

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 1 1831.

At Lancaster, Penn. the average depth of the snow was about three feet, and much blown into drifts.

the government and the legislature, that
quarry, retrenchment, and consequent
reduction of taxation and reform of Parliament

of meeting was held in the session-room, which this collection was spontaneously taken up, in consequence of the terrible storm raging without.

The quantity of Coffee taken out of bond at Boston, from 3d to 7th inst. was 11,173 bags 22 bbls. 1 tierce. Still in public store there about 3700 bags 60 tcr. 12 brls.

season for \$150, including the services of
groom for the season.
PHILIP WALLIS, Baltimore.
feb 1 Sw

men wishing to sell will do well to call.
WM. W. WILLIAMSON.
sept. 7

sept. 7

PHILIP WALLIS, Baltimore.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 23.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 127.

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

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

[FOR THE WHIG.]

The following lines are most respectfully in-
scribed to the memory of William O'Brien, son of Capt. John
O'Brien, who died in Denton, Dec. 13th, A. D. 1830.

And last thy gentle spirit flown
To realms of endless rest,
So soon, and yet forever gone,
Thou art "forever blest."

Ah! yes, so soon, we're forced to part,
With grief and sad farewell;
Must feel the agonizing smart,
And o'er thy tomb drop memory's tear.

Yes, sainted boy, affection true
Has marked thy early grave,
With crystal drops of briny dew,
That o'er thy bosom wave.

For there in lonely pride shall bloom,
Many a beautiful flower,
That thy lonely, silent tomb,
Shall gayly vernal hour.

The violet and the mild blue-bell,
That early o'er thy bosom wave,
Shall, every passing stranger tell—
"Prepare to meet the grave."

SOLUS.

Denton, January 30th 1831.

From the Laurel.

LOVE AND JEALOUSY.

In yonder grove of myrtle straying,
I saw a damsel and a child—
Joy on his frolic brow was playing,
Her cheeks were pale her looks were wild.
Oh! as he called the dewy flowers,
His playful gambols she forbore,
And, if he roved to distant bowers,
His steps controlled, his wanderings sore.
Time passed away on airy pinions,
When I met the young lady,
The child had died her father's dominion,
And she, she was left to me.
To learn the damsel's name I strove,
And she who shunned her crying eye—
The child child I found was—
The weeping mourner—Jealousy.

From the Rhode Island Advertiser.

WINTER.

The wind, the wind, it comes with a gale,
A startling voice, and a sudden roar,
It comes in a wild and fearful breeze,
And rakes the trunks of the leafless trees.
Over the hill and over the lea,
The dreary forest and billowy sea,
It hurries on its efforts are vain,
On the desolate earth and waters plain.
The old gnarled oaks, so stately and tall,
Torn, convulsed, and real to their fall,
And the young saplings in their infancy,
In mountain ranges against the sky.
The snow, the snow, it comes through the air,
In glistening streams, like a comet's hair,
Unmolested and pure, from its home on high,
It wings its way through a cheerless sky,
And descends upon earth, so staid and cold,
To mingle here with the lowly mould,
Before the breeze, behold how it whirle
Along the meadows, in graceful curls,
And over the glens and hill tops proud,
Wrathes itself brightly—a sable shroud.
'Tis a lonely hour, for the world is drear,
And earth lies dead in her winter's bier,
The silver streams have forgotten to flow,
Save as they ripple 'neath ice and snow.
Nature is chill'd, and more cruel the stroke,
For he hugs more closely his faithful cloak,
And hurries along in the crowded mart,
With a quickened step and hasty start.
'Tis a desolate all save round the hearth,
When the tale goes round, and awakens mirth,
Then come ye within, and join the choir,
That circles in gladness the winter fire,
And the blushing faggots that gladden there,
Shall awaken joy, and drown all care.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

What o'clock is it?—It was on an evening
not many weeks ago, that several gentlemen
being seated on the Bulletin Office, the ques-
tion was asked "What o'clock is it?" for,
the questioner, "a gentleman made an ap-
pointment to meet me here, precisely at 8
o'clock, and it is now twelve minutes past
that hour, by my watch, which I know to be
correct, for I set it two days ago in Boston,
by Bond's clock, and that is proverbially
precise." Another gentleman present, pulled
out his watch, and said "It yet wants ten
minutes of 8 o'clock, and mine is correct,
for I set it to-day by my own dial." A third
gentleman said, "I have the exact time, for I
set my watch to-day by Demit's, and I never
knew him to vary more than a second or two,"
he, looking at his watch, pronounced it to be
exactly 8 o'clock.
Not one of the gentlemen was satisfied, but
each insisted that his watch was correct. At
length a fourth gentleman who had hitherto
listened patiently to the conversation, said "Al-
low me to reconcile you all in this matter—
You each furnish a proof, that you have each
taken your time from a correct source, and
that all differ, yet all are correct." "How
can that possibly be?" exclaimed the three at
once. "I will explain," to the Bostonian he
said "you must be aware, that Boston is situ-
ated three degrees of longitude East of this
city, which makes your watch exactly twelve
minutes fast." To him of the Dial he said

"you are not wrong, though your watch is ten
minutes slower than Demit's, for yours is ap-
parent and his is mean time, (by which all
clocks and watches ought to be regulated),
and the equation of difference is now precisely
ten minutes."

"I do not understand your remark," said he
of the Dial. "What causes this difference?"
"The difference (or equation) between mean
and apparent time, is caused by the eccentricity
of the Earth's orbit, and the obliquity of the
Ecliptic to the Equator." "That's all
Greek to me," exclaimed he of the Dial.

The President of an Insurance Company, who
had hitherto overheard in silence, all that was
going on, now observed: "Our policies always
expire at 12 o'clock—whether by mean or ap-
parent time, verily I cannot tell—but I have
got a new idea, and shall hereafter endeavor
to know time more precisely in order to avoid
disputes." "Suppose a ship be insured in
London," said he who had given the pre-
vious explanation, "and that the ship be lost
on New Zealand at half past 11 o'clock on the
night of the same day that her policy expired
at 12 o'clock noon: Would the underwriters
pay for her? What time is meant in the policy?
Is it mean, apparent or absolute time?"
In this case the ship is lost apparently eleven
hours and a half after the policy expired, though
in reality it was not only 11 o'clock of the
morning in London.

"This very supposition," said the President,
"makes it more imperative on me to inquire
into the matter."

The preceding dialogue brought it forcibly
to our mind, how important a subject it is to
know precisely the hour. Time is Longitude,
and in a city like ours, where there is so much
shipping, it is important for navigators, to
know to a second the difference of meridians
between this city and Greenwich. The want
of this knowledge, and the want of proper in-
struments to obtain it—leaves us in doubt as
to the exact part of the Globe on which New
York is located. Modern Geographers differ
40 seconds of time, or 10 minutes of Longitude
in the position of this city. Were we dis-
posed to indulge in pleasant, we might show
the terrible condition in which ignorance of
our location has placed us, by placing us
apart—Time is of vast importance to the as-
tronomer, the navigator, as well as to the man
of business, and yet how little it is attended to
or understood. It is true that the time here
is perhaps sufficiently well ascertained for
nautical purposes—but we ought to know it pre-
cisely. An eclipse—a very interesting one—
takes place on 12th February—then, scienti-
fic men, prepared with good instruments may
be able to correct the errors in the astronomi-
cal table and inform our goodly citizens in
what part of the globe they reside.

It has suggested itself to us, that our projected
University will have the opportunity to remove
existing difficulties on this subject, by connect-
ing with the institution an observatory that will
not only give the correct time, but note the
time of all visible celestial and atmospheric
phenomena: if this suggestion be adopted by the
Regents, it will tend greatly to promote Astro-
nomy, Geography and Meteorology. It is certain-
ly matter of regret, that while there are so many
establishments of the kind in Europe, Asia,
and even Africa, that there is not a solitary
one on this vast continent. The American
traveler, when abroad is often reminded, that
this circumstance alone, furnishes a proof, too
strong to be disregarded, that America, is in
science, behind the old world. We hope that
this will soon cease to be the case, and that
science will be cultivated and patronized
throughout the United States.

Mr. Faine, in that excellent work, the A-
merican Almanac, has given many occultations
of the most with stars, which will be visible
in this country, and also many interesting par-
ticulars of the Eclipse of the Sun, which takes
place on the 19th prox. These phenomena,
with proper instruments for observing them,
will furnish excellent means for improving
the Geography of our comparatively little
known country.

One of the London weekly papers gives this
specimen of the fashionable sports of the British
metropolis:—"On Thursday last a brief ac-
count appeared in one of the daily papers of
the detection and subsequent examination of
two young gentlemen for firing clay-bullets
from an air-gun, and demolishing several win-
dows in the neighborhood of Richmond. The
examination, however, being suppressed at the
desire of the parties concerned, we have made
inquiries about it, and are now enabled to lay
before our readers the following particulars:—
Between six and seven o'clock in the evening
of Friday night, the windows of Mr. Blanche,
of the Hare and Hounds public house,
at East Sheen; also of Mr. Thorpe, grocer,
Mr. Barnett, baker; Mr. Hammond, of the
Bull Inn; and Mr. Payne, the tallow chandler,
were broken by round pieces of clay, about the
size of a shilling, which were subsequently
picked up by the owners of the houses. They
ran out immediately expecting to detect the
individuals who had broken them, but were
astonished at not seeing any person near that
could be challenged with the act. A gentle-
man's chariot was seen proceeding towards
Richmond at great speed, but no suspicion a-
rose in the windows had been demolished by
any person indeed. When the carriage en-
tered Greystreet, Richmond, a little boy,
named James Haddaway, got up on the seat
behind, and as it passed the shop of Mr. Mor-
ley, the grocer, he heard the glass in his shop
window smashed, and a little farther the boy
heard another window broken at Mr. Steven's,
the stay-maker. The boy then got down, and
the carriage proceeded on at a rapid rate to-
wards Richmond Hill. Subsequently to the
boy leaving the carriage, the windows of Mr.
Dean, grocer; Mr. Rudwell, the hair-dresser,
Phalan, the fruiterer, and Mango Dick, Esq.
the Magistrate, were demolished.

These circumstances soon became the sub-
ject of general conversation, and numerous
were the opinions of the inhabitants respect-
ing the manner in which they were broken.
At length Holliday the officer happened to
meet with the boy Haddaway, and the conver-
sation turned upon the windows. He related
the story of hearing the windows break whilst
riding behind the carriage; which he described
as being of a green color and bearing a cor-
onet. Holliday instantly proceeded to the
Star and Garter, taking the boy with him, and
in the yard he saw a green bodied chariot, with
an Earl's coronet on the panels, which he
immediately recognized as the one behind
which he rode. Holliday at once entered the
house, and requested the headwaiter to intro-
duce him to the parties to whom the carriage
belonged. He was shown into a room, where
were two tall gentlemen, elegantly dressed.
On entering the room the officer apologized for
his intrusion, and said, "Gentlemen, there

are sad complaints against you." One of
them said, "Complaint!—what about—what
have we done—have we committed murder?"
Holliday replied, "No, sir, you have not com-
mitted murder, but you have been breaking
windows." The other then said, "Oh! is that
all; well, here are our cards—you'll find us at
home." He then gave the officer two cards,
elegant engraved, one bearing the name of
the Honorable F. D. Ryder, No. 39, Gros-
venor-square; and the other Captain C. Ba-
got, Grenadier Guards. Holliday told them
complaint would be made before the Magis-
trates in the morning, when they said, "Very
well, let it be early, for we shall leave at
eleven o'clock, and we are going to the The-
atre to-night, with the Duke of Cumberland."
The officer having sifted the matter thus far,
left the room, and on passing the carriage al-
laid he opened the door, and in the bottom he
found some clay balls, exactly corresponding
with those with which the windows had been
broken. Holliday lost no time in making his
discovery known; in the morning a summons
was granted against the gentlemen, desiring
their immediate attendance.

They promptly obeyed the mandate, and
came into the office amidst a vast crowd of
persons, who had assembled to hear the exami-
nation, and amongst them were all the per-
sons whose windows had been broken and al-
so a youth, apprentice to Mr. Hart, the plum-
ber who was struck "roisterly on the arm by
one of the bullets whilst standing at his mas-
ter's door. The lad Haddaway, Mr. Hart's
apprentice, and several others deposed to the
above facts, and the defendant in answer to
the charge, said that they were very sorry for
being so foolish, and that they were ready to
pay the amount of the damage they had done.
They then paid for thirteen squares of glass,
compensated Mr. Hart's apprentice, and the
expenses altogether amounted to seven guineas.
The defendants having paid the money, left
the office. The Hon. Frederick D. Ry-
der, is the Earl of Harrowby's son, and re-
sides with his noble parent. About three
months before many windows were broken in
the town in a similar way, and it is believed
their demolition was the act of the same par-
ties."

From the London Literary Souvenir.

THE LOVERS OF VIRE.

The sun was shining as fair as the sun
could shine in a beautiful May morning, bright,
yet gentle, warm, but fresh; midway between
the watering-pot of April and warming-pan of
June, when in the beautiful valley of Vire—
every body knows Vire—but, lest their should
be any body in the wide world who does not,
dearly beloved reader, I will tell you all about
it. Get into the stage coach, which journeyeth
dimly between London and Southampton,
enjoy the smoothness of the road, bless Mr.
Adam, put up at the Dolphin, and yield
yourself to the full delights of an English
four post bed, for no such sweets shall you
know from the moment you set your foot on
board the steam boat, for Havre, till the
same steam-boat or another, it matters not,
which lands you once more on the English
strand. Supposing you then arrived at Havre
—get out of it again as fast as you can; rush a-
cross the river to Honfleur; from Honfleur cross
back to Caen, and after you have passed five
minutes to think about William the Conqueror,
put yourself into the diligence for St. Malo,
and when you have travelled just twelve
leagues and a half, you will come to a long steep
hill crowned by a pretty, airy-looking town,
whose buildings, in some parts gathered on the
very pinnacle, in others running far down the
slope, seem as if coquetting with the rich val-
leys that were them from below. Go to bed,
and if you bathe your feet beforehand which if
you are of my faction you will do, walk over
the tiled floor of the inn bed room; that you
may have a fit opportunity of cursing tiled
floors, and of relieving yourself of all the
spleen in our nature before the next morning.
Then, if both your lover and the day be favour-
ably disposed, saffly forth to the eastern cor-
ner of the town, and you will have a fair view
over one of the loveliest valleys that nature's
prose hand ever gifted with beauty. The
soft clear stream of the Vire winds sweetly
along the foot of the green hills, and the
rich woods, and the fields and meadows, and
hamlets, and the sunshine enlivening upon all
its meanderings, and the birds singing in their
songs of love, as its calm waters roll thoughtfully
by them—Look upon it, and you will not find
it difficult to imagine how the soul, even of an
obscure artisan in remote age, was warmed in
to poetry and music in the bosom of that val-
ley and by the side of that stream. It was then
in that beautiful Vale of Vire, some twenty
years ago, that Francois Lormier went out
to take his last May walk with Mariette Duval,
ere the relentless conscription called him from
his happy home, his sweet valleys, and his ear-
ly love. It was a sad walk, as may well be
imagined; for though the morning was bright
and nature, to her shame be it spoken, had
put on her gayest smiles as if to mock their
sorrow, yet the sunshine of the scene could not
find its way to their hearts—and all seemed
darkened and clouded around them. They
talked a great deal, and they talked a long
time but far be it from me to betray their private
conversation. I would not for all the world
—especially as I know not one word about it
—except; indeed, that Francois Lormier, vowed
the image of Mariette should remain with
him forever—should inspire him in the battle
and cheer him in the bivouac; and that Mari-
ette protested that she would never marry a
ny body except Francois Lormier, even if rich
old Monsieur Latoussier, the great Fouan, or
even in short, that when his seven long years
were out, Francois would find her still a spin-
ster, and very much at his service. "Mais si
je prends une femme," said Francois Lormier.
"Qu'est ce que c'est," replied Mariette. They
parted—and it's to follow the lady. Mariette
wept a great deal, but soon after, got calmer
again, went about her ordinary work, sang her
song, danced at the village fete, talked with
the falkers, laughed with the laughers, and
won the hearts of all the youths in the place
by her unadorned beauty and her native grace,
but still she did not forget Francois Lormier,
and when any one came to ask her in marriage
the good dame her mother referred them di-
rectly to Mariette, who had always been ready,
and with a kind word and a gentle look
sent them away refused, but not offended.

At length, good old Monsieur Latoussier
presented himself with his money-bags, de-
claring that his only wish was to enrich
his gentle Mariette, but Mariette was stern,
and so touchingly did she talk to him about
poor Francois Lormier, that old man went
afterwards he died when the wonder of
the whole place, he left his large fortune to

Mariette Duval. In the mean while Francois
joined the army, and from a light handsome
soldier, he soon became a brave, steady
soldier. Attached to the great Northern army
in Poland and Russia, but still he never lost
his cheerfulness, for the thought of Mari-
ette, kept his heart warm, and even a
Russian winter could not freeze him. All
through that miserable retreat, he made
the best of every thing. As long as he
had a good tender piece of saddle, he did not
want a dinner, and when he met with a com-
fortable dead horse to creep into, he found
board and lodging combined. His courage
and his power of endurance called upon him
from the first, the eyes of one whose best qual-
ity was the impartiality of his recompense—
Francois was rewarded as well as he could be
fortunate battles by which one of these un-
lucky retrieve his fortune, the young soldier
in the midst of his gallant daring was desper-
ately wounded in the arm. Pass we over the
rest—Mutilated, sick, weary, and ragged
Francois approached his native valley, and
doubtful of his reception—for misery makes
said misanthropes—he sought the cottage of
Madame Duval. The cottage was gone; and
on inquiring from Madame Duval, he was di-
rected to a fine farm-house by the banks of
the stream. He thought there must be some
mistake, but yet he dragged his heavy limbs
thither, and knocked timidly against the door.

"Enter," cried the good-humoured voice of
the old dame. Francois entered, and an un-
bidden tottered to a chair. Madame Duval
gazed on him for a moment, and then rushed
to the stairs called loudly, "Come down, Mar-
iette, come down; here is Francois returned!"
Like lightning, Mariette darted down the
stairs, saw the soldier's old great coat, and
flowed towards it—stopped—gazed on his bag-
ged face and empty sleeve; and gasping, fixed
her eyes upon his countenance. "I was for a
moment she gazed on him thus, in silence,
but there was no forgetfulness, nor coldness,
nor pride in her heart—there was sorrow,
and joy, and love, and memory, in her very
glance. "O Francois!" cried she, at length,
casting her arms round his neck, "how thou
hast suffered!" As she did so, the old great
coat fell back, and on his breast appeared the
golden cross of the Legion of Honour. "My
dear," as he saw it, "it is as recompense!"
He pressed her fondly to his bosom—"My re-
compense is here," said he, "my recompense
is here."

PUBLIC DEBTORS.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.
Although we have made repeated mention
of the policy of holding the future earnings
of debtors on Custom House bonds liable for
their debts, we cannot forego the publica-
tion of the following extract from an ar-
ticle which lately appeared in a contemporary
paper.

The government cannot divert surpluses of
their rights, but it can give up its own.
As not a few of our countrymen have been
eminent merchants both in the extent of their
business and the probity and enterprise with
which they have conducted it.
There are men who have paid their thou-
sands and hundreds of thousands to the re-
venue of the country. Against many of them
at least, there lies no charge of dishonesty.
Their cases have all the character of misfor-
tune about them which can ever recommend
disappointed mercantile enterprise to lib-
eral treatment. Their enterprise has been
cherished by the Government, through the ju-
dicious indulgence of credit upon duties, and
in various other ways. It is the same spirit
which has brought the country to its present
commercial greatness. We know there are
among them, men who have been too extran-
gant in their speculations, who have too
much enthusiasm in their nature to do business
in the safest manner. But even these have
committed no crime which should subject them
to an interminable outlawry from the privileges
of society. There may be among them dis-
honest men. It is no great matter what be-
comes of them, though it will probably not
help their morals to keep them in duance.

There is one consideration connected with
this subject of no little interest to the Govern-
ment and the finances of the country. A great
many of the public debtors have large amounts
of property which they would gladly relinquish
if it were possible to obtain a discharge, but
which they will never give up on any other
condition. Some millions of dollars might at
once be realized, were there only an authori-
ty somewhere, to take all these persons have,
and set them at liberty, vast sums have already
been lost by delay, the debtors having by de-
grees exhausted every thing. We say then,
as in the case of public creditors, it is high
time that some department were authorized
to determine definitely and finally concerning
them, with instructions, in all cases of fair
and honorable conduct, to receive their effects
and grant them a discharge from all further
responsibility.

Lunatics.—From a comparison between the
madhouses of the northern & those of the south-
ern provinces in France, it appears that in the
former the number of females, and in the latter
that of male lunatics, is observed to pre-
dominate, but that, in general, the number of
female to that of male lunatics, is as fourteen
to eleven. Nearly the same proportion seems
to exist in Spain; the madhouses of Madrid,
Valencia, and Saragossa, contained by a fifth
more females than males. In the Italian
madhouses, on the contrary, more men are
admitted than women, as particularly appears
from the report on the Neapolitan hospitals,
where, from 1814 to 1823, 1877 lunatics had
been admitted, of whom 1393 were men, and
534 women. In the lunatic asylums of Hol-
land the number of female is to that of male
lunatics, as 34 to 29. In G. Britain the pro-
portion of the two sexes is nearly equal, or
thirteen males to twelve females. In the north
of Europe there are, on an average, three male
to two female lunatics, of which proportion,
however, St. Petersburg is to be excepted,
where, from 1814 to 1824, 1024 men and 433
women were admitted into the madhouses. In
the United States the number of insane males
predominates. All these observations combin-
ed give the ratio of male to female lunatics as
37 to 33.

Rope Stories.—In reference to the absurd
stories which have been in circulation in New
York, for several weeks past, the grand Jury
of that city and county in a presentment made
a few days ago, says that it has deemed it
a special duty to investigate all the circum-
stances connected with the late actual and al-
leged outrages in the public streets; regard-
ing which an unusual excitement has been

created in the public mind: an excitement that
is founded on undefined rumours, and on va-
rious, and in the opinion of the Grand Jury,
in some instances, unwarranted statements,
surmises and dark insinuations in the public
prints; and it feels itself bound to declare, that
nothing has come to its knowledge, either from
the depositions which have been made before
the Police Magistrates themselves, and other
officers and citizens, which authorizes a con-
clusion that any unusual or highly aggravated
crimes have been thereby committed or inter-
ded. At the same time, it is persuaded that
the public peace requires increased vigilance
on the part of officers and magistrates, so that
the wanton offenders may be brought to speed-
y punishment, and no sense of insecurity re-
main on the mind even of the humblest in-
dividual in the community.—Phil. Amer. Sent.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION, BY

E. LITTELL, PHILADELPHIA.

AN HISTORICAL ATLAS; being a Se-
ries of Maps of the World, as known at dif-
ferent periods, constructed upon a uniform
scale, and coloured according to the political
changes of each period; accompanied by a
Narrative of the leading Events exhibited in
the Maps; forming together a General View
of Universal History from the Creation to A.
D. 1825.

By EDWARD QUINN, Esq. M. A.
Of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and Barrister at
Law of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's
Inn.

Extracts from the Preface.

This work consists of a succession of maps
exhibiting the state of the known world at
more than twenty periods. Its peculiarity con-
sists in exhibiting every thing in its real di-
mensions and just proportions, and in adher-
ing to the same scale in all successive delinea-
tions. Greece and Persia are seen, for in-
stance, in the relations which they actually
bore to each other; and are not shown, as in
many Atlases—the one on the scale of twenty
miles to an inch, the other on a scale of five
hundred; and when once laid down, they re-
main, in each subsequent Map, on the same
spot, and of the same dimensions.

By rapidly passing the eye, therefore, over
the engravings, the student, always finding
the same territory in the same part of the
map, sees by the changes of colour, the va-
rious Empires which succeeded each other.

In thus exhibiting the state of the world at
different periods, it became necessary, in order
to preserve consistency and truth, to ex-
hibit, in the earlier stages of the review, only
a very small portion of the earth's surface.
The reason of this is obvious. A map, en-
titled "The world as known to the Ancients," is
found in most existing Atlases, and our read-
ers must often have met with such a one.

Now our plan was, to exhibit "The World as
known to the Ancients," not of any period, but
of several successive periods. We have, in-
deed, shewn, the world as known in the days of
Moses—the world as known to Cyrus, to Alexan-
der, &c. And to do this with truth, it was ne-
cessary to shew, at each period, only that part
of the world which there is reason to believe
was actually known to the geographers and
astronomers of that time. Still, however, in
doing this we were not to forget, that the real
facts of the earth's geography were the same
at each of these periods, and present, and that
China and America were as much in existence
in the days of Cyrus as they are now, though
unknown to the great mass of civilized
man beings. We were not, then, to omit these
countries from our maps, as though they had
no existence; and yet we were not to exhibit
them as if forming part of the known world
of the age so delineated. The only course left
to us seemed to be to bring the appearance
of a cloud over the skirts of every map, ex-
hibiting at each period only the known parts of
the globe, and lifting up or drawing off this cloud
as the limits of the known world gradually ex-
tended.

Every successive map thus combined, at a
single glance, both the Geography and the His-
tory of the age to which it refers; exhibiting, by
its extent, the boundaries of the known world,
and by its colours, the respective empires in-
to which that world was distributed.

We will now proceed to give a rapid sketch
of the contents of the volume, which consists
as we have already explained, of a series of
maps of the world, exhibiting its political and
geographical history at the various successive
periods of time which are alluded to. These
maps are all drawn upon one and the same
scale, and therefore shew any particular terri-
tory always on the same spot, and of the same
dimensions, the political changes being exhi-
bited by the alteration of the colouring.

The first Period is given only because every
narrative, to be complete, must have a com-
mencement. It shews the spot from whence
the history of the world takes its first date.

The Second Period exhibited is that B. C.
1491, the era of the departure of the Israelites
from Egypt. Here the student will observe
the rise of the Egyptian, the Syrian, and the
great Assyrian or Babylonian empire.

The Third Period chosen is that of the foun-
dation of Rome, B. C. 753. The Assyrian em-
pire is the leading feature of this time.

The Fourth Period chosen is that of B. C.
539, and the principal feature of the map will
be seen to be the empire of Cyrus which com-
prehended the greatest part of the then known
surface of the globe.

The Fifth Period, dated B. C. 323, exhi-
bits the Graeco-Macedonian empire of Alexan-
der, and the Sixth Period shews the division of his
monarchy into the four kingdoms of Syria, Eg-
ypt, Macedonia, and Thrace, B. C. 301.

The Seventh Period, B. C. 146, is chiefly
distinguished by the rise of the Roman em-
pire, which began to be apparent at the close
of the second Punic war.

The Eighth Period is that of Augustus, A. D.
1, of which the Roman Empire, in its greatest
strength and glory, is the leading feature.

The Ninth Period shews the same empire
under Constantine, A. D. 337, in which its lim-
its are somewhat extended, although its
strength was already on the decline.

The Tenth Period, A. D. 395, exhibits the
separation of the empire into eastern and west-
ern, at the death of Theodosius—and

The Eleventh Period, the subversion of the
western empire, by the northern nations, A.
D. 476.

In the Twelfth Period we leave what is us-
ually termed ancient history, and enter upon
modern. The first great kingdom of Modern
Europe, that of Charlemagne, A. D. 814, is the
principal object of attention—and

The Fourteenth Period.

The Fourteenth Period is fixed at A. D. 1100,
being the period of the first crusade. Several
of the present European nations will be seen
now first emerging into political existence.

The Fifteenth Period is principally marked
by the appearance of the great Tartar empire
of Jenghis Khan, which reached its zenith A.
D. 1294.

The Sixteenth Period, A. D. 1498, opens to
our view, for the first time, the New world of
America.

The Seventeenth Period comes down to the
death of Charles V. of Germany, A. D.
1551.

The Eighteenth Period is dated at the Res-
toration of the Stuarts, A. D. 1660.

The Nineteenth Period, A. D. 1783, brings
us down to the independence of the United
States of America.

The Twentieth Period exhibits the empire
of Napoleon Bonaparte at its greatest eleva-
tion, A. D. 1811;—while

The Twenty-first Period concludes the Se-
ries, by delineating the world in its present
state.

[From the Briton Patriot.]

The following is an extract from a late let-
ter from Paris, received in this city.

"Relative to the political state of France
and Europe, it is very difficult to form an op-
inion. I frankly own I never was so much at a
loss. If I read the English papers, I at times
think there may be war, but I hope there will
not be. It appears the King of Holland has
greatly committed himself, by depending so much
on treaties and opposing the Belgians to re-
volt; he was sure the Allies would fly to his
assistance, but the Holy Alliance are afraid of
themselves. Prussia would march on Belgium
to-morrow; if she dared, but France keeps her
in check. The great question of Europe now
is Belgium, which according to treaties, be-
longs to Holland, but in reality belongs to her-
self, (or perhaps to France). If the Congress
which is said to be in London, or about to be
in London or elsewhere, should settle the Bel-
gian question, we shall have peace, but if they
suffer the Prussian army to invade Flanders
or Belgium, they will certainly suffer a French
army to march there likewise. England has
troubles enough at home, and I doubt much if
she wishes to go to war; if she does, she will
not be the first to commence it. She is jealous
of the Russians, and may not wish to see
France overrun by all the northern troops."

France is now compared to a hatchet of lay-
ons; it is said she will soon have 150,000
men under arms, and if so, she has nothing to
fear from without; but she has to fear from
within. There is one source of weakness upon
the government, I mean the trial of the four
Ex-Ministers, the great majority of the French
Ministers have made their escape; but as they
were taken, and it is said they were
trying to raise the people of the provinces to a
rebellion, it is now a difficult thing to

In the Senate of the United States on Monday, Mr. Sumner introduced a bill concerning vessels employed in the whale fisheries; which was read, and ordered to a second reading. Among the petitions and memorials presented, was one by Mr. Sprague of Maine, remonstrating against the law of the last session of Congress, for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi.

ACQUITTAL OF JUDGE PECK.
At 12 o'clock the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Peck, when

Mr. Fessenden submitted the following motion prefaced by a few remarks, which were invariable to the reporter.

Resolved, That this Court will now pronounce judgment in the case of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Missouri.

No objection being made, the resolution was adopted.

The names of the Senators having then been called over, and the article of impeachment read by the Secretary, the Vice President rose and said: "Senators, you have heard the article of impeachment and the evidence and arguments for and against the respondent; you will, when your names are called, rise in your places and pronounce distinctly whether he is guilty or not guilty, as charged by the House of Representatives."

The Vice President then addressed each Senator successively as follows:

"Mr. Senator—what say you, is James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the district of Missouri, guilty of the high misdemeanor as charged in the article of impeachment, or is he not guilty?"

To which the following Senators answered "he is guilty": Messrs. Barnard, Brown, Clayton, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, Livingston, McKim, Poinsett, Robins, Sanford, Smith of Md. Smith of S. Carolina, Troup, Tyler, and Woodbury—21.

And the following Senators answered "he is not guilty": Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnett, Chase, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marks, Nauden, Noble, Ruggles, Seymour, Sibley, Sprague, Tazewell, Webster and White—23.

The Vice President then said, "twenty-two Senators having declared that the respondent is not guilty, and twenty-one Senators having declared him guilty, and two-thirds of the Senators not having declared him guilty, it becomes the duty of the Chair to pronounce that James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Missouri, stands acquitted of the charge exhibited against him by the House of Representatives."

The Court then adjourned sine die.

The plan pursued for the leveling or removal of snow, which is spoken of in the following paragraph from the New York Commercial Advertiser, corresponds in the principle with that adopted by the Railroad Company for clearing their road of snow.

The late remarkably heavy snow storm afforded a fair opportunity to test its efficacy, and the result as our readers have been already informed, was perfectly satisfactory. Indeed, so similar to the plan of the Commercial Advertiser, that a gentleman has declared his willingness to contract with the Company to keep the entire line of the Road to the Ohio clear of snow for a thousand dollars a year.

Leading from the American Daily Advertiser, who has had recent opportunities to observe the mode of leveling the road in Sweden, after a fresh fall of snow, describes it as follows:—A simple machine, consisting of three pieces of plank, each about 18 feet in length, connected as a triangle with the edges next to the ground is laid upon the road and dragged, after every deep snow, by means of a rope to a ring in one point of the triangle. The sides cast off the snow in the manner a plough does, and thereby the piece is necessary to keep the others at the proper distance, and should be made of points less wide than the others, so as to let the snow pass under it. This is the shape the dots represent the horse.

This is at once a useful and a simple machine, and many of our roads have remained unknown to many of our readers—in the Eastern States at least, it has been used in some places for many years, and with success.

From a late London Paper.
Vulgar Errors.—That leaves are made for 999 years because a lease for 1000 years would create a freehold.

That deeds executed on a Sunday are void.

That in order to disinherit an heir-at-law, it is necessary to give him a shilling by the will; for that otherwise he would be entitled to the whole property.

That a funeral passing over any place, makes it a public highway.

That the body of a debtor may be taken in execution, after his death.

That a man marrying a woman who is in debt, if he take her from the hands of the creditor clothed only in her shift, will not be liable for her engagements.

That those who are born at sea belong to the ship's parish.

That second cousins may not marry, though first cousins may.

That a husband has the power of divorcing his wife by selling her in open market, with a bill of sale for her neck.

That a woman marrying a man under the will of a father, is bound to him, and he cannot afterwards be divorced.

That the owners of a ship are obliged to equip their vessel, lest the length of time should frighten the horses. Barrington's Observations on Ancient Statutes, 1775, p. 474, 6. Note.

—Retrospective Review, vol. 9, p. 263, 3.

NEW RUSSIAN COIN.
We have had the pleasure of examining the new Russian Coins spoken of in the following communication. They are very beautiful, and the specific gravity being greater than that of any other metal it cannot be counterfeited. The three rouble piece, the value of which is two dollars and thirty cents, is double the size of the American half Eagle. The six rouble piece, is about the size of an American half dollar, though somewhat thicker.

Platina employed for Coin.—This singular and extraordinary metal has usually, and until a modern day, been procured from a few alluvial districts in South America. Notwithstanding its refractory character, means have been found to melt and work it. Besides its various applications for crucibles, spoons, evaporating vessels, hydrometers, pendulums, standards of measures, mirrors of reflecting telescopes, and various other objects, it has lately been issued from the mint in the form of coin.

The Russians seem to have the merit of this application. The grains of platina are picked up in the Ural Mountains, which are considered by geographers as forming the boundary for a considerable distance, between Europe and Asia. It makes beautiful pieces of money,

though not as bright as silver. Several of these Platina Coins, brought from St. Petersburg by the late Minister of our United States, the Hon. Mr. Middleton, bear strong evidence of the neatness and distinctness of the execution; on one side of a piece, value six roubles, is the Muscovite Eagle, with two crowned heads, and with wings in full display. The left foot sustains a globe, the right a sceptre. The top is embellished by a large imperial crown. The workmanship of several of the smaller parts is highly finished, and will bear examination by a magnifying lens.

EASTERN SHORE WIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1831.

Judge Peck.—By the account under the Congressional head, it will be perceived the trial of Judge Peck, before the Senate of the United States, was brought to a close on Monday, 31st ult. and resulted in the acquittal of the Judge.

Foreign Intelligence.—In another part of today's paper will be found highly important news from Europe. Poland, so long oppressed and degraded, by Russian despotism, has risen to assert her rights, and to claim her station among the independent nations of the earth. The whole of Europe, indeed may be regarded as already engaged, or on the verge of war. It will be observed that General Lafayette is in the Chamber of Deputies, speaking, no doubt, the sentiments of the government, declares that France cannot permit the intervention of a third power in the contest between Poland and Russia. The all-pervading influence of popular sentiments, being now felt in every country, the crisis approximates when the rulers of the earth must bend to the will of the people.

On Saturday next takes place the great Annual Eclipse of the Sun, which will commence at this place about 15 minutes past 11 o'clock, A. M., and end about 20 minutes past 2—making the duration 3 hours and 5 minutes. Should the sky be clear, it is not expected that the light will be so much diminished as some anticipate, not so much, probably, as to render visible the planet Venus, then about 13 degrees east of the Sun. If the day should be cloudy, the darkness will probably be complete.

Last Saturday was the day fixed upon by the House of Delegates to close the session of the Maryland Legislature. We have not heard whether the Senate agreed to the proposition. Of the proceedings of the Legislature we have no details later than we published last week. From the Baltimore papers, however, we learn that the Senate determined on the 25th ult. by a vote of 9 to 3, not to go into the election of U. S. Senators.

A message from the House of Delegates of the same date, proposes to proceed to the election on Friday, 4th February—and this is all we know of the business as yet.

New York Jan. 31.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.
REVOLUTION IN POLAND.
By the arrival, yesterday morning from London of the Packet ship *Sveinigen*, Capt. Champlin, we have received complete lists of London papers and shipping lists, all to the 19th of December, inclusive.

The news by this arrival is of great importance, and we give copious extracts to the exclusion of all other matter. It will be perceived the spirit of freedom has extended to the frozen and oppressed regions of the north, and that the POLAND has revolted, and thrown off the shackles of the Russian despot. The barbarities of Catharine have at length been in part revenged, and the land of Kosciuszko once more assumes its station among the nations of the earth. Prussia too, is in commotion, and instead of aiding Russia has been compelled to turn her attention to self defence. But independent of this, France, free and generous France has spoken in the persons of our beloved Lafayette, and proclaimed to the world that if Prussia or Austria presume to interfere in the affairs of Poland, she will make common cause with the Poles, or any other people that are struggling for liberty. The declaration will not be without effect, and Nicolas being alone engaged with Poland, will find no time to carry into effect his favourite projects in relation to the Holy Alliance.

The subjects of Prussia and Austria will be encouraged in their noble undertaking, and all the North of Europe, where military despotism has so long reigned, and where the voice of freedom has not been heard since the partition of Poland, will now resound with the glad tidings of liberty.

It will be perceived that the immediate cause of insurrection was the ignominious death of twelve Students of the Military School of Engineers, who were executed in consequence of having sung the Marseillaise Hymn, and their brother students compelled to witness the execution. It is supposed that if the Poles succeed Prince Adam Czartoryski will be called to the throne.

ENGLAND.
The disturbances in the country continue, in the mean time Ministers are making great efforts to produce a practical and judicious reform.

Mr. Henry Hunt, the celebrated Radical, and Blackney manufacturer, has been elected a member of the House of Commons by a majority of 239, over his opponent, the Honorable Mr. Stanley, who had been compelled to resign his seat and stand a new election in consequence of having become a member of the new ministry. Preston is principally inhabited by shoe-makers, was long represented by the late Richard Brouley Sheridan, one of whose wounding jokes was, that his constituents would, like him to the last. Mr. Stanley had demanded a scrutiny.

The Marquis of Anglesea had a conference with Earl Grey, the premier on the 16th December, previous to his departure from London to enter on the duties of his Vice Royalty in Ireland.

The coal districts in England were in a very disturbed state, and detachments of the military had been sent thither in great haste, by steam boats.

State of the Woollen Trade.—A letter from Leeds says that the woollen trade is rather dull as is usual at the approach of Christmas, but that no winter is recollected in which the working classes have been better employed either in the woollen or stuff business.

The agent from the 'National Union' at Manchester, a society forming among the working people, are visiting the different manufacturing districts in England.

Mr. Solicitor General Doherty is appointed to the Chief Justice office of the Common Pleas in Ireland.

The Duchess de Berri has taken a house at London. Marshal Bourmont is with Charles X. at Holyrood House.

The Duke of Wellington has since he left office expressed in the house of Lords his direct and unqualified reprobation of the conduct of the brave and noble people of the capital of France, in resisting the foul attempt of a treacherous court to convert a constitutional monarchy into a despotism of which modern history affords no example.

Two transports having troops on board, had sailed from Deal with sealed orders; speculation was busy as to their destination and object.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 19th—The latest paper.

"The foreign intelligence of the week is of more importance than usual, inasmuch as it brings information of a great Revolution which has taken place in a part of Europe where the sun of freedom seemed to have set forever. We allude to the revolt of the Poles in the Russian provinces, the flight of the Arch-Duke Constantine, and the establishment of a Provisional Government at Warsaw.

"In looking at Europe at the present moment, we cannot but perceive that the ground trembles and quakes in all quarters, and that a general and mighty convulsion is about to take place. Whilst the earthquake is felt from beneath, the burning lava begins to flow, and the stream takes the direction where it is least likely to meet with opposition or impediment. The disposition of France at this moment is evidently warlike, and under the pretext of defending herself, she is preparing to make aggression upon others. The present cabinet-jobbing ministers are indeed indisposed to war, but the proposition made by La Fayette in the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday last—that in case Austria or Prussia should interfere in the affairs of Poland, it would be the duty of France to prohibit them, 'was received with loud acclamations.'"

Mr. Trevor was about introducing into Parliament a motion on the subject of Cobett's Register. He said it contained a statement 'calculated, at a period like the present, to create great excitement, and ought to be suppressed.'

We can state confidently, that up to the present moment, the news of the Polish insurrection has not produced any marked change in the tone and bearing of the Ministers of the three Powers relative to the affairs of Belgium.—*Court Journal.*

Pope Pius VIII. died of the gout in the stomach on November.

A letter from Berlin, in the Augsburg Gazette, in announcing the Departure of Marshal Diebitzsch from Berlin, observes, that as he will find the Russian army that was offered for the assistance of Prussia ready for battle, the insurrection in Poland will probably be put down in three weeks. The writer adds:—'Satisfactory as this prospect is, much confusion and mischief are to be expected.'

A Prussian statesman, that a report will be shortly made to the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the fortresses, the state of the arsenal, and the number of men at present under arms in France. In March next, it is expected that the army will be composed of 500,000 men, and the moveable National Guard of 500,000.

By private accounts from Paris, we learn that the greatest enthusiasm prevails there on the subject of the anticipated foreign aggression. It is calculated that in the course of a few weeks, 1,200,000 troops, including the National Guard, will be in an effective state. Notwithstanding the pacific tone used by the Chamber of Deputies in the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, persons in this country, who have access to the best sources of information, entertain strong doubts as to the eventual preservation of the peace.—*Court Journal.*

Authentic accounts from Warsaw, dated December 4, announce that a new Provisional Government had been formed in that city, upon principles more hostile to Russia than those originally avowed. It is also stated that the most active measures were taken at Warsaw to enable the inhabitants to repel attack.

The Government, the composition of which has been several times partially changed, consists, to-day, of the following persons:—Prince Adam Czartoryski; the celebrated poet Niemcewicz; the Senators Kochanowski; General Count Pac; and the Deputies Lelewel and Ostrowski.

Prince Lubiecki and M. Ostrowski will set out to-day as deputies to St. Petersburg.

The Diet is summoned for the 18th of this month.

You will probably have already had an account of the funeral of B. Constant. The appearance of the National Guard in uniform to the number of 80,000 men added much to the spectacle, which was altogether very imposing.

It has been remarked that the insurrection at Warsaw must be more extensive than has been thought, as it reached from Pole to Pole.

The Journal du Commerce says:—'It is asserted that after a very animated discussion in the council of ministers, couriers were dispatched to the French ambassador at Berlin, Vienna, and London, with instructions to declare to the three powers, that in case Prussia or Austria should join Russia in endeavoring to reduce Poland to subjection, France would consider such intervention as a declaration of war.'

The King of Holland is said to have referred the delicate question connected with the state of Belgium, and particularly that connected with the navigation of the Scheldt, to the decisions that may be pronounced, at the conferences at London. This would be a great step towards the maintenance of peace.

The following speech was pronounced by Lafayette in the chamber of Deputies on the 14th:—

M. Lafayette.—I decline to enter into the question of cantons or communes. But if I am asked if you are now to discuss whether all France shall arm, I answer the question is already decided, the people did not wait till 1793 or 1795 to deliberate, but marched to resist the enemy. (Sensation.) We must therefore prepare for war, as the best means of securing peace. We cannot hope to make all Europe in love with our institutions; there are those who still look with a jaundiced eye upon the accession of a citizen King to our throne. (New movement.) The revolution in Belgium, the eldest daughter of our great work, may yet excite uneasiness. At this moment you see Poland (hear, hear), ready to rival in zeal and patriotism the friends of liberty not only in France, but in all other countries. (Fresh movements.) Poland (hear,

hear) is perhaps, upon the point of repairing the shame of the last years of Louis XV, and the ignominious fault which Napoleon committed when he neglected the occasion of restoring that fine country, after the three divisions which had destroyed it. (Loud acclamations from the left.) We have announced our rule to be, that we will not allow other powers to interfere, not only in our affairs, but in the affairs of other countries. Suppose foreign powers should think proper to seize upon Belgium, or to assist Holland, could we look on in cold blood? Certainly not. The same thing may happen on the side of Poland. Suppose Austria prevailed upon by Russia, or for any selfish purpose of her own, was to make herself a party to the quarrel in Russian Poland—(Violent murmurs and marks of disapprobation.)

Several voices.—The supposition is unreasonable.

Mr. Lafayette (turning towards Gen. Sebastiani.) I speak in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who knows that the supposition is very natural. Why not then raise ourselves in the fittest posture for defence? (Cheers.)

BRASIL, Dec. 7.—Our State Gazette is silent upon the causes of the commotion, which began in the military school at Warsaw. The following details are given by private accounts from Poland:—The pupils of the school, assembled at a dinner, thought proper to give toasts to several men distinguished in Polish history, and especially to the celebrated Kosciuszko, the last hero of independent Poland. Constantine, on being informed of it by spies, immediately ordered a strict inquiry to be made. The commission, however, which was appointed for that purpose, not finding any criminal intention in the conduct of these patriotic youths, made a report which did not satisfy the Prince. Consequently, two general officers were charged to make a second investigation. The Prince, being exasperated, then issued, of his own authority, a severe order, which was to be inflicted upon the young men who had been so unfortunate as to incur his displeasure. A great number of them were sent to prison, with threats of a more severe punishment. This arbitrary proceeding exasperated the public mind. The young men of the military school rose in a body to break the chains of their comrades, and take vengeance upon the oppressor of their country. Detachments of regiments of the Russian Guard, who, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, formed part of the garrison at Warsaw were ordered to put down the rebellious pupils, whilst several companies of Polish troops took part with the latter. Thus the combat began. The insurgents having forced their way through the Russian troops, marched immediately towards the Belvedere, the residence of the Grand Duke Constantine, half a league from Warsaw. His officers fell under the blows of national vengeance, but Constantine made his escape by a back door. Several acts of cruelty seem to have preceded the last arbitrary proceeding of Constantine.—Thus, a short time before, he ordered the knout to be applied to some merchants suspected of smuggling. Two General Officers having ventured to make remonstrances to him on the inexpediency of an intended change in the stations of the troops, were tried by court martial and shot. These facts are corroborated by several letters, in which they are represented as positive. It appears, however, that the explosion of the national sentiment was not unexpected by Constantine, as the Princess Louise, his consort, had left the Belvedere some days previously. Several letters add, that the inhabitants of the environs of Warsaw, on hearing of the first occurrences in the capital, collected in great numbers to hasten to the assistance of their fellow-countrymen. This event has produced a powerful sensation at Berlin. It is generally thought that it is not a revolt, but a revolution. A popular commotion is said to have broken out at Posen; but it is added, that it was put down by the armed force, composed part of Silesian regiments stationed in the environs.—Great activity prevails in the War Department.—Part of the guards are to march immediately for the Grand Duchy of Posen, on their way to the Rhine, have received counter orders, and are to proceed to the same destination.

The following is dated Warsaw, Dec. 4. 'The subjoined proclamation was issued by the Grand Duke Constantine previous to his departure:—

'Grant permission to the Polish troops who remained faithful near my person to the last moment to rejoin their comrades. I am setting out with the imperial troops to proceed to a distance from the capital, and I hope from Polish good faith that they will not be harassed in their movements to reach the empire. I likewise recommend all the establishments, property, and individuals to the protection of the Polish nation and place them under a safeguard the most sacred.'

(Signed)

Upon the return of the Polish contingents to Warsaw were received by the whole capital with acclamations. No idea can be formed of the enthusiasm displayed on this occasion. The commotion has found the warmest sympathy among the nobles and the inhabitants of all classes. The people are taking arms in all directions to fly to the succor of Warsaw, as was the case in the French Departments as soon as the revolution at Paris was known.

From a Private Letter.

WARSAW, Dec. 6.—Tranquillity and security are, in appearance, perfectly restored and the state of uncertainty will not be of long continuance. Our paper currency is immediately cashed if required, and the interest of the bonds due at Christmas is already paid. Count Thomas Lubiecki is appointed Chief of the Police.

The death of Benjamin Constant and his funeral might be called national, have created a sensation in Paris similar to that produced at the death of Mirabeau. He was buried in the cemetery of Pere in Chaise.

RUSSIA.—It is stated that a revolution has commenced in Prussia. An insurrection of which the details are not yet known, has undoubtedly taken place at Königsberg.

The King learned the revolt of Warsaw, and the disturbances Königsberg, perhaps at the same moment, 30,000 troops are marching on Lubumburg, an army advances towards Poland, (Posen), and more troops are required in the ancient capital of the Kingdom.

From the Baltimore American of the 19th inst.

We are not a little gratified in being able to state that notwithstanding the violence of the snow storm which prevailed here on Friday night last, and the whole of the following day, covering the ground on a level to the depth of twenty inches at least, literally blocking up all the turnpikes and other roads in every direction, and suspending the receipt of some of the mails for eighty-four hours—the travel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has only been suspended one working day. The weather on Saturday was so tempestuous, that nearly all communication between the city and country was cut off, and but few persons, indeed, were seen moving through the streets.

Of course, no travelling was attempted on that day on the Railroad. On Monday morning a brigade of carmen started from the Depot on Pratt street, and, by the afternoon all obstructions between the Depot and the valley of the Patuxent were removed, there being none of any consequence on the line above the regular travel on the whole line was resumed yesterday, and the excellent order of the cars traversed the entire distance from the mills to Baltimore in seventy-five minutes.

We learn that the greatest snow-drifts in the cuts were from five to ten feet deep; but these were easily and rapidly removed by the operation of the machinery which was used for the purpose. When it is recollected that so heavy a fall of snow has not been experienced here for forty years, and that the depth of the snow-drifts is not exceeded by any which have been witnessed by the oldest inhabitants, we think we may safely aver that incontestable proof has now been afforded that under no circumstances, need any fear be entertained that the operations of the Rail road will ever be obstructed twenty-four hours, at any time, by snow. To the immediate friends of our noble enterprise in particular, as well as to those who feel interested in other works of a similar kind, the result just ascertained is of the most cheering and important character.

A certain and uninterrupted communication at all seasons is perhaps, as important a consideration in the channel of intercourse between distant points, as any single one which could be named, still more so, is an advantage which, admitting all things else to be equal, will give to Rail roads a decided superiority over any other mode of conveyance.

A New Way of Opening the Navigation.—The steam boat Commerce, Capt. Murray, left Albany on Monday night, when the navigation for a considerable distance on the river had been closed by the ice. 'The Commerce, being well shrouded with plank and iron, forced a passage for sixty miles through ice, many miles of which were of such strength as to require the whole power of the engine to force it; after stopping the boat entirely, and requiring renewed attacks to penetrate it, the Commerce cleared the fields of ice at some distance above Hyde Park, and her arrival yesterday, without injury, will both surprise and gratify our friends up the river.'—N. Y. Gaz.

Imprisonment for debt.—A Boston paper has the following singular and revolting case:—An extraordinary case of imprisonment, was brought before the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, on the 20th November. Counsel appeared on the part of a female named Darcy, to have an order for her discharge from the custody of the city Marshal, in whose prison she was confined for the extraordinary period of more than thirty years, for a debt due to a person named Sanders, amounting to no more than £11 renewed. There was an affidavit from this most unfortunate victim of poverty, stating her inability to pay the debt she had grown old in captivity, to satisfy, and that her creditors and her attorney, and all parties interested in her detention for the debt, had been dead for a considerable period.

MARRIED.
On Monday evening, 21st ult. by the Rev. Abraham J. Wink, M. A., the Rev. Mr. Wink, of the Church of St. John, in New York, was married to Miss Mary Wink, of the same place. On Tuesday, 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kinton, Mr. Henry Wink, of New York, was married to Miss Mary Wink, of the same place.

DIED.
Died in this town on Sunday night last, after a painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Wink, wife of Doctor Edward Spedden.

To record the death of a fellow creature at all times a painful and melancholy duty; but when called on to record the last labors of respect to the memory of one who was loved as far as she was known, whose mild and gentle spirit, in her life and conduct, the influence of every christian virtue, we are obliged to mourn a loss from which society must feel a pang. And deep and sincere indeed is our sympathy for her husband and children, who are thus deprived of a wife and mother, whose bright example was to them of peculiar value. But while they mourn their loss, let them follow the path of light which her course has pointed out, and this heart-rendering separation, as it will be temporary, will be consummated by a reunion in their happy habitation.

In this county, on Friday the 23th, ult. Mrs. Sewell.

In this county on Thursday last, Mr. William Darrow.

Died, at his residence near Princess Anne, on the 28th ultimo. Litchfield J. Dennis, Esq. in the 34th year of his age.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED, that the following order was passed by the Honorable the Judges of the Talbot County Court, at November Term in the year 1830.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee &c.

"In Talbot County Court, SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY."
NOVEMBER TERM, 1830.

"It is ordered and adjudged by the Court, that the sale of Lands made to Henry H. Williams, by John Goldsborough, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Reuben P. Emmons, in the case of John Leeds Kerr against Reuben P. Emmons, as reported by the said Henry H. Williams, and confirmed, unless cause be shown, on or before the third Monday in May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in each of three successive weeks, in three of the newspapers that are weekly published in Easton, in Talbot county, on or before the first day of April, in the year 1831. The Report of the Trustee states, that the said Firm and Premises of the said Reuben P. Emmons were sold at and for the sum of fifteen hundred and five dollars, current money."

RICHARD T. EARLE, LEMUEL PURNELL, P. M. HOPPER.

SIX CENTS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday the 30th ult. an apprentice boy who calls himself THOMAS J. HARRISON; he is about nineteen years of age, five feet, nine or ten inches high, has black hair and has lost his right eye. Had on, when he went away a brown frock coat, gray casinet pantaloons, and new fur hat, he has also with him a pig skin cloak and other clothing not recollected. The cloak and reward will be given if taken up, and secured so that I get him again. I forward all persons from harboring him at their peril as I am determined to enforce the law against any person who shall harbour the said apprentice.

WM. VANDERFORD.
Easton, Feb. 8.

REMOVAL
or
GIBNEY'S Wheel of Fortune,
To the S. W. corner of Gay and Market-sts.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his Office is now at the S. W. corner of Gay and Market-sts. and having thrown his BLANKS into the fire, he hopes, PHOENIX like, they will rise out of their ashes in **SPLENDID CAPITALS** for his numerous friends and patrons, to whom he returns his sincere thanks for past favours; and hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit a continuance of their liberal patronage—and he assures them, that his utmost endeavours shall be used to make them comfortable.

NOW FOR IT!!
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
No. 9, for 1830—will be drawn in Baltimore on
THURSDAY
THE 24TH OF FEBRUARY, 1831.
HIGHER PRIZES,
\$3,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME—Terminating System.

1 Prize of \$3,000	is 3,000 Dollars
1 Prize of 1,000	1,000 Dollars
1 Prize of 500	500 Dollars
1 Prize of 200	200 Dollars
1 Prize of 100	100 Dollars
1 Prize of 50	50 Dollars
1 Prize of 25	25 Dollars
1 Prize of 10	10 Dollars
1 Prize of 5	5 Dollars
1 Prize of 2	2 Dollars
1 Prize of 1	1 Dollar

3745 Prizes, amounting to 10,300 Dollars.

MODE OF DRAWING.
The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual; and in the other will be put the Prizes above the denomination of One Dollar, the drawing to progress in the usual manner.—The \$300 prizes of One Dollar each will be awarded to the Tickets having the terminating figure corresponding with either of the terminating figures of the two first drawn numbers; and to the tickets with terminating figures corresponding with either of the two first drawn of different terminations, from 1 to 5 inclusive. By this mode of drawing the holder of five tickets ending with the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 inclusive, will be certain of obtaining at least TWO PRIZES AND MAY DRAW SEVEN.

Whole Tickets \$1.50—Halves 75 cents.

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at
GIBNEY'S
PHOENIX LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
S. W. corner of Gay and Market-sts., Baltimore.

Bill in Caroline county Court,
Sitting as a Court of Chancery,
October Term, 1830.

James Sangston, Plaintiff,
vs.
Matthew Driver and others, Defendants.

A former order of this Court, having been complied with, ordered by the Court, that the report of James Sangston, Plaintiff, in the above cause mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the second Monday of March Term next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, once in each of three successive weeks, before the said second Monday of March Term next.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$3132 09.

WILLIAM E. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE.
True copy,
Jos. Richardson, Clerk.

N. B. The creditors of Henry Driver, are hereby warned to file their claims against his estate, with the Clerk of Caroline county, properly authenticated, on or before the second Monday of October next; they may otherwise be deprived of all benefit from his said estate.

JAMES SANGSTON, Trustee.

LAST NOTICE.
THE subscriber finding that his advertisement some months ago has not had the desired effect, would again for the last time notify those that are due him, to call and settle their respective accounts, on or before the last day of the present month (February), at 1 o'clock immediately after the expiration of the above date, provided in the collection of all such accounts, as may not be settled by that date, without respect to persons.

HENRY D. HAWWOOD.
Feb 8 3w

EDWARD MULLIKIN,
HAVING purchased the Printing establishment of John D. Green, Esq., and added considerably to the stock of materials, is prepared to execute all kinds of
JOB PRINTING
with neatness and despatch, on the most reasonable terms, as—
Pamphlets
Handbills
Cards
Post Bills
August 3

LAST NOTICE.
Those who are indebted for the services of Tom Jefferson, in 1828 & 29, are requested to pay the amount of their respective bills to William E. Shanahan, on or before the 15th February instant, otherwise they will be collected agreeably to law.

Tom Jefferson is for sale at \$500, or one half for \$250, or he will be hired the ensuing season for \$180, including the services of his groom for the season.

PHILIP WALLIS, Baltimore.
Feb 1 3w

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PHILIP WALLIS, Baltimore.
Feb 1 3w

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN

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

Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light Street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin) 1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT 150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool flint fine Salt.

Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, alum, saltpeper, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c. They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above the price the farmer or country merchant would. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto, and as relates to Groceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were personally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at the Pottery, Salisbury Street, Old Town) an assortment of STONEWARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware, together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.

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

Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-Work Salomander Works, such as:

Fire Cement Portable Furnaces
Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters
Fire Bricks Do Bake Ovens
Cylinders for Stoves Tubs for Bakers Ovens
Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks
Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls
For Stove Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches
David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on East Baltimore east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water in the city) improved and unimproved property, of indisputable titles. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above.
Baltimore, May 11

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

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

He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns connected to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims. He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of goods, and obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state.

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

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

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

REMOVAL.

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant,
JAN 26 SOLOMON LOWE.

COMMUNICATION.

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

Oct. 26
Printers in the country would probably do many of their subscribers a favor by inserting the above notice.

WHITE HALL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved from the Centerville Hotel, to the recently repaired and commodious building, "WHITE HALL."

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

FRANCIS ARLETT.

Centerville, Jan. 15.
The Editors of the Easton Gazette, Eastern Shore Whig, Kent Inquirer, Baltimore Patriot and Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia will please to publish the above notice for three months, and send their accounts to the Editor of the Centerville Times for collection.

LEATHER.

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

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

HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO.
Nov. 27th, 1830—nov 30

Collector's Second Notice.

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

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.
Oct. 19

REMOVAL.

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

He intends keeping a good supply of

MATERIALS.

and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, and he is determined that his work shall not be surpassed by any on this shore.

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

ATKINSON CASKET,

Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the Fashions, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engravings will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c. The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.
112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

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

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

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, at October Term, 1830, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale, ALL THE REAL ESTATE of Philemon Leary, late of Caroline county, deceased, whereon Daniel Orrell now resides, adjoining the lands of Robert Orrell, Abraham Jump, Junior, and others, about one mile from Thomas Hopkins's mill, 4 miles from Denton, and about the same distance from Greensboro, and in as good neighbourhood as any other in the county. The soil is good and the situation is improved. To be sold on the 2d of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A credit of twelve months will be given, with approved security, on bond, with interest from the day of sale. All persons having claims against the said Philemon Leary, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers, to the Clerk of Caroline county Court, within six months from the said second day of March, 1831. Any person wishing to view the said land will call on the subscriber, in Denton, or Mr. Daniel Orrell on the said premises.

JAMES SANGSTON, Trustee
for the sale of the real Estate of Philemon Leary, deceased.

Feb 1 St

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

EDWARD LOCKWOOD,
FROM BALTIMORE.

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

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout, Tetter, Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Falling sickness, Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore and Weak Eyes, Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers, Kings Evil, White Swellings, Stoues or Gravel, Dropsy, Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Polypus and Mercurial affections.

Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsy, And many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physician, at Mr. Ridgway's Union Tavern, Easton.

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

To the Afflicted.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with hematuria, or in other words, that I passed a great quantity of blood with my urine, by which I was weakened so as to be confined to my bed; for the removal of which disease I employed physicians both at Easton and Baltimore, without receiving any benefit from their prescriptions or advice. Despairing of a cure of the disease, I applied to the Indian Physician, E. Lockwood, at Easton, and in nine days my complaint was entirely removed. As witness my hand and seal this 30 day of January, 1831.

As to a knowledge of the cure of Mr. Townsend's disease by the Indian Physician, I cheerfully put my hand and seal, this 30 day of January, 1831.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Seal.

Jan 4

UNION TAVERN.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

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

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.
N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers.

Easton, Nov. 9, 1830.

Easton Female Academy.

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

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

august 31

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Morrey—Captain.

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

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

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Easton, May 18

Proposals for Publishing by Subscription.

A new and elegant general Atlas.

IN Imperial quarto—to contain distinct Maps of all the principal Kingdoms and States throughout the known world, and separate Maps of each of the United States.

BY H. S. TANNER,
Author of a New-American Atlas, Map of the U. States, &c.

Although numerous collections of Maps have been published in this country, but few have yet been completed on a scale and plan calculated to convey an adequate idea of the subject, or to do justice to the improved state of Geographical Science in the United States.

Most of those heretofore offered for publication have been only the first essays of this kind, and principally designed for the use of schools, or to illustrate geographical works; while those published in Europe are extremely defective and incorrect as respects the United States, the geography of which is so rapidly progressive, that no European publication can keep pace with its advancement. This part of the work must be brought to maturity in our own country; and such is now the respectable state of the Arts here, that we can assert with confidence that we possess the materials and skill sufficient to exhibit a topographical representation of the U. States, infinitely superior, as it regards correctness and detail, and every way equal in style, to any European publication of the kind.

The publisher of the proposed work has been collecting materials, preparatory to the execution of it, for several years, in which he has been assisted by some of the ablest geographers in this country and in Europe. In addition to this, he will avail himself of all the recent and important discoveries in both hemispheres, to enable him to execute the proposed work in a manner every way satisfactory to the public.

The materials for the maps which relate to the eastern continents, will be selected from the latest and best European authorities, and will exhibit a complete view of the world in connection with the United States. The State maps will be engraved from drawings compiled, as far as practicable, from original documents, on a scale sufficiently large to admit of an accurate representation of the countries, with their subdivisions, the seas, lakes, rivers, and mountains, the cities, towns, and villages, and all the principal roads, &c. The work will be published as soon as circumstances will permit, consistently with accuracy and elegance of execution; and from the measures that have been adopted to procure the necessary information, no material delay is apprehended.

In the execution of such an extensive plan, very great expense must be incurred, but the utility of a work of this description being evident, the publisher has entered on the task with alacrity, relying with full confidence on the importance and merits of the work to ensure the patronage necessary to its completion.

Having thus briefly delineated the plan of the work, the publisher offers it to the public on the following

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The proposed Atlas shall be constructed from the latest and most authentic documents. It will be engraved in the first style of map engraving, and in every branch of its execution accuracy of detail shall be aimed at.

2. The maps will be printed on the first quality vellum paper, and coloured in an elegant and appropriate manner.

3. The Atlas will consist of at least sixty Maps in Imperial quarto, with an engraved title sheet. It will be delivered to subscribers at Ten Dollars, payable on delivery.

4. Persons collecting subscribers for six copies, and becoming responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to a seventh gratis.

Subscriptions received by the publisher, No. 144 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, and the Proprietor of the proposed work, desirous of rendering it as correct as possible, embraces this method of respectfully soliciting the aid of gentlemen residing in the interior, who may be in possession of any original geographical information, regarding any section of the United States, by communicating the same to H. S. TANNER, in Philadelphia, by whom the Maps will be drawn.

In preparation.—A new and authentic Map of the World, embracing all the recent discoveries and exhibiting particularly the nautical researches of the most eminent circumnavigators. The Map will be six feet long and 3 feet 4 inches high; it is nearly ready for publication, and will be issued in January next, until which time, subscriptions will continue to be received at the reduced price of \$6.50 each.

Feb. 1

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Jonathan Evans, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and that Jonathan Evans, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and decree, that said Jonathan Evans be discharged from his imprisonment, any note he has and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Jonathan Evans to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Jonathan Evans should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 29th day of December, 1830.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Jan 11

COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MAKING.

CHARLES W. SMITH

HAVING returned to Denton and engaged in all the various branches, and having supplied himself with an excellent stock of well seasoned TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Denton, June 22

READ'S PATENT.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

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

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

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years 'from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post-paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.

Montrose, Susquehanna Co. Pa.

12th June, 1830.

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

CHARLES CHANDLER, 3d Sheriff.

ASA DIMOCK, Jr. Clerk.

DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.
Jan 25

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY

NEGROES,

from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. A letter to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.

THOS. W. OVERLEY.
Nov 16

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

FOR ONE HUNDRED

NEGROES,

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

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
who may be found at the Easton Hotel.
Nov. 16.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

SCHOOL.

For the accommodation of the neighbourhood the Subscriber has consented to open a School at his house, provided sufficient encouragement is offered on Monday, the 7th of February next. Persons inclined to patronize the School, are requested to call at his house where the terms will be made known. Scholars from a distance can be accommodated with boarding on moderate terms.

The Public's obedient Servant,
LAMBERT W. FORD.
Feb. 1

NEGROES WANTED.

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

WM. W. WILLIAMSON.
Sept. 7

LAST NOTICE.

Those who are indebted for the services of TOM JEFFERSON, in 1828 & 29, are requested to pay the amount of their respective bills to William E. Shannahan, on or before the 15th February instant, otherwise they will be collected agreeably to law.

Tom Jefferson is for sale at \$500, or one half for \$250, or he will be hired the ensuing season for \$180, including the services of his groom for the season.

PHILIP WALLIS, Baltimore.
Feb. 1 Sw

THOMAS C. NICOLS

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

N. B. For the accommodation of such young gentlemen as are prevented by their business, from attending a day school, I have determined upon opening a night school, to commence on MONDAY the 29th instant, at six o'clock, P. M. Terms two dollars per quarter. Hours of tuition from 6 until 9, five nights in the week.
THOS. C. NICOLS.
Nov 25

NEW GOODS.

Lambert Reardon

INCORNS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore

with a choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

selected with great care, which in addition to his former Stock makes his assortment complete, all of which he offers at very reduced prices, and invites an early call.

Easton, Nov 2

NOTICE.

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

THOMAS S. COOK.

Jan. 18

NOTICE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.
THE TERMS
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per
Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ad-
vertisements inserted three times for One
Dollar; and continued weekly for TWENTY-
FIVE CENTS per square.

THE GAMSTER.

I saw a fair and flaxen-haired boy
Shed kindly tears upon a wounded dove,
And press it to his innocent young lips,
Striving in vain to give reviving breath
To the death-stricken flutterer: then I bless'd
The sweet humanity of the bright child,
And thought how his kind heart, in after years,
Would make the happiness of creatures fair
And sinless like himself. I strove to soothe
His gentle sorrow, and his large blue eyes
Look'd up in gratitude, whilst a bright smile
Play'd like a sunbeam o'er his matchless face.

Long years passed on: I sought the crowded town;
But often by my thought that lovely child
Came like a fairy vision: in the world
I nothing saw so beautiful, so kind.
There is a gentle being sits alone
In yon low chamber, on her wearied knees
A sleeping babe is lying; on its cheek
The mother's tears have fallen, and see, it stirs
Its little limbs, and with a peevish cry,
Opens its full blue eyes, as if to ask
What means the unkind shower: then, at once,
The desolate girl dries up her tears, and smiles
Upon the moaning infant, and puts back
The glossy ringlets from its sunny brow
And kisses the sweet baby: that eye, that smile,
Disports its rose-bud lips: that eye, that smile,
They are the same I once beheld upon
The same that grac'd the tender-hearted child
Whom mourn'd his dying bird—these helpless ones
They are his own—his wife, and his fair boy.

'Tis past the hour of midnight: still she sits
And hears no sound, but the dull watchman's tread
Slowly o'er the pavement: the hush'd babe
Hath sunk again to slumber; his soft breath
Moves lightly the neglected curls that hang
O'er his sad mother's bosom—surely here
Should be a fate of blessedness: the bride
Of one so tender: but these lonely tears—
Are these the signs of happiness? that form,
Wasted with feverish watching—this dull room
Bearing the marks of sordid penury,
These do not speak of bliss. A heavy step
Winds slowly up the dark and narrow stair:
Can this be he—the vision of my youth,
The beautiful, the kind? That dusky cheek,
Rob'd of its youthful freshness—those dim eyes
Heavy with midnight tears—these the same
I look'd upon when innocence and health
Shone like a glory round him?—
Alas, for human excellence! that mind
Girded with all the rich and golden stores
Of genius and of science, should be
So first to catch the world's polluted stain,
Whose blackness rests upon their names forever!
That ill-fated youth hath fallen the gamsters prey
His open heart exp'd him to the wiles
Of craft and selfishness: he hath lost all—
All save these hapless ones; and they are doom'd
To share the burden of his want and crime.

Now words are spoken by that wretched pair;
Tangled and spiritless, he throws his limbs
Upon the humble couch, and scarce replies
To all her fond solicitude: she fears
His health is vanishing with his happiness,
And trembling hangs o'er her guilty lord,
With all the tenderness that woman feels,
When the unworthy partner of her life
Is suffering or penitent.

It is not in man's heart to see unmoved
Such uncomplaining grief—a bitter pang
Shoots through the bosom of the libertine,
As he beholds the innocent young face,
Which blood's too lately fresh in rosy health,
Now sunk with silent suffering. He draws
The mild enduring being to his arms,
And tears, repentant tears, o'erflow his eyes.
They fall like dew from heaven; his many crimes
Are all forgiven by that gentle one;
She sees him but the husband of her love,
The father of her child. Upon her knees
She sinks before him, and in the great name
Of the eternal God, implores that he
Will leave the evil men, whose arts have wrought
Such change in his pure heart—her holy words,
Her beautiful pale face turn'd up to heaven
In prayer for his misdoings—his young boy
Sleeping in lovely helplessness—he feels
That these are twining round his heart again
In all their touching sweetness. What spells
Dost thou, oh voice! possess, to draw the soul
From these most pure affections! Can it be
That he, who looks upon that saint-like form,
Who knows that for his sake, those eyes have lost
Their diamond radiance, that fair cheek its bloom,
Shall again return to the dark ways
Of reckless dissipation?—In this hour
This quiet time of midnight, he abjures
The errors of his life, and solemnly
Calls upon Heaven as witness to his vows.

Alas! this penitence hath pass'd away,
For many suns have set; he will not bear
The shame of poverty, and seeks again
The worshippers of mammon: practices
The arts that once condemn'd himself, to draw
The young and the unwary into ruin.
And his sweet wife, of her he hath no thought;
Except to feel her sinless life reproach
The errors of his life and guilty soul.
His young babe's half-form'd words, its fairy clasp,
The tender name of "Father,"—all those ties
Which form man's happiness, and keep his heart
Pure by their purity, are loath to him.
He will not even teach his loveliest
The semblance of affection; cold and stern
He meets the fondness of his infant wife.
She hath lost hope: her weak and loving eyes
Have seen her mild remonstrances: each day
She is a little weaker—feebler grow

Het thin pale hands, that cannot now support
The steps of her dear infant; her soft voice,
So touching in its melody, hath lost
Its silver clearness; a faint hectic flush
Spreads sometimes o'er the whiteness of her cheeks,
Then dies away, like the last ray gleam
Of the descending sun on evening skies:
A sure and fearful omen that the night
Is closing o'er its beauty. He reck's not
Her visible decay, but holds his course
Of desperate wickedness; and when, one morn,
Wearied with fierce excess, he seeks his home,
He comes, and finds the gentle creature dead!

Behold him now
When at the midnight hour, haggard and pale
He hurries to the haunt of infamy!
With eager haste he takes his wonted seat
Amid his vile associates, and soon
The fearful rites of avarice begin.
A deep and hideous silence, as of death,
Reigns o'er the unwhollow'd votaries of wealth,
While expectation thrills each beating nerve
To painful consciousness: look upon him,
Mark his contracted brow, his straining eyes,
Gleaming with horrid light, or wildly fix'd,
As phrensy were at work within his brain.
And see his livid lips, now, close compress'd
Anon, with ghastly smile half opening:
While his breath, quick-drawn and hard, betokens
That his soul is woe to desperation.

Success awhile attends him—a fierce joy
Flashes across his brow, rendering more dear
His fearful meaning, (as the lightning's glare
More plainly shows the depth of midnight's gloom.)
With the exulting gladness of a fiend,
He views the ruin of his fall's accomplices:
No kindly thought stays his relentless hand,
He owns no sympathy with fellow men:
He feels no human charities—the curse
Of avarice is on him, and he marks
The evil he is working, with delight.
Dizzy with fortune's smiles he ventures on,
And marks not his companions' eager eyes
Watchful to seize the moment when he may
Stand a self-branded villain—soon it comes,
That climax of his shame! from every tongue
Burst threats and execrations, rage and scorn.
Despairing, madly, he rushes from the place
As he would flee himself. Where shall he turn?
The night is dark, and the rude tempest howls:
He needs not these—a deeper, blacker night
Glooms in his breast—and fiercer tempests rage:
Shame, horror, ruin, threat on every side,
While in his bosom sounds a dreadful voice,
It tells of talents misapplied, time lost,
Affection outraged, every social tie
Despised and trampled on; at once his hand
Raises the fatal tube—and lo! ere thought
Has pass'd one little moment to repent,
He plunges into an eternal world, and ends
A life of falsehood, with the death of shame!

And here the muse must leave him: finite man
Does not aspire to mercy infinite,
But the mind trembles at a fate like his,
And feels it more than penitence would show
A crime which makes its votaries outcasts here,
Nor leaves a glimpse of hope for an hereafter.

From the Illinois Monthly Magazine.
ADVENTURE OF A RANGER.

We do not know that we could find a few
pages more profitably, than by relating an adven-
ture of our neighbour and friend, Mr. Thomas
Higgins, as we have heard it from his own
mouth. He resides within a few miles of Van-
dalia, and receives a pension from the United
States for his services. The following state-
ment may be relied upon, as Mr. Higgins is a
man of truth and veracity; his companions
have corroborated his narrative, and his words
afford ample proof of his courage and suffer-
ings.

Tom Higgins, as he is usually called, is a
native of Kentucky, and is one of the best ex-
amples of the genuine backwoodsman. Dur-
ing the last war, at the age of nineteen, he
enlisted in the Rangers a corps of mounted
men, raised expressly for the protection of the
western frontiers. On the 30th of August,
1814, he was one of a party of 12 men, under
the command of Lieut. Journey, who were
posted at Hill's station, a small stockade, about
8 miles south of the present village of
Greenville, and something more than twenty
miles from Vandalia. These towns were not
then in existence; and the surrounding coun-
try was one vast wilderness. During the day
last mentioned, Indian signs were seen about
a half mile from the station, and at night the
savages were discovered prowling near the
fort, but no alarm was given, on the following
morning, early, Mr. Journey moved out with
his party in pursuit of Indians. Passing round
the fence of a corn field adjoining the fort,
they struck across the prairie, and had not
proceeded more than a quarter of a mile, when
in crossing a small ridge, which was covered
with a hazle thicket in full view of the station,
they fell into an ambuscade of Indians, who
suddenly surrounded them; to the number of
70 or 80, and fired. Four of our party were
killed, among whom was Lieut. Journey; one
other fell badly wounded, and the rest fled
except Higgins.

It was an uncommon sultry morning, the
day was just dawning; a heavy dew had fallen
the preceding night; the air was still and hu-
mid, and the smoke from the guns hung in a
heavy cloud over the spot. Under the cover
of this cloud, Higgins' surviving companions
escaped, supposing all who were left were
dead, or that of all events it would be useless
to attempt to rescue them from so overwhelming
a force. Higgins' horse had been shot
through the neck, and fell to his knees and
rose again, several times. Believing the animal
mortally wounded, he dismounted; but
finding the wound had not greatly disabled
him, he continued to hold the bridle; for as
he moved felt confident of being able to make
good his retreat; he determined to fire off his
gun before he retreated. He looked around
for a tree. There was none but one, a small
elm, and he made for this, intending to shoot
from behind it; but at this moment the cloud
of smoke rose partially from before him, dis-
closing to his view a number of Indians, none
of whom discovered him. One of them stood
within a few paces, loading his gun, and at
him Higgins took a deliberate aim, and fired,
and the Indian fell. Mr. Higgins, still conceal-
ed by the smoke, re-loaded his gun, mounted
and turned to fly, when a low voice near him
bellowed him "Tom, you won't leave me!"
On looking round he discovered the speak-
er to be one of his own companions, named

Burgess, who was lying wounded on the ground,
and he replied, instantly, "No I'll not leave
you, come along, and I'll take care of you."
"I can't come," replied Burgess, "my leg
is smashed all to pieces."
Higgins sprang from his saddle and picked
up his comrade, whose ankle bone was broken,
in his arms; he proceeded to lift him on his
horse, telling him to fly, and that he would
make his own way on foot. But the horse tak-
ing fright at this instant, darted off, leaving
Higgins, with his wounded friend, on foot.
Still the cool bravery of the former was suffi-
cient for every emergency, and setting Bur-
gess down gently, he told him—"Now, my
good fellow, you must hop off on your three
legs, while I stay between you and the Indians,
and keep them off"—instructing him at the
same time to get into the highest grass, and
crawl as close to the ground as possible. Bur-
gess followed his advice, and escaped to the
fort unnoticed.

History does not relate a more disinterested
act of heroism than this of Higgins, who, hav-
ing in his hands the certain means of escape
from such imminent peril, voluntarily gave
them up, by offering his horse to a wounded
comrade; and who, when that generous inten-
tion was defeated, and his own retreat was
still impracticable, remained, at the hazard of
his life, to protect his crippled friend.

The cloud of smoke which had partially ob-
scured before him, as he faced the enemy, still
lay thick behind him, and as he plunged
through this, he left it, together with the ridge
and the hazle thicket, between him and the
main body of the Indians, and was retiring un-
observed by them. Under these circumstan-
ces, it was probable that if he had retreated in
a direct line towards the station, he might ve-
rily easily have effected his escape; but Burgess
was slowly crawling away in that direction,
and the gallant Higgins, who coolly surveyed
the whole ground, and saw that if he pursued
the same track, and should be discovered, his
friend would be endangered. He therefore
took the heroic resolution of diverging from
the true course so far, as that any of the en-
emy who should follow him, would not fall in
with Burgess. With this intention he moved
stealthily along through the smoke and bushes,
intending when he emerged to retreat at
full speed. But as he left the thicket, he be-
held a large Indian near him, and two others
on the other side, in the direction of the fort.

Tom coolly surveyed his foes, and began to
chalk out his track; for although in the confi-
dence of his own activity and courage, he felt
undismayed at such odds, yet he found it ne-
cessary to act the general. Having an enemy
on each flank, he determined to separate them,
and fight them singly. Making for a ravine
which was not far off, he bounded away, but
soon found that one of his limbs failed him,
having received a ball in the first fire, which
until now he had scarcely noticed. The large
Indian was following him closely. Hig-
gins turned several times to fire, but the In-
dian would not let him, but kept presenting his
gun at him, and Tom knew that he had
himself been hit, and that the ball, which usual-
ly was not so dangerous to the touch, could
be felt. With the assistance of his helmet, he
very deliberately laid open his thigh, until
the edge of the razor touched the bullet, and
inserting his two thumbs into the gash, "dirt-
ed it out," as he assured us, "without costing
a cent." The other ball yet remains in his
thigh, but he is not troubled by it, except when
he uses violent exercise. He is now one of the
most successful hunters in the country, and it
still takes the best kind of a man to handle
him.

The citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity
celebrated the 9th of January in a very
handsome manner. General Robert
Stewart presided, assisted by Francis Bailey,
and Isaac Lightner as vice presidents. After
dinner, Rose Wilkins, Esq. delivered an an-
timated discourse of General Jackson and the
measures of his administration, which has been
published by order of the company. Among
the invited guests were Judge Wilkins, and
Major Baker. A number of excellent toasts
were given on the occasion, which, we re-
gret, we have not room to copy. The only
extract that we can make to-day, is the sub-
stance of Judge Wilkins' remarks, with his
toasts. As the election of the Judge to the
Senate of the United States has given great
satisfaction to all parties in the state, we pre-
sume his remarks will be pursued without
prejudice even by political opponents of Gen-
eral Jackson—Mercury.

The Hon. Wm. Wilkins—Senator Elect
the Friend of the tariff—the friend to consti-
tutional improvement. In his long tried pub-
lic services, and in his patriotism, we have a
sufficient guarantee that he supports the cause
of the people by his adhesion to Gen. Jack-
son.

Judge Wilkins rose, and delivered an elo-
quent and masterly address to the company.
He professed himself highly pleased with
the compliment contained in the sentiment
just offered, and to the warm and feeling man-
ner in which it was received. He said that
his neighbors and friends were right in their
conceptions of his political faith. He was
the firm friend of the present administration—
and in fact could not be otherwise from the
wisdom and course of foreign and domestic
policy that had characterized the adminis-
tration of the General Government since the
election of Andrew Jackson. As to the Tariff
—and to internal improvement, he considered
it no great merit in Pennsylvania to be the
friend of either. What Pennsylvania could
be hostile to the Tariff. It was the foundation
of our prosperity—and had raised and elevated
the character of the state.—He had al-
ways been an advocate for the internal im-
provement of the country—and as his friends
could, testify, practically for many years, he
was engaged in promoting an object so
desirable to the community at large. But
the Constitution of the United States, and the
measures that would make the Government of
the Union a stockholder in every company
for the construction of Roads and Canals.
For his part, he saw nothing objectionable
in the veto of the President, and the views and
principles of the President, in that measure
met his approbation. They might as well
ask the Government to embark with us, in
making and completing the Farmers and Mer-
chant's Turnpike, as to engage and employ
the National funds in a state improvement
such as was rejected by the veto.

On another question, the speaker said he
could not forbear making another remark. It
was on the much denounced Indian bill, of
last session of Congress. He had read the
bill, he had read it carefully, and he had re-
sented it lately, with the view of giving his

sentiments fully upon that policy, at the pre-
sent meeting. It was not the cruel measure
—as represented by the political foes of the
President. It was humanity and justice,
when compared with the measures by which
the Founder of Pennsylvania had driven the
Indians beyond the borders of his state. He
alluded minutely to the several treaties be-
tween William Penn and the Indian Tribes,
and compared their features and provisions with
the measures of General Jackson towards the
Georgia Indians. He appealed to the good
sense of his hearers, and drew a beautiful and
gloving picture of the prosperity of Pittsburgh,
and stated, that if the arguments of the op-
ponents of the General Government had pre-
vailed and directed the settlement of Western
Pennsylvania—where would now be our churches,
our manufactories, and our colleges?—
instead of these we would have a wilderness,
filled with lawless savages—instead of thriving
cities giving life and beauty to our western
waters, we would find the Indian canoe tied
to the bank, and a few drunken Indians strag-
gling in its neighborhood. Judge Wilkins,
then examined the provisions of the law of last
session, and declared them consistent to pol-
icy, justice and humanity.

The substance of Judge Wilkins' speech, that
they cannot incorporate his eloquent diction
and his happy illustrations, they regret that
the avocations of the honorable Senator are
of so pressing a nature, as to forbid his furnis-
hing from his own pen, at this time, a copy of
his remarks, but they trust that they will be
enabled to do so in a short time.)
Judge Wilkins closed, by offering the fol-
lowing toasts.

A political paradox—Europe in leading
strings to America—the infant points, the moth-
er takes the path to happiness and freedom.

Brownsville, (Pa.) Jan. 8.
Dreadful affair—On Sunday afternoon, Jan.
2d, the steam boat Watchman, then lying
at this place, started on an excursion of plea-
sure, with a number of our citizens, to a vil-
lage about 8 miles up the river. Among the
passengers were William C. Woods, a young
man of respectable connections, but accus-
tomed to habits of intoxication. During the passage
he became troublesome and insulting to the
company. Captain Kimber admonished him
of his improper conduct, and he promised
to behave better, which he did until they
landed at Bridgeport about four o'clock in the
evening. Here he resumed his former habits
to the great annoyance of the hands employ-
ed on the boat, (the passengers having al-
ready retired except him.) He was repeatedly
solicited to leave the boat, which he refused
swearing turbulently that they were not able
to put him off. Capt. Kimber however with
the assistance of one of the hands, succeeded
in putting him off the boat; in this rencounter
Woods made a dash at the Captain with a
pocket-knife, which was prevented from
injuring him by coming in contact with his
watch chain. The sailor, who was on board
picked up Woods, who had fallen off dur-
ing the affray, and stepped on the plank to
lead him, while in the position of leading him,
Woods seized him by the hand and forcibly
drew him forward and stabbed him in the
abdomen, a little below the navel, which at that
time he did not feel, and was about the same
as usual, not knowing that he was stabbed,
the wound being slight.

The Captain again interposed, and as he
thought, all was reconciled, started towards
the boat to see if it was swinging to an anchor
in the stream, while Woods and others started
up the bank. It was discovered that he had
a knife, and the greatest exertions were made
to induce him to give it up, which was
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Since the above took place, he has been
confined to his house in consequence of the
lameness occasioned by the great exertions
he must have made in accomplishing so cu-
rious a midnight enterprise. There are more
than twenty who can attest to the foregoing
relation as strictly true.—Brunswick Her.

From the New Orleans Argus.
Outrage.—Friday evening, the 31st Decem-
ber, Mr. Samuel J. Peters, in company with
several other members of the city council, in
returning from an evening session, called in
at the Exchange, and whilst approaching to-
wards the bar, was attacked by two Mr. Laf-
ferandiere, brothers of Mr. A. Lafferandiere,
who, it will be recollected, attacked Mr. Pe-
ters, about a month ago. Mr. G. Lafferandiere,
came up to Mr. Peters, took him by the
hands, and as if to whisper to him, and in
his face, and then slapped him. Mr. Peters
immediately drew a pistol and shot Laf-
ferandiere, and was about defending himself against
the violence of the other brother, when the
by-standers interfered. Lafferandiere, is not
yet considered out of danger, and if he dies
will be conceded by every one, that he justly
deserved his fate. The frequent attempts
made in our community to beat and intimi-
date public men in the performance of their
duties, makes it necessary to lay aside all mor-
bid sensibility. We have as much regard for
the life of a fellow being as another, but we
are constrained to say that every man who
commits an outrage or violence upon another
deserves a like fate, should expect it and ought
not to be pitied. On this occasion, we think
it would be difficult to find a reflecting man
who condemns or disapproves the conduct of
Mr. Peters. He has given bonds to appear at
the criminal court, this day.

BALTIMORE, (N. C.) Jan. 20.
Jail Breaking.—On Sunday night last, Jo-
nathan Lewis, who was convicted at the last
term of the U. S. Circuit Court, held in this
city in November last, of passing counterfeit
bills on the United States Bank, and senten-
ced to five years imprisonment, made his escape
from the jail of this place, by cutting three
of the bars of iron which formed the grate of
one of the windows with a saw supposed to
have been made of the main spring of a watch.
This was so ingeniously done, that when the
bars were cut were inserted in their usual
place, it was almost impossible to discover
with the naked eye the place at which they
separated. The manner in which he effected his
escape after having made his way through the
window, is probably not the least remarkable
circumstance attending the affair. In the jail
yard, which is small, and enclosed by a pal-
lading about fifteen feet high, two large ferocious
dogs are always kept. The prisoner had
been in the habit of throwing them a portion
of his meals from the window, with a view, no
doubt, of forming with them an acquaintance,
which he might avail himself of in any future
emergency. It seems, however, that he did
not trust altogether to the friendship of his
out-door companions, for on the night of his
escape, he contrived, it is believed, to get
the dogs to fighting, and while they were en-
gaged, let himself down from the window,
mounted a trough, and sprang over the pal-
lading.

On Tuesday, Lewis was apprehended by
the Sheriff and Jailor, at a house about two
miles from town and is committed to Jail.

From the Montreal Herald, Jan. 26.
Earthquake.—On Sunday morning last
between 5 and 6 o'clock, the shock of an earth-
quake was distinctly felt in this city. The
wind had been very high during the night, and
until within a few moments of the shock, when
it became perfectly calm. After the shaking
ceased, the wind again began to blow with a
sudden rush as if released from restraint.
From the hour at which the phenomenon oc-
curred, many of our citizens were asleep some
were awakened by the shaking of their beds
and the noise made by loose articles of furni-
ture. The first impression of many who re-
sided near the river was that the ice had sto-
red, and was forcing its way up the banks.
Some imagined that the snow had fallen from
the roof of their dwelling. No information
has yet reached us with regard to its effects in
other places, or the direction in which it moved.
A few days will in all likelihood, enlighten
us on these points.

An Unnatural and Inhuman Son.—We heard
a statement made from a pulpit in this city
a short time since, which made our blood run
cold, and the bare recollection of which makes
us shudder. What monsters men can make
of themselves! It was stated by the speaker,
in a manner to leave no doubt of his sincerity,
that he had recently been called a minister to
the necessities of an aged female, who lay in
an entry or passage to a garret, the light to
which was only admitted, by removing two
shingles in the roof. Her neighbor, a female,
who was a little more favored than herself
by leaving a room in the garret, was the only
friend to whom she could call for assistance,
and she was miserably able to crawl occasionally
to her side to hand her a cup of cold water;
which a high fever made an invaluable bless-
ing. Yet this poor, helpless, and aged woman,
the widow of a merchant who has traded
on a capital of near half a million of dollars,
and whose son is at this time an eminent and
flourishing merchant, residing in splendid af-
luence in a neighboring city. We regret that
the name of the unfeeling wretch was not
mentioned; such monsters should be held up
to the abhorrence and execration of mankind.
—Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin.

Long Dip.—An accident lately happened to
a commercial gentleman, who in the course of
his business, had occasion to enter a soap
and candle manufactory in Change Alley, London,
which as it has been unattended with serious
consequences may be deemed for amusement.
The gentleman alluded to was descending
some steps adjoining the melting vat, when his
foot slipped and he was precipitated into the
greasy liquid. A workman who was stand-
ing by, seized him as he rose; but from the
unctuous nature of his covering he was again
consigned to the vat. A second pull extricated
the sufferer in the shape of a tremendous
candle, the whole outward man being encased
with tallow.—London Post.

Silk.—The Ladies of Alabama, are active
in engaged in cultivating and preparing silkworm
silk, says the Mobile Register. Large quan-
tities have already been made and disposed
over that state.

Remove from
one indebted
one immedi-
one further
one. COOK.

This image shows a dark, vertical, textured strip, likely a book binding or a scan artifact. It has a rough, fibrous appearance with some lighter, irregular markings running vertically. The overall color is a deep black or dark grey.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 25.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 120.

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

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

REMOVAL

GIBNEY'S Wheel of Fortune.

To the S. W. corner of Gay and Market-sts.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public generally, that his
Office is now at the S. W. corner of Gay
and Market-sts. under the sign of the
Wheel of Fortune, and having his place
into the fire, he hopes, PHENIX LOTTERY
will rise out of its ashes. He desires to
CAPITALS for his countrymen, and
patrons, to whom he returns his sincere thanks
for past favours, and hopes, by his
for past favours, and hopes, by his
for past favours, and hopes, by his
for past favours, and hopes, by his

NOW FOR IT!!

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

No. 9, for 1830—will be drawn in Baltimore on

THURSDAY

THE 24TH OF FEBRUARY, 1831.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

\$3,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME—Terminating System.

1 Prize of \$3,000 is \$3,000 Dollars

1 Prize of 1,000 1,000 Dollars

1 Prize of 500 500 Dollars

1 Prize of 300 300 Dollars

1 Prize of 200 200 Dollars

1 Prize of 150 150 Dollars

2 Prizes of 100 200 Dollars

4 Prizes of 50 200 Dollars

10 Prizes of 25 250 Dollars

30 Prizes of 10 300 Dollars

100 Prizes of 2 200 Dollars

3000 Prizes of 1 3,000 Dollars

3745 Prizes, amounting to \$10,000 Dollars.

MODE OF DRAWING.

The Numbers will be put into one wheel as

usual, and in the other will be put the Prizes

above the denomination of One Dollar, the

drawing to progress in the usual manner.

The 3,000 prizes of One Dollar, each will be

awarded to the tickets having the terminating

figure corresponding with either of the

terminating figures of the two first drawn

numbers of different terminations, from 1 to 5 in-

clusive; and to the tickets with terminating

figure corresponding with either of the two

first drawn of different terminations, from 6

to 10 inclusive. By this mode of drawing the

holder of five tickets ending with the figures

1 to 5 inclusive, or 6 to 10 inclusive, will be

certain of obtaining at least TWO PRIZES

AND MAY DRAW SEVEN.

Whole Tickets \$1.50—Half 75 cts.

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

GIBNEY'S

PHENIX LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICE.

S. W. corner of Gay and Market-streets, Bal-

more;

Where UNCURRENT MONEY—BROKEN BANKS

—OLD COINS, &c. are bought at the lowest

rates—Drafts collected on moderate terms.

Orders from any part of the U. States,

(post paid), either by mail or private conveyance,

enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in

any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt

and punctual attention as if on personal applica-

tion, addressed to

R. GIBNEY, Baltimore.

Feb 8 3w

Bill in Caroline county Court.

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

October Term, 1830.

A former order of this

Court not having been

complied with, ordered by

the Court, That the re-
port of James Sangston

Trustee for the sale of cer-
tain property in the above

cause mentioned, be ratified and confirmed,

unless cause to the contrary be shown before

the second Monday of March Term next; pro-
vided a copy of this order be inserted in one

of the newspapers published in Easton, once

in each of three successive weeks, before the

said second Monday of March Term next.

The report states the amount of sales to be

\$3732 00.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

ARA SPENCE.

True copy.

Test.

Jo: Richardson, Clerk.

N. B. The creditors of Henry Driver, are

hereby warned to file their claims against his

estate, with the Clerk of Caroline county, pro-

perly authenticated, on or before the second

Monday of October next, they may otherwise

be deprived of all benefit from his said estate.

JAMES SANGSTON, Trustee.

Feb 8 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of three writs of vendition ex-

ponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and

to me directed and delivered by the clerk

thereof, one at the suit of Edward Roberts, vs.

John E. Higdon, one at the suit of the State

of Maryland vs. James Sangston, A. D. N.

of George A. Smith, and one at the suit of the

State of Maryland and Solomon Mitchell,

against Clement Morris, will be sold on

TUESDAY the eighth day of March next,

at the Court House door, in the town of East-

on, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of

the day, the following property to wit: one

negro boy Stephen, about 21 years old, one

negro boy Major, about 18 years old, and one

negro woman Malinda, about 20 years old, la-

ken as the property of the said Clement Mor-

ris; and will be sold to pay and satisfy the

above vendition exponas, and the interest

and costs due to and to become due thereon.

Attestation by

THOS: HENRICH, late shif.

Feb 15 1831

THE WIDOW OF NAIN.

The Roman centinel stood behind the wall
Beside the gate of Nain. The bushy tread
Of soldiers to the city mart was done,
For it was almost noon, and a dead heat
Quivered upon the fine and sleeping dust,
And the cold snake crept piping from the wall
To bask his scaly creeps in the sun.
Upon his spear the soldier leant and kept
His drowsy watch, and as his walking dream
Was broken by the solitary foot
Of some poor mendicant, he raised his lips,
To curse him for a tributary Jew,
And slumberously dozed on.

'Twas now high noon

Went through the city—the sad sound of feet

Unmuzzed with voices, and the sentinel

Shook of his slumber, and gazed earnestly

Up the wide street, along whose paved way

A mourning throng wound slowly. They came on,

Bearing a body heavily on its bier,

And by the throng that in the burning heat

Walked with forgetful sadness; 'twas of one

Mourning with uncommon sorrow. The broad gate,

Swung on its hinges, and the Roman bent

His spear point downwards as the bearers passed

Beneath their burden. There was one—

Only one mourner. Close behind the bier,

Crumpling the pall up in her withered hands,

Followed an aged woman. Her slow steps

Faltering with weakness, and a broken moan

Fell from her lips, thickened convulsively

As her heart bled afresh. The pitying crowd

Followed apart, but no one spoke to her.

She had no kinship—she had lived alone—

A widow with one son. He was her all—

The only tie she had in the wide world—

And this was he. They could not comfort her.

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armies into the east of Europe, to prostrate
free institutions in France or Belgium. The
entire of the press, so completely de-
stroyed by the north of Europe, prevented any
indications of popular enthusiasm in the pub-
lic journals. That quarter, and the first
intention we received of the feelings or senti-
ments of the people, were the events themselves
—the bolt and the lightning are simultaneous.

There seems, however, to be a very general
sentiment prevailing, that the Poles cannot
preserve the liberty they have attempted to
recover. We are told of the immense physical
power of Russia, which will, in one campaign,
reduce Russian Poland to a worse subjection
than it has ever yet experienced. Such, at first
blush, would appear the most obvious conclu-
sion: but are there no mitigating circum-
stances? Is there nothing in the position of
Russia with her southern and remote eastern
neighbors, from which to anticipate a more fa-
vorable result? Is there nothing in the cir-
cumstances and events of the times, and in
the spirit and enthusiasm of the Poles that will
sustain them?

The Poles will derive hope from various
quarters. Enthusiasm and independence are
sometimes a match for mere brute force, un-
impassioned and mechanical; and we have
seen, in a former age, Belgium assert its lib-
erty against the whole power of Spain and
Germany. The movement in Warsaw may
be only the signal for a general rising of the
people in the North. In Germany and in
the present generation are well known to be
enthusiastic in favor of liberty and free institu-
tions. This spirit is not confined to the peo-
ple only—it appears to pervade, in some de-
gree, the military bodies of these nations.—
If the Poles can resist the power of Russia for
one campaign, there is little doubt of a gen-
eral sympathy for their struggle, throughout
Europe, sufficient to turn the tide in their fa-
vor. One view may be taken in relation to
Russia, which is encouraging. Will not the
Turks, Armenians, Persians, and other south-
ern nations, bordering on Russia, and which
have been partially or wholly subjugated by
her, avail themselves of the present insurrec-
tion in Poland, and raise the standard under
which to avenge the thousand wrongs and
insults, the East of the north has inflicted
upon them? If Russia can be employed in
attempts to quell insurrections in her own
dominions, will not Sultan Mahmood per-
suade her to cross the Balkan, and drive the Rus-
sians across the Danube?

This is not a very unreasonable expectation.
If it should take place it would involve the
colossal power of Russia in great trouble—
and the Poles, and give a new tone to the state
of things in the north and east of Europe.

In England, there exists great doubt, suspi-
cion, and instability about the Grey ministry.
The Duke of Wellington calls the French Re-
volution a "bad example" to Europe, and
Earl Grey "was ready to allow it to a certain ex-
tent," as it related to England. Even Earl
Grey in the House of Lords, declared, "that
in a great part of the policy of the Duke of
Wellington's administration, (Earl Grey) fully
and cordially concurred." These declarations
of the present English ministry are ominous
to the march of reform and retrogression.
There is no doubt but the policy of the
present ministry differs little from that of the
tory cabinet that preceded them. The
press and the people in England are begin-
ning to understand them, and there is every
appearance that an opposition to the Grey min-
istry will soon be organized more republican,
energetic, more fearless and determined than
any that ever existed in England since that
which staid the hand of Charles the First, and
which established the glorious principles of
the "Commonwealth." The election of Hunt
itself is no small sign.

The singular and unexpected revolution in
Poland, and the general state of the public
mind in Europe, gives the friends of liberty in
France and England an impulse and a force
which will aid them much in breaking to pe-
ces the machinery of the aristocracy.

We wait anxiously for further advices from
Europe.—*New York Courier.*

AGRICULTURE.

From the New-York Farmer.

Method of Improving Land for Wheat crops, on

light soils, in the Western sections of the State

of New York.

MR. EDITOR.—Sir,—Having read many ex-

cellent articles in your valuable paper, upon

the subject of the management of farms, man-

uring lands, and also many proposed plans

for the accumulation of manure, most of

which, no doubt, would have the desired ef-

fect, if put in practice, in many parts of our

country. But as most of the plans proposed

require quite an amount of capital invested for

their support, they will be found by the gen-
erality of farmers to be beyond their reach; con-

sequently, will not be likely to receive the at-

tention of but a small proportion of that class

whose means are limited, as is the case, par-

ticularly in this section.

Situated as we are in a section of the coun-

try, at a distance from a general market, and

upon a soil that is adapted to the growing of

wheat and stock, the attention of our farmers

is pretty much drawn to the raising of those

articles, and experience has proved that the

greatest profits are realized when they are

connected. In pursuing the above object, the

following plan has been adopted by some of

our most thriving farmers. Should you deem

it worthy of a place in your paper, I should be

pleased to have it presented to the public, in

hopes that some one better acquainted with

the subject, may be induced to examine and

elucidate the practicability of the plan.

The husbandman first divides his farm into

fields, so as to enable him to plough a certain

proportion for a wheat crop, while the residue

is occupied as pasture and meadow for the

support of the stock. That which is intended

for wheat, is ploughed in the month of June,

as deep as the plough can be made to run, and

the one designed for the plough again. By
this time, the clover (it being the second year
from seeding,) will have attained its greatest
perfection, if it has not been pastured too close
the preceding year, and will come forward rap-
idly in the spring. Not a hoof should be al-
lowed to feed upon it this season, as it is in-
tended that the field shall produce a crop by
the time that it will be necessary to plough,
that will serve as a coat of manure, which will
be between the tenth of June and first of July,

by which time the clover will have attained
its great growth as can be turned under by
the plough, and will furnish a coat of manure,
that will make as much difference in favor of
the following crop over the first, on the same
ground, as twenty-five loads per acre of the
best yard manure, at least, and certainly is not
attended with any quarter the expense, as the
clover seed and sowing are all the extra charge
that can be attached to it, and which will not
exceed one dollar per acre. Where this
course has been pursued, particularly upon
light land, the result uniformly is, that the se-
cond crop will be nearly or quite double that
of the first, and the longer practised, the
stronger the land, and the heavier the crop
both of wheat and grass. By this course, the
wheatlands, with the aid of the manure de-
posited by the stock pastured upon them during
the summer, are made to support themselves,
and leave the manure accumulated in the barn
yard during the winter season, to be applied
upon lands designed for summer crops, or such
crops as will not allow time for the above
course to be pursued; such as corn, potatoes,
oats, &c., which every farmer is under the ne-<



BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(Public—No. 15.)

AN ACT making provision for the compensation of witnesses, and payment of other expenses attending the trial of the impeachment of James H. Peck.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to every witness summoned to attend the trial of the impeachment of James H. Peck, there shall be allowed and paid, for every day's attendance upon the said trial, the sum of four dollars; and also for mileage, at the rate of twenty cents for every mile distance from the place of residence of the witness to the place of trial, and returning to the usual place of residence of the witness respectively, computing the said distance by the usual route of travel by land.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to ascertain and certify the amount due to each witness for attendance and mileage; which certificate shall be a sufficient voucher to entitle the witness to receive from the Treasury of the United States the amount certified to be due, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That to the Marshal of the District of Columbia there shall be allowed and paid, for every day's attendance upon the court of impeachment, during the said trial, the sum of five dollars, the amount to be ascertained and certified by the Secretary of the Senate, which certificate shall be a sufficient voucher to entitle the said Marshal to receive from the Treasury of the United States the amount certified to be due, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid to the Marshal of the State of Missouri, the sum of fifty dollars, and to the Marshal of the Territory of Arkansas, the sum of five dollars, for serving and returning subpoenas for witnesses, issued by order of the said court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred under the provisions of this act, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

ANDREW STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

President of the Senate.

Approved, February 3, 1831.

ANDREW JACKSON.

(Public—No. 16.)

AN ACT to authorize the construction of three schooners for the naval service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be built, equipped and employed in the naval service of the United States, three schooners, not exceeding twelve guns each, three hundred and sixty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying the foregoing provisions into effect.

Approved, February 3, 1831.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

(Further extracts from foreign papers.)

By the packet ship Canada, Capt. Graham, (January 25) London papers of the 4th and Liverpool to the 5th of January, inclusive, have been received. They furnish a large stock of interesting political and commercial intelligence, relating to the condemnation of the Ex-Ministers of France to perpetual imprisonment, the resignation of Gen. Lafayette as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard—the non-intervention of the five Great Powers in the affairs of Belgium, &c. as disclosed in the speech of M. La Fayette—the intentions of the Emperor of Russia with regard to Poland—and lastly, the improvement in the English Grain Market.

In Poland the insurrection had become general. The inhabitants are making the most vigorous exertions to secure their independence. The nobility are making large subscriptions for the support of the cause in money and jewels; officers, scholars, and even the clergy, are at work at the entrenchments; and the Jewish population has entered zealously into the spirit of the revolution, and is every where taking up arms. The Provisional Government of Warsaw is dissolved, and the National Council appointed in its stead, of which Prince Adam Czartoryski is appointed President. On the other hand, Russia is not idle. An army is assembling on the western side of the Russian empire, the chief command of which has been given by the Emperor to Gen. Diebitzsch. The Governments of Grodno, Vilna, Minsk, Podolia, and Volhynia, with the province of Bialystok, are declared to be in a state of rebellion, and are placed by a proclamation of the Emperor, under the administration of the celebrated Russian commander. A Hamburg article of the 29th of Dec. says, that the Russian Guard, consisting of 40,000 men, were ready to march from St. Petersburg, for the Polish frontier, on the 25th of that month.

The trial of the Ex-Ministers of France was concluded on the 21st December, and they were all sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. The sentence was pronounced by the President of the Chamber of Peers, the Commissioners of the Chamber of Deputies being present.

The tumults in Paris, growing out of the trial of the Ex-Ministers, began on Monday, the 30th December, and continued through the two next days. On Tuesday the disturbances seem to have been at their greatest height. Gen. Lafayette rode out on that day several times and addressed the crowds assembled in the streets. "The venerable patriot," says one account, "assured them that justice would be done upon the prisoners according to the laws of the land, but that vengeance should not be inflicted upon one of them by popular violence, until his life was first sacrificed in their defence. The people, as on the previous day, generally cheered their ancient champion; but some cried 'Down with Lafayette.' The old soldier remarked that liberty had never been secured by a tumultuous interference with the laws; and at length, when

initiated for a moment by some biases, he exclaimed, 'Where are you in that corner? I know the brave defenders of liberty, but your faces are strange to me on the 30th of July. I do not remember to have seen you at our barricades.'

The sentence was pronounced on the 21st of December, but it was not promulgated until Wednesday, the 22d. Its promulgation did not occasion any increase of the disturbances, which shortly after subsided. There seems to be, however, much dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Government among the people. The students of the Schools of Medicine, of Law, of the Central School of the Arts, and the greater part of the students of the Polytechnic School, have published protestations, in which they refuse to accept the thanks voted to them by the Chamber of Deputies, for their conduct during the disturbances in Paris. They complain that the Chamber of Deputies has not fulfilled the expectations of the people; that the promise of a popular throne and republican institutions, had not been kept; and that every citizen of France is not represented in the Chamber of Deputies, which they consider as the Chamber of the few.

RESIGNATION OF LAFAYETTE. The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 27th Dec. was a numerous one, and of great interest, on account of the extraordinary degree of interest excited by recent occurrences. The Chambers were proceeding to the discussion of the law relative to the National Guard, when General Lafayette entered, and was received with universal applause, upwards of one hundred members going up to him and shaking his hand. The General then went to the President, and after a short conversation with him, addressed the Chamber as follows:

"In a neighbouring nation it is the custom when a citizen retires from a distinguished office, for him to come before his fellow-citizens, and explain the cause, and I am sure the chamber will grant me the same favour. I always have considered that the post of Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of France was incompatible with a constitutional monarchy, except under circumstances of the most absolute necessity. It was this conviction that led me, in 1790, when 3,000,000 of the National Guards wished to elect me their commander, at the Federation by 14,000 Deputies, to apply to the Constituent Assembly, and urge them to issue a decree in opposition to this desire. Such was my opinion when the Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, who has since become our King, wished me to accept the same appointment, and I felt myself bound to accept it, but always retaining the intention of laying it down, as soon as I was satisfied it was no longer necessary for me to retain it, earlier if peace remained unbroken, but at a later period had been ensued. The declared opinion of the chamber has hastened the period, and out of respect for it I have not waited till the law was submitted to the other branches of the state."

It is merely a matter of date; but I should be deeply hurt if any one imagined—and no one who has been acquainted with me during the last fifty-four years of my life, can believe—that my conduct has been dictated by any personal feeling. I will go farther and say that this opinion of the Chamber has afforded me an opportunity. The high authority with which I was invested has given umbrage which you, gentlemen must have heard of, and this umbrage has even been taken in serious diplomatic circles. The cause is now at an end, and I have now no other honour than that of being one of your colleagues. One word more gentlemen: I should not have given in my resignation, which the King has accepted with all that goodness he has ever shown towards me, before the crisis we have now happily got over was at an end. At this time my conscientious love of public order is satisfied, but I cannot say the same of any conscientious love of liberty. We must all recollect the programme announced at the Hotel de Ville—a popular throne supported by republican institutions. It was accepted, but we have not all put the same construction upon it; it has not always been interpreted by the councils of the King, in the same sense in which it was understood by me, who am more impatient than others that it should be realized; and whatever may have been my personal independence in all situations, I feel myself at the present moment more at ease in discussing my opinions with you. For the rest there are points upon which we shall always be in accord, we shall ever be united against our enemies, whether at home or from abroad. I still think that in the measures taken in the Revolution of July, we not only did that which we verily believed was for the best, but that we did all that was possible to be done. I am more convinced of this, since I have not become intimately acquainted with the persons we have placed on the throne. On throwing off my uniform, I have changed my motto, 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.' Besides, how many legal means we have of expressing our thoughts, and making our wishes known; for there is the Tribune of this Chamber, and for every citizen there is the press, which has rendered the country so many services; and then there is the peaceable mode of petitions. Having this yielded to my desire of laying all my sentiments before you, I trust I still and ever retain your esteem and friendship."

There seems to have been something better reasons here given to induce a change of Ministry, and the retiring of several of Lafayette's friends and associates, amongst whom are Dupont de l'Eure, Keeper of the Seal; M. Mathieu Dumas, Inspector-General of the National Guard; General Carbone, Chief of the Staff; M. Joubert, Director-General of the Taxes.

Lafitte is still at the head of the Ministry. How long he will remain there without the aid and council of Lafayette is yet to be seen. In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 30th December, on calling the roll of the day for continuing the discussion of the law relative to the National Guards, a debate ensued, in which numerous questions were put to Ministers, which were answered by M. Lafitte, as follows:

M. Lafitte replied, that the Hon. Deputy must be aware that he had put many questions which Ministers could not answer, and ought to regret that he had occasioned so much loss of time to the Chamber. [laughter.] I thought, said he, that I had explained myself clearly upon the foreign policy of France. We have established the principle of non-intervention; but the principle of non-intervention is not the principle of propaganda. [cheers.] We would have our own rights respected; and are determined to respect the rights of others. [cheers.] The signature of the treaty by the five Great Powers recognizing the independence of Belgium shows that the principle of non-intervention, proclaimed by France, has triumphed in Europe. As to the Government, are all the questions put to the Government, are at least imprudent. I will therefore follow the example of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who said all that he could, or ought to say. Old recollections and regrets have been expressed, and conquest has been mentioned; but France has need of peace, and the chief duty of the

Government is to maintain peace. This is our policy. Let us be just and prudent; let us avoid discord at home, for this is the only means of making ourselves respected abroad. After a great revolution there are always agitation and disquietude; but France now begins to breathe, and turns her eyes to the future. The present distress of trade and manufactures can not last long, and the country will shortly feel the benefit of the new order of things. Two great difficulties have pre-occupied the public mind: first, the uncertainty of peace or war; and next, the issue of the great trial that has just been concluded. We have triumphed happily over the latter crisis, and the foreign Powers announce to us their desire of maintaining peace. France entertains no idea of conquest, but devotes her attention to her internal prosperity and tranquillity. If this were not the opinion of France, she would not be worthy of a good Government. [cheers.]

The London Morning Chronicle of the 3d observes, in reference to the speech of M. Lafitte, that it "has an evident reference to what is going on in Poland."—The Poles must trust exclusively to themselves."

SENTENCE OF THE EX-FRENCH MINISTERS.

The trial of the four ministers of Charles the Tenth terminated on the 25th. On the 26th, the Chamber of Peers deliberated on their sentence. Their deliberations were secret; but it has been ascertained, that only one voice was raised with the word not guilty generally; there were 141 voices for the sentences which were subsequently passed; 30 were for mitigating the sentence against Chateaubriand and De Rancville. The sentence is—*Condemnation to perpetual imprisonment in France, with forfeiture of title, rank and fortune.* The sentence on Prince Polignac is severer than that passed on his colleagues; it declares him *civily dead*. This is the substance of the decree, which was delivered in the presence of the four counsel of the accused, of five National Guards, and of some journalists.

During Wednesday, crowds were congregating and shouting, and receiving recruits from the Faubourg St. Antoine and St. Maurice. This news having reached headquarters, Count Montalivet, the minister of the interior, immediately repaired to Lafayette who was with his staff, in the gardens of Luxembourg, to consult upon the immediate removal of the prisoners to their old quarters at Vincennes. Lafayette at once objected to the attempt, saying they were quite safe in an enclosure of 300,000 National Guards, and the removal would be a concession to the mob. He would not undertake the responsibility of their removal. "O God!" exclaimed the Old General—"what would be our feelings, if a shot from any miscreant took effect upon one of these prisoners, or if one of the National Guards failed in this duty through treachery of a crowd. The other officers of the staff said, they saw no dangers, provided they had the prisoners once enclosed in a small cavalry escort, and that the National Guards were passive. Montalivet then at once decided on their removal, declaring that as minister of the interior, he was really taking responsibility upon himself, and he instantly sent by express to Gen. Daumesnil to be ready for the reception of his old guests, and to have all the lamps, in the passages of the castle lighted. Count Montalivet instantly ordered his own calèche, which was in attendance, to be led round to the small new door, so well fortified with iron bars, and Colonel Fabvier was at the same time despatched with a small escort of cavalry to be ready to receive the calèche at the beginning of the next street leading to the Boulevard. Col. Festinaud went to the prisoners, who were in their dining room; he simply mentioned to Prince Polignac and Count Peyronnet, that they and their colleagues were to accompany him at once; their hats were handed to them; they had no time for taking away their papers, or for changing their dress; they were led out in a single file, and the small apartments and narrow winding passages of their prison, till they reached the small outer door where the calèche with a pair of horses, was ready; it was a small vehicle, and only with inconvenience calculated to accommodate four persons. The leather cover was quickly drawn, and in such a hurry that nearly all the glasses which were fixed in it were broken. Col. Festinaud handed them into the carriage, while the staff officers, with Count Montalivet, mounted the cavalry horses ready saddled for service on the spot, and set off in a single file, and in a single file, the prisoners, who saw the prisoners as they passed, but did not know what to comprehend of this movement. Several infantry and cavalry soldiers asked the staff officers, who rode at the side of the vehicle what this procession meant, and Colonel Fabvier's escort which joined at its proper station, was equally interrogated. The movement was executed as soon as it was made, and in 35 minutes after its departure from the Petit Luxembourg the prisoners were lodged in their old apartments in the Chateau de Vincennes, not faring during the way, uttered one syllable, and being apparently astounded at the occurrence.

Polignac was particularly dejected; perhaps he remembered the terrible example of the murder of the Duke d'Enghien in the fosse of his prison; and with the knowledge that a capital sentence for high treason here is executed forthwith, he disliked (as he well might) the ominous proximity of his dungeon to the simple and affecting grave of his former Bourbon friend. The moment that the prisoners were lodged in the place of strength and safety, General Dumas, Inspector-General of the National Guard, who was pleased at hearing the prompt manner in which the removal was effected. At 10 o'clock, however, the sentence was read to the prisoners by a hussar of the Court of Peers. They received it with perfect calmness and resignation.

The mobbing had continued throughout the whole of Wednesday, in the same half earnest, half jesting state in which it commenced; but at the late hour of the night, the King took the bold resolution of passing the streets in person, with his second son, accompanied with so much of state equipage as manifested his presence, but without any force that could intimidate any diffidence of his safety. The effect was instantaneous and decisive, and from that moment all apprehension of tumult appears to have vanished. It was at first imagined, that Prince Polignac would be conveyed to the fortress of Ham in Picardy; but a more severe doom was decreed to him, and he is now confined in the Chateau de Vincennes, not faring during the way, uttered one syllable, and being apparently astounded at the occurrence.

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dead. He is also to be separated from his fellow prisoners and friends, and instead of accompanying them to the fortress of Ham, his destination is the desolate fortress of Mount St. Michael on the coast of Normandy—a fortress erected by William the Conqueror, and only since inhabited by those who were anxious to practice the most severe and mortifying self-denial; and while Prince Polignac is left to expiate his errors in this dreary solitude, his fellow prisoners will reside at Ham in Picardy.

The accounts of Thursday's trial are very favorable. The firmness of the Government, and the excellent conduct of the National Guard, have saved the capital from confusion, and gave the death blow to the conspirators of different parties who had endeavored to excite resistance against the law, and enmity to the royal family. The enemies of order have now seen, that the constitutional government of France is able, with the National Guard, and the good will of the respectable classes, to maintain itself and the law which it has been appointed to administer. The inhabitants of the south, who are represented as hostile to the constitutional system, will learn at least to respect it, and foreign nations will be little disposed to attempt an interference with a country whose armed citizens would be equally successful in resisting aggression from abroad, as in maintaining tranquillity at home. It is fortunate in every respect that this trial of strength has been made, for the result of it will do more to confirm the new government than years of ordinary efforts could have accomplished.

The work of buying and breaking machinery, carried on in the East End, though not so great an extent as at the date of previous intelligence. A great number of persons have been taken up, and many of our papers are filled with accounts of their trials before a special commission, opened at Winchester for that purpose. The number of rioters and incendiaries apprehended in that neighborhood alone is stated to exceed three hundred, and the appearance of the greater part of them is said to denote persons of a condition that would not be likely to be driven to excess by the pressure of distress. Parliament adjourned on the 23d of December, until the 3d of February. On the last night of the sitting, Sir James Graham made an important communication to the House of Commons, on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. He stated that the Ministry, although fully aware of the difficulties of their undertaking, in the present constitution of the House of Commons, are resolved to bring forward the great measure of Parliamentary Reform without first having recourse to a dissolution; but that if they should fail, they will then think it their duty to advise the sovereign to dissolve the parliament, and appeal to the country.

The disturbances in many parts of England continued very alarming. In consequence of these difficulties in Lancashire, temporary barracks have been ordered to be established at Ashton-under-Line and Staley-bridge, as well as at Blackburn, Bolton, and Oldham; and orders have been issued from the Commissariat Department to send barracks stores to Ashton-under-Line and Staley-bridge immediately.

The burials of barns, and stacks of grain, were very frequent in Lincolnshire, and very heavy losses have been the consequence. The torch has also been applied in the neighborhood of Liverpool. One of the villains who were taken up in consequence of these disturbances in Lancashire, temporary barracks have been ordered to be established at Ashton-under-Line and Staley-bridge, as well as at Blackburn, Bolton, and Oldham; and orders have been issued from the Commissariat Department to send barracks stores to Ashton-under-Line and Staley-bridge immediately.

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CONGRESS.

Twenty-First Congress—Second Session.

Thursday, February 10.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Poindexter presented the memorial of Martha Randolph, only surviving daughter of the late ex-President Jefferson. Mr. Webster presented a memorial from the American Board of Foreign Missions, and a memorial from the citizens of Brookfield, Massachusetts, remonstrating against the law of the last session of Congress, providing for the removal of the southern Indians beyond the Mississippi. The resolution submitted by Mr. Grundy, in relation to the Post Office Department, was taken up, and Mr. Grundy addressed the Senate in its support until one o'clock, the hour fixed on the table. The Senate then commenced balloting for a printer for the next Congress. On the first ballot, forty-seven votes were given, 24 necessary to a choice, of which Duff Green received 22, Gales and Seaton 23, scattering 3. There being no choice, a second ballot took place, which resulted in the same manner. On the third ballot, Duff Green received 28 votes, Gales and Seaton 22, scattering 2. There still being no choice, a fourth ballot took place, which resulted in the election of Duff Green, he having received 24 votes, Gales and Seaton 23, and scattering 1. The resolution of Mr. Grundy was then again taken up; and Mr. Grundy having resumed his remarks, continued until two o'clock. When Mr. Grundy had concluded, he was followed by Mr. Hendricks, one of the committee, who explained the course he had pursued in committee and his views in relation to the subject. Mr. Clayton then occupied the floor on the same subject, until a late hour, when the Senate adjourned. Mr. Clayton will continue his remarks to-day.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee on the District of Columbia, was on motion of Mr. Varnum, discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the City of Washington for widening F and G streets. Mr. Dorringer, from the same committee, reported a bill in amendment of the act to incorporate the inhabitants of Washington; which was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole for this day. The Committee on the Library was, on the motion of Mr. Everett, of Mass. discharged from the further consideration of the proposition of S. C. Converse, for the publication of a series of stereographs of the laws of the United States; and the proposition was referred to the same Committee of the Whole as the proposals of Duff Green, on the same subject, had been committed to. After the transaction of some further business, Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for improving certain harbors and making surveys; which was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Spencer, of New York, from the Committee of Agriculture, introduced a bill for the encouragement of the growth and manufacture of silk; which was read twice, and made the special order for Wednesday next. The resolution for printing 6000 extra copies of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, concerning the repeal of the 25th section of the judicial act, was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Crawford and Daniel till the expiration of the hour. The bill for the better encouragement of the culture of the vine and olive, was read a third time, and passed; as also were various other bills from the Senate. The bill making appropriations for the service of the Government for the year 1831, was next taken up, the question being on the motion of Mr. Stanberry, to strike out the item of \$9,000 for the salary of the Minister to Russia. The previous question was called and seconded, and the bill was passed, without the amendment, on a division by yeas and nays, of 153 to 3. The House then, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors to the United States, and after considering it, rose and adjourned; whereupon, the House adjourned.

Friday, February 11. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Poindexter, in pursuance of notice given on Tuesday, instead of presenting a memorial, erroneously stated introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. Martha Randolph, only surviving daughter of the late ex-President Jefferson, which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Poindexter, Bell, Webster, Tyler, and Hayne. Mr. Holmes presented the memorial of sundry inhabitants of Maine, praying for an allowance of drawback on nails manufactured from foreign iron. Mr. Benton withdrew his motion to introduce a bill to repeal the duty on alum salt, and gave notice to introduce a bill providing for the gradual abolition of the duties on that article, and for a change of the mode of measuring the same. Mr. Hayne, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill giving additional compensation to masters commanding in the navy, &c.—which was read, and ordered to a second reading. The resolution of Mr. Grundy, in relation to the committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, having been taken up as the unfinished business, Mr. Clayton resumed his remarks in opposition to the resolution, began yesterday. After a few remarks from Mr. Benton, Mr. Woodbury occupied the floor in support of the resolution, until the hour of adjournment. Mr. Woodbury has the floor to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the bill for the more effectual execution of the ministerial duties of the Navy Department. Another bill on the same subject was subsequently introduced by that gentleman, which, after being read twice, was postponed till Monday. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, reported a bill for the purchase of 216 copies of Mr. Elliot's report of the debates of the State Convention on the subject of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Everett spoke in favor of the measure, and testified to the merits of the work. The bill was, however, negatived. Mr. Hemphill presented a voluminous report from the Committee on Internal Improvement; which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Bury, chairman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill containing the nature of offences constituting a contempt of court, which was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The remainder of the day was devoted, by a previous special order, to the consideration of the business appertaining to the District of Columbia. A protracted discussion arose on the bill authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to construct a lateral branch to the City of Washington, or to some point in the District of Columbia. Mr. Dorringer moved to postpone it till Thursday next, in order to afford time to hear from Annapolis, where the Legislature of Maryland were legislating on the subject; but, at the suggestion of Mr. Howard, afterwards withdrew his motion. Mr. Sumner proposed an amendment

prohibited the Rail Road Company from charging on the lateral railway an increase of toll, on the transportation of goods to or from east to west. Mr. Brown opposed the amendment. Mr. Howard followed, and the bill was ultimately ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill, on the subject of the organization of the militia of the district of Columbia, was taken up, but, after a few remarks from Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, was postponed till Thursday next. The following bills were afterwards considered in Committee. The bill for the extension of the draw in the bridge across the Potomac, the bill for the framing of a code of laws for the District to extend the limits of Georgetown, for incorporating the inhabitants of Washington, for the benefit of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, and for the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue. The committee rose and reported the bills, and the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 12. In the Senate yesterday, but little of moment transpired. Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a bill for the gradual abolition of the duty on alum salt, and to regulate the mode of measuring the same; which after some debate, was referred.

In the House of Representatives various petitions were presented and resolutions submitted, which were referred. The bill in favor of Susan Decatur, and the survivors and representatives of the captors of the frigate Philadelphia, was discussed in committee of the whole—referred to the House; and after considerable discussion, the bill was rejected by a vote of 89 to 89. Mr. Dorringer moved a resolution in relation to the bill, pending his motion, the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 13. In the Senate on Saturday, a letter from the Secretary of War giving returns of the Militia force throughout the U. States; and a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, with returns from the Mint of the amount of Gold and Silver coins struck off in the year 1830, were communicated by the Vice President. Sundry memorials were presented by Mr. Foot, Mr. Livingston and Mr. King. Together with some private bills—the several bills granting "a quantity of land for the erection of a public building at the seat of Government at Little Rock, Arkansas," to provide for the removal of certain Tribes in Missouri; and to appoint a sub-Agent to the Winnebago Indians at Rock River; were each read a third time and passed. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Strong from the Committee on Territories reported a bill respecting the City of Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan, which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day. A few other reports on private bills were made, after which, the House, without taking up any further business, adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 15. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Barnard presented a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a modification of the tariff so as to reduce the duty on imported flax. Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for an allowance of drawback on nails manufactured from foreign iron, and another, a letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing an abstract of the general annual return of the number and state of the militia of the Union.

Wednesday, Feb. 16. In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution submitted by Mr. Grundy, in relation to the committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, was taken up; and, after having been modified, at the suggestion of Mr. Livingston, so as to prohibit the committee from inquiring into "the reasons which have influenced the Postmaster General in the removal of any of his deputies," was adopted, by yeas and nays, 21 to 11. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

The principal subjects which occupied the attention of the House of Representatives, were the bill respecting the claims of the widow of the gallant Commodore Decatur, and the bill in relation to the sales of public lands. The former measure was brought forward by the motion for re-consideration, submitted on a previous day by Mr. Dorringer. It was discussed at length, and various amendments were offered; but, after the year and a half had been taken in several times, upon the question recurring of the reconsideration of the bill for a third reading, it was decided in the negative, by a vote of 100 to 90. The bill, concerning the sales of public lands, and providing against the frauds which may be practised in such sales, was debated until a late hour, but was not finally decided upon.

Friday, Feb. 18. In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Dickerson, from the Committee on Manufactures, to which had been referred the bill providing for the reduction of the duty on sugar, made a report recommending its indefinite postponement.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the sale, upon certain conditions, of Fort Ganex, in the harbor of New York, on account of its being unsuited for all purposes of national defence, and by reason, likewise, that the legal title to the land upon which it is built, is defective. It was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading yesterday. Mr. Dorringer reported a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to increase the pay of captains and masters commanding of the Navy of the United States, which was passed through the usual course of legislation, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. On motion of Mr. Vanplanck, the House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Letcher in the chair, and took up the bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, providing that the benefits of the bill should be extended to the militia of the various States, which amendment, in a modified shape, was adopted, and the committee rose and reported. The bill was, ultimately, on a division by yeas and nays, ordered by the House to be engrossed for a third reading. A message from the President was laid before the House, by the Speaker, on the subject of the aggressions on American commerce, committed by the Portuguese blockade squadron off the island of Terceira. The letter of the President stated that he had, previous to the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives on the subject, given the necessary directions for fitting out a ship of war to reinforce the United States

squadron in its accompaniment of the committee 5 o'clock, and in the Senate the bill was read a third time, and passed. The bill granting an allowance of drawback on nails manufactured from foreign iron, and another, a letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing an abstract of the general annual return of the number and state of the militia of the Union.

APPOINTMENT. William Land Office for the 10th of March, 1831. Office for the 10th of March, 1831. Office for the 10th of March, 1831.

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from the... The message and its accompanying documents were referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs, when, at 5 o'clock, an adjournment took place.

In the Senate, yesterday, nothing of importance was done.

In the House of Representatives, the Danish spoliation bill; and about twenty other bills which had been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, were severally read, and passed. The bill granting pensions to certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution (including within its provisions the volunteers, State troops, and militia) was passed, after a long debate.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1831.

The Correspondence.—The much talked of correspondence between the President and Vice President, on the subject of the Seminole war, has been made public, and is now before us. We do not feel bound to notice this transaction in any other way than as mere matter of history—as one of the passing events. We purpose, if practicable, next week, in order that our readers generally may be permitted to judge for themselves, either to commence the publication of the correspondence entire, or to give a brief, but clear synopsis of it. We must, however, be permitted to say, at this time, that, whatever verdict public sentiment may pass upon the actors, generally, in this affair, all must approve the frank and dignified course of Gen. Jackson.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article from the *Annapolis Republican*, giving an outline of the course of studies, &c. of St. Mary's College. We have before had occasion to call public attention to this valuable institution, and are gratified at the opportunity now offered of making them acquainted with its resources, government, and mode of instruction.

We are highly pleased at the re-election of DUFF GREEN, Esq. as printer to both Houses of Congress. The opposition, who have so confidently predicted his overthrow, and taunted the administration for what they were pleased to consider his defection, will now be under the necessity of seeking some other theme on which to string their instruments.

SIMON BOLIVAR, the Liberator of Colombia, died at the Camp of Hacienda, a league from Santa Martha, on the 17th December, at 1 o'clock. A great man has been called from mortal existence.

Latest and probably last act of Bolivar.—By an arrival at Baltimore on Saturday, from St. Martha, a friend has received a letter from an officer high in the Colombian service, from which he permits us to make the following extract:—an extract taken in connection with the proclamation enclosed in the letter, and which was translated, leaves little room for hope that Bolivar could survive. His dying exertions will do more to vindicate his own fame, than we fear, to pacify and unite his countrymen.—*N. Y. Amer.*

SANTA MARTHA, Dec. 12, 1830.

The Liberator spent a month at Barranquilla; previously, a month in Soledad, where he caught a severe cold which he carried to Barranquilla. Some days he was better, and some worse, until it settled on his lungs, and when he arrived here he was a complete skeleton. He was carried on shore, and since the 5th, has been getting worse, and yesterday took the sacrament. He made a short address to his countrymen, a copy of which I enclose. It was dictated in a moment of agony, which may apologize for its shortness and short sentences; which were pauses during which he rested. I am afraid he will go off. God grant this may not be the case, as many ambitious chiefs may arise.

You will no doubt hear this place was attacked by the Indians of the Ziruga, &c., who were completely beaten by the militia. The other factions of Rio de la Hacha have been completely beaten; so that by Christmas, we shall be quiet, please God.

Address of Bolivar—Translated for the New York American.

Colombians:—You have witnessed my efforts to plant liberty here, where before tyranny only reigned.

I have labored disinterestedly, abandoning my fortune and my repose.

I relinquished the command when I found that you doubted of my disinterestedness.

My enemies abused your credulity, and as I said that which is most precious to me—my reputation and my love of liberty.

I have been the victim of my persecutors, who have conducted me to the verge of the grave. I pardon them.

On the point of disappearing from amidst you, my tender affection (carino) suggests that I ought to manifest to you my last wishes.

I aspire to no other glory than that of consolidating Colombia; all ought to labor for the inextinguishable blessing of union; the people, by obeying the actual government, in order to escape from anarchy; the ministers of the sanctuary by addressing their prayers to Heaven; the soldiers by employing their arms to defend the guarantees of society.

Colombians:—If my death shall contribute to the disappearance of parties, and to the consolidation of the Union, I shall descend with calmness to the grave.

(Signed) **SIMON BOLIVAR.**
San Pedro, 10th Dec. 1830.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

William P. McKee, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Edwardsville, in the State of Illinois, from the 15th day of January, 1831, when his commission expired.

Shadrach Bond, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Kaskaskia, in the State of Illinois, from the 26th day of January, 1831, when his commission expired.

Ingolf W. Crawford, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of New London, in the State of Connecticut, vice Thomas Maysey, rejected by the Senate.

From the Wilmington Advertiser, Feb. 10.

Destruction of Fort Delaware.—On Tuesday night, last Fort Delaware, situated on the Pea Patch, was destroyed, by fire—nothing now

remaining but the bare walls. Maj. Pierce's quarters which stand within the walls was saved with much difficulty. We understand the fire originated in the quarters of the engineer, but now it happened we are unable to say positively, but have heard it was caused by a stove pipe, which projected through the roof.

We are happy to say no lives were lost.

A number of kegs of Powder exploded, the report attending which was heard distinctly at this place, and as high up the river as Chester, and gave reason to fear that the magazine had blown up.

Confidential Affection.—After the heat of the late contest in the streets of Paris had subsided, a woman was seen running about and eagerly examining every dead body in her way—she was looking for her husband. A gentleman who had watched her progress for some time, endeavored to console her with the hope of his being yet alive. "No, he must be killed; I have not set eyes on him since the morning: I hope I shall find his body, for he has got the key of the street door in his pocket."

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

February 7.

Mr. Brown of Queen-Anne's submitted the following resolution:

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland: That the treasurer of the Eastern Shore be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter upon the books of the treasury a credit of \$25 61 in favour of Joseph Wicks 4th (late state's agent) in full for commissions on a certain sum of money recovered on Francis Gillespie's sheriff's bond, and paid into the treasury by the said Joseph Wicks 4th.

Which was read.

The unfavorable report of the committee on divorces, to which was referred the petition of William Vickers, and Rebecca Vickers, of Dorchester county, praying to be divorced, was taken up for consideration, when on motion by Mr. Hicks, said report was ordered to lie on the table.

The favourable report of the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, to which was referred the petition of Gessaway Fendell, administrator of Nicholas Fendell, a revolutionary soldier, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, the report concurred in, and the resolution therein contained assented to.

The report of the joint committee, to which were referred the memorials of sundry citizens of this state, in relation to certain obstructions in the river Susquehanna, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and concurred in.

On motion by Mr. Tilgman, the report of the select committee to whom was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, An act to explain the second section of the act to provide for the support of schools in Queen-Anne's county, and to withdraw the funds from the Georgetown academy, was taken up for consideration.

On the question being put, Will the house concur in said report? It was determined in the negative.—Yea 22. Nays 31.

The bill was then read the second time, and passed.

On motion by Mr. Nicholas, the bill reported by him from the committee on internal improvement, entitled, An act to provide for making a rail road from Baltimore to the city of Washington, was made the order of the day for Tuesday the 8th inst.

The clerk of the council delivered a communication from the executive, which was read and referred to the joint committee on the library, and is as follows:

Executive Department.
Annapolis, February 7, 1831.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

In compliance with your order of this date, requesting to be informed by the executive of the number of the acts of the present session which will be necessary to supply the requisitions of existing laws and resolutions, as nearly as may be practicable, we beg leave to state, that upon examination of the laws and resolutions relating to the subject, and of the lists of appointments already made, and an estimate of those yet to be made, we find that about two thousand copies will be required for the purpose mentioned in your order. An additional number will be wanted to meet any requisitions which have been, or may be made, during the present session.

With the highest consideration, we have the honour to remain, your obedient servants.

DANIEL MARTIN.

The clerk of the senate (among others) returned the bill, entitled, An act further to provide for the payment of future instalments of the state's subscriptions for stock of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, and Chesapeake and Ohio canal companies, endorsed "will pass."

By the Senate.
February 5, 1831.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

The senate have rejected, and now returns the bill entitled, An act to provide for the consolidation and distribution of the several school funds. As the bill appropriates and distributes funds in the treasury, the senate has no constitutional power to amend it; and as its provisions present insuperable objections to the passage of the bill in its present form, the senate is constrained to reject it, although approving highly of the general object. By the act passed at December session 1825, chapter 183, section 26, the state has expressly declared, and pledged herself, that all the funds hereafter to be assigned and appropriated for the support and maintenance of public instruction, shall be applied to primary schools, shall be apportioned and distributed among the several counties of this state, and to the city of Baltimore, according to the ratio of the white population, as ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States.—And this enactment the senate feels unwilling to disturb.

By order.
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

The bill, entitled, An act to authorize and require the levy court of Kent county to levy a sum of money for the enlargement and repair of the office of clerk of the county and register of wills, was read a second time and passed.

February 8.

On motion by Mr. Merrick, the report of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, which was ordered to inquire whether Henry Wayman, ought not to be relieved from a judgment of the state of Maryland against him as surety for Thomas H. Bowie, was taken up for consideration.

When on motion by Mr. Hant, the resolution therein contained was amended, by adding at the end thereof, the following: "And that the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby directed, to pay to Henry Wayman the legal costs expended by him in defending the aforesaid suit."

The report was then read the second time, concurred in, and the resolution therein contained assented to.

On motion by Mr. Nicholas, Ordered, That the affidavits of Ramsay Waters and Louis Gassaway, accompanying said report, be entered on the journal.

Feb. 9.—Mr. Ely submitted the following preamble and resolution: **WHEREAS**, it appears to this general assembly that Thomas Culbreth, Esq. the former and present clerk of the executive council, was in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six employed, under the authority of the state, faithfully to superintend and supervise the transcribing of the chancery records for the years during which T. H. Bowie was register, and other preceding and succeeding years; and in consideration of such faithful service, was paid from the treasury of the state upwards of five thousand dollars of the public money;

And **WHEREAS**, the services, for which the said large sum of money was considered to have been a fair remuneration, never have been performed, but on the contrary have been impossibly neglected, to the great and incalculable injury of the people of the state:

And **WHEREAS**, it has been proved to the entire and complete satisfaction of the present legislature, that the records in chancery for the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, during the official term of the said Bowie, were in the proper office of the register in chancery previous to the appointment of the said Culbreth as superintendent and supervisor as aforesaid, and as such it was his duty to have seen them correctly and properly transcribed:

And **WHEREAS**, it has been further satisfactorily proved, that the said last mentioned records, never were transcribed, although they were taken from the office of the register in chancery for that purpose, but are in fact lost, and cannot now be found:

And **WHEREAS**, the records thus lost are of immense and vital importance to the people of the state, inasmuch as a large number of them may thereby be subjected to vexatious law suits, and even to the loss of the land which they may hold under the decrees in chancery for that year:

And **WHEREAS**, suit was brought by the state against Henry Wayman, in Anne-Arundel county court, and by the late Thomas H. Bowie, former register in chancery upon the ground that the said Bowie had not registered the decrees and other papers in chancery, for the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, and judgment was rendered therein against the said Wayman, and all further proceedings upon said judgment were ordered to be arrested by this house, upon proof being given that the said papers had been regularly recorded by the said Bowie, but have been since lost by the agents of the state appointed to transcribe the said records:

And **WHEREAS**, the truth of all the above recited facts, has been admitted by the house of Delegates as appears by its journal of the 8th inst.

And **WHEREAS**, considering the facts above stated, and considering also that as members of the legislature we are bound to protect as far as we can, the rights and interests of the people, and to see that the republic suffers no injury; and considering that the loss of the aforesaid records is properly chargeable to the officer whose duty it was to have seen them re-delivered into the chancery office, and for which duty he was liberally and munificently paid; Therefore,

Resolved, That the attorney general of the state be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to commence and prosecute a suit, in the name of the state, against Thomas Culbreth, to recover back the amount paid to him as superintendent and supervisor of the transcribing of the chancery records by virtue of a resolution No. 29, of the session of 1825.

Which was read.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GARDEN SEEDS.

For sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

Feb 22

Agricultural Notice.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at the residence of Samuel T. Kennard, Esq. on **THURSDAY** next, the 24th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. where a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

R. SPENCER, Secretary.

EASTON ACADEMY.

The Trustees are requested to attend a meeting of the Board, at the Academy, on the first SATURDAY in March next at eleven o'clock, A. M.

JOHN GOLDSBROUGH, Sec'y.

Feb 22

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at the late residence of George Shannahan, near the Royal Oak, on **WEDNESDAY** the 9th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, all the personal property of the said George Shannahan, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of NEGROES.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep
and HOGS, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate. The terms of sale: credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. For all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r.
of George Shannahan, dec'd.

Feb 22

The Steam Boat Maryland.

The Trustees of the Steam Boat Maryland, early in the year 1830, resolved, that it would be expedient to elect annually a Captain for the Boat; notice therefore is hereby given to all persons concerned, that in conformity to this Resolution, the Board will proceed to elect or appoint a Captain on **THURSDAY**, 10th day of March ensuing.

By order.

THOS. H. DAWSON, Treasurer.

Easton, Feb 22

Notice is hereby given,

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county will meet at their office in the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on **TUESDAY** the 22nd, and **FRIDAY** the 25th days of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to meet on the same days, at each succeeding week, for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alterations in the assessment of property, as they may deem necessary and proper, according to law.

By order.

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

Feb 22

From the Annapolis Republican.

St. Mary's College, BALTIMORE.

In calling the attention of the public to the course of studies pursued in this Institution, the Faculty believe that they effectually respond to the just and increasing interest manifested throughout the State, on the subject of education. The spirit of inquiry which is awakened, suggests the propriety of soliciting investigation—and the present condition of the College encourages us to look with confidence to the nature of the result.

The system of instruction embraces the various Arts and Sciences usually taught in the most extensive Colleges. Latin, Greek, and the Mathematics, are considered as the ground work of genuine scholarship. The study of these branches exercises the youthful mind with the strongest intellectual discipline, at the same time that it opens the richest sources of Literature and Science. Correspondent to their importance, are the facilities of instruction afforded by the Institution.

But while we are assured that these views are sanctioned by the experience of thorough scholars, we should be unfaithful to the improvements and the wants of the age, were we to allow the prosecution of those fundamental studies to trench upon the other and in some sense, more practical departments of a Collegiate course.—Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Political Economy, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, are the subjects of distinct classes taught throughout the year.—The instruction in the Physical Sciences is not confined to a popular exposition, but is grounded on the solid basis of Mathematical Analysis. An extensive and costly apparatus gives additional interest and efficacy to the course of Chemistry. The text book used for Political Economy, is the English translation of Say's classical work enriched with the lucid and judicious contributions of the American editor. The professor of Rhetoric, in addition to his peculiar department, superintends a class of Education, in which the Students, for the most part, receive pieces composed by themselves. This arrangement is thought to be a successful attempt to secure the advantages of Collegiate Society, without the usual inconveniences. Not to speak of the observance of more exact decorum, the youthful orators, while they have all the benefits of competition, are, in a measure guarded against the pernicious influence of premature and injudicious criticisms. What has been said of Rhetoric and Oratory is equally applicable to the mode of instruction in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.—The Students having previously made themselves acquainted with the various views of the subject under consideration, are exercised by frequent discussions in the presence of the Professor. A peculiarity which distinguishes this class, and which will be appreciated by the lovers of the classical languages, is that the lessons are recited and the debates conducted in Latin.

The Text-books are Valia's Latin Institutes of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics, and Brown's Lectures on the Philosophy of the human mind.

Another department to which we direct our special attention, is that of the modern languages. In a literary point of view, they are recommended by many of the advantages, which, in the estimation of the scholar, constitute the value and the charm of the ancient classics; but they derive as acknowledged, and peculiar importance from the present state of social and commercial intercourse. Hence, although they are not required by the statutes as conditions for graduation, their utility is earnestly inculcated, and the most efficacious means of acquiring them are provided. Besides the necessary interchange of languages among students of different nations—such of the boarders as are sufficiently prepared, spend their evenings in the rooms of the Professors, where they converse exclusively in French or Spanish.

The course for graduation regularly occupies a period of seven years. Although a youth is admitted at any stage of his education, it is deemed a decided advantage to enter as soon as he is prepared to commence the study of the classical languages. This plan, differing in some respects from that of many of our Institutions, is pursued by the first Collegiate Departments of the Universities of France and other European countries. It requires undoubtedly, a greater number of Professors and Tutors, and consequently additional sacrifices on the part of the College, but these inconveniences detract nothing from its peculiar and absolute benefits. The talents and disposition of a youth are more correctly estimated and may be more judiciously cultivated, by competent instructors, who have watched and regulated their early development. A more uniform system is maintained than could be secured by a distinct preparatory school. The books, the classes, the teachers, have a more direct reference to the subsequent studies. The inequalities of proficiency in the various branches are also more easily remedied. To give a case of frequent occurrence—a student, who would be distinguished among the Sophomores, for his classical attainments, might be too slightly grounded in the Mathematics, to be admitted to the rank of a Freshman. Yet he aspires to an advanced standing. What is the consequence? He is hurried through volume after volume, and with a confused and evanescent knowledge of the preparatory treatises, he obtains the object of his ambition—he listens to lectures on subjects beyond his comprehension—he acquires little more than the nomenclature of the Mathematics—and thus, with the best opportunities of improvement, he sacrifices an important branch of his education. But, had the Institution been so organized as to assign to him classes proportioned to his actual proficiency, he would have made no less progress in one Department, while he might have laid a solid foundation in the other. An additional advantage of this system is the facility of maintaining discipline. A student who enters College at an early age, acquires habits of obedience, and receives impressions of regard which retain their influence as long as he is under the care of the same instructors.

The College is amply provided with the means of carrying into effect its extensive course of education, and firm, yet mild system of discipline.—It possesses nearly thirty Professors and Tutors, of whom the greater number reside in the Institution and devote their undivided attention to the duties of their profession. Making literally one family with their Pupils, they have unusual opportunities of preserving their morals, forming their characters and facilitating their studies.

To this domestic intercourse, more than to the efficacy of studies, is due the maintenance of good order. Many who would not respect themselves will respect the presence of their instructors. The frequent cabals and combinations which have shaken the confidence of many parents in the efficiency of Collegiate discipline are hereby rendered impracticable in any extent capable of affecting the general order of the establishment. A youth is less disposed to complain of real or fancied inconveniences, when they are shared by the Regents and Professors. The fruits of moral influence are more certain as well as more

lasting, than those of penal severity.

The following extract of the Prospectus exhibits the present state of the College. It may be proper to mention that funds are appropriated for the gradual increase of the Library. The Philosophical Apparatus will in a few months receive an accession of valuable instruments. A Botanical Garden will be commenced early in the spring; and as soon as it will be sufficiently advanced, a course of Lectures on Botany will be organized.—The College edifices have recently been improved and will shortly be considerably extended.

PROSPECTUS.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE enjoys the advantages of a most healthful and pleasant situation, in the north western part of the city of Baltimore. The buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and afford the facility of appropriating a separate room to each class of the various literary departments. The halls for meals, study, and recreation, are spacious, the dormitories airy, and divided into separate alcoves, one for each pupil. The grounds, forming an area of about seven acres, are laid out with a view to the health and recreation of the Students.

In the month of January, 1835, this Institution was raised to the rank of University by the Legislature of Maryland, and empowered to hold Public Commencements, and to admit any of its students to any Degree or Degrees in any of the faculties, arts, and sciences, and liberal professions, which are usually permitted to be conferred in any College or University in America or Europe. It is supplied with a complete Philosophical, and Chemical Apparatus. The Library consists of about 10,000 volumes.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, and Spanish Languages, Poetry, Rhetoric; Natural and moral Philosophy, Political Economy; a complete course of Mathematics, with practical applications to Mensuration, Surveying, Civil Engineering, Drawing Maps and Plans, for which operations, the College is furnished with all the necessary instruments; Geography, and the use of Globes; Writing, Book-keeping, Music, Drawing and Dancing.

GRADUATION IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

The course required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, comprehends the Mathematics; the Greek and Latin Languages; Rhetoric; Moral and Natural Philosophy.—The Candidates shall undergo all examinations that will take place during their stay at the College. The last year, they shall write and deliver a discourse, on a literary, scientific, or moral subject, a copy of which shall be left to the College.

The Degree of Master of Arts shall be conferred on the students of the College, who, two years, at least, after having received that of Bachelor of Arts will apply for it to the President of the Faculty, provided they can prove, that from the time they left the College they have been engaged in literary or scientific pursuits and can produce certificates of moral deportment.

Honorary Certificates are granted to those who, without having studied the classical languages, have gone through a complete course of English and Mathematical education.

For the pupils who begin their classical education, and intend to apply to all branches taught in the College:

FIRST YEAR.—6th Latin: Gould's Grammar, Historia sacra. 6th French: Reading, and Leveque's Grammar. 4th, English: 6th Geography and Writing.

SECOND YEAR.—4th Latin: Historia sacra continued, Historia Romana. 4th French: Grammar continued, Translations from French into English, Fables de la Fontaine. 3d English: Practical Arithmetic: 5th Geography. Writing continued.

THIRD YEAR.—4th Latin: Nepos, Caesar, Phaedrus. 3d French: Grammar continued, Translations from English into French, Recueil choisi. 2d English: Rational Arithmetic: Lacroix's Arithmetic. 4th Geography. Writing continued.

FOURTH YEAR.—3d Latin: Nepos, Justin, Caesar, Curtius, &c. Ovid, Virgil. Latin Prosody: 4th Greek: Bourne's Grammar, Aesop, Herodotus, &c. 2d French: Translations continued, Telemaque, Odes de J. B. Rousseau, &c. 1st English: Murray's Grammar and Criticism, Composition. Algebra: Lacroix's Algebra. 3d Geography. Writing continued.

FIFTH YEAR.—Latin Poetry: Livy, Sallust, Cicero, Ovid and Virgil continued, &c. Latin Versification. 3d Greek: Bourne's Grammar continued, Lucian, Xenophon, &c. 1st French: Composition, L'Art Poetique, Le Honnaire, &c. Geometry: Legendre's Geometry. 2d Spanish: Cubi's Grammar, Extractos de Almeyda, Isla, Yriarte, Encilla, &c. 2d Geography. Writing continued.

SIXTH YEAR.—Latin Literature: Cicero and Livy continued, Tacitus, Suetonius, Paterculus, Quintilian, &c. Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Lucan, Lucretius, Seneca, Terence, &c. Latin Composition. 2d Greek: Xenophon continued, Isocrates, Herodotus, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, &c. 1st class of Mathematics: Trigonometry, Conic Sections, DuRoi and Integ. Calculus, Mechanics, Civil Engineering. 1st Spanish: Translation, Le Honnaire, &c. Extractos de Cervantes, Solis, Feijoo, &c. Melendez Valdes, F. de Leon, &c. 1st year of Education: 1st Geography.

SEVENTH YEAR.—Moral Philosophy, including Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics. Natural Philosophy, including, at least, Pneumatics, Electricity, Galvanism, Chymistry, Optics and Astronomy. Political Economy: 1st Greek: Plato, Aeschines, Demosthenes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, &c. Rhetoric: including precepts, composition, and critical examination of Aulus, Frontinus, &c. 2d year of Education.

Those who have already made some advances in their studies, or who are not to receive a classical education, shall be admitted, according to their proficiency and the wish of their parents, into any of the above classes, which are all kept throughout the whole academic year.

No books foreign from the course of studies are suffered to circulate in the College, unless they be signed by the President.

Nothing is omitted to kindle in every student a vivid emulation both for mental improvement and moral excellence; this object, are weakly accounts given to the President by the professors and teachers, and read before all the students; semiannual reports sent to the parents, monthly private examinations of the classes, a yearly public examination, and distribution of Premiums—Should these incentives prove ineffectual, coercive measures would be resorted to.

Discipline, on which both moral and scientific improvement must ultimately rest, claims peculiar attention. A punctual observance of the regulations, and above all, a due regard for decency, propriety, and morality are enforced—chiefly by instruction and persuasion. Any flagrant offence against these leading features of good education, is repressed with pro-

per severity, and incorrigibility must end in expulsion.

The Diet is wholesome and abundant. The sick are attended and nursed with punctuality, and vigilance. Due attention is paid to cleanliness in the Refectory, Dormitories, &c.; likewise to the dress and persons of the students, particularly of the younger.

The Uniform of the students consists of a coat of superfine blue cloth, with gilt buttons—the cape of black velvet. For Winter, blue or brown cloth Pantaloon, ash, blue or black Waistcoats. For Summer, nankeen Pantaloon, and white Waistcoats—the same coat for both seasons.

Once a month, (commonly on the second Thursday) such as have their parents in the city, and have not deserved to be detained are allowed to dine with them, but they must return before six, in winter, and at seven in summer.—No student is permitted to sleep out of the College except in cases of urgency.

During the Vacations, which begins the Tuesday on or after the 15th of July, and lasts till the first Monday in September, the students who do not go home to their parents, are removed to a pleasant summer retreat, about 45 miles north west of Baltimore. There, under the superintendence of a competent number of Tutors, they spend their holy days, with equal advantage to their health and morals.

The classical exercises of the College are resorted on the first Monday in September—on which day the students must all have returned to College.—To punctuality in the observance of this rule, Parents are requested to pay particular attention; as it is of the highest importance, both for the improvement of the students and the good order of the College.

TERMS.

Boarders and Half Boarders

Boarding, per annum, - - - - \$140

Half boarding, per annum, - - - - 70

Tuition, per annum, - - - - 60

Payable half yearly in advance.

Day Scholars.

Tuition, per quarter, - - - - \$15

Entrance, - - - - 5

There is no extra charge for the modern languages, or any of the branches comprised in the course, except Music, Drawing and Dancing. Every student, from a distance greater than five hundred miles, must have a responsible Guardian, in one of the commercial cities of the United States, within two hundred miles of Baltimore, who will oblige himself, in writing, to make the regular payments, and to receive his Ward, in case he should be discharged by the College.

Bills are sent at the close of every 6 months. Drafts, at ten days sight, for the amount, are issued on distant Parents, or Guardians; the others are expected to be punctual in their remittances.

No pupil who is past fourteen years of age, or younger than nine, is admitted into the College as a Boarder, except for particular reasons.

In the name of the Faculty,

SAMUEL ECCLESTON,

President.

PUBLIC SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on **Wednesday** the 2nd day of March next, (if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter) at the late residence of Jonathan Leonard, deceased, "Poplar Island," ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE of said deceased, viz.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
and HOGS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Corn-blades, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

WHITE HALL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved from the Centreville Hotel, to the recently repaired and commodious building, "WHITE HALL."

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

FRANCIS ALLETT.
Centreville, Jan. 15.

LEATHER.

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

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

HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO.
Nov. 27th, 1830—Nov 30

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

EDWARD LOCKWOOD,
FROX B. BAKER.

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

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

Easton, Nov. 23

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

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot County Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Major Henry, late of Talbot County, deceased, will proceed in the Execution of the said commission according to law, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 23d day of March next.

Signed
JOHN BENNETT
JOHN D. GREEN
LAMB T. W. SPENCER
JOHN G. STEVENS &
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

Feb. 15

Circular—OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY FOR CLAIMS. 49 Wall St., New York, Jan. 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c. payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agency has established under the special auspices and patronage of distinguished individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with eminent Bankers, &c. in the principal ports and capitals of Foreign Governments, in commercial relations with the U. States; through the mediation whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively recovered, when furnished by the claimants with the suitable legal proofs and vouchers, together with the requisite Power of Attorney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal Authority, or Notary Public, and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be perfected, and legalized by the appropriate Foreign Consul.

Having established a similar correspondence throughout the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery in any part thereof, respectively, will be received and efficiently attended to in behalf of American as well as Foreign claimants.

Orders for the investment of funds on Mortgage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the U. S. Canal Loans of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed.

Applications addressed to this Agency in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remuneration to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same, and all letters must be post paid.

AARON H. PALMER,
Counselor of the S. C. of the U. S. AGENCY.

Feb. 15

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fire Cement Portable Furnaces
Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters
Fire Bricks Do Bake Ovens
Cylinders for Stoves Tiles for Bakers Ovens
Backs for Grates Curbs for Garden walks
Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls
for Stove Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches

David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on East Baltimore, east Pratt and Salisbury streets in the vicinity of the city water, in the city improved and unimproved property, of indisputable title. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above.

Baltimore, May 11

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

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

He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims. He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city which has many facilities in the way of disposing of good slaves by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state.

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

JOHN BUSK.

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

H. Niles,
Benj. C. Ross,
Dabney S. Carr,
S. C. Leakin,
F. H. Davidge,
Jno. M. Laroque,
I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper.

July 13

REMOVAL.

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant,
Jan 26

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED, that the following order was passed by the Honorable the Judges of the Talbot County Court, at November Term in the year 1830.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee &c.

"In Talbot County Court,
SITTING AS COURT OF EQUITY."
NOVEMBER TERM, 1830.

"It is ordered and adjudged by the Court here, that the sale of Lands made to Henry H. Williams, by John Goldsborough, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Reuben P. Emmons, in the case of John Leeds Kerr against Reuben P. Emmons, as reported by him, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in three of the newspapers that are weekly published in Easton, in Talbot County, on or before the first day of April, in the year 1831. The Report of the Trustee states, that the Farm and Premises of the aforesaid Reuben P. Emmons were sold at and for the sum of fifteen hundred and five dollars, current money."

RICHARD T. EARLE,
EMUEL PURNELL,
P. B. HOPPER.

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The public's obedient servant,
Jan 26

UNION TAVERN.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

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

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.

N. B. His tables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers.

W. C. R.
Easton, Nov. 9, 1830.

Easton Female Academy.

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

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

august 31

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

Gems of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate, and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music, and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the Fashions, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest Fashions will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of George Adolphe, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Fashionable Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the latest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripture Piece for March; in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engravings will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And special care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The Volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be had the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831. Address (orders post paid)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

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

READ'S PATENT.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT

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

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

Having secured the exclusive privilege of making and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post paid.

A paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.
Montrose, Susquehanna Co. Pa.

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

CHARLES CHANDLER, 3d. SH. AS. DIMOCK, JR. Clerk.
DAVID DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

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

Jan 25

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant,
Jan 26

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED, that the following order was passed by the Honorable the Judges of the Talbot County Court, at November Term in the year 1830.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee &c.

"In Talbot County Court,
SITTING AS COURT OF EQUITY."
NOVEMBER TERM, 1830.

"It is ordered and adjudged by the Court here, that the sale of Lands made to Henry H. Williams, by John Goldsborough, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Reuben P. Emmons, in the case of John Leeds Kerr against Reuben P. Emmons, as reported by him, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in three of the newspapers that are weekly published in Easton, in Talbot County, on or before the first day of April, in the year 1831. The Report of the Trustee states, that the Farm and Premises of the aforesaid Reuben P. Emmons were sold at and for the sum of fifteen hundred and five dollars, current money."

RICHARD T. EARLE,
EMUEL PURNELL,
P. B. HOPPER.

REMOVAL.

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The public's obedient servant,
Jan 26

Proposals for Publishing by Subscription.

A new and elegant general Atlas.

IN Imperial quarto—to contain distinct Maps of all the principal Kingdoms and States throughout the known world, and separate Maps of each of the United States.

BY H. S. TANNER.

Author of a New-American Atlas, Map of the U. States, &c.

Although numerous collections of Maps have been published in this country, but few have yet been completed on a scale and plan calculated to convey an adequate and accurate representation of the improved state of Geographical Science in the United States.

Most of those heretofore offered for public approbation have been only the first essays of this kind, and principally designed for the use of schools, or to illustrate geographical works; while those published in Europe are extremely defective and incorrect as respects the United States, the geography of which is so rapidly progressive, that no European publication can keep pace with its advancement.

This part of the work must be brought to maturity in our own country; and such is now the respectable state of the Arts here, that we can assert with confidence that we possess the materials and skill sufficient to exhibit a topographical representation of the U. States, infinitely superior, as it regards correctness and detail, and every way equal in style, to any European publication of the kind.

The publisher of the proposed work has been collecting materials, preparatory to the execution of it, for several years, in which he has been assisted by some of the ablest geographers in this country and in Europe. In addition to this, he will avail himself of all the recent and important discoveries in both hemispheres, to enable him to execute the proposed Atlas in a manner every way satisfactory to the public.

The materials for the maps which relate to the eastern continents, will be selected from the best and latest European authorities, and will exhibit a complete view of the world in connexion with the United States. The State maps will be engraved from drawings compiled, as far as practicable, from original documents, on a scale sufficiently large to admit of an accurate representation of the countries, with their subdivisions, the seas, lakes, rivers, and mountains, the counties, cities, towns, and villages, and all the principal roads, &c.

The work will be published as soon as circumstances will permit, consistently with accuracy and elegance of execution; and from the measures that have been adopted to procure the necessary information, no material delay is apprehended.

In the execution of such an extensive plan, very great expense must be incurred, but the utility of a work of this description, being evident, the publisher has entered on the task with alacrity, relying with full confidence on the importance and merits of the work to ensure the patronage necessary to its completion.

Having thus briefly delineated the plan of the work, the publisher offers it to the public on the following

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The proposed Atlas shall be constructed from the latest and most authentic documents. It will be engraved in the first style of map engraving, and in every branch of its execution accuracy of detail shall be aimed at.
2. The maps will be printed on the first quality vellum paper, and coloured in an elegant and appropriate manner.
3. The Atlas will consist of at least sixty Maps in Imperial quarto, with an engraved title sheet. It will be delivered to subscribers at Ten Dollars, payable on delivery.
4. Persons collecting subscribers for six copies, and becoming responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to a seventh gratis.
5. Subscriptions received by the publisher, No. 144 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
6. The proprietor of the proposed work, desirous of rendering it as correct as possible, embraces this method of respectfully soliciting the aid of gentlemen residing in the interior, who may be in possession of any original geographical information, regarding any section of the United States, by communicating the same to H. S. TANNER, in Philadelphia, by whom the Maps will be drawn.

In preparation—A new and authentic Map of the World, embracing all the recent discoveries and exhibiting particularly the nautical researches of the most eminent circumnavigators. The Map will be six feet long and 3 feet 4 inches high; it is nearly ready for publication, and will be issued in January next—until which time, subscriptions will continue to be received at the reduced price of \$6.50 each.

feb. 1

CASH.

THE subscriber desires to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES,

from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

THOS. W. OVERLEY.
nov 16

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES,

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

nov. 16

THOMAS C. NICOLS

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

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

THOS. C. NICOLS.
nov 23

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

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The public's obedient servant,
Jan 26

REMOVAL.

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The public's obedient servant,
Jan 26

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber finding that his advertisement some months ago has not had the desired effect, would again for the last time notify those that are due him, to call and settle their respective accounts, on or before the last day of the present month (February), as I shall immediately after the expiration of the above date proceed in the collection of all such accounts, as may not be settled by that date, without respect to persons.

HENRY D. HARWOOD.
feb 8

LAST NOTICE.

Those who are indebted for the services of TOM JEFFERSON, in 1828 & 29, are requested to pay the amount of their respective bills to William E. Shannahan, on or before the 15th February instant, otherwise they will be collected agreeably to law.

Tom Jefferson is for sale at \$500, or one half for \$250, or he will be hired the ensuing season for \$180, including the services of his groom for the season.

PHILIP WALLIS, Baltimore.
feb 1

COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING.

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

Denton, June 22

\$500 REWARD.

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

THOMAS BULLEN,
Guardian for the heirs of John Merrick, dec'd.
June 8

Collector's Second Notice.

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

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.
oct. 19

LAST NOTICE.

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

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
July 20

NEW GOODS.

Lambert Reardon
INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore

with a choice assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,
selected with great care, which in addition to his former Stock makes his assortment complete, all of which he offers at very reduced prices, and invites an early call.

Easton, Nov 2

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday the 30th ult. an apprentice boy who calls himself THOMAS J. HARRISON; he is about nineteen years of age, five feet, nine or ten inches high, has black hair and has lost his right eye. Had on, when he went away a brown frock coat, grey cassinet pantaloons, and new fur hat, he has also with him a plaid cloak and other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given if taken up and secured so that I get him again. I forswear all persons from harboring him at their peril as I am determined to enforce the law against any person who shall harbour the said apprentice.

WM. VANDERFORD.
Easton, Feb. 8

EDWARD MULLIKIN.

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

JOBS PRINTING
with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms, as—

Books Bills
Hats and Shoe Bills
Blankets of all kinds
&c. &c.

Post Bills
august 3

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

Dec. 21

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION, BY

E. LITTELL, PHILADELPHIA.

AN HISTORICAL ATLAS; being a Series of Maps of the World, as known at different periods, constructed upon a uniform scale, and coloured according to the political changes of each period; accompanied by a Narrative of the leading Events exhibited in the Maps; forming together a "new View of Universal History from the Creation to A. D. 1628.

By EDWARD QUINN, Esq. M. A.
Of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and Barrister at Law of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

Extracts from the Preface.

This work consists of a succession of maps exhibiting the state of the known world at more than twenty periods. Its peculiarity consists in exhibiting every thing in its real dimensions and just proportions, and in adhering to the same scale in all successive delineations. Greece and Persia are seen, for instance, in the relations which they actually bore to each other; and are not shown, as in many Atlases—the one on the scale of twenty miles to an inch, the other on a scale of two hundred; and when once laid down, they remain, in each of the same dimensions.

By rapidly passing the eye, therefore, over the engravings, the student, always finding the same territory in the same part of the map, sees by the changes of colour, the various Empires which succeeded each other.

In thus exhibiting the state of the world at different periods, it became necessary, in order to preserve consistency and truth, to exhibit, in the earlier stages of the review, only a very small portion of the earth's surface. The reason of this is obvious. A map, entitled "The world as known to the Ancients," and which we were not to forget, that the real dimensions of the earth's geography were the same at each of these periods as at present, and that China and America were as much in existence in the days of Cyrus as they are now, although unknown to the great mass of civilized human beings. We were not, then, to omit these countries from our maps, as though they had no existence; and yet we were not to exhibit them as forming part of the known world of the age so delineated. The only course left to us seemed to be to bring the appearance of a cloud over the skirts of every map, exhibiting at each period only the known parts of the globe, and lifting up or drawing off this cloud as the limits of the known world gradually extended.

Every successive map thus combines, at a single glance, both the Geography and the History of the age to which it refers; exhibiting, by its extent, the boundaries of the known world, and, by its colours, the respective empires in which that world was distributed.

We will now proceed to give a rapid sketch of the contents of the volume, which consists, as we have already explained, of a series of maps of the world, exhibiting its political and geographical history at the various successive periods the dates of which are affixed. These maps are all drawn upon one and the same scale, and therefore show any particular territory always on the same spot, and of the same dimensions, the political changes being exhibited by the alteration of the colouring.

The first Period is given only because every narrative, to be complete, must have a commencement. It shows the spot from whence the history of the world takes its first date.

The Second Period exhibits the world as it was at the era of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt. Here the student will observe the rise of the Egyptian, the Syrian, and the great Assyrian or Babylonian empire.

The Third Period chosen is that of the foundation of Rome, B. C. 753. The Assyrian empire is the leading feature of this time.