with a very good Assortment of
FANCY ARTICLES & MILLINERY,
which she is prepared to make up in the best style.

MANTUA-MAKING.

July 14 3t

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,

Attorney at Law,

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

JOHN MANROSS,

Attorney at Law.

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

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

22d June 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter. By order

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

July 14 (W)

The Acts of Assembly.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the acts of the General Assembly, passed at December Session, 1831, are now ready in the Clerk's office, to be delivered on application of those persons entitled to them.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

of Talbot county.

Easton, July 14 3w

FARMS TO RENT.

TO Rent for the year 1833, two Farms in Wye Neck, late the property of Philemon Thomas, deceased. For terms apply to
WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, July, 14th 1832.

FOR SALE.

THAT handsome, small FARM called WAKEFIELD, containing 133 acres, situated on a branch of Third-haven creek, about 3 miles from Easton, and adjoining the lands of Robert Bartlett and William Hayward,
Apply to
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or
THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md.
may 26 co3t

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER EDGAR.

A new and commodious vessel, having recently been built of the very best materials, Copper fastened and Coppered, with a fine Cabin for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, is intended to resume the occupation of the Schooner Leonard.

The EDGAR will commence her regular routes, from Easton Point to Baltimore on Sunday next the 15th inst. leaving Easton point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will be accommodated in the best manner, that advantages will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Baltimore. Freight of all kinds will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

ROBINSON LEONARD.

The Subscriber, grateful for the past favors of his friends and customers, respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to afford general satisfaction, in executing any business, in his line, which they may choose to entrust him with.

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son in Easton or with my Brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at Easton Point for the transaction of all business connected with the Packet, will be promptly attended to.

July 14 (W)

J. CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Who will always forward by return mail any ticket, share or packages of tickets ordered from his office, and as they will in all cases be the original ones the cash can be had for them any where on presentation.

Union Canal No 13, to be drawn July 30.

High Prizes.

3 prizes of \$10,000 10 prizes of 500

1 " " 427 10 " " 300

5 " " 1000 20 " " 200, &c.

Tickets \$5, halves 2 50, quarters 1 25.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

July 7 3w

NOTICE.
BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County Court, the undersigned have been appointed commissioners to lay out & open a Public Road leading from the town of Easton to the Town of Centerville, beginning at a gate standing on the lands of James M. McDaniel and adjoining the Lands of Edward McDaniel late of Talbot county deceased and running through the lands of the said James M. and Edward McDaniel, straight to Wye River, all in the said county, and that a Public Landing should be established at the termination thereof on Wye River aforesaid.
Pursuant to said order, the undersigned will meet on the said premises on Monday the 13th day of August next for the purpose of executing said commission.—All persons therefore who may be interested are requested to take notice and attend on said day.

JAMES RIDGWAY, }
JESSE SCOTT, } Commissioners,
BENNETT BRACCO. }
July 7

FOR RENT

For the ensuing Year.

THE farm situate on Choptank river, the property of Mrs. Isabella Smith at present occupied by Mr. Jacob Faulkner. For terms apply to
THOMAS MARTIN, Agent
for I. Smith.

June 30

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

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

By order R. MICKLE, Cashier.

By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board, are eligible for the ensuing year.
June 9 6w

An Overseer wanted for next year

A single man of approved good character—none need apply but such as are personally known to the person wanting, or who have good certificates from responsible men.—Enquire at this office.
June 23, 1832.

By His Excellency,

GEORGE HOWARD

Governor of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the last General Assembly of this State, passed at the last Session, entitled "A supplement to an act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," the Governor is directed, in the event of this state on the new apportionment of Representatives being entitled to ten Electors, so soon as the Congress of the United States shall have fixed the apportionment of Representation under the census last taken, of the people of the United States, to issue his Proclamation setting forth the number of Electors of President and Vice President, of the United States, to which the State of Maryland, according to such apportionment shall be entitled. And whereas I have received an authentic copy of an act of the Congress of the United States, fixing the apportionment of Representatives under the census aforesaid, by which it appears that this State will be entitled to but TEN Electors of President and Vice President of the United States under said apportionment. Now, therefore, I GEORGE HOWARD, Governor of Maryland, do by this my PROCLAMATION, declare & make known that by the apportionment of Representatives by the Congress of the United States, under the late census, this State, will in the ensuing election of President and Vice President of the United States be entitled to but TEN Electors; to be elected as prescribed in & by the before recited supplementary act.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty fifth day of June in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty sixth.

By the governor,

GEORGE HOWARD.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk

of the Council.

July 7 4w

FOR SALE,

THE FARM near Miles River ferry, formerly occupied by Abednego Botfield, dec'd.—This farm contains about 1194 acres, is laid off in three fields, and has a fine spring of water in each, and a well of excellent water in the yard. The soil is good and kind, and the situation one of the healthiest in the county. Fish, fowl, and oysters, indeed every thing in their season may be had there, with little trouble.

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

JOSIAH BUTFIELD.

June 16, 1832.

FARM FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of August next, on the premises, the Farm or Plantation which formerly belonged to Tristram Pippin, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased.

This Farm contains about 270 acres, a sufficient proportion of which is in wood or Timber; is situate partly in Queen Anne's and partly in Caroline counties, on the Long Marsh Ditch, and adjoins the lands of Allen Coleman, Wm. Downs and the Heirs of James Pippin. The land is of excellent quality, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn and Rye.

A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay fifty dollars cash, and give Bond with security to be approved by the Trustee for the payment of the residue of the purchase money in one year, with interest from the day of sale. Further particulars will be made known at the sale.

JOS. WICKES 4th, Trustee.

July 7 3w

VOL. XV.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY

BY

ALEXANDER

TERM

TWO DOLLARS AND

Annua, payable half year

ADVERTISE

Not exceeding a square ins

ONE DOLLAR; and Two

every subsequent insertion

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EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1832.

NO. 30.

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.

STABLE WISDOM.

Improvement of the stock of Horses.
[FROM "SWALLOW BARN,"]

We copy the two succeeding passages of "Swallow Barn," the first, a half-humorous but most just oration from Mr. Francis Meriwether, in praise of that most noble of quadrupeds, the horse; the second, a scene of "horse play" (in the literal sense) very much to the life.

"The improvement of the stock of horses,—notwithstanding this matter is undervalued in some portions of our country,—I regard as one of the gravest concerns to which a landed proprietor can devote his attention. The development of the animal perfections of this noble quadruped, by a judicious system of breeding, requires both the science and the talent of an accomplished naturalist. We gain by symmetry, strength of muscle, soundness of wind, ease of action, speed, durability, power of sustaining fatigue, and fitness for the multifarious uses to which this admirable beast is sub-ervient. What, sir, can be more worthy of a portion of the care of a patriotic citizen? But look, my dear sir, at the relation which the horse holds to man. We have no record in history of an age wherein he has not been intimately connected with the political and social prosperity of the most powerful nations. He has always assisted to fight our battles, to bear our burdens, to lighten our fatigues, and to enrich our substance. He has given us bread, by tillage and meat by the chase. He has even lodged in the same homestead with his master, man frequently under the same roof. He has been accustomed to receive his food from our hands and to be caressed by our kind words. We nurse him in sickness, and guard him in health. He has been, from one age to another, the companion of the warrior at home, his trusty friend on travel, and his sure auxiliary and defence in battle. What more beautiful than the sympathy between them? When the cockles of his master's heart rise up, the voice of the trumpet, and shakes his mane in his eagerness to share the glory of the combat."

Frank had now got to striding backward and forward through the room; and, at this last flourish came up to the table, where he stood erect, then in that attitude, went on.

"And yet,—however martial his temper,—he will amble gently under the weight of the daintiest dame, and yield obedience to her tender hand and silken rein. I have horses in my stable now, that, in the field upon a chase, will champ their bits and bound with an ardour that requires my arm to check, whilst the same animals, at home here are as passive to Lucretia's command as a lady's pony."

"You say so," interrupted my cousin Lucretia, "but, indeed, Mr. Meriwether, I do not like to ride these blooded horses!"

Meriwether continued without heeding the interruption.

"The horse has a family instinct, and knows every member of the household: he recognizes his master's children when they come to his stall, and is pleased to be fondled by them. Then, see how faithfully he drudges in the field, and wears away his life in quiet and indispensable services. I venerate the steady sobriety of the robust, broad-chested, massive limbed wagon-horse, that toils without repining through the summer heats and winters snow. I contemplate, with a peculiar interest, the unremitting labour of the stage horse as he performs his daily task with unrelaxed speed from one year-end to another; and,—you may smile at it,—but I have a warm side of my heart for the thoughtful and unobtrusive hack that our little negroes creep along with to mill. But, above all, where do you find such a picture of patience, consideration, discretion, long suffering, amiable obedience, (here Frank began to smile,) as in the faithful brute that bears his master,—say a country doctor, for example, or a deputy sheriff, or one of your weather-beaten, old, lipping,—(at each of these epithets the orator laughed)—gossiping, night-wandering—"

"Noctambulus," said Mr. Chub, who was sitting all the time at one of the windows.—

"—light!" replied Meriwether, turning towards the parson and waving his hand,—"night-wandering politicians! I say, where is there a finer type of resignation, Christian resignation, than in the trusty horse that bears such a master through all seasons, no matter how inclement,—fast, without refusing, and slow, without impatience,—for hours together; and then stands, perhaps, as I have often seen him with his rein fastened to a post, or to a fence corner, without food or drink; and as likely as not; (for he is subject to all discomforts,) facing a drifting snow or a pelting hail storm, for the livelong day; or through the dreary watches of the night, solitary, silent, unattended, without one note of discontent; without one obsequious wimper to his neglectful master? And then at last when the time arrives when he is to measure his homeward way, with what a modest and grateful undertone he expresses his thanks! The contemplation of these moral virtues in the horse, is enough to win the esteem of any man for the whole species. Besides, what is a nation without this excellent beast? What machinery or labour-saving inventions of man could ever compensate him for the deprivation of this faithful ally?"

Emerging from the forest, a gate introduced us to a broad stubblefield, across whose level surface, at the distance of a mile, we could discern the uprising of several thin lines of smoke that formed a light cloud which almost rested on the earth; and, under this, a cluster of huts were dimly visible. Near these, an extensive farm-yard surrounded a capacious barn together with some fadder houses and stacks of grain, upon which were busily employed a number of

labourers who we could see, were building up the pile from a loaded wagon that stood close by. As we advanced, a range of meadows opened to our view, and stretched into the dim perspective, until the eye could no longer distinguish their boundary. Over this district, detached herds of horses were observable, whisking their long tails as they grazed upon the pasture, or curvetting over the spaces that separated them from each other.

"There!" said Meriwether, kindling up at the sight of this plain, "there is the reward I promised you for your ride. I have nothing better to show you at Swallow Barn. You see, on yonder meadow, some of the most unquestioned nobility of Virginia. Not a hoof strays on that pasture, that is not warmed by as pure blood as belongs to any potentate in the world."

Carey rode up to us, at this speech, to observe, as I supposed, the effect which his master's communication might have upon me; for he put on a delighted grin, and said somewhat officiously—

"I call them my children, master Littleton."

"Truly then, Carey, you have a large family," said I.

"They are almost all on 'em, sir," replied Carey, "straight down from old Diomed, that old master Hoomes had fotch out from England, across the water more than twenty years ago. Sir Archy, master Littleton, was a son of Old Diomed, and I can't tell you how many of his colts I've got. But, sir, you may depend upon it, I have a great horse! And that was Durco, master! You've hearn on him?—I've got a heap of colts of Durco's. Bless your heart! he was another of old Diomed's."

"Carey is a true herald," said Meriwether.—"Nearly all that you see have sprung from the Diomed stock. It is upwards of forty years since Diomed won the Derby in England. He was brought to this country in his old age; and as famous amongst us, almost, as Christopher Columbus; for, he may be said to have founded a new empire here. Besides that stock, I have some of the Oscar breed; one of the best of them is the gelding I ride. You may know them, wherever you see them, by their carriage and indomitable spirit."

"I know nothing about it," said I,—but I have heard a great deal said of the Godolphin Arabian."

"I can show you some of that breed, too," replied Meriwether.—"Wildair, who I believe was a grandson of the Arabian."

"Old Wildair—mark you, master!" interrupted Carey very sagely,—"not Col. Symmes' Wildair."

"Old Wildair, I mean," rejoined Frank. "He was imported into Maryland, and taken back to England before the Revolution;—but I have some of his descendants."

"And that's Regulus's breed," said Carey.—"They tell me he was genuine Arabian too."

"I am not sure," returned Meriwether, "that I have any of that breed. Carey affects to say—"

"Bless your soul! master Frank interrupted the old groom—'did I carry the Ace of Diamonds, over here to the Bowling Green, that next summer coming after the war, to—'

"Slide on and open the gate for us," said Frank. "Set that old negro to talking of pedigree, and his tongue goes like a mill."

We now entered upon the meadow, and soon came up with several of the beautiful animals whose ancestry had been the subject of this discussion. They were generally in the wild and unshorn condition of beasts that had never been subjected to the dominion of man. It was apparent that the proprietor of the stock kept them more for their nobleness of blood than for any purpose of service. Some few of the older steeds showed the care of the groom; but even these were far from being in that sleek state of nurture which we are apt to associate with the idea of beauty in the horse. One, skilled in the points of symmetry, would doubtless, have found much to challenge his admiration in their forms; but this excellence was, for the most part lost upon me. Still, however, unpractised as I was, there was, in the movements of these quadrupeds, a charm that I could not fail to recognize. No sooner were we descried upon the field, than the different troops, in the distance, were set in motion, as if by some signal to which they were accustomed; and they hurried tumultuously to the spot where we stood, exerting their utmost speed, and presenting a wonderfully animated spectacle.

The swift career of the horse, upon an open plain, is always an interesting sight; but as we saw it now exhibited in squadrons, pursuing an unrestrained and irregular flight, accompanied with wild and expressive neighs and enlivened with all the frolicsome antics that belong to high-mettled coursers,—it was a scene of singularly gay and picturesque beauty. The ludicrous earnestness too, with which they crowded upon us,—there was in it the natural grace of youth, united with the muscular vigor of maturity. One would rear playfully, as he thrust himself into the compact assembly; another would advance at a long, swinging trot striking the ground at every step with a robust and echoing stroke, and then, half suddenly, as if transfigured into a statue. Some would kick at their comrades, and seize them with their teeth in the wantonness of sport; others would leap, in quick bounds, and make short cuts, at high speed, around the mass, with heads and tails erect, displaying the flexibility of their bodies in caracols of curious nimbleness. The younger colts would impudently claim to be familiar with the horses we rode; and were apt to receive, in return, a severe blow for the intrusion. Altogether, it was a scene of boisterous horse-play, well befitting the arrogant nature of such a licentious, high-blooded, far-descended and riotous young nobility.

It may be imagined that this was a sight of engrossing interest to Meriwether. Both he and Carey had dismounted, and were busy in their survey of the group, all the while disconcerting upon the numberless perfections of form that occurred to their view; and occasionally interlarding their commendations with the technical lore of generality, which, so far as I was concerned, might as profitably have been delivered in Greek.

The occasion of this rapid concentration of our cavalry was soon explained. Meriwether was in the habit of administering a weekly ration of salt to these wandering herds at this spot; and they, therefore, were wont to betake themselves to the rendezvous, with all the eagerness we had witnessed, whenever any sign was afforded them that the customary distribution was to be made. Carey was now taken that they should not be disappointed in their reasonable expectations; and Carey was accordingly dispatched to the stable for the necessary supplies.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

The close of the Debate in the Senate upon the Veto Message was of an extraordinary character. Mr. Benton having concluded a speech full of bitterness against the Bank, (which we shall publish when we come to it,) in the course of which he indulged in some allusions calculated to wound the feelings of Mr. Clay, and the question being about to be taken, the following scene occurred, as described by a reporter, who vouches for the accuracy of the report.

(Nat. Intel.)

Mr. Clay rose to say a few words in regard to the personal allusions made to himself by the Senator from Missouri. He would previously remark, however, that the fact was now established by the Senator, that the famous Tariff project of the Secretary of the Treasury, which had absorbed so much legislative deliberation during the present session of Congress, originating from a resolution in the hand writing of that functionary, presented to and adopted by the House of Representatives. That fact was unimpaired by any circumstances which may have led to the drafting of the resolution, and proves beyond a doubt, that the duty of preparing the scheme, if not voluntarily sought, was by no means reluctantly assumed by the Secretary.

The Senator from Missouri, alluded to the fact of crowded galleries, and, impelled by curiosity, the galleries are so densely filled, when it is understood that the Senators are to speak; I believe no man is more sensibly alive to the fact than the gentleman, (that, when some other rises, the galleries are as effectually emptied. The Senator nevertheless ought not to be dissatisfied with his audience to day; for, among them is a lady of distinguished literary eminence."

Mr. Clay proceeded to observe, that he had been accused by the Senator from Missouri, of a want of courtesy and decorum to the President of the U. States in his comments he had deemed it his duty to make upon the message accompanying the Executive veto on the Bank bill. Now, he would ask, if he subjected himself to this accusation, to re-charter the Bank had passed the Senate, with the concurrence of his (Mr. Clay's) colleagues as one of the majority. The President approves it, and in an elaborate paper states his objections at length. Now what was the most respectful course in relation to this message? Should we, he asked, examine, discuss, decide upon its merits, or proceed to the consideration of the bill in total silence? Mr. Clay would take leave to appeal from the Senate to the Senate, and inquire, if he had been indicated towards the President, and his colleagues, all the respect which the occasion required, and with that high responsibility, which every member of the Senate was bound to act.

In by-gone times, it was well known to the public that Mr. Clay had some rough passages with the President, and such feelings were altogether inconsistent with the proper discharge of their duties. Mr. Clay was entirely unconscious of their existence.

The Senator from Missouri had described to him Mr. C., a peculiar motive for his remarks on the consequences that would ensue in the Western section of the country, from the discontinuance of the Bank of the United States. But had not the President in his message assigned a distinguished place for his opinions of the pernicious effect of the Bank in the West? Had he not emphatically called the attention of the Senate to the prejudicial operations of the institution upon the property of the West? The member from Missouri would certainly be among the last to challenge the motives of the President in this behalf; and wherefore should he attribute to others an improper motive?

Mr. President, continued Mr. C., I cannot allow the member from Missouri to impart to me lessons in etiquette and courtesy, or to instruct me how to bear myself towards an exalted personage. I can submit to no instruction from such a source. I cannot, at this late period of my life, accompany the member from Missouri, with his Indian blanket, to Boone's Lick, to be indoctrinated in the rules of politeness. Moreover, if I could consent to become his pupil, I should be at a loss to know to which of his antagonistic opinions, at different periods entertained by him, of the Chief Magistrate, I ought strictly to conform. I never was engaged in a personal brawl with any such brawl. I never issued a bulletin of an unwarrantable assault made by the President on a brother of mine, and of his beating him after he was prostrate, and apparently lifeless. The member from Missouri must be aware of the transaction to which I allude; it would be superfluous in me to indicate it more specifically. Neither am I a prophet, to predict events that would follow the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency; predictions ascribed by the newspaper press to the hon. Senator from Missouri.

Mr. C. closed his remarks by observing that he did not intend to occupy the Senate by any further notice of the observations of the Senator from Missouri. He had now, and for ever, discharged all obligations to that Senator and would here accord to him a full acquittance.

Mr. Benton again took the floor, and said that it was true he and Gen. Jackson had had a personal conflict. Sir, a fight I fought with him, but I hope we fought as men. When that contest was over, we were good friends; and at any period, each would have sacrificed and done any thing in his power for the other. Yes, sir, we had a contest, it is true; but there is no question of adjoined veracity, sir, remaining on the public mind. Were that the case, sir, the yawning gulph that separates heaven from Hell would not be wider and deeper than that which would divide us, sir. As regards the famous pickard, sir, placed to my account, wherein it is set forth, that Members of Congress, in a certain event, would have to legislate armed, sir it is but a few days since, that a St. Louis paper contained a card from Col. Lawless in refutation of the charge respecting me, sir, as the author of the prediction referred to. In that card, sir, Col. Lawless demanded of any one within the State who had heard me utter it, to come forward, and make the allegation; but no one had come forward nor can any one. Col. L. who is well acquainted with the transactions of that day, has denied, from his personal knowledge of me, sir, and from the intimate connexion subsisting between us at that period, that such assertions were consonant with my sentiments or that I had ever uttered them. But sir, though the calumniator, who in the dark, affixed the fabricated placard to the lamp post,

has remained unseen. I am, sir, no longer in doubt as regards a responsible author in the Senate, who has now, sir, given currency to the atrocious calumny, and such, sir, I will pronounce it.

Mr. Clay, in reply observed, that as to the question of "adjoined veracity," when the President lent his name to the charge, to which he supposed the member to allude, he, Mr. C. promptly and unequivocally denied the charge, and demanded the proof. The witness was accordingly produced, and Mr. Clay was content to abide the judgment of the present generation and of posterity as to the testimony rendered on that occasion; and he pronounced the charge, by whomsoever made—

—MASTER OF MAN—utterly destitute of truth. The witness has recently departed for St. Petersburg as Minister Extraordinary of the United States.

[Mr. Benton, after a momentary conference with a Senator near him, exclaimed from his seat—"The fisheries!"—"the fisheries!"] In relation to the prophecy in the public press said Mr. C. the Member from Missouri refers to Col. Lawless's denial, and says no man in Missouri had come forward to substantiate it. Mr. Clay, pausing and scrutinizing the member from Missouri, demanded of the Senator to throw his eyes on him (Mr. C.) Can he, said Mr. C.—stare he look me in the face, and assert that he never employed language, in regard to the President, similar to that imputed to him? [Mr. Benton, after a considerable pause, directing his finger towards Mr. C. indicating that he observed him, said "he could," "he could."]

Mr. Clay repeated, can the Senator look me in the face, and say he did not make use of such language out of the State of Missouri? [Mr. Benton reiterated his answer as above.] Mr. C. again asked, can that man presume to look me in the face and deny it? [Mr. B. repeated his last reply.]

Mr. Clay resumed his seat and Mr. Benton again rose, and said, he had already pronounced it an atrocious calumny—he had pointed out the author in the Senate—he would pin it to his sleeve—it would stick stick, ay stick, sir, there, and there he wished it to remain.

Mr. Clay rose from his chair, and, with an emphatic action of his hand, said he reiterated the charge of calumny to the Senator from Missouri.

The Chair (Mr. Tazewell) observed the debate could not longer be suffered—the Senator from Kentucky must take his seat!

Mr. Clay. I desire to explain, Sir!

The Chair. No further explanation will be heard from the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Clay. I tell the President I must be heard, and I demand to know the point of order?

The Chair. The gentleman was out of order in using the language he did to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Clay. Then I will make another point of order. Was not the language of the Senator from Missouri out of order?

The Chair. The Senator from Missouri was not in the Chair when the debate arose. (Mr. Pointdexter had temporarily occupied the chair.)

Mr. Pointdexter rose to explain—

Mr. Benton rose (Mr. P. on his feet) and said an apology is due from me to the Senate—I was out of order, Sir?

Mr. Clay also said (Mr. P. still in the eye of the Chair I will take the same opportunity to apologize to the Senate, so far as relates to them—to the Senator from Missouri I have no apology to make.

Mr. Pointdexter here explained,—and after repeated cries of "question," it was decided against the Bank—22 yeas, 19 noes—not two thirds.

From the Richmond Whig.

POLITICAL EFFECTS OF THE VETO. These are becoming already apparent. The Pennsylvania Intelligencer, (Jackson Van Buren,) the most talented and influential of its class, in Pennsylvania, has hailed down the Jackson colors. Our venerable contemporary said on Friday, "he knew what he said; when he said the Veto would not injure Jackson in Pennsylvania. What when his population is next to unanimous when the Bank is considered there not only a great national; but most particularly and emphatically, a great Pennsylvania interest when her Legislature was unanimous for it—"

What opinion can those who thus speak, entertain of the intellect of the people of Pennsylvania! Are they fools, who prefer the fancied claim which resides in the name of General Jackson, to the great, substantial, and enduring interests of life? *Non terrors, non terrors!* Pennsylvania has been called the *Patria of America*—the region which nature has cursed with intellectual stupidity. We shall now have the proof of the truth or falsity of the reflection.

Undoubtedly however, Mr. Ritchie had his information from the Palace itself. We knew that a strong effort was making to satisfy the Hero, that the Veto would not injure him in Pennsylvania—that no drafts which he could draw on the allegiance of her People would be dishonored; so boundless and unqualified was her subservency.

The U. S. Gazette says—

"Our neighbor of the National Gazette denounces the veto message a 'pestilent production.' Never, we believe, was a document more happily designated. It is calculated—(we desire to have the word used with reference to intention, as well as necessary effect) it is calculated to pour a blight and mill-dew upon the mercantile operations of this state, to give a morbid affection to the healthy tone of business and prostrate the best faculties of our merchants. Nothing now but a belief that this blight from the executive will rouse the people, could prevent some appearance of the approaching evil. But, thanks to Him who is over all there is a redeeming spirit abroad that will infuse into every heart—that will startle the people from their blind attachment to a man, and direct them the principles. Let every man now who sees the errors of the present administration, be found active in the ranks of the opposition."

The National Gazette says of the Message that it is a compound of gross fallacies, delusive plausibilities, misrepresentations of fact and dangerous doctrines, &c.; and that its general tendencies are—

"Anarchy between the states and the general government—the total independence of the Executive on, or his superiority over Congress and the Judiciary—an immense increase of Executive power by the ultimate creation of a Treasury bank—the worst disorders of the currency, and the withdrawal of all imports and exports for the protection of domestic manufactures. Congress and the Supreme Court are disparaged as much as possible."

The United States Gazette, a paper opposed to the administration, remarks with pregnant brevity:

"If the people of Pennsylvania do not give 'veto for veto,' we mistake their metal."

The accomplished editor of the New York American thus characterizes the precious veto message:

"It is indeed and verily beneath contempt. It is an appeal of ignorance—of prejudice to prejudice—of the most unblushing partisan hostility to the obsequiousness of partisan servility. No man in the Cabinet proper will be willing to share the ignominy of preparing or approving such a paper."

The Norfolk Beacon says—"Whatever the partisans of the President may consider was due to consistency of conduct in the Chief Executive office, it is certain that a measure more prolific of evil consequences to the community at large, could not well be conceived. It has produced great excitement in our community, and is the all engrossing subject of conversation."

[From the Norfolk Herald of July 13.]

After spending the Fourth of July in the examination of the Bank Bill, and taking six days besides to deliberate on it, the President has finally returned it to the Senate, in which House it originated, with a long Message stating his reasons for refusing to sign it. These reasons are "plenty as blackberries," and of about the same value. A synopsis of them will be found below, from which it will be difficult to draw any other conclusion than that this act of the President was the result of an unconquerable personal hostility to the existing Bank, or of a dilemma, the least dangerous horn of which, in the calculation of political chances, was the veto. He does not contend that Congress has not the constitutional power to charter a National Bank; on the contrary, although he asserts the unconstitutionality of the existing charter and of that contemplated by the bill, he admits that Congress has the power to charter such a Bank as he might project!—This is going quite far enough we should think, to convince the sober-minded people of this country, that General Jackson considers himself fully competent to provide for their welfare without the assistance of Congress.

The President is entitled to no credit for his veto from those who maintain the Constitutional objection; he is ready, and no doubt anxious, to charter a National Bank, provided he is permitted to dictate the terms. Besides where is his consistency if he affects the humanitarian doctrine in vetoing the Bank, and practices the latitudinarian doctrine in vetoing the appropriation of millions to Internal Improvement? Consistency! Does not rather look like a buckrater for popularity,—saying to the South, "There—I have given the Bank its quietus to please you, and to Pennsylvania—'Come, come, don't pout; if I have nullified the Bank, I have made you a man, by signing the Internal Improvement bill.'"

Hitherto we have been utterly indifferent as to the effect which the President's decision on the Bank question might have on his reelection; viewing that institution as a great national benefit, of which we had daily evidence in the increasing prosperity of our immediate neighbourhood, we hoped, with a goodly number of his friends, that he would sanction the renewal of its charter; and if by so doing he could have secured his re-election, we should have been content, for we could not believe that four years more of his administration would have produced so much evil to the country, as will be inflicted on it by the non-renewal of the Bank. He has, however, declared in our humble judgment, against the interest of the country;—and it therefore behooves the people on whom the calamity will otherwise inevitably be visited, to avert it by electing him from office.

A palpable hit.—A "great Jackson Democratic meeting" was lately held by the citizens of several counties, at Williams-port, in Pennsylvania, at which, after resolving "that the administration of Andrew Jackson has realized the most sanguine expectations of his friends and of his country," the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the rumors in circulation, of the design of the President to put his Veto upon the bill for re-chartering the U. S. Bank we deem slanderous;—intended to subvert electioneering purposes; and that the course of the President will conform to the almost unanimous wishes of Pennsylvania, and to the interests of the Union, when that bill shall be presented to him for his sanction.

Boring for Water.—In the area in rear of Holt's Marble Building, in the city of New York, workmen have been employed five months in boring for water. The work is carried on by means of a churn-drill, worked by hand. The present depth of the bore is 345 feet, 130 of which was through soil, and 215 through a solid rock. The water issuing from the rock is soft and of the purest kind, and a plenty of it can be had, at the present depth of the drill, for ordinary purposes—say 20 to 30 gallons per minute, in a perpetual stream. We learn that it is Mr. Holt's intention to find the bottom of the rock, if it descends 1000 feet. He will then be able to supply any quantity of water which may be wanted in the lower part of the city. The bore is 10 inches in diameter, and lined with iron pipes. The manner of performing the work is very curious, especially that of reclaiming a broken drill, at this great depth. The drill, when broken, is called a *thief*—the instrument employed to take it up, a *sheriff*—and when the sheriff is unsuccessful in the performance of its duties, another, called *Hays*, is employed, which never fails in drawing the thief to light!

THE WEATHER-
drought has prevailed
of Ohio for many
 parched up and the
summer crops, ex-
ing. The wheat is
has been saved in
quantity is beyond
so are excellent,
been favorable
'hus, tho' corn a
considerably there
be thankful to the
judgments, in the
to a country

At a large and respectable meeting of the National Republicans of Caroline county convened at the Court House in Denton on Tuesday 24th inst. pursuant to public notice, John Boon, Esq. was called to the chair and William T. Purnell appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated from the Chair.

On motion of Thomas Burchenal, Esq. the meeting proceeded to the nomination of three gentlemen as Delegates to meet similar Delegates which may be appointed on the part of Queen Anne's and Talbot counties at Hillsborough on the 2d Monday of August next (or at such other time and place as may be designated) for the purpose of selecting one gentleman as an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, from the Congressional district composed of Queen Anne's Talbot and Caroline counties to be supported in conjunction with such other Electors as may be chosen from the Congressional districts composed of Harford, Cecil and Kent, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties. Whereupon John Boon, Thomas S. Carter and Jacob C. Wilson, Esqs. were appointed said delegation.

The meeting then proceeded to make arrangements preparatory to the approaching October election. On motion, it was

Resolved: That the National Republicans of Caroline county assemble in their several election districts of said county on Saturday 11th of August next and elect nine committeemen from each district to meet in general committee at the court house in Denton on the succeeding Tuesday for the purpose of nominating four suitable gentlemen as candidates to represent this county in the next general Assembly of Maryland, in the following manner, viz: The committee from the Upper district to nominate one candidate from said district, the committee from the Middle district to nominate one candidate from said district, the committee from the Lower district to nominate one candidate from said district, and the whole committee to nominate the fourth candidate from any one of said districts.

It was further Resolved: That the Chair appoint a committee of five from each district, whose duty it shall be to give further notice to the voters, that an election will be held at the usual places of holding elections in the several election districts of said county, agreeably to the foregoing resolution. Whereupon, the Chair appointed for the Upper District Wm. Delahay, Josiah B. Barker, Aquila Star, John Jump and Homer D. Euston; for the Middle District, Seth H. Everts, James Hignitt, William Connelly, T. Russell and John Colins; for the Lower District, Daniel Leverton, Joseph Mobary, Edward Nicola, Joseph Alford and Curtis Davis.

Resolved: That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and attested by the Secretary, and published in the Easton Gazette and Centreville Times.

JOHN BOON, chm.
W. T. Purnell, Sec'y.
N. B. The Centreville Times is respectfully requested to publish the above proceedings.

We understand the National Republicans of Dorchester county had a meeting in Cambridge on Monday last, and appointed Delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Easton.

The President of the United States has, we understand, taken his departure from this city on a visit to the Hermitage, his residence in Tennessee.

Nat. Intel.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.			
July 19, New cases.....	202	Deaths.....	32
20 do do.....	226	do do.....	100
21 do do.....	311	do do.....	104
22 do do.....	239	do do.....	90
23 do do.....	31	do do.....	74
24 do do.....	296	do do.....	96
25 do do.....	157	do do.....	61

Snow-Hill, Md., July 23.

We have just been informed that a vessel belonging to Messrs. Bishop and Holland, has arrived in this port, from New York. After having left New York the whole crew were taken sick, and two of them died with the Cholera, on their arrival here.—*Messenger*.

Fort Gratiot July 10.—There has been only one new case of cholera among the troops during the last 24 hours. There now remain 13 or 14 cases, of which it is believed two thirds will recover. Our detachment which consisted of about 400, was dwindled down to about 150, by pestilence and desertion.

The dead bodies of the deserters are literally strewn along the road, between here and Detroit. No one dares give them relief, not even a cup of water. A person on his way from Detroit here, passed six lying groaning with the agonies of the cholera, under one tree, and saw one corpse by the road side, half eaten up by the dogs.

HEALTH OF DETROIT.—INDIAN WAR. Extract to the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated

Detroit, July 16th, 1832. This place continues to improve in health. But one or two deaths from cholera have occurred within the last 48 hours. The weather is again becoming warm; but we hope that the prevailing disease is so far subdued, that this change of weather will not revive it.

A despatch from Gen. Atkinson to General Scott, dated the 9th inst., near the main body of the Indian enemy, represents him to have 450 regulars and 2100 mounted men, and to be within 5 or 6 miles of Black Hawk and his party, consisting of about 800 Indians. The country, however, is so favorable for the Indians, that, as Gen. Atkinson approached them, they could with facility change their position. It has become very doubtful whether he will be able to overtake and subdue them. He had some hopes of coming up with them in two days. But I fear Black Hawk has eluded him. In this vicinity, at the encampment of Col. Cummings at Springwells, among the detachment of Major Thompson, nine miles above this place and at Fort Gratiot, 70 miles above us, the troops are doing well. No new cases have occurred. The sick are recovering, and the prospect is brightening. Poor Dr. Everett, however, as was anticipated, has gone to his long account. Col. Twiggs is well.

Yours truly, JOHN NORVELL.

Cincinnati, July 21.

THE WEATHER.—The crops.—A distressing drought has prevailed through the western part of Ohio for many weeks. The pastures are parched up and the prospect of corn and other summer crops, except oats, is very unpromising. The wheat is of the very best quality, and has been saved in the very best order. The quantity is beyond an average crop. Oats, also, are excellent, and so far the harvest has been favorable. The hay crops are good. I wish, tho' corn and potatoes should fail very considerably there is much for which all should be thankful to the Dispenser of mercies and judgments. In the dispensations of the season to the country.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

Philadelphia, July 24.

Veto Meeting.—At a very early hour yesterday morning martial music was sounded through the district, to attract attention to the proposed meeting of the friends of the Veto, in the State House Yard. Curious banners were displayed, and great promises held out. The blowing of trumpets, beating of drums, and noise of other military instruments, had an effect, and the meeting was nearly as numerous as was that held on Monday of last week—but, of all in the yard, not one half approved the resolutions said to have been adopted.

U. S. Gazette.

Fredericksburg, July 25.

HAIL STORM.—On Monday evening, the 16th inst. one of the most awful Hail Storms occurred in the neighborhood of Loyds, in Essex county, that we recollect ever to have heard of. Our informant states, that the hail some of which were as large as goose eggs commenced falling about half past 7 o'clock, P. M. and continued about half an hour, when it covered the ground to the depth of six inches. On the day after, one hail stone was picked up out of a ditch of water which measured six inches in circumference. The hail fell over a district of country about two miles wide and ten in length. Within its range the trees were entirely stripped of their leaves, and the crops of corn and garden productions totally destroyed. One gentleman had six or eight hogs killed.—[*Her*]

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

We perceive that the course we have taken with regard to the Veto Message, has already provoked for us the anathemas of the Albany Argus. This was to be expected. The cry will be caught up by others of our brethren wedded to men rather than measures, and we will be denounced as political apostates, by a vocal voice here and there from Maine to Georgia. We ask no favours from those who are determined to vilify us for pursuing a course that we consider one of consistency and principle. We strained our political conscience to its utmost tension in support of the national administration, and we intimated as distinctly as possible, many months since, that if, after the passage of the Bank Bill by both houses of Congress, the President should disregard the wishes of the people fairly expressed, and veto it, and upon constitutional grounds, we could no longer, as Pennsylvanians, as friends of the country, yield him our humble support. He did veto the measure, and our course upon the subject since has confirmed our previous intimations. The patrons of this journal, we have reason to believe are satisfied that we have been consistent—are satisfied that we aim at the good of the country through a wholesome state of its currency, and are willing, if not to go with us, at least to tolerate the frank indulgence of our sentiments. They thus prove themselves the advocates and supporters of a FREE PRESS, and that they have confidence in our integrity to the public weal.

Disasters indeed will be that period in the history of our republic, when the enjoyment of the expectancy of official patronage shall so corrupt and enervate the press, as to strip it of all independence and render it the soulless echo of the opinions and the base panders to the purposes of those who occupy high places and who have the distribution of the loaves and fishes that garnish the executive table.

A Beautiful compliment.—We had yesterday (says the Intelligencer) an opportunity of seeing one of the neatest things in the way of presents that we ever met with. It was a walking stick, of arbutus, cut from a tree growing at the tomb of Cicero, transmitted as a gift to Mr. Clay, from an officer of the Navy, now in the Mediterranean. It has a head of agate, or some stone resembling it which is surrounded, where it joins the stick, by a silver band bearing this inscription: "FROM THE TOMB OF CICERO, FOR HENRY CLAY." This is a compliment, at receiving which no man of any sensibility, situated as the Orator of the West is, but must feel highly gratified. It was accompanied by an elegant letter from the donor.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

The Cholera and the Flying Dutchman! The Cholera is very much at work in the imagination almost every where; and what it can't do in reality, it accomplishes by the power of fear, going up and down on the face of the earth like Satan of old, seeking the destruction of the human family, and like the Flying Dutchman, would do much more, if better supported!!

The Cholera commenced its career in Asia, where every thing good and bad first originated, and since the year 1817, it is said, 50 millions of people have fallen sacrifices to this cause alone, it is presumed, however, not before the time ordained, according to Calvin and others! Having done thus much, it commenced another course a little more north, making a halt at Astracan, and then moved up the river Volga, spreading alarm, terror and destruction in its course, and there, no one can tell how, set itself down at the great and ancient city of Moscow, once the capital of Peter the great, and drew by the magic power of the Flying Dutchman, the greatest and best physicians of London, Berlin, Breslau, Danzig, Paris, and by special authority of their different governments, who could not agree according to custom as to its origin, when behold it took an unaccountable flight to Sunderland, in England, spreading dismay and death among the poor and filthy, sending hundreds, it is said, "beyond that bourne from whence no traveller returns;" when it made a move up the river Tyne, causing terror among the superstitious English and Scotch, stopping in its course at sundry

villages, crying, avast begone, or it will be upon you. Even the great city of London was struck with dismay! Paris also, and several cities roundabout felt the power of fear, and it is said, the prime minister, fell a sacrifice to the Cholera, making, it seems, no distinction between the great and the mean!!

Having gone through a mysterious round in the old world, this wonderful Cholera, which, like the mysterious Flying Dutchman, can neither be seen, felt, heard nor understood, until it has fallen upon its victim, and not then unless the magic powers of this wonderful character are set to work. When or how it started with the Flying Dutchman no living soul can tell, but it seems, one got to Quebec and the other to New York by a kind of mysterious understanding, both trying which could do the most harm by their magic powers. But why the Cholera should get to Quebec before the Flying Dutchman could get to New York, no one can tell, unless the powers of electricity carried the one through the earth, while the other had nothing to depend on beyond his magic wand. But having got to New York, what with steam and his magic powers, he took his flight to the great city and was hovering over the Palace before common men could say Jack Robinson, deliberating whether he should enter by the key hole, or flutter down the chimney: the latter scheme being determined on, down he went like thunder and stood before his majesty, while he set smoking his pipe. Hey! Van did you expect to scare me? did you not know this heart (putting his hand on it) never knew what fear was in the time of peace or war? Come, sit down and smoke the Calumet of peace with me, though the world may have their faces set against us. Thank your majesty. Knowing that you might want me upon the great and important fiscal Bill, I have come prepared to assist you in putting to silence your enemies on this important matter, for you know I can write so that it may be read upwards or downwards, backwards or forwards, something like Tom Jefferson, and show to the world, you can do no wrong. You are the very man Van, I wanted to see, that this great day might not pass away before I could have an opportunity of doing something great. Well may it please your majesty; here it is cut and dry all the way from London from whence your enemies have forced me and the Cholera. Come let us see it and then we will talk about the d—d Cholera. The very thing, Van, how could you have known so much! Did you not know that I am possessed of the Black Art? Well, it shall go up to the first house and then to the second with my Veto upon this d—d Bank. Ah! you are the boy, Van, who can do wonders! Why yes, may I please your majesty, if you will back me, I will be second and you shall be first to the end of our lives. You know, that would be no breach of the Constitution. Your name shall be changed to Washington, for you already go by that name among the knowing ones. Yes, Van, I am the man, that rules and will rule the help, and my name shall be A—w the first! Huzza! huzza! for A—w the first. But Van what have you to say about this d—d Cholera? Why, please your majesty, we left the old world much about the same time, and more shall be heard from me upon that mysterious subject. The truth is, more is said about it than is understood. Don't be uneasy, this wand will protect you and our friends, and bring your enemies to their senses before many months.

NEMO.

Contents of the American Farmer.

NUMBER 19.—VOLUME 14.
Editorial: Key-hole Cats, Angora Cats, New Ornamental Tree, Extract of a Letter from Com. Porter to J. S. Sinner, Esq.—Review of the Pomological Manual or a Treatise on Fruits—A new and Improved Method of Raising Early Peas—Remarks on the Red and the White Clover; Kind of Soil, Preparation of the Land, Choice of Seed, Time of Sowing, Quantity of Seed to the Acre, Manner of Sowing, Mowing, Saving Seed, Produce per Acre, Its use as pasture, Duration—On Supporting newly-planted Trees.—The Mountain Shepherd's Manual, part iii, Diseases, Braxy, Breckhauck, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cases of Dysentery—On Wood Lots—Samuel S. Griscom's Meteorological Journal for June—Washing Salads, &c. with Sea Water to free them from the Larvæ of Insects—Foreign Markets—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore July 27.
[From the American Farmer.]
WHEAT best red \$1.15 a 1.20, white do 1.20 a 1.30.
CORN, white 61, Yellow 63.

TEMPERANCE.

THE members of the Talbot county Temperance Society, will meet at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Easton, on Tuesday evening the 31st inst., at early candle light. The public generally, are invited to attend. There will be an address delivered by Mr. Watkins of Annapolis.

By order of the President,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Sec'y.
July 28

TO RENT,

For the ensuing Year,

That large and desirable farm the property of the late Thomas Goldsborough, Esquire, situate about three miles from Greensboro, in Caroline County—the land is in a high state of improvement and the buildings in good order—to a careful tenant the terms will be moderate—for particulars apply to Samuel Dickinson, of Talbot or to the Subscriber.

MARIA GOLDSBOROUGH,
who will be at the farm on the 10th of August next.
July 28 (W) 3w

CAROLINE COUNTY TAXES.

Office of the Commissioners of the Tax,

DENTON, June 26th, 1832.

WHEREAS it appears by the returns of Shadrack Lyden, former Collector of the public Taxes of Caroline county, made to us, Commissioners of the Tax for the County aforesaid, on this 26th day of June 1832, that the following Tracts, parts of Tracts, or parcels of Land and Lots of ground, are situate, lying and being in the County aforesaid, and have become chargeable for the payment of County Taxes, the said Collector, not being able to find any personal property thereon, nor else where in the County liable for, or chargeable with the payment of the same, viz:

Owners' Names	Quantity of Acres.	Sum due	Total amount of sum due	Years that's due	Name of Lands.
James Bryon, (Delaware,)	100	87 1/2	2 64 1/2	1827	name not known.
		87		1828	
		90		1829	
Daniel Green, (Delaware,)	150	3 19 1/2	3 65 1/2	1828	name not known.
		3 17		1829	
		3 29		1829	
		1 39 1/2		1827	
Sarah Tripp (Talbot county.)	160	1 38	4 21 1/2	1828	name not known.
		1 44		1829	
Samuel Barrow's heirs,	1	2 16	4 40	1828	House and Lot in Hillsborough
		2 24		1829	
George Payne's heirs,	1	2 18		1827	
		2 16	6 58	1828	House & Lot in Denton
		2 24		1829	

THIS IS THEREFORE TO GIVE NOTICE,

That unless the county charges due on the Lands as aforesaid, shall be paid to the Collector of the said County, within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the Land so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, and such necessary charges as may accrue thereon,—and for a proportionable part of the costs of this advertisement.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Caroline county.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

Denton, Caroline County, July 28th, 1832 4w

CAROLINE COUNTY TAXES.

Office of the Commissioners of the Tax,

DENTON, June 26th 1832.

WHEREAS it appears by the return of William I. Seward the Collector of the Public Taxes of Caroline County, made to us Commissioners of the Tax for the County aforesaid, on the 26th day of June 1832, that the following Tracts, parts of tracts or parcels of land and lots of ground are situate lying and being in the county aforesaid, and have become chargeable for the payment of County Taxes, the said Collector, not being able to find any personal property thereon, nor elsewhere in the county; liable, or chargeable with the payment of the same, viz:

Owners Names	Quantity of Acres.	sum due	for that years	Names of the Land.
James Bryon (Del.)	100	74	1831	Name not Known.
Samuel and Nancy Swift,	47 1/2	79	1831	Name not Known.
William Green (Del.)	143	1.62	1831	Allcock's lot.
Sarah Tripp (T. County)	160	1.29	1831	Name not Known.
Dennis Kelly	3 1/2	3.21	1831	House and lot.
Samuel Barrow's Heirs,	1	1.86	1831	House & Lot in Hillsborough
Elizabeth Boon's Heirs	461	4.29	1831	Part of Perry's Grove.
Nancy Smith's Heirs	130	2.40	1831	Little Worth.
William B. Smith (T. County)	100	1.86	1831	Pine Grove.
Jonathan Morris (Del.)		1.02	1831	Name not Known.
Thomas Walker (Del.)	80	74	1831	Name not Known.

THIS IS THEREFORE TO GIVE NOTICE,

That unless the County charges due on the Lands as aforesaid, shall not be paid to the Collector of the said County, within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the Land so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, and such necessary charges as may accrue thereon, and for a proportionable part of the cost of this advertisement.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Caroline County,

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Denton, Caroline County, July 28.

NOTICE.

MY FRIENDS, who are in the habit of borrowing BEDSTEAD BRACES, or SCREW DRIVERS, of me, will please return those they may have on hand, as my stock, being entirely exhausted, I am unable to accommodate my neighbours as I could wish. I am satisfied that my friends would not have rendered it necessary for me to make this public call, that they have, (in the hurry of business,) forgotten to return them. Please look among your family tools—they may have got there in mistake.

JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. Call and see my ware-room. I have some very handsome Bedsteads and other furniture, which I should like to show you, if I do not sell.

July 28 3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber most respectfully invites the attention of the public to his establishment at Lewes, during the approaching warm season. His house (the same lately occupied by Mr. Asa Clifton,) has just been thoroughly repaired and much improved. His table will be furnished with every luxury from the water and his bar will be found to contain the most choice liquors. Bathing houses have been fitted up for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, and every attention will be paid to render their visits agreeable. A full view of the Breakwater and other interesting scenery may be had from the door, and conveyances at any time to the Cape and Light House. He flatters himself therefore, that such as may favor him with a call can scarcely fail to be pleased with the visit.

EVAN F. MORGAN.

N. B. Those who may wish to visit Cape May can have a conveyance every day, they may go and return the same day, or divide their time at Lewes and Cape May, or take a short trip out to the fishing Banks at sea which will be found very pleasant and strengthening to those who feel weak and debilitated.

Lewes, Del. July 28 4w

E. F. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having paid a visit to Lewes Town this season take pleasure in recommending those of my friends who wish to take an excursion for pleasure and the improvement of their health, to call on Mr. E. F. Morgan at Lewes-Town, who will be found very polite & accommodating. Nothing on his part will be wanting to render those who may visit him, comfortable—terms very moderate.

THOS. BURCHENAL.

Greensborough July 23, 1832. W

ST. AUBIN FARM.

To be rented for a term of years, the highly cultivated Farm of the late Dr. Nicholas Hammond, commonly called St. Aubin, situate near Easton.

The Farm is well enclosed, and all the Buildings are in excellent order and repair. It produces fine crops of every kind of grain and may be considered among the best grazing Farms in the county.

For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, July 28 1832.

P. S. The Subscriber has a good dwelling house at Easton Point, several other Houses in and about Easton to be let.

J. G.

NOTICE.

The Assessors appointed under the law of the last session of the Legislature, to assess and value all the real and personal property of Talbot county, having completed their Assessment and made return thereof to the Commissioners for Talbot county. Notice is hereby given that the books and returns of said assessment and valuation will be opened by the Commissioners on Tuesday the 31st inst. also on Thursday and Saturday of the same week, and on the same days of the next succeeding week, for the purpose of giving to all persons interested and wishing to make any alteration in their assessment, an opportunity of inspecting them, and the said days are appointed by the commissioners, to hear and determine any appeals therefrom and to make such alteration therein as may seem just and requisite. They further give notice that they will on Tuesday the 28th of August appoint a Collector of the Tax for Talbot county.

By order of the Commissioners.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

[W]

NOTICE

All persons indebted to the estate of the late James Cain are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator. The situation of the estate being found to be such as to forbid giving indulgence.

ROBERT H. RHODES, adm'r.

of James Cain, deceased.

July 28

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

24th day of July, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Hutchings H. Smith, administrator of John Hardesty, 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 the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

WM. A. FORD, Reg. of Wills for Caroline, County.

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Hardesty 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 4th day of February next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 24th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

HUTCHINGS H. SMITH, adm'r. of John Hardesty, dec'd.

July 28

POETRY.

TOO SOON.

Too soon—to soon!—how oft that word
Comes o'er the spirit like a spell;
Awakening every mournful chord
That in the human heart may dwell!
Of hopes that perished in their noon—
Of youth decay'd—too soon—too soon!

Too soon—too soon!—it is a sound
To dim the sight with many a tear;
As bitterly we gaze around
And find how few we loved are here!
Ah!—when shall we again commune
With those we lost—too soon—too soon!

Too soon!—too soon!—how wild that tone
Bursts on our dearest hours of bliss,
And leaves us silent and alone,
To muse on such a theme as this:
To frown upon the quiet moon,
Whose parting light comes all too soon!

Too soon!—too soon!—if e'er were thine
The joys, the fears, the hopes of love;
If thou hast knelt before the shrine;
Of beauty in some starlight grove;
Who's lips, young roses, breathed of June,
Thou'at wept these words—too soon—too soon!

Too soon is stamped on every leaf,
In characters of dim decay!—
Too soon is writ in tears of grief,
On all things fading fast away!—
Oh! is there one terrestrial boon,
Our hearts lose not—too soon!—too soon!

NEW FASHIONS, NEW FANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

MISS BROWN has just received from New York Philadelphia and Baltimore, the latest Summer Fashions; together with a very good Assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES & MILLINERY, which she is prepared to make up in the best style.

MANTUA-MAKING.

July 14 St

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,
Attorney at Law,

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

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,
No 33 Market Street, Baltimore.

Grand Consolidated Lottery,
CLASS NO. 15, FOR 1832.

TO BE DRAWN

At Wilmington, (Del.) July 30th 1832.

HIGHEST PRIZES

\$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000
100 prizes of 1,000
SCHEME.

1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000
1 10,000 10,000
1 5,000 5,000
100 1,000 100,000
16 500 8,000
56 100 5,600
&c. &c. amounting to 366,080.

Tickets \$10 | Quarters \$2 50
Halves 5
A package of 22 whole tickets will cost \$22.

Warranted to draw 96
Packages of halves, quarters and eighths in proportion.

A Certificate of a package of whole tickets, will cost 124 dollars.

When one or more tickets are ordered postage need not be paid.
When a certificate is ordered, it is only requisite to remit the difference between the cost and the sum warranted to be drawn.

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

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

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
SYLVESTER'S OFFICE, July 11, 1832.

Drawing of the New York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 23, for 1832—Drawn July 11, 1, 34, 44, 39, 22, 24, 21, 10, 62, 51.

LOOK AT THIS

10 21 24,

\$10,000,

Was sent in a certificate to a gentleman in the country.
And in the last drawing, 19 30 63, 2,000 dollars, besides several of 2,000, 1,000. The above, with many other capitals, were actually sold by Dame Fortune's only lucky Agent.

S. J. SYLVESTER.

My distant friends will please address all orders for tickets, by mail, to any of my offices.
S. J. Sylvester, New York,
Sylvester & Co, Baltimore,
S. J. Sylvester, Pittsburg.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, May 14, 1832.—The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified that a general meeting will be held at the Banking House, in the city of Baltimore, on MONDAY the 21st day of July, next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order R. MICKLE, Cashier.
By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board, are eligible for the ensuing year.
June 9 6w

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY,
Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,
an extensive and complete assortment of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,
To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS

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

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

Easton, April 14th (S & W)

JOHN MANROSS,
Attorney at Law.

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

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES.



THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, is now opening a full and general

ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES

of all descriptions, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, most respectfully begs leave to invite his friends and the public generally to give him a call, view his assortment & judge for themselves. He has also supplied himself from the city with a

complete stock of prime

MATERIALS,

selected by himself, which will be manufactured in the best manner and sold on the most reasonable terms. He has also for sale a

quantity of Palm Leaf

HATS,

TRUNKS & BLACKING on pleasing terms.—Those who have so liberally patronized the subscriber, he returns his most sincere thanks and assures them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of their favors

The Public's Obedient Servt.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, July 21

N. B. Four or five good journeymen, will meet with constant employment if immediately application be made to the subscriber.

J. W.

Late Bank of Caroline

June 30 1832.

There will be an election held at the Court House in Denton, on Monday the sixth day of August next, by the Stockholders in this Institution for seven Directors to manage the affairs for twelve months from that date; Election to be between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN BOON, Agent.

July 7 5w

VALUABLE PROPERTY

TO RENT.

TO BE RENTED and possession given immediately, that large and convenient house and Premises in Easton, lately occupied by Thos. Perrin Smith, Esq. deceased. Also several other Houses and Lots in and near town, belonging to the estate of said deceased. For terms apply to the subscriber

The Printing presses, standing press, Types, Furniture and fixtures belonging to said estate are for sale.

All persons indebted to the above mentioned estate are requested to make immediate payment—indulgence cannot be given, as it is absolutely necessary that I should make a close of my administration in as short a time as possible.

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.

of Thomas P. Smith, deceased.

July 7 3w

FOR SALE.

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

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r.

Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.

June 3

CAMP MEETINGS

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Chesapeake District.

Rev. L. McCOMBS, P. E.

Cecil Circuit—24th July at Sewell's Woods. Caroline Circuit—3d of August at Greensborough.

Smyrna and Kent—9th of August Tilghman's Woods.

Talbot and Queen Ann's—30th of August George's Woods.

N. B. The Regular Quarterly Meeting to Caroline Circuit, will be held at Hillsborough on the 25th and 26th of August.

July 21.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.



THE SCHOONER EDGAR.

A new and commodious vessel, having recently been built of the very best materials, Copper fastened and Coppered with a fine Cabin for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, is intended to resume the occupation of the Schooner Leonard.

The EDGAR will commence her regular routes, from Easton Point to Baltimore on Sunday next the 15th inst. leaving Easton point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will be accommodated in the best manner, that advantages will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Baltimore. Freight of all kinds will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

ROBINSON LEONARD.

The Subscriber, grateful for the past favors of his friends and customers, respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to afford general satisfaction, in executing any business, in his line, which they may choose to entrust him with.

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son in Easton or with my Brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at Easton Point for the transaction of all business connected with the Packet, will be promptly attended to.

July 14 (W)

FARMS TO RENT.

TO RENT for the year 1833, two Farms in Wye Neck, late the property of Philemon Thomas, deceased. For terms apply to

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, July, 14th 1832.

FOR SALE.

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

Apply to

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

may 26 603t

FOR Luck in the following Lotteries, be sure to direct your orders to

J. CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Who will always forward by return mail any ticket, share or packages of tickets ordered from his office, and as they will in all cases be the original ones the cash can be had for them any where on presentation.

Union Canal No. 13, to be drawn July 30.

High Prizes.

3 prizes of \$1,000 10 prizes of 500

1 4273 10 500

1 1000 20 200, &c.

Tickets \$5, halves 2 50, quarters 1 25.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

22d June, 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter. By order

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier

July 14 (W)

The Acts of Assembly.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the acts of the General Assembly, passed at December Session, 1831, are now ready in the Clerk's office, to be delivered on application of those persons entitled to them.

J. M. FAULKNER, SHF.

of Talbot county.

Easton, July 14 3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber expects to be in Easton on the 14th of August, and remain a few days, for the purpose of making collections, and finally closing his business there. He requests all persons indebted, to call on him at Mr. Lowe's and as most of the claimants are of long standing, he expects some exertion will be made to settle them without further delay.

LAMBERT REARDON.

July 21

An Overseer Wanted.

An industrious man of good character and who can handle Carpenter's tools well, at least sufficiently to keep up the necessary repairs on a farm, is wanted as an overseer, as the one I now have intends leaving me, being offered higher wages—none need apply that does not answer the above description.

ANDREW SKINNER.

July 21

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale his farm in King's Creek, about six miles from Easton—this farm is handsomely situated, near navigable water and the buildings are all in good repair, and some of them new. The dwelling house is of brick two stories high and commodious enough to accommodate a large family. There is a good Apple Orchard on the farm and a plenty of timber. The land is in good order and well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn. To any person wishing to purchase, the terms will be reasonable and the time of payment accommodating. Apply to A. Graham, Easton or to

WM. H. JOHNSON.

Baltimore, July 21.

NOTICE.

I will offer at public sale on Tuesday August 14th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. if not sold before that day the FARM near Easton formerly the property of David D. Barrow and now belonging to N. G. Singleton, containing 186 acres of Land more or less. Should the said Farm not be sold, it will be let on fair terms. All persons holding claims against the above named N. G. Singleton are requested to present them to the subscriber on or before the above named day

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

July 21

Bank of Maryland,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26th, 1831.

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

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

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

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

By order R. WILSON, Cash.

may 19 20tq

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot County Court, the undersigned have been appointed commissioners to lay out & open a Public Road leading from the town of Easton to the Town of Centreville, beginning at a gate standing on the lands of James M. McDaniel and adjoining the Lands of Edward McDaniel late of Talbot county deceased and running through the lands of the said James M. and Edward McDaniel, straight to Wye River, all in the said county, and that a Public Landing should be established at the termination thereof on Wye River aforesaid.

Pursuant to said order, the undersigned will meet on the said premises on Monday the 13th day of August next for the purpose of executing said commission.—All persons therefore who may be interested are requested to take notice and attend on said day.

JAMES RIDGAWAY, }
JESSE SCOTT, } Commissioners.
BENNETT BRACCO. }

July 7

FOR RENT

For the ensuing Year.

THE farm situate on Chopank river, the property of Mrs. Isabella Smyth at present occupied by Mr. Jacob Faulkner. For terms apply to

THOMAS MARTIN, Agent

for I. Smyth.

June 30

An Overseer wanted for next year

A single man of approved good character—none need apply but such as are personally known to the person wanting, or who have good certificates from responsible men.—Enquire at this office.

June 23, 1832.

By His Excellency,

GEORGE HOWARD

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the last General Assembly of this State, passed at the last Session, entitled 'A supplement to an act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections,' the Governor is directed, in the event of this state on the new apportionment of Representatives being entitled to ten Electors, so soon as the Congress of the United States shall have fixed the apportionment of Representation under the census last taken, of the people of the United States, to issue his Proclamation setting forth the number of Electors of President and Vice President, of the United States, to which the State of Maryland, according to such apportionment shall be entitled. And whereas I have received an authentic copy of an act of the Congress of the United States, fixing the apportionment of Representatives under the census aforesaid, by which it appears that this State will be entitled to but TEN Electors of President and Vice President of the United States under said apportionment. Now, therefore, I GEORGE HOWARD, Governor of Maryland, do by this my PROCLAMATION, declare & make known that by the apportionment of Representatives by the Congress of the United States, under the late census, this State, will in the ensuing election of President and Vice President of the United States, be entitled to but TEN Electors; to be elected as prescribed in & by the before recited supplementary act.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty fifth day of June in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty sixth.

By the governor,

GEORGE HOWARD.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk

of the Council.

July 7 4w

FARM FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the 1st day of August next, on the premises, the Farm or Plantation which formerly belonged to Tristram Pippin, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.

This Farm contains about 270 acres, a sufficient proportion of which is in wood or Timber; is situated partly in Queen Ann's and partly in Caroline counties, on the Long Marsh Ditch, and adjoins the lands of Allen Coleman, Wm. Downs and the heirs of James Pippin. The land is of excellent quality, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn and Rye.

A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay fifty dollars cash, and give Bond with security to be approved by the Trustee for the payment of the residue of the purchase money in one year, with interest from the day of sale.

Further particulars will be made known at the sale.

JOS. WICKES 4th, Trustee

July 7 3w

MAGISTRATES BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

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

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

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

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale that valuable estate,

OAKWOOD;

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

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

The improvements consist of a two

story Brick Dwelling,