EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

VOL. IV .-- NO. 4

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EASTON, MD.-TUESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 3, 1831.

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was all he had received from the Collector, and that he had passed his receipts for all that he had paid him; the Collector stated that he had paid over all he had received, and said he had taken the Treasurer receipts for the same, in a receipt book, and had lost it, or mislaid it so that he could not find it. I recollect the sum uppaid was small but do not remember the exact amount. The Commisthe Collector's bond, on so small an amount; and I am very certain that Major John Young as Commissioner never did in my hearing say one word about bringing a suit on the Col lector's bond, nor any other person to my know ledge. Mr. Young had too much sense, and knew his duty as a Commissioner too well, to assume to himself the power of bringing suit, without first obtaining an order from the board for that purpose; and if Major Young evergave an order to the Clerk, to commence suit against Gove and his securities, he must have kept it very still, for I do declare that I never, to the best of my knowledge heard one sentence of it till now, and I must think that if Major Young ever said any thing about bring-ing suit, he never had one serious idea of do-ing so. Mr. Sangston paid over to the board all the money he said he had received from the Collector, and in justice that was all that could be required of him. I do presume the Collector's bond was good, as I think George A. Smith and myself were his securities, and I do not recollect of ever more than one hundred dollars being levied in one year, and in those days either Smith or myself could have paid that sum without suffering a suit on the bond; nor did I ever hear one word uttered by any member of the board against Mr. gston, nor do l'believe he was ut all suspected of keeping back any of the money by

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him received. THOMAS SAULSBURY. Sept. 17th, 1831.

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EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1831.

ELECTION RETURNS. TALBOT COUNTY. DISTRICTS.

The Suddent	10000				
	Easton,	St. I	Trappe	Chapel,	Total.
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	1	els,	900		
Candidates.	19.5	200	200		
pencer (Jackso	n.) 182	175	67	134	55
Cerr (Clay.)	109	186	160	95	54
Assembly Anti		7.		6 y	River

168 213 208 186 **209** 199 179 **218** 199 105 Joseph Bruff . orge Dudley John Catrup 147 153 50 195 John W. Jenkins 158 154 52 124 Jos. Hafrison 146 171 49 124 Samuel Connolly 143, 158 50 122 Jos. Hafrison

W. H. Tilghman 158 206 171 93

The National Anti Masonic Convention, which met in Baltimore last week, was organized by the appointment of John C, Spencer, of the were represented.

Mr. John S. Shriver of Baltimore, appeared and took his seat in the convention as the representative of Maryland, as appears by the minutes of proceedings; the publication of our state would be represented in this body. Truly, Mr. Shriver must be a public spirited men, as we are not aware the people of Maryland, or any portion of them, asked his services as a representative, and consequently

to nominate a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and one for Vice President. WILLIAM WIRT, of Maryland, formerly Attorney General of the U. States was unanimously nominated for President, and AMOS ELLMAKER, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. Both these gentlemen addressed letters to the Convention, accepting the nomination .- Mr. Wirt's is a well written production, as might have been expected from so talented a scholar; and we may possibly give it at some future day. He has been initiated as a freemason, but having made but little progress in the science, and not attending the lodges for 30 years, or more, he seems to know nothing of wasonry; and in regard to antimasonry, which he has so suddenly esponsed. for his knowledge he has been wholly indebt ed to John C. Spencer, of New York, the political persecutor of masons.

Auti Masoury has now assumed a tangible form; and as it has forced itself into the political arens, we give its true portrait, in an article extracted from the National Gazette, of Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the citizens of Baltimore held on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Free Trade Convention, in Philadelphia, which met on Eriday last:

George Hoffman,
John Gibson,
James Corner,
Henry Thompson
James Campbell,
John B. Smath.

Hugh Birckhead,
William Price,
John B. Howell,
W. F. Murdoch
John I. Donaldson,
Upton S. Heath.

FRANC .- The military availability of France may be in some degree appreciated by the late fact that an army of 50,000 men was our in motion for Belgium in twenty-four hours. Two of the King's sons as colonels, marched with it. The males of the Royal family there, will not be respected unless they possess military habits, and take every oppormily to evince them and make a display of personal courage. It is a general saving that "a good heart excuses many errors." In France

St. Louis, Sept. 3. - Steam Bout Disaster .-The steam boat Fairy, employed in the trade up the Illinois river, struck a snag on Tours day evening last, and sank in the Mississippi opposite Gillam's Landing. We understand that her cargo was entirely destroyed, Nolives were last — Nativille Bunner.

Fire.-The Schooner General Jackson, from Neuvitas, at auchor off Brooklyn, last night took fire and was burnt to the water's edge -She was towed to the share at the Red Mills, (Buttermilk Channel.) Part of her cargo consisting of sugar and coffee was on board, which with the vessel is a total lost, -N. Y. Paper.

Custom House Oaths. -It has often been a sub ject of a remark, that the innumerable oaths required in Revenue Departments, have an in jurious tendency on the morals of the people On looking over some of our late English pa pers, we find that on the 17th July, a Bill entitled Custom House Oaths Bill, was read in feated both civil and military authority; finish the House of Lords a third time and passed. ed their work in Olney's Lane, and moved to During the Debate on the subject, the Marquis of Landsdown stated "that in one single epartment of Customs ten thousand oaths had been taken in the course of last year and no less than twelve thousand during the same period in one department of the Excise. He observed that the bill repealed eighty or ninety and nearly the same number attached to the

The Bishop of London said "he felt it his duty as a minister of religion, to express the pleasure he experienced in seeing such a bill passed. The practice of taking oaths with reference to the most trival matters had, he converse and regained the coast, is—that he went The Bishop of London said "he felt it his tended, a direct tendency to lesson, especially amongst the lower orders, the reverence which

and we wish, for the credit of our National Legislature and the character of our mer-558 chants, that many of the oaths now exacted chants, that many of the oaths now exacted were expunged from the Statute Books. The oaths required are a tacit implication, that every invoice and document dresented at our Custom House is false—and that the intention of every merchant is to defrault the revenue.

By the collection laws now in force, passed, we believe on the 8th of March 1824, the various ouths prescribed—particularly in the case of merchandize paying ad valorem duty are drawn up with much care and skill, embracing nearly every situation in which-animpers the case of merchandize paying and valorem duty are drawn up with much care and skill, embracing nearly every situation in which-animpers the case of merchandize paying against every water. If the wanted to know they had better go to Princes, where the men of war were. At this reply the parales became entaged, and said that "they would show Capt."

G, the way to Princes"—fired a shot into the forepart of the Maria—directed Captain G, to go on board, and lowered six boats into the foreign paying against every water, filled with men which put off to board. a right to complain-but the oaths are virtually not believed ... The oath of the foreign owner is required with all goods imported, sworn to before a public officer, duly authorized to administer ouths, to which must be udded the certificate of the American Consul State of New York, as president, four vice stating that the deponent is worthy of credit presidents, and four secretaries. 13 States and that the officer before whom the oath was administered was duly authorized in the case; if even this was believed no upright or honest merchant might complain-but it is not. After all this farce of oaths the govern-

ment by their laws imply, that although the owner has sworn before a magistrate to the true cost of his invoice, although our own confirst intimation we ever had that sul has certified that the owner is worthy of credit, and that the magistrate was duly authorized to administer oaths, and again through the importer, whether owner or consignee, has swere before one of our own Colectors, that every item and charge is bona fide true -- yet all are deemed unworthy of crethey were volunteered.

The convention, after divers preliminary proceedings, finally, on Thursday proceeded to nominate a candidate for the office of Prestores, the quantity must be examined and the charges appraised by officers appointed for the purpose, whose decision shall outweigh all the oaths that have been required—and yet if there oaths, so utterly disregarded, do not accompany the goods, they are subject to certain penalties. Such is a brief outline of the oaths required on goods paying ad valorem duty-and

quired on goods paying ad valorem duty--and it is of such, that we have cause to complain.

The merchants of our country-and we refer especially to those of New York stand above the implication of dishonesty, which the collection law, casts upon them—the few instances of fraud notwithstanding all the vigilance of our officers, and the fraction of losses on Bonds secured here—averaging even less than one quarter per cent—are proof, if proof were wanting, of the integrity and uprightness of our New York merchants. ol our New York merchants.

RIOT AT PROVIDENCE .- The Provilence Journal of Wednesday morning con-

tams the annexed paragraphs:

In an affray last evening in Olasy's Lane, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a sailor was show dead, and 4 others wounded. The deceased sailor is a Swede by birth, and was one of the crew of ship New Jersey, from Canton. Among the crowd that assembled after the occurrence, it was difficult to obtain the particulars which led to this melancholy termination. The shots.

never expecting to licar any more about the tains, perhaps I may not give the very words that passed between them, but will do it so far any memory serves me. It is as follows: because that passed between them, but will do it so far any memory serves me. It is as follows: because the presented his statement of the moneys related by bin from the Collector; there was a small deficiency; he Mr. Sungston was called on by the poard, across the following Certificates of Stock in the presented his statement of the moneys related by bin from the Collector; there was a small be had received from the Collector; there was a small deficency in Mr. Sungston was called on the sailor is a Sverde by birth, and recently came to the sail of the sext, Marray says, he felt griceously the house of the money server of the house dissolute character. Two or three of the new dissolute character. Two or three of the new row of the tape for the purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock in the officient measures at Newbern, No. A letter received in Norfolk, Va. from a silic sailor is no distributed which have been a silor is no Svede by birth, and recently came to the moning from the deficement of the sext, Marray says, he felt griceously the name of the money as the purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to purpose of exploring the wards of the lock to pur Declaration of Independence, enters upon his 95th year.

A letter received in Norfolk, Va. from a highly respectable source at Newbern, N C gives the assurance that the late alarm in that quarter has entirely subsided—that much of it was without any just foundation—and that the efficient measures adopted for the preservation of order and the public security have inspired general confidence.

FRANC .—The unlitary availability of Between 30 and 40 buck shot entered his breast Between 30 and 40 buck shot entered his breast and stomich.—The other three, who were-wounded in the face and arms, are Americans. A negro by the name of Richard Johnson, was taken and committed to jail. This fellow was before the Town Council a forteight ago for disorderly conduct, and ordered out of town. The others engaged in the affray had not been apprehended. The furniture (such as it was) and two of the houses in the Line were manned. terially injured. The owners of these sinks of it may also be said unlitary grace and prowess iniquity, we are credibly informed, let them will excuse many faults. a half per week for one room, and exact pay-ment at the end of each week. [A profitable, but not very honorable mode of investing surplus funds, says the Providence American but a very prevalent one in certain parts of New York.] Thus far of the riot of Wednes-day night. By the annexed paragraph from the Providence Journal of yesterday, we find that the riot had been renewed.

Rior .- Our town was again thrown in a state of alarm last night, by the re-assemblage of the mob of the night previous, in Olney's lane, to the number of seven or eight hundred, who communeed pulling down the houses oc-cupied by blacks, and at 1 elve o'clock had succeeded in destroying eight buildings. The First light Infantry Company were under arms during a part of the night, by order of Gov. Arnold, who with High Sheriff Mumford and his Deputies, assisted by the members of the Town Council, succeeded in arresting a number of the ringleaders.
P. S.—2 o'clock, A. M. 'The mob have de

the head of the Cove, where they have recommenced tearing down houses and destroy ing furniture.

From the Philadelphia Gazete. Destruction of the English Brie Maria, and merder of her crew. The Admiral Colpoys classes of oaths connected with the Customs, brought from Barbadoes, a private communication containing the particulars of the des truction of the British brig Maria, of Liverpool, on board the Maria at the Island of Princes. accompanied by a countryman for the purpose should be always attached to the solemnity of of being conveyed to Kroo country; that or taking an oath."

In the collection of our revenue, the oaths ces, and when out sight of land, was fallen in required from importers are very numerous, with by a large brig, from which they were hailed in English, demanding to be informed the name of the vessel, cargo, and business on the coast: to which several questions, Captain closed in such a way as to defeat the object.

> means of making an effectual resistance. Capt. The plea of the general issue (or non est fac-George was shot through the forehead by the leader of the boarding party, as he came up from his cabin.
>
> George was shot through the forehead by the turn.) was then tendered.
>
> Under this plea the defendents offered to show that the bond was given for duties ac The Kroomen having escaped to the rig- cruing under the Duty Act of 1828, with ging, were spectators of this inhuman scene: view to submit the question of the constitution. They were soon discovered, ordered down, and ality of that Act to the Jury. The counsel for with four black men of Cape Coast, who had the United States objected to the admissibiliarm cut off with a sabre for not leaving his hi

> ding place when desired by the pirates.)
>
> On the next day the court decided, that it were, with the very, some guns, cloth, gold, was not competent for the defendents to go into the consideration of the Bond—or the vessel; after taking all that they required from question of the constitutionality of the Law the brig they fired a broad side into her, which done so much injury that she sunk about two hours after. Two nights after this occurrence, during a tornado, the Kroomen escaped from the pirates in one of her boats, which was towing astern- having previously supplied them-selves with a small quantity of biscuit—and in fourteen days were so fortunate as to reach the pirate brig had been a short time before

for a supply of water.

The only description of the pirate vessel given, is, that she was a brig, with a poop, mastaraked a little-not painted, sides white, inside of ports red; carried ten large guns, sim ilar to those of a sloop of war, on each side, and two pivot gues, one amidships and one forward; the two after guns were brass; car-ried no dag whilst capturing the Maria, but af-terwards, hoisted Spanish; with a crew up-wards of one hundred in number, composed of people of various nations.—Portuguese, Span-iards, Americans, and some who spoke En-glish. The master was a tall stout man, with large red whiskers and red hair, spoke En-

glish well, said that he was bound for the Havana. The statement from which we have copied the foregoing, was given on oath, be-fore the Justice of the Peace at Freetown, on

"The pimenb crop this year is done for; many walks making from 1000 to 1500 bags will not make D. We have our information anfortunately from too correct a source, and when we say not a tenth of an average crop will be picked, we are within bounds."

The following has been published, as the unswer of the President of the United States, to the Walterbrough Resolution, passed on the 1st ultimo, asking for an explanation of the meaning of the President, as expressed in his letter of the 14th June last, to a Committee of the Union party of Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1831.

Sir I have received your letter of the 22d ultimo enclosing, agreeably to one of the Resolutions of the meeting a copy of the Proceedings of the citizens of the Colletin district, at Walterboro, on the 1st August, 1831, stating the construction which they say they are compelled to give to my letter of the 14th Jane last, to the Committee of my fellow citizens of Charleston, and requesting me to inform them whether they have truly interpreted

my language.

I am not satisfied that the language referral to is justly fiable to misapprehension, and I do not leed myself authorised to enter into any correspondence for the purpose of explaining or discussing, in reference merely to a supposed emergency, the means which the President may be required to employ in the discharge of his constitutional duty of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed.

care that the laws be faithfully executed.

I am, therefore, constrained with all proper respect for my fellow citizens who composed the meeting, to decline the explanations required by their Resolution.

I am, Sic, with sentiments of respect, your ob't serv't.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To Charles Webb, Esq. Chairman, Sec.
Waterboro, S. Carolina.

Insult to the American Flag. - Capt. ELDRE Insult to the American Flag.—Capt. Filder, of the brig Harvest, whose arrival is announced under the marine head informs that a brigantine, from N. Carolina; bound to Texas, was chased off the Bahama Banks, by a British man of war vessel, understood to be the Skip-jack, which vessel fired 13 shot at her—the brigantine had her colors hoisted—the sehr, had not—She was boarded by the sehr. which took possession of her and caried her in-to Havana. During the chase, the brigantine threw overboard her dock load. After she was taken possession of lost anchors and cables,-Havaga, that the brigantine was released, and that a representation of the outrage had been forwarded to the President of the U. States There were so U. S. vessels in port.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE BOND AT CHARLES. ron. This celebrated case under which it was expected that the constitutionality of the Ta-

Jos. Hafrison 146 171 49 124 490 cing nearly every situation in which-an imperson Samuel Connolly 143 158 50 122 473 ter can be placed, and guarding against every Philip Horney 155 155 67 138 515 possibility of committing fraud, without being guilty of perjury.—if no more than this were John Edmondson 162 204 194 101 661 required, our merchants would have much less the Maria to escape, but without success.—With the Article of the Constitution of the U.S. which secures the right of trial by jury in the pirates being principally armed with long all "suits at Common Law, where the value knives, immediately commenced to shaughter in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars," and lowered six boats into the Judge Lee, decided that the 65th section of water, filled with men which put off to board the Reveaue Act of 1790, should receive such the Maria to escape, but without success.—with the Article of the Constitution of the U.S. which secures the right of trial by jury in the pirates being principally armed with long all "suits at Common Law, where the value knives, immediately commenced to shaughter in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars," I was at Common Law, where the value the unfortunate crew, who were without the and the defendants were permitted to plead.

hid themselves below, one of whom had his ty of such evidence under that plea, and went into the argument.

On the next day the court decided, that it under which the Bond was given under the plea of the general issue. It was then conten-tended that the same matter might be offered. or giving notice to that effect, filing it with the plea, and the counsel stated that such no-tice had been given. This was also overrul-ed. The case was then submitted to the July who retired; and on their first return found a general verdict for the United States; with the exception of one Juryman, who desired it to be recorded, as a part of the verdict that the Bond was given under an unconstitutional Law. This was disallowed by the Courtwhen the Jury again retired—and after a short time, brought in a verdict to this effect—that no other question being submitted to them but the question whether the Bond was the Deed of the Defends is, they find that it is the Deed of the Defends is, they find that it is the Deed of Boardley, Ars. Dan'l.

CITY BANK ROBBERY. We are credibly informed that a compromise has been made by the City Bank and Parkinson, by virtue of which he was relieved from the Custody of the Police last evening. The terms of the arrangement are understood to have been that the proceention should be abandoned, and the sum of three thousand dollars, together with sum of three thousand dollars, together with his stock in trade, left in his possession, on condition of his restoring all the stolen property in his hands, and making a full and free Emory, Lieut, W.

force the Justice of the Peace at Freetown, on the 3d of June last.

The pirate alluded to as being captured by the Primrose, was gallantly carried by a boat's crew from that vessel, commanded by Mr. George Rose, master, the pirates making a most desperate resistance; the boat having after a very long chase, to approach her under a galling fire from two long guns: the pirates and process, he was taken into the custody of the Sherid, at the suit of S. & M. Allen, in the aum of ten thousand dollars, and being unable to procure bond, was committed to the says:—"The dreadful Hurricane which had Barbadoes in ruins has also been exceedingly severe in St. Vincents. They are in want at St. Vincents of all sorts of Lumber and also ots, Flour. The ports are open till Dacember. Every vessel but one went ashore; eight o Revery vessel but one went ashore; eight o Jour. of Commerce.

sailor is a Swede by birth, and was one of the crew of ship New Jersey, from Canton. Among the crow of ship New Jersey, from Canton. Among the crow of ship New Jersey, from Canton. Among the crow of the occurrence, it was difficult to obtain the particulars which led to this melancholy termination. The shots, led to this melancholy termination. The shots we understand, were fired from a house occurred, the furniture of three houses was destruyed.

P. S.—About 12 o'clock, a large mob had collected who demolished one house and part of two others.

A Port Spain piper of the 20th ult. states that in the gale of the 18th, all but see of 20 or some additional particulars of the riot which occurred in the presented and the presentation of the should pass that in the gale of the Comed, was killed by the destroyed or with a number of individuals, commenced an other buildings were destroyed or with a number of individuals, commenced an other buildings were destroyed or sign was frustrated by the simple contrivance with a number of individuals, commenced an other buildings were destroyed or sign was frustrated by the simple contrivance with a number of individuals, commenced an other buildings were destroyed or sign was frustrated by the simple contrivance with a number of individuals, commenced an other buildings were destroyed or sign was frustrated by the simple contrivance of the

in protecting safes from lock pickers. N. Y. Conr. & Enq.

St. Michael's captured by the Terceirians. If the following information is correct, which we copy from the Boston papers of Thursday. all the Azore Islands are now under the dominion of Donna Maria 2d,-St. Michael s be ing the only one which remained subject to Don Miguel, at the date of our previous ac-

From the Western Islands -Capt. Spalding. of the schr. Factor, arrived at this port last evening from Faval, Aug. 10, reports that the day before he sailed, a Portugese schr. arrived, with a number of prisoners, (Miguelites) from Terceira, and stated that ou the 3rd of Aug. the troops of Donna Maria landed at St. Michael's, and a battle was fought, in which major and two captains were killed, and next day the Mignelites surrendered.

The inhabitans are represented a much gratified at the news, as they seemed to regard Don Miguel with the utmost detestation.

Extension Robbery.--We learn from good authority that a their to a large extent was authority that a theit to a large extent was committed between the day before yesterday and yesterday morning, on board the steamer Kenluckian, by which it appears that nearly six lundred dollars kept on board for the boat's disbursements, and a packet said to contain thirty seven thousand dollars, destined for the Bank of the State of Mississippi at Natchez, has also been stolen. In the latter we have there were thirty notes of the Maited learn there were thirty notes of the United States' Branch Bank at New-Orleans, for one housand dollars each, and even thousand dollars of the Bank of the State of Mississippi The public would do well to be on their guard when such paper is offered by persons under

suspicious circumstances.

The agents for the charterers of said boat have authorized us to state that they will pay one thousand dollars for the recovery of said money and arrest of the thief, or five hundred dollars for the former.

Cholera in Ru isn.—A slip from the office of the Newburyport Herald contains the fol-lowing extract from St. Petersburg, dated

"The sickness at St. Petersburgh, I am happy to say, was very much better resterday. There were but 40 or 50 cases and we think in a few days it will cease entirely."

Bal timore Produce Market. FRIDAY, September 30, [Corrected from the Bultimore American of Sa turday; in whose statement of prices the ut-most reliance may be placed.]

best red,

Wheat, white,

"ord to good (Md.) Corn, white I new Rye. Unts. Clover seed Timothy seed Flaxsced, rough Peas, black eye, 65070 Howard street 51 (City mills, standard Rye Flour 1st and 2d 4 50 a 4 FEATHERS. Corn Meal, kiln dried, PLASTER PARISin bhds: Ground Plaster, per bbl Woot.— Washed, common and 4 do 35a40 do do 1 do do do full blood do 45a50

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. on the 30th September 1831, which if not called for previous to the 1st January 1832, will be sent to the General Post Office, as

Unwashed, common and + Merino, 25480

do 50a58

Persons inquiring for letters in this list will please say they are advertised, they may otherwise not receive them.

Atkinson, Thomas Kerr, Sarah Maria Lloyd, Mrs. S. S. Austia, William Bayne, Rov. Thos. Bullitt, Alexander Battes, John Lucas, W. G. Loockerman, Rich. 4 Littler, Hester Leonard, Margaret Lowe, Isaac M Magarey, Marcus Manship, Mary Benson, Mary Bullen, Jesso Nicholas, Mr. Caldwell, Elizabeth Nichols, Maria Orem, Speilden Jr. Osborn, Jonathan Paca, Jr., John P. Powers, Robert T. Parsons, John Emory, Lieut, W. H. Paca, Mrs. Price, Mr. Foreman, Miss Ridgaway, Susan Firbanks, John B. Fountain, Risdon
Fuller, B. Willis Smith, Sarah
Fuller, B. Willis Smith, Sarah
Fairbank, Sarah Ann Spencer Richard, 3
Smith, Capt, Thos.
Goldsborough, Chas. Stockton, Wrightson
Groos, Doctor Steward, Thomas
Griffin, Samuel Sewill, Mark
Goklaborough, Sophia Seymour, Spedden
H. Scott, Sarah
Stevens, Samuel Fountain, Risdon

Herald and Easton Whig will copy the above once a week four times, and forward certificates to the Editors of the American.

CLARK'S OFFICE. Baltimore, Sept. 29th, 1831. REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No.7 for 1931. Vo. 11328 (even number) the capital prize of \$6000

114511 11970 14263 110187 112927 | 15173 | Prizes of †2730 †16318 †19103 †3561 †19103 †7945 Prizes of 50 With 10 of \$20, 20 of \$10, 100 of \$5, 150 of

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

No. 11,328, an even number, having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all the even numbers, being those ending with 2, 4, 8, 8, or 0, are each entitled to two dollars, in addition to whatever they may have drawn hander.

er prizes they may have drawn besides.
All marked thus [f] sold at Clark's. MARYLAND STATE Lottery, No. 8 for 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore on Thursday, October 27. Odd and Even System, by which the purchase r of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize, \$6,000. 1 prize of \$6,000 1 2000 1 1000 SCHEME: 5 grizes of 20 500 500 200 100 150 10,000 100

Half Tickets one dollar—Quarters 50 ets.

To be had at

CLARK'S

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Baltimore, Aug. 22d Sept 6, 1831.

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LEWIS F. SCOTTL.
sept 6 Carl Michael Commencer The said

I can give your exns: if you for your ce it, and rous, and tingly pron the sublificates of ill amply tion is ne-

yself, and STON. versation, h of May allowance of siding uare in the erved, that bat James board of um of one positively

#. 1831. NELL." conversa-aid Sangs-accommised by, and JOHN BRANCH.

To the President of the United States." This letter, written directly after the indignity complained of was offered, bears no impress of insulfed feelings; on the contrary, it breaths a spirit of kindness and friendship towards the President, whom he recognizes as a "mediator," seeking with almost natural. mediator," seeking with almost paternal solicitude, to heal the division amongst the mem-bers of the Cabinet, and anxious for the restoration of harmony. Surely in writing that letter, which he concludes by signing himself, "yours truly," he could not have supposed, that the President had just offered him an indignity; or if so, it only proves how great a hypocrate he is. At that time we did not speak. As much parade as he makes of his friendly feelings entertained towards me, he was the very reverse of all that the name friend conveys; and knowing it as I did, I would not permit him to seem to be what he was not. I and refused to return his salutations, and declined all intercourse, except when we met at the President's.—I never complained of Mr. Branch, as he asserts in his letter to the public. It was he who complained, if at all complaints were made. His letter to the President thanks him for his offer to act as a mediant thanks him for his offer to act as a mediant was all the properties. We may still hope that more may have it was his professions of friendship and kind-it was his professions of friendship and kind-been during the day unable to reach the main been during the day unable to reach the main land to obtain further intelligence.

Disparch Oppion, Saturday morning.—We have just learnt that among the sufferers in tor in this business. On receiving the letter,

he did not entertein an unkind feeling towards egraph had reached Liverpool on Thursday me, and wished he had a glass in his bosom, night. through which his every thought could be read. He spoke of the non-intercourse between our families, and said, he had not the slightest objection to a free association; but that he could not controll his. I promptly answered, that I did not desire his or any other family to visit mine, except with their own free consent; and that it was my desire our families should, in that respect, pursue such course as they thought fit and proper. We have that nothing prevents a co-operation believe that nothing prevents a c course as they thought fit and proper. We shook hands and parted as friends.—Mr. Berrion affected much satisfaction at this recontion, and pretended to hail it as the bar-

could declare how pleased he was at the re- latter price they are at present. conciliation made, and the other protest the good feelings which he entertained for me? We have no further accounts from Poland or from Brussels.

Let us see how the facts stand, if these men speak truth. On Wednesday, the 27th of ing.

January, 1830, the President, through Col. A report prevails that the Island of Ma threatened to dismiss them, if they did not compel their families to associate with mine, which they considered such an "indignity and outrage," that they seriously thought of resigning. On Thursday, the 28th, the "indignity and outrage," being unatoned, and even unexplained, the President wrote a note to Mr. Branch, offering his "friendly mediation." to bring about—what? Not social intercourse between our families - but a restoration of friendly intercourse between ourselves. In the morning of Friday, the 29th, (for he says he will meet me at two o'clock,) he acdeat for some explanation about Col. John-son's insulting message, he found "the Presi-dent a feelings were too much enlisted to weigh any reasons which might be offered"!! Who can believe all this? "Most cheerful," says ject of the Austrian invasion of the Ecclesias he, I "accept your friendly mediation." What! tical States in Italy; but this also, after a repetuce the mediation of a man, who, two tition by M. Sebastiani of the old story, about days ocfore, had requiredhim to humble him-self to me, like the meanest slave, and had not atoned for it? Accept the mediation of a replied to the President: "Sir, your insulting message through Colonel Johnson, must be the result heard with composure. But when first explained, before I can avail myself of Lafyaette rose to move a second a mendment respecting Poland, a storm arose which did conduct, he showed that he entertained no subside for the remainder of the sitting

This letter of Mr. Branch shows, that in addition to Col. Johnson's friendly mediation, the President was willing to exert his uwn, as a friendato heal the breach, in anticipation of the meeting to which he invited the Secreta-ries on Friday the 29th, to declare the basis on which he had resolved to fix the harmony of his Cabinet. Mr. Branch and myself, the principal difficulty having arisen between us, met, as has been stated, at Mr. Berrien's and adjusted our relations amicably; and yet it is pretended, that this reconciliation produced, as is seen from Mr. Branch's note, by the kind and friendly interposition of the President, is represented to have been immediately preceded

since, amongst some old letters, not intentionally preserved, for until now I never conceived it to be of any consequence.

Aug: 4th up to which time the Russians had made no impression upon the Poles. The Dutch have retreated to Holland. The reported capture of St. Michaels by the Tercei ians is confirmed.

Lonpon, Aug. 21.—It is reported that misunderstanding prevails in the Cabinet respecting the late alterations in the Reform Bill. We trust that this differences is not of a serious nature. For the sake of the country may it be speedily adjusted, for without unanimity there, the great measure must fail.

At a late hour last night we received the following melancholy announcement from sisting of 355, leaving 282 for the

l'elegraph office, Liverpool, Aug. 18 We have received the melancholy intelli-gence of the total loss of the Steamer Rothany Castle, from hence to Beaumaris. She struck on the Dutchman's Bank, off Putfin Island, at twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, in a heavy gale of wind, at about N. N. W. Upwards.

been saved; but the loss of life must have ator in our difference; speaks of his good feel been saved; but the loss of life must have ings towards me, and willingness to meet me been dreadful indeed—Owing to the very at two o'clock that day. I have no doubt that heavy sea, the signal man at the island has

be enclosed it to me, and expressed a wish that good feelings could be restored between nie, of the large firm of Sambbatch, Tinnie, us. As interview took place, at the room of & Co., of Liverpool. The steamer was lost the Attorney General, at which Major Barry, at the entrance of the Menai Straits, near the and Mr. Berrien were present.

It was here that Mr. Branch, in the presence that upwards of a hundred persons were on board, of whom only twelve were saved. No me, and in the strongest terms declared, that other intelligence than that received by Tel.

LONDON, Aug. 19-We have reason to be the game of Russia.

London, Aug. 20-12 o'clock -We have

heard that an express from Paris has arrived, be able also speedily to return to but its contents have not as yet transpired, in will hasten to recall it as soon as,

binger of future harmony and good will. I say presented, because under all the circumstances of recent disclosure, he felt not what he said he did. It was only adding another and another fold, to that clock of hypocrisy in which he had supped himself, from the first formation of the Cabinet.

Such were the incidents of Friday the 29th of January, 1830, the moment when, as their communications to the public disclose, they were writhing under the sense of deep and lasting "indignity and outrage" at the threats of Col. Johnson, borne to them from the President of the King, will remain firm in their such as the public disclose, they are stationary in the voting of the Course are stationary.

But its contents have not as yet transpired, in will hasten to recall it as soon as, is accorded and concert with the powers, (d accord et de concert avec les Puissances,) who are guarantees, like myself, of the independent of Belgium to five the public disclose, they are yet suffered to transpire, but we understant it is not of great importance. We hear that all is going on well in the above capital, and the Hobrews are purchasing Consols in (Private Corres undence.)

Half past one.—The contents of the express from Paris, nor the price of the French Rents, are yet suffered to transpire, but we understant it is not of great importance. We hear that all is going on well in the above capital, and the Hobrews are purchasing Consols in (Private Corres undence.)

Baussels, Aug. 16, Tuesday evening.—A Courier arrived here vesterday evening after their great majority in the voting of the despatches from London, which are considered. Col. Johnson, borne to them from the Presi- address of the King, will remain firm in their dent. Where then was the lofty dignity of situations. Consols have been fluctuating Mr. Berrien and Mr. Branch, that the one during the morning from 811 to 821; at the

deira has surrendered to Villa Flor, and which is believed by the Portuguese merchants.

FRANCE.
London, Aug. 21.—The Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday are wholly taken up, either with the Report of debate upon the Address, which was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, or with speculations and comments upon the extraordinary scene then exhibited. Hitherto the Chamber ha been discussing those parts of the Address which were but little calculated to elicit any violent collision of party feeling, but on the cepted the friendly offer, thus acknowledging day in question it entered upon the most deli-that he considered the President an impartial cate and sore parts of it. The debate umpire, an unprejudiced, unexcited and just opened with a preliminary call from a man, in whose hands he could trust his character and his honor; and yet, strange to tell, pitcit information with respect to the relations on the same day, having called on the President for some explanation about Col. John and Poland, which, after some explanations, by the Ministers, was flatly refused.

The veteran M. Lafayette then tried them further by a more formal motion upon the subtical States in Italy; but this also, after a repe-tition by M. Sebastiani of the old story, about the revolutionary principles of "intervention" which in his mouth always means non-inter vention, met with the same fate as the preci man whose feelings were so much enlisted in ding amendment of M. de Las Cases, and fell my favor, that he would not listen to reason? to the ground. Up to this time the sympathies Impossible! Had Mr. Branch felt that an indignity had been offered bim, he would have ry warmly enlistened in the dispute, for the conversation was conducted with temper, and

such feeling, and that the whole story about trindiguity and outrage;" is a sheer invention got up now to injure the President.

"Let us remonstrate with energy against those tramels that contrary to the laws of nations, intercept our communications with it; and in order to render the mediation of your Majesty more regular and efficacious, let us hason to yield to the acclamations of France, and by receiving the Polish Legation, acknow-

ledge their glorious independence, both in right and fact, acquired at the loss of the re-mains of that noble blood which has been so generously shed for us." 'The Minister of Comnerce opposed the amendment upon the ground that nothing was to be done for the Poles ex cept by an open declaration of war, and that or this alternative France was not prepared

The amenement was ultimately negatived but scarcely had its face been sealed when M

purpose of addressing the Chambe prevented by the most clamorous of but was les from No, no;" f Minis ly obliged to decend, under the three sonal violence. The Bresident, as means left of preventing further violence. ventual-t of per-the only nce, was at least obliged hastily to dissolve ber. The Minister may learn from casion the state of public feeling in ber, and in France upon the subjet of Po

try may it be specially adjusted, with the unanimity there, the great measure must fail.

London, August 20.—We shall not dismise our deep regret at the result of the division last Thursday evening, when Lord Chandos carried against the Ministers, and to the serious injury of the reform bill, his amendment, providing that tenants at will paying 50L per annum rent, shall be entitled to vote for county members.

Loss of the Steamer Rothsay Casile, Passengers and Crew. Deputie indem for the sisting of 355, leaving 282 for the Adminis

tration.

London, Aug. 20.—We received ast night the Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday. They are important as containing the long protracted issue of the debate in the Chamber. of Deputies upon the Address to the Throne which was come to on Tuesday, when the friends of Ministers carried the enamble of the Address, differing but in a very titling degree from the copy which we have already published, by a majority of 292 against 73. The closing debate appears to have been conducted with greater deceney and more regularity than that of Monday; and even something like an amende was made to the outraged feelings of the President of the Council.—
This result is generally looked upon in Paris hich was come to on Tuesday, when the This result is generally looked upon in Paris as a fresh guarantee for the continuance of peace—peace, however to be main the sacrifices of poor deserted Polan

It is now certain that the French Govern-ment has not sent any orders of recall to any part of its troops in Belgium. We are told, however, by one of our contemporaries, who is generally well informed, that the King is to pledge himself, in his answer to the Address army when he is assured that there remains no probable danger of the Dutch returning This, as we expressed before, seems to be the governing antiety of the French government; and, considering the parties they have to deal with, it is neither impertment, nor unreasonable. We have not seen as yet, any thing to shake our faith in the honest intentions of Lou is Philippe as to the sojourn of his troops in Belgium. The French squadron had returned to Toulon from Lisbon.

London, Aug. 19.—We are able to nounce that the answer of the King of French to the Address of the Chamber of Day uties, will contain relative to Belgie lowig sentence :- "I hope that our

(Private Corres undence.)

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10, Tuesday evening—A
Courier arrived here resterday evel by with
despatches from London, which are considered of the highest importance. Their contents

Courier arrived here restorday ever by with on the Vistuly, where we were taught to ex despatches from London, which are considered of the highest importance. Their contents have been communicated to the King and the Government by the British Ambassador. It must emanate.

ton of our government.

the vistuly, where we were taught to ex the new level and of our government.

These views present themselves in the above the Major and myself—for if you recollect, in 1821, and immediately and immediately and indication of irresolution, change, and dismay in the quarter from which all orders there be any thing in it good or evil. It is, the Major and bis friends, was elected by a is conjectured that they relate to the intro-duction of Frenchicoops into this country, and them, both of which facts are supposed to highly satisfactory to Great Britain.
The Belgian Ministry have holden several

councils on the subject, and have had various communications with Sir Robert Aduir and Gen. Belliard. It is affirmed by some of the influential members of the Government, that they cannot do without the French troops, States. It has now erected itself into a formiwhich are daily increasing, and which are to dable political engine, which may exert an exbe completed, as I understand, to the number of 50,000 men.

The Belgian Government, now fully convinced of its weakness, and fearful of another whose estensible purpose is the suppression of invasion on the part of Holland, openly states its intentions to obtain the delay of those troops pose to disfranchise all masons—to disquali

until peace be concluded.

The Prussians at Aix la Chapelle have bogun to make movements in their army. The Governor of that city arrived here this morning, and has had interviews with the French and English Ambassadors, also with the Belgian Minister. Preparations are stated to have been made for the defence of Aix la Chapelle, as if an attack on that city was ex-pected. The Dutch fleet near Aniwerp has made a retrograde movement like the army. The gun-boats have gone down the river, so s to be longer in view of that city. It is also said that the four small Belgian trading vessels, taken last week by the Dutch steam-boat

on the Scheldt have been restored. The Emancipation, a newspaper altegether a the French interest, is laboring to raise a party in their favor; but the Belgians, if they could make peace with Holland, do not wish

to submit to their yoke.
5 o'clock in the evening. Between hopes and fears the Belgian Gov. roment has not yet, as I have heard come to any determination respecting the detention of of intolerance and the spirit of persecution the French army. Nothing has yet been de- possibly a mere demagogue, willing to catch the French army. Nothing has yet been de-cided; but an English Courier is in waiting in order to take the decision to London. The Dutch troops, it is said must be wholly re-moved from the country before the French

army is to quit.
The city and the whole country, is in the most perfect tranquility.

The Dutch army, it is expected, will soon have entered into their own territory—to-mor-

row or day at farthest.

POLAND.

Warsaw is still hid by the Russian armies from the eyes of Europe. The Poles however are said to be prepared for a terrible resistance. They have undermined the whole of Warsaw, and are ready if overpowered, to bury themselves and their invaders in one common ruin. It is said however that the Rus-

ourse of training; the whole of whom, as well as the other inhabitants, were animated with bably decline under the general indifference the best spirits, and resolved to fight to the or under the force of public sentiment. If left last. The late movements of the Russians have betrayed much indecision. This is by

some attributed to the influence of the media

tion, and even taken as a proof that it has be-

gun to operate.

Certain it is that their original intention was to occupy the whole part of the Duchy, which is surrounded by the Vistula and by the Prussian frontier, and to establish a provisional Government at Kelisch. But are still at 100 miles distance from Warsaw ind they have not yet occupied Kalish. Most of the public roads, however, are infested with parties of Cossacks who extend their excur-sions many miles beyond the line of the main army, and stop, harrass or plunder all who have the misfortune to fall within their reach They have brought the cholera morbus wher ever there has been any kind of communicaion with them; but destruction invariably at

WARSAW, Aug. 1 .- Extract of a letter, "In ny last 1 informed you of the Russiaus, under he command of Paskewitsch, advancing towards Warsaw, and according to news arrived esterday, his advanced posts are already in but the corps which was under the command of General Chrzanowski and Romanire, passed through Warsaw vesterday and to day from the other side of the river, towards Wol ski Rogatski; and the Commander in-Chief agine the people will tolerate any political leaves town to-day, to meet Paskewitch, but party in any scheme of power, to impose resit is expected that the Russians will not give

battle, but retreat.
*Since the Council of War has been held, the greatest unanimity prevails, and perfect freedom of speech or what liberty of consci-confidence is established between the Government and the nation, and the commander-in-

"We are expecting a tremendous battle St. Petersburgh, July 30 .- His Majesty has received from Count Paskewitch a detailed ac

count of the successful passage of the Vistula

by the Russian army.

Abolition of Quarantine in Russia - The Russian Government has done away with all quarantine. The reason assigned for this is, that the whole empire being infected, nothing remains to be gained by the restrictions, which were in other respects inconvenient and imperfectly fulfilled.

From the London Globe, Aug. 20. Some days ago a report reached us that the Emperor Nicholas was dead. This was said to be a fabrication of the Je's at Berlin, and hang a mystery over the news from Petersburg. That capital, exposed to the ravages of the cholera morbus, is left almost without government. The Emperor, the Ministers even the Chief of Police, have withdrawn to Peterhoff; and, it seems, the rabble, not the Sovereign, is autocrat for the day. In the meantime, the Grank Duke, the only surviving brother of the Czar, is suddenly called to the seat of government and a Prassian physicisn, eminent for curing mental disorders, is confidently reported to have been sent for from Berlin. We do not youch for these ru-mors -they may be idle stories; but many coincidences seem to give them probability, and the unexpected inactivity of the Russian army

at best, perhaps merely indifferent, having considerable majority—and I will venture duction of Frencher cops into this country, and to the occupation of all its strong places by are from a patriotic impartial and gifted mind meaning and absurd forms and ceremonuls—en before the election, so as to effect me, We commit them to the sound sense of the country, upon which we have been accustomed to rely in all important public questions.—

ANTI MASONRY. The spirit of Anti-Masonry has diffused it-self extensively over the middle and northern traordinary power over the affairs of the coun-

ry.
The Anti-masons are now a political party y them for holding any other of profit or nonor-and to render them incompetent witnesses or jurors. The plan of operations is to make this a test of political faith—to obtain the legislative power of the States—and finally to control Congress—and wield the executive au-

thority of the government.

They are about to assemble to nominate a candidate of their party, for the highest office in the country, with whom of course, engage-ments have been made to carry their system into effect by a sweeping disfranchisement and proscription of a large and respectable portion

The Anti masons, composed of all parties. political and religious, are about to raise themselves into the dignity of a national party without any known political opinions, and recommended only by their zeal against ma

They are then to select a President from a ny party, with any principles, or no princies, not whom they would choose, but whom they can get, distinguished only by the zeal at any desperate chance. And are the sober this country prepared to place at people of the head of this great nation such a man, to

wield its destinies.
Shall we loose sight of the principles upon which parties are founded; those vital princi-ples of the constitution, and of public policy, upon which depend the Union of the States, and the prosperity of the country.

Can we for a moment tolerate the forma ion of a new national party, upon grounds why mingle masonry with political ques-

tions?-Why connect it with elections? Why make it the standard of political faith-the object of a furious persecution of an inexorable proscription? Why not leave it, like every other quest in of morals, or of religion, to the

therefore not worth defending. It would probably decline under the general indifference free it would cease by neglect, and the total want of interest or motive in the continuance of the institution. But persecution will keep it alive—make war upon it and they will de-fend it—men will brave denunciation and even proscription as they do martyrdom; the spirit of independance will rise up against the spirit of intolerance, and every feeling of their nature will resolt at the attempt to erect a tyranny over their minds and their actions -The people will see it involves a principle that lies at the base of all free Government that opinion shall be free from political power as well as legal restraint. Will they not remember the wicked persecutions and the san goinary spirit it engendered in the old world? Will the descendants of those who fled from their persecutions, to obtain the liberty of conscience and the right of opinion, encourage here, by a dangerous example, the begining of tends their progress without thining their own a system of intolerance, that may in its course successively proscribe every party in govern ment and every sect in religion? What! create a new moral Sun-a standard of religious or moral faith-a political test, against the very spirit of the constitution-violate the right of opinion, establish doctrine of confor-Souchaczew, forty miles (English) from here mity and drive free men from their principles and their associations by violence and by exclusion from the privileges of citizens. Little do they know of the human heart and

the spirit of liberty in this country, if they imtraints and conditions unknown to the laws pon their thoughts, their actions or their opinions, God forbid! Where will it end-what ence will remain, if men are proscribed from public office for their opinions of nature and matter,—of theology or mortality? What is it but to create a test, to erect a majority into despotism to control our belief and our faith? -What creed is safe from secturian zeal? Happy in the enjoyment of our civil and refigious liberty—let us preserve it.

Nothing is more to be feared than an in

tollerant spirit; it is not only the greatest enemy to the public liberty, but it becomes a vile anatical and persecuting spirit and will be, as it always has been, the dread and scourge of the people.

If masonry is now to be sacrificed on the ltar of political ambition, what shall next be offered up to appease the anger of popular actions? If Masons are to be bound and handed over to ruthless proscription who next shall be implated? Who is safe or what is we disbelieved it. There seems, however, to sacred? Who shall stay its course or set bounds to its power.

Political parties are founded upon the elementary principles of Government, and seperated from all the aff irs of the Church and all other extraneous matter; but admit this in tervention with the private rights of the peoole and connect it with the legislation of the country, the administration of the government and the organization of political parties, and soon there will be a religious party in politics and a political party in religion. Politics and suit. For in the first place it is not the busireligion and morals will mingle in every form of combination to obtain ascendency and power. Civil liberty can only be preserved by keeping the government free from all other influences, and that principle lies at the founda-

at best, perhaps merely indifferent, having considerable majority-and I will venture to unworthy the serious attention of sensible men and perhaps the age in which we live.

here may have been in desputic ones.

There is perhaps no principle worth clinging to, none worth struggling for. It may be abandoned without any sacrifice—it had become almost indifferent, and in a few years you did, are commissioners elected for a term would have become obsolute. But this furious crusade against the members of this order my question, in my- first letter, I have now will rouse their pride, provoke their indiguation, and put them on their defence, and a vi I will ask you how could it be possible for olent conflict will easue. These two parties me to get \$160 behind-hand, when the whole themselves with the great political parties of the country, and thus infuse into the dominant party, and the operations of Government, a portion of their malignant and vindictive spir-

But without entering into the defence of the support of the wise and good of every country, and which claims in our own, the most distinguished names for piety, patriotism and talents, be founded in any principles dangerous to the rights of the body of the people, or injurious to public morals? Can it have stood the test of time, the scrutiny of good and enlightened men, and the vigilance of society, if its principles are bad, its practices evil, or its tendency immoral or dangerous? Can good and virtuous men and citizens unite for a secret, wicked, unlawful purpose, and for what object? The injurious eflects of their precepts, or their example upon the morals of society, or their influence upon the administration of justice, or on popular einctions cannot be seen or traced.

They have no distinguishing marks of character, or peculiar habits of life, no system of morals or political or religious principles.— They are of every party, of every sect, of every profession, of every condition, neither better nor worse nor essentially different from other people. They have the same interests-the same affections and passions—the same friend ships and hatred. They contend openly and violently with each other in personal affairs, in courts of justice and for public office. distinct and foreign to the principles, the pol- There appears in their intercourse in society, and in their conduct to each other, rather a want of the brotherly love, which constitutes the moral beauty of the order, which has seized on the imagination and warmed the hearts of so many of its votaries.

in the sate of technique preceded by "indigate year of the preceded by a state of technique year of the preceded by a state of the preceded by a state of the preceded by a state of technique year of the preceded by a state of the preceded The murder of Morgan is an abomination.

for the it by storm.—There was a regular army of but was 40,000 men within the city, and a great num es from ber of undisciplined troops, who were in the Masonry may not be worth preserving,—and with the business of the General Government, and make it the paramount interest of the na-tion. That might be left to the law, the press,

and the force of public opinion.

It is proper to distinguish between the guilt of lawless and profligate individuals, and whole societies of honorable men. It is only upon those who avow this doctrine, or practice up. on it, that the public indignation should fall.— But are the whole body of the country to be roused to a general war against a numerous, intelligent, and powerful society, for the crime of a few illerate and misguided men? There is an extraordinary degree of excitement and infatuation in the public mind in certain quarters. But in sober reason, can we believe that large proportion of professional men, and men otherwise distinguished by fortune and family connections, with all the ordinary motives of interest and ambition, could unite extensively through our country, to form an institution vicious in its principles, and wicked in its purposes—and attempt, in the presence of a moral, religious and a jealous people—in a country of laws, and with a free press, to execute its nefarious schemes, and preserve its secrets from exposure by the dread of its punishments and the severity of its inflictions? Our personal knowledge of individuals, as well as the general character of the people of our

country, forbid the idea.
It is therefore submitted to the good sense of the people, whether there is any thing in this controversy worthy to be considered of parmount interest—whether it ought to benational party-and whether evils will not grow out of it, more to be deprecated than those to be remedied.

For the Whig. DENTON, Sept. 22d., 1931.

Mr. Mullikin: Having seen in the last No. of the Intelligener, a communication by, "Jo. Richardson," in the shape of a series of letters with comments, addressed "to the public in general, and the inhabitants of Denton in particular," purporting to be but a commencement of a communi-

zens of Denton," and as one already slandered, and considering from whence it comes,probably subject to still farther be slandered, to make a small statement concerning the mat-

ter in question, before a farther procedure makes it more difficult.

Having heard that he (Richardson) had been using my name as a defaulter, or, in other words, stating that I had retaine a in my hands unaccounted for, \$160 of the monies be longing to the corporation of Denten I sometime since, as you will see per reterence, ad-dressed him a note inquiring if he did make the statement? to which you can also see his evasive answer; in which you will see, where he states that Mojor Young, as one of the Commissioners, gave orders for the commencetent of a suit against me as Treasurer; or that an eminent attorney gave orders - If Mr. Young ever gave such an order, or directed an attorney to do so, any person acquainted

the slightest idea of ever progressing with that ness of one single commissioner to institute a suit. In the second place the sum for which they contended was not worth a suit. I upon the ground of political differences be-tween the Major and myself—for if you recol-lect, in 1821, and immediately the the bul-dispute in question, I was a candidate for an

with the case must know that he possessed not

say, if the order was given, it was either givsoon after it in order to show his wrath. Oreles why did not the suit progress? did you (Mr. Ri-It has no object that cannot be obtained in chardson) fail to do your duty in relation to it? some other way. There can be no motive or, did the Major and his attorney fail to attend for secrecy in a free Government, whatever to it? I ask your pardon though for asking you the cause of the death of the suit .- You have answered that, on the ground of Mr.

or for life?-Notwithstanding your evasion of found proof of the correctness of what I heard. thus arrayed against each other, will connect Tax does not amount to but from \$80 to 100? -and when we at least had a settlement annually? If you say there was \$160 in ar rears, you charge the commission crime of not attending to their thus letting the Collector go two ars without paying up-and when you charge them with masonary—can an institution that has existed mismanagement, you charge men who held so long; which has received the sanction and stations to which you never dared to aspire.

Concerning the amount collected annually, refer you to an annexed certificate by Tho Saulsbury, Esq., then one of the Commiss.or-

I have since heard that you have said that I have been called upon the public green in Denton, a rascal, a scoundrel and villain,— This assertion, if you did make it,—of which I have no doubt, -is like the other, an unfoun ed broad assertion without proof.—But for a moment admitting it to be so, if that is any disgrace, I know that you have in your own office been called almost every thing but a gentleman-if you wish proof of it I can give t you-I am not disposed to follow your example of making bard faced assertions; if you want proof, you can have it. As for your statement about the \$100 I pronounce it, and all such statements, to be base, slanderous, and libelous fabrications, and do unhesitatingly pronounce the author an ungentlemanly slanderer.

I consider that what I have said on the sub-

ject, together with the annexed certificates of Col. Saulsbury and Mr. Purnell, will amply satisfy every person to whom satisfaction is necessary, concerning the difference between that base wretch, Jos Richardson, and pryself, and shall, therefore, stop for the present, JAMES SANGSTON.

will do hereby certify that in a conversation, with Joseph Douglass and Jacob C. Wilson, Esq., some time during the month of May last, on the expediency of a small allowance by the Levy Court for the purpose of siding in the improvement of the public square in the village of Denton they severally observed, that Joseph Richardson stated to them, that James Sangston, former Treasurer of the board of Commissioners of Denton, had received from Gove Saulsbury, then bailiff, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, which he positively denied receiving and refused to account for

Certified the 17th day of Sept. 1831. WILLIAM T. PURNELL."

Having been called on by James Sangston, Esq., to certify my knowledge of a conversa-tion that took place between the said Sangs-ton, as the Treasurer to the board of Commissioners for the village of Donton, and Gove-Saulabury, Collector of the Fax for said village! I'The time having been so long passed by, and

when Mr. Sangston when presented his state ceived by him from small deficiency; he was all he had rece nd that he had pass ie had paid him; th had paid over all he had taken the T same, in a receipt mislaid it so that he ect the sum unpaid member the exact sioners did not thin the Collector's bond and I am very certa as Commissioner no one word about bri lector's bond, nor an ledge. Mr. Young knew his duty as to assume to himse uit, without first o board for that purp evergave an order uit against Gove a have kept it very sentence of it till n Major Young ever ing suit, he never all the money he the Collector, and could be required Collector's bond v A. Smith and myse I do not recollect dred dollars being those days either paid that sum with bond; nor did I by any member Sangston, nor do pected of keeping him received.

never expecting to thing, perhaps I may that passed between

far as my memory se

Sept. 17th, 183 MARTERN PEOPL EAN! TUESDAY M

ELECT

Candidates. CONGRESS. encer (Jackson Kerr (Clay.)

Assembly.—AntiNo opposition.
Sol. Dickinson

John Stevens Joseph Bruff George Dudley John W. Jenkin Jos, Hafrison Samuel Connoll Philip Horney John Edmondso William Benny Jeremiah Valia George Stevens W. H. Tilghm The National.

the appointmen State of New presidents, and were represent Mr. John S. and took his se presentative o minut pr which fir our state would Truly, Mr. St men, as we ar

ryland, or any

met in Baltimor

they were vole The conve proceedings, to nominate a sident of the President. formerly Atto was unanime AMOS ELLM President. letters to the nation .- Mr. tion, as mig talented a se it at some fu as a freems progress in lodges for 30

nothing of masonry, wh for his know ed to Jolu the political Auti Ma form; and litical area an article ex of Philadel

At a mo held on Tu were appoi Friday las George He John Gibs James Cor Henry Th James Co. John S. B Now ask a boon-i'll grant it-whatever it may

The first wish of thy heart I think, may easily be

no! then art mistaken; that should not

My thirst for this world's fucre is ever sated soon The enty gold I prize, is such as Industry bath

The gold like that from fairy hands, would fruit lessly be sought, Then say, what would thy first wish be? Ambition's

The pride of Popularity? the pinnacle of Fame? The pamper'd board of Luxury, where crowds of

menials wait? The second wish will still be gold, to furnish forth thy state.

Ah, no! the days are long gone by, when such had

My first wish should not be for Fame, my second not for Gold, But, listen to me patiently, my wishes shall be told. Ch' give me but a happy home, to share with her I

Oh let me from her path of life each anxious care

And like the sweet days of the past, "may we have days in store," Oh, give me this, and only this, I'll never ask for

From the Daily Albany Argus. DIRGE.

On the night following Sunday, August 21st while many of the inhabitants of Southampton coun ty, Virginia, were absent at a camp-meeting held in a neighbring district, the blacks rose upon the defoncetess and unarmed, who remained at home, and sacrificed, with barbarous cruelty, between six-

ty and seventy victims without descrimination of age, sex or condition: Wail! for the innucent, The beautiful and fair, The young, who perish'd in their youth,

The old, in his heary bair. Waili for the many hearts, And homes made desolate; For broken hearts and served ties-The spoils of murderous hate.

Fair pass'd the Sabbath-un Behind the western hills; And hymns were heard in the ancient wood And songs by the gushing rills.

The old man call'd his flock. Aid read the living word; And the peace of God was in his heart, While his lips in prayer were stirr'd All solemnly knelt down;

With meek, confiding air; And breath'd "amon" as the sire implor'd For them the Great Keeper's care. Steep, to her folded arms. W rapp'd husband, child, and wife, And throbbing pulse, and heaving breast Were all that betoken'd life.

tohal k was leard by mi ht The started eye but saw The gleaming axe, and the ear just caught The sable fiend's hurra.

The lid shut o'er the eye. The ear heard not again; And only death stood sentry by The red postern of the slain.

Morn smil'd as it was wont, On upland, plain, and stream, and birds their matins sung To the first awakening beam.

But woman's cheerful smile. And man's exciting voice, And childhood's gleeful laugh, no more, In the morning, bade rejoice.

Out on the polish'd floor Itan the ensanguin'd flood, The babe slep in its mother's breast, And its bruis'd lips dash'd with blood.

Upon the cold hearth-stone The unripered virgin lay, Grush'd in her budding loveliness, And dawn of her opening day.

And manhood's sturdy arm In dest was beaten down; From youth his boast and pride were reft, From reverend age his crown,

Wail for the young and fair, Wail for the merry homes laid waste, And the bosom desolate VIATOR. Norfolk. Va. 4th September, 1831

Sheriff's notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of clos-ing the collection of officers' fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law respectfully requests all persons indebt-ed for the same to call on him at his office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time, ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the tespective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks and Registers &c. do generally expect nunctual payment, which makes a specapeet punctual payment, which makes a specdy collection necessary.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER Shft.

Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY, the 7th of October, if fair, if not the next fair day, by order of the Orphan's Court, at the late residence of James L. Smith, deceased, will be sold, on a credit of six months, on all sums over five dollars, ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE of the

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
HOGS. Plantation Utensits, with Household
Furniture, &c. Sale to commence at 16 o'clock.
Attendance by V. BRYAN, Adm'r.

An Act regulating Passenger Ships and Vessels.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if the master or any other person on board of any ship or vessel, owned in the whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, ritories thereof, from any foreign port or place; or shall carry, convey, or transport from the United [States] or the territories thereof, to any foreign port or place, a greater number of passengers than two for every five tons of such ship or vessel, according to custom house measurement, every such master, or other person so offending, and the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for each and every pas senger so taken on board of such ship or vessel over and above the aforesaid number of two te every five tons of such ship or vessel; to be recovered by suit, in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, where the said vesseen my choice, sel may arrive, or where the owner or owners aforesaid may reside: Provided, nevertheless, That nothing in this act shall be taken to apply to the complement of men usually and ordinarily employed in navigating such ship orvessel.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the number of passengers so taken on board of any ship or vessel as aforesaid, or convey-ed or brought into the United States, or trans-ported therefrom as aforesaid, shall exceed the said proportion of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel, by the number of twenty passengers, in the whole, every such forfeited to the United States, and shall be prosecuted and distributed in the same manner in which the forfeitures and penalties are recovered and distributed under the provisons of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and ton-

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel bound on a voyage from the United States to any port on the Conti nent of Europe, at the time of leaving the last port whence such ship or vessel shall sail shall have on board, well secured under deck, at least sixty gal'ons of water, one hundred pounds of salted provisions, one gallon of vinegar, and one hundred pounds or wholesome ship bread, for each and every passenger on board such ship or vessel, over and above such provisions, stores, and live stock, as may be put on board by such master or passenger for their use, or that of the crew of such ship or vessel; and in like proportion for a shorter or longer voyage; and if the passengers on board of provisions herein directed shall not have been provided, shall at any time be put on short allowance, in water, flesh, vinegar, or bread, during any voyage aforesaid, the master and owner of such ship or vessel shall severally pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance as aforesa d, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been on such short allow sace; to be recovered in the same manner as seamen's wages are, or may be, recovered.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted, That

the captain or master of any thip or vessel arrivng in the United States, or any of the territo-ries thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and, if there be no cargo, then at the time of mak a report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to the existing laws of the United States, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such shir or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board the said shi or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate, particularly, the age, sex, and occupation, of the said passengers, respectively, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any, and what number, have died on the voyage; which report and manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as is directed by the exting business from this place. I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters that may entrust in the same manner as is directed by the exting the same manner as is directed by the extinguished freighters that may entrust the same manner as is directed by the extinguished freighters.

of the cargo aforesaid.
Sect 5 And be it further enacted, That ach and every Collector of the Customs, to shom such manifest or list of passengers as foresaid shall be delivered, shall quarter-year-y, return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom state-ments of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

Collectors Office, 1 istret and Port of Ox ford, Sept. Phil., 1831. It appears from rethe Treasury, that the move Act has been misapprehended in some Port, and that every person of whatever age will be deemed a passenger, and I hereby inform all masters and owners of vessels that the penaltics of the law will hereafter be enforced in all cases where suth ient time has been afforded for this misapprehension to be corrected.

JOHN WILLIS, Collector.

sept 27 Notice to Farmers. THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale. on Tuesday the 11th of October, at E ston, between the hours of 10 and 12 o clock, on a credit of six months, with approved security, several BULL CALVES OF IMPROVED BLOOD, between the ages of six for both ladies and gentleman, and hopes by

montus and two years EDWARD LLOYD.

sept. 24th, 1831. African Colouization. HE Maryland State Colonization Society will despatch a vessel with emigrants to Liberia, on the 12 h day of October next. A number have already engaged to sail in her, and further applications for a passage free of charge, will be received by Dr. Ayres, the agent of the Society, at his house in Sharp street,

near Welcome alley.

The different Auxiliary Societies throughout the State, are requested to proceed with their collections and to transmit their accounts to

the agent, together with the names of all applicants for emigration, as soon as possible.

SOLOMON ETPING,
MOSES SHEPPARD,
CHARLES HOWARD.
CHARLES HOWARD. Editors throughout the State, friendly to the cause of Cohonization, are respectfully requested to givepublicity to the above.



1631. master or any other person on board of any ship or vessel, owned in the whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or the territories thereof, or by a subject or subjects, citizen or citizens, of any foreign country, shall, after the first day of January next, take on board of such ship or vessel, to next, take on board of such ship or vessel, to has the gratifying assurance of his friends am any foreign port or place, or shall bring or customers in that place, as well as those tracenvey into the United States, or the Tervelling through, who favoured him with a cal velling through, who favoured him with a cal

that heretofore he has given general setisfaction. He has taken that large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the Union Tavern, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few step of the Court House, and immediately adjoin-ing the ollice of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. Wil liam Hayward, Jun.
He is still further gratified in assuring th

public that he has many advantages that he never before had, viz: A much more splendid house, and a market equal to any for a like population, in the world, and with hi knowledge of his business, and a disposition to please, he flatters himself he shall receive liberal share of the patronage of the public. Private parties can always be accommed: ted, and every exertion will be made to make Il comfortable that give him a call.

The public's obcdient and humble servant WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.



W. C. Rs STAGES will run to the whar regularly for the accommodation of passen-gers from and to the Steamboat Maryland. assengers carried to any part of the adjacent

Country at a moments' notice.

The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village Herald, Princes Anne; Messenger, Spow Hill; Times, Centerville; American, Baltimore; and aroline Intelligencer, Denton, will each insert the above to the amount of the subscriber and forward their bills to the subscriber W. C.R. sert the above to the amount of two dollars

The Steamboat

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

Bur All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain

easton packet THE subscriber takes the liberty of ing the public that he has taken nary and whart of Messrs. Kerr and G rough, as also that new substantial and fust sailing boat,

The Schooner ARTHRE which he intends running as a regu-lar packet from this place to Balti-mere. The ARIEL will leave Eas ton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same bour. The Ariel is now in complete order for thereception of freights and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any isting laws of the United States, to relation their freights to me. The schooner Ariel will to the manifest of the cargo, and that the relusal or neglect o the master aforesaid, to soud, who is well known for his industry and comply with the provisions of this section shall sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the incur the same penalties, disabilities, and for-feitures, as are at present provided for a refu-sal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest.

Dawson's Drug Store, in Easton, will be faith-

Dawson's Drug State fully attended to, by The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY.

BOOTS & SHOES.



her takes this method of returning his acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business.

He has at present, and intends constantly to keep on hand, a complete assortment of ready

SECOES & BOOTS of thenewest fashions. He has employed ex-cellent workmen, and will manufacture of the best materials, and at the shortest not

strict attention to his business, to meritu continuation of public patronage. He still occu-pies his old stand, nearly opposite the market house, where all orders for work will be thank fully received and puntually attended to

PETER TARR. N. B. A little cash, from those incebted vill be thankfully received at any time.

JOB PRINTING. EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDI THUUSLY EXECUTED AT THE which oppies

HAND BILLS. POSTLYG BILLS, CIRCULAR LETTERS, PAMPHLETS, PAMPHLETS, VISITING AND OTHER CARDS, Magistrates, and all other BLANK ELECTION TICKETS, Se. Se.

Branch Bank at Easton.

THE President and Directors of the Far mer's Bank of Maryland, have declared a Di vidend of 3 per cent on the stock of the Com. pany for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal repsentatives, on or after the first Monday in October next.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Sept 20

CABINET WARES

THE Subsceiber grateful for past favors, begs leave respectfully to say that he has on hand at his ware room, a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which he is disposed to sell as low as it can be purchased in any of the cities, for cash, or for country produce JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber are reminded that the time is fast approaching when he must lay in an assortment of materials; he hopes therefore that they will call and settle without delay. Easton, sept. 20 1931

Two ourneymen Tailors Wanted

TWO Journeymen Tailors may find em-employment and liberal wages, by applying to JAMES L. SMI H.

JAMES L. SMf : H. Easton, Sept. 20 Stimes N. B. Two boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be taken as apprentices to the tailoring business by the subscriber. J. L. S.

DISSOLUTION. THE co-partnership heretofore existing un-der the firm of Rhodes, Kennard and Loveday, in Easton was on the 15th inst. disolved by mutual consent.

The Subscribers baving purchased the in terest of Mr. Rubert H. Rhodes, in the busiess of the late firm, will in future conduct the Mercantile Business in all its variety at the old stand under the firm of Kennard and Loveday; who are authorised to settle up the

business of the late firm.

They respectfully solicit a continuation of the dealings of the Customers of the late firm, and the public generally.
ROBERT W. KENNARD,

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

Public Sale.

ON Wednesday the 29th of September inst. will be offered at public Sale, by order of the Ornhan's Court, at the late residence of John R. Plater, dee d. on a credit of 9 months, all the household goods, and furniture, fincluding a small library of valuable books) farming mensils, a four wheeled carriage in good renair, toge her with the stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs. Horses, and a pair of young well broke work mules, late the property of the said de-ceased. Among the Horses is a young full bred mare 5 years old last spring, bred in St Ma y's county, of good size fo m and colour. The Purchaser will be required to give note, and satisfactory security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, and payable in 9 months to the administratrix for all property, the a nount of which shall exceed five dollars, and for all of and under that amount, the money must be paid before delivery of the articles sold.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. M. PLATER, Adm'rx.

in Easton, the property of Wm. Towers, devaluable milch cow and calf -This property vill be sold on a credit of six months, the pur haser giving note with approved security be fore the delivery of the articles purchased.

JAMES, C. WHEELER, Auctioneer.

Easton Sept. 20

House & Lot For Sale WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUES-DAY the 8th November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o clock A. M. & 4 o'clk. P. M. sold for the taxes due on the same. The House and lot where Thomas Kersey used to live, situate near the western precincts of the town, on a credit of one, two and three years; It will be required of the purchaser that he shall pass his Bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal annual Instalments, and the in-terest on the whole or such part of the pur-

chase money as shall be unpaid, at the end-of each year, from the day of sale JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash, Branch Hank, Easton Sept. 6

CHEAP NEW GOODS. Come on! Come on!! ye who want Cheap Goods!

have just returned from the foreign mar-kets with one of the BEST ASSORT. MENT OF GOODS ever opened in this town—which will be disposed of LOWER than can be had at any other Store in Easton. I do not think it necessary to enumerate articles and prices, as those who consult their own

interest, will certainly give me a call.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

N. B. FLOUR, of the best quality for family use, lower than it can be had of any house in Easton.

july 5 Preathers and other country produce J. W. J.

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from 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.

STRAY HORSE.

A sorrel Horse, supposed to be about 12 years old, was found in the subscriber's field about three makes from Wyo Mills, on Sunsark, trots and gallops. The owner can have the horse, by calling on the Subscriber and paying the cost of this advertisement.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.

sep 6

620 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his muster, in the neighborhood of Baltimore, about ten days since, a very remarkable negro man named

MOSES:

aged 35 or 40 years, his comlexion rather white, his face much his hair very short, curly and red; has a down cast countenance, rather clumsy and fond of chewing tobacco. The above rewardswill be given to any person who will bring him to me, or ten dollars to any person who will lodge him in any gaol in this State, and give me reasonable notice thereof. He was lately purchased from W. W. Eccleston, Esq. Cambridge, Md. and it is probable he has gone over to the Eastern Shore again. LEWIS F. SCOTTI,

ntelligence, Agency and Collector's Office, Barnum's City Hotel.

aug 23 The Centreville Times, Easton Whigh and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the a bove to amount of one dollar and charge the Courier & Enquirer have lately invested nearto L. F. Scotti.

A BUNAWAY.

WAS COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 3d day of this inst Mulatto Boy, calling himself CHALLES BACON.

About 5 feet 6 inches high; says he belongs to Richard P. Snowden, of Anne Arundel of Anne Arundel county. He has a large scar on the inside of the right thigh, a small side of the left knee, also a small scar over the left eye, and two scars on the right wrist; about 18 years of age-had on

JOSHUA GUYTON. Sheriff of Harford county The Editors of the Easton Whig, the Baltimore Republican, and the Washington Globe, will insert the above four times and forward their accounts to me for payment. JOSHUA GUYTON.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Y virtue of a writ, of venditioni exponme directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Joseph Martin, against Nancy James, will be sold at public sale for eash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit, all the estate right, title, interest and claim, of her the said Nancy James, of, " and to that truct or parcel of land, called Barnston, 'Cox's addition,' and part 'Samuel's Beginning,' situated on Island Creek, in Talbot county, containing the quantity of 128 acres of land, more or less, taken to satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the in terest and costs day and to become due there-WM. TOWNSEND, late Shift.

THE Subscriber being desirous of Collecting the Tax of Talbot county, due for the present year, in the course of this fall, res Public Sale.

ON Saturday the 8th of Oct. will be offered at Public Sale at the Court House door in Easton, the property of Wm. Towers, devenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies in their respec-

tive districts. BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

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

Public sale. BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Court, at May Term 1831, the undersigned comissioners, will offer at Public Sale on Tuesday, 27th day September next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, all the farm and improvements, belonging to the beirs of Henry Conneell, dec'd, situated on the head waters of Wye River, adjoining Skip-ton Landing.-This property will be sold on eredit of one two and three years, the pur chaser, or purchasers, giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale, to the several heirs, for their respective portions. Sale to take place between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.

WM H. TILGHMAN, CHARLES JUMP.
JOSEPH TURNER,
WM. ROSE.
ug. 23 6w Comm'ers. Aug. 23

John of Roanoke.

NOW in fine condition, has commenced a fall season, to and the latter part of October next—Terms as advertised in the Spring. le is at one of the subscribers. Nicholas Goldsborough's farm, near Easton. Mores from a distance,if left, will be well taken care

for accidents or escapes.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH,

N. GOLDSBOROUGH, RICHARD SPENCER, E. N. HAMBLETON.

Two or Three Carpeniers wanted, WHO will obtain Employment, and liberal wages given, by the subscriber, at the Head of Chester, Kent County, Maryland.

BENJAMIN KIRBY

INTELLIGENCE & AGENUY

No 48 Baltimore atreet, Baltimore.

THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—Also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.

AT 15 C 3.

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 REVNOLDS.

Who may be found at the Easter Hotel nov. 16.

Morning Courier & NEW YORK ENQUIRER

THE Morning Courier and New York En.

quirer, by James Warson Wenn &
Co. in the city of New York daily and sentitockly, on fine paper of the largest size. In
its Polities it is purely Democratic,—adhering
to the principles and usages of the Republican
Party, and advocating the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine Arts. In morals, however, it does not act up-on the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, incalcates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good will to all mankind-the fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's take."
All Bigots, Fanatics, Sunday-Mail Opposers,

and Church and State-men, are opposed on Vo. 2 West Fayette street, basement story of principle, and their hypocrisy and machineations fearlessly exposed.

In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New York, determining not to board vessels and receive their news on Sunday, the office of the American, and send one pape by \$4,000 in a separate "News Establishment," the support of which will add about \$5,000 to their annual expenses. Vessels from Establishment. rope will be boarded at sea, long before they reach the harbor, and their news disseminated through the country with more than ordinary despatch. In incurring this heavy increase of

the Old World, and if they have properly estimated the popular feeling in relation to this matter, they will be efficiently sustained in fee course they have adopted. It does not become them to speak of the manner in which their Editorial Department is conducted -It may be stated, however, that Assistant Editors and Reporters are eawhen committed a pair of black, striped pan-ployed at liberal salaries; and if the Commer-teleons, striped swansdown yest, a striped cial, Political, Literary, Foreign and Domes-

expenditure, the Proprietors look for remuneration to all who feel an interest in the allairs

roundabout, black for hat. Unless the said tic News, were not at least equal to any oth-boy is released he will be disposed of according er Journal, it would scarcely have acquired in the short period of five years, a greater dai-ly circulation than any other paper in Ameri-cal Yet such is the fact, that at this moment the Courier and Enquirer circulates daily in the city of New York more than one bundred per cent. more papers than any of its.

Daily papers sent out of the city, are not printed until 2, o'clock, P. M., when all the news received by the morning mails, or by Foreign arrivals, are inserted in a SECOND E-DITION—so that the Daily Subscribers in the country, Levally receive a Morning and Even-ing Paper combined; and this being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it fellows of course that the news by all foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in the columns of the

Courier and Enquirer only.

A Price-current and Review of the Market will be published weekly, and the Second Edition will always notice any change which may occur in the state of our market ver appears in the Daily Paper, will of course, also be published in the Semi weekly.

TERMS. Daily Paper \$10 per annum. ? Payable is Semi-weely Paper 4 per annum. ? nuesuce. N. B. All Post-Masters who have no obperion to act as our Ager's, are requested to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers; at the time of ordering the paper.—It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent. of the amount received, as a remuneration for their

SECOND NOTICE. I am again under the necessity of calling the attention of those who stand indebted to me, and regret they paid no respect to my first notice, I therefore have lengthened out the credit to the first day of October next and in-form all those who are found delinquent on that day that their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection without res-

peet to persons. JOHN G. STEVENS.

LEATHER.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have not on hand at the saddlery Sloop of Mr. Higgins formerly Mr. John G. Stevens'

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LEATEER.

consisting of Coarse upper, Kips. CALF-SKINS, HORSE LEATHER, Lining Skins, Sole LEATHER, &c.

which they offer for sale on pleasing terms, for cash, bides and country produce generally. We wish to purchase Hides and Skins, of all descriptions, for which cash and the market price will be given. Also, Hides tanned on Shares, and the Leather returned in 12

mouths. HENRY E. BATEMAN, & Co.

Land for Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th of October clock P. M. I will offer at Public Side, of not previously disposed of at private sale)—all that land, (except 5 acres,) which I purchased of John Arringdale. Trustee for the sale of part the estate of Daniel Caults—containing 145 a-cres; about 100 of which is cleared, and the residue in WOOD and young growing timof on reasonable terms; but no responsibility

Terms as to the time of payment made known on the day of sale. Sale to take place at Mrs. Newnam's adjoining the premises.

LOTT WARFIELD.

CASH FOR NEGROES

THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfold 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

PRINTED AN EVERY TUESD EDWARD

PERLISHER OF TH Are Two Dolla annum payable hall VERTISEMENTS are in DoLLAR; and contin

FIVE CENTS per squ From the (THE BI IN THE CONNE Whose breath is imm No sadness on their f No fetters clung; and

Had told dark tales o

Lifted a calm, clear Is this a prison? and Whom justice from the Hath sterrily sever'd? God's spirit has been Into the cells where Rivet her chains, mai

A hated burden, and It came |- Rebellion | The flinty breast gree Gave channels for the And souls which sin As a foul gangrene, t Bath'd and were who Their penal course th

The day to toil, and

In solitude, reflection Which wounds to pu Fair charity, promp Mid the deep silence His Bible lesson; se For Christian purpor Glad Freedom's sac Hath held from deep Nor in the heat of p A brother's fault. (When by the sin of

Came not to Eden ti

And since that hour

Hung o'er the forfei Man hath been w fall
Beneath temptation
Unto the doomeday
Then let his bitt fall In Mercy's cup,-t May work his soul

Like a school-mast To Christ his advi Hartford. TH Thou art no linger A joy thou art, ar

A bearer of hope is Sunbeam! what g

Thou art walking Thou hast touche Thou hast lit up And gladdened th To the solemn de Theu art stream

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Something of sa But a gleam of And it laughed To the earth's v Flushing the w And thou scorn

A tender light Thou tak'st thr And its pillars And its high p Are bathed in And thou turn

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV .-- NO. 5

EASTON, MD .-- TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 161

Ye whom our God Hath held from deep transgression, be not proud; Nor in the heat of passion, haste to weigh A brother's fault. The Eternal judge himself (When by the sin of ingrate Adam moved,) Came not to Eden till the cool of day. And since that hour when first the vengeful sword Hung o'er the forfeit gate of Paradise, Man hath been wayward,-weak, and prone t

Beneath temptation's wile, and so must be
Unto the doomsday burning.

Then let his bitterest discipline be mixed

In Mercy's cup,-that so the prison cell May work his soul's salvation; and the law, Like a school-master' severe, the truant bring To Christ his advocate and righteousness. L. H. S. Hartford.

THE SUNBEAM.

Thou art no lingerer in monarch's hall: A joy thou art, and a wealth to all; A bearer of hope upon land and sea-Sunbeam! what gift hath the world like thes?

Thou art walking the billows, and ocean smiles-Thou hast touched with glory his thousand isles-Thou hast lit up the ships, and the feathery foam, And gladdened the sailor like words from home.

To the solemn depths of the forest shades Thou art streaming on, through their green a

And the quivering leaves that have eaught thy glow Like fire files glance to the pools below.

Folding their heights in its dark array, Tion bridget forth-and the mist became A grown and a mantle of living flame.

I looked on the peasant's lowly cot-Something of sadness had wrapped the spot; But a gleam of thee on its casement fell, And it laughed into beauty at that bright spell.

To the earth's wild places a guest thou art, Flushing the waste like the rose's heart; And thou scornest not from thy pomp to shed A tender light on the ruin's head.

Thon tak'st through the dim church aisle thy way And its pillars from twilight flash forth to-day, And its high pale tombs, with their trophies old, Are bathed in a flood as of burning gold.

And thou turn'st not-from the humblest grave. Where a flower to the sighing winds may wave; Thou scatteres; its gloom like the dreams of rest, Thou sleepest in love on its grassy breast.

Synbeam of summer ! O, what is like thee?

Cabinet, and for the respectable society of the test of elections.

This man, to different persons, and in vari-

principals-those who had been actively em-

dowed with human passions and sensibilities. become the traducer of a female, because vortex of his influence. In addition, it was imagined, or rather feared, that General Jackson in relation to one family, and which was also ligations, never to be repaid, is indeed stranged might consent to a re-election, and reasons A common questranding prevailed, express she is the wife one to whom he is under so that Graned Jacket Great prevailed is the wife one to whom he is under so the special prevailed, express she is the wife one to whom he is under so the special prevailed, express she is the wife one to whom he is under so that Graned Jacket Great prevailed is the wife one to whom he is under so the special prevailed. The motive, therefore was not others, that each of the prevailed in the country to their own will uninfluenced and unrestrained to according to their own will uninfluenced and unrestrained to account for the acts and the uniting zeal of so many great were.

Without prevention on my from society, it is a matter tallogethet too and without change in the charge of so many great were.

Was the motive energly to exclude me from the Cabinet Was unpresence there, the middle of success. The Premier, General prevention of the proposed singuing, and the drive the country to the construction of so many great were.

Was the motive energly to exclude me from the Cabinet Was unpresence there, and whom voluntarily be preferred to introduced his wife and the Cabinet Was unprevent the country, or to its institutions? Had the power or the disposed of the country, or to its institutions? Had the power or the dispose of the country, or to its institutions? Had the power or the dispose of the country, or to its institutions? Had the power or the dispose of the country, or to its institutions? Had the power or the dispose of the country, or to its institutions? Had the power or the dispose of the power or the dispose of the country, or to its institutions? Had the power or the dispose of the po

cient to guard me against that. Nothing of this sort entered into the mind of my traducters. They had no desire for my exclusion on account of any suspicions entertained, that I would willingly do injury to the interests of the country, its institution, or to the President. To what then shall we look for this motive?—An ardent friend of the Vice-President, in one short sentence disclosed it.

"Major Eaton is not the friend of Mr. Calhoun"
It was this which rendered me unfit for the Cabinet, and for the respectable society of

I have a statement of another and similar

not, perhaps, be used to promote the views of our directions, early disclosed the designs of induce General Jackson to stand a second of societed with him. and others who were as-Mr. Calhoun, and might exert an influence to induce General Jackson to stand a second election. It was not thought that in my hands the influence and patronage of the War Department, could be used in favor of a successpartment, could be used in favor of a successport. In that they did me justice. It was not so used, nor never would have been. It was a subject about which I spoke not, and felt not. Not even was I solicitous for General Jackson again to be selected, except on the ground made to him in November, 1829, avas—renea-Not even was I solicitous for General Jackson again to be selected, except on the ground that his principles and the course of his administration, when fairly tested, should be found in accord with the general sense of the people and the country. At a proper time they would determine this matter, and there I was willing to rest it, undisturbed by any private or official interference of mine.

But "Major Eaton was not the friend of Mr. Calhoun," and this was a sufficient reason, why he should not he remarks made to him in November, 1829, says—repeating the particular than I am willing to Mr. Branch no great respect, while they afforded to Mr. Branch no great respect, while they afforded to Mr. Branch no great remarks made to him in November, 1829, says—repeating the remarks made to him in November, 1829, says—repeating the remarks made to him in November, 1829, says—repeating the late of the particular than I am willing to Mr. Bran countrymen, the real objection to me, as a member of the Cabinet, and with hypocritical professions. You can perseive the reasons why I and my family have been so relentiassly wirsued by the friends of Mr. Calhoun; and ou perceive the origin of the progressive and interest attacks, first upon me, next upon r. Van Buren, and lastly, upon the Presinf to none might be sent to Russia, the shift on emight be sent to Russia, the shift of the could park and they excited to action by heing told "the New Yan Waster, and and they excited to action by heing told "the New Yan Waster, and they excited to action by heing told "the New Yan Waster, and intrigue were going on near they can democracy was thus to be aroused; and they excited to action by heing told "the New Yan Waster, and intrigue were going on near they excited to action by heing told "the New Yan Waster, and they excited to action by heing told "the New Yan Waster, and they excited to action by heing told "the New Yan Suren and they excited to action by heing told "they are friends;" mext, how mangement and intrigue were going on near the President but for four years, and that "bold and decisive means would ensure the winter and spring of 1829. Thus was is heart to would ensure the winter and spring of 1829. Thus was is heart to would ensure the winter and spring of 1829. Thus was is heart to would ensure the winter and spring of 1829. Thus was is heart to would ensure the winter and spring of 1829. Thus was is heart to be accused; and they excited to action by heing told "they are friends;" Thus was is heart to be accused; and they excited to action by heing told "they are friends;" Thus was is heart to be accused; and they excited to action by heing told "they are friends;" mext, how mangement and intrigue were going on near the President but for four years, and that "bold and decisive means would ensure the president with the first and the president and they excited the action of the president and easily that is a fall exposition. The object and they excite But "Major Eaton was not the friend of Mr. Calhoun," and this was a sufficient reason, why he should not be permitted to enter the Cabinet, if to be prevented, or for forcing him out when there. The ineffectual attempts to exclude me, have already been alluded to.—
It has been shown that Berrien and Ingham, concealing deep in their own bosoms their feelings, entered the Cabinet, under a full conviction that I presently would be excluded —that Mr. Calhoun's family and mine, before my approintment, interchanged civilities, and that he sought of me the appointment of a friend as Chief Clerk—and that thereafter all private and official interbourse between us. ceased. Let it be borne in mind, that the principals. These with the solitude of the progressive and that the command their influence at a subsection—that Gen. Jackson ought to go the Hermitage. All the Hermitage All the

FRIENT TIGOLAY MORNING. TY
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that Webster has resolved to push forward sons. Webster's fortune is made. If Clay falls, the Lieutenant becomes the Commander of the defeated force. He comes into the market with an organized and powerful party, and

Attorney at Boston. In that letter he says:

"The political horizon is from day to day "more clearly indicating the point whence "the storm cometh.—"The article from the "Massachusetts Journal, and the last letter to the United States Gazette, leave no doubt "that Websites has resolved to much forward that Websites has resolved to much forward to much forward that Websites has resolved to much forward to much

"The intrigues of some individual near the President are daily developing themselves, and must soon end in the disappointment of those concerned. The article in the New York Cour-"the defeated force. He comes into the market with an organized and powerful party, and "associated as he intends to be, with New "York, [Mr. Van Buran,] he will have a powerful influence at his command.

"Mr. — who was so much with Webb, "gave me, as a piece of advice, intended for "my own benefit and guidance, the information that Mr. Webb had, while here, been "advised not to attack Mr. Webster. Will "it not be well to keep an eye on the Courier, "and also on ——? Clay and Webster rely on "the Bank of the United States and the federal party. — is their organ in —— Left "them succeed, or let them make any comp-"romise, and the democracy, of New England, "and particularly of Massachusetts, are the "victims which must be offered up to Web-"ster's vengeance. Is this not obvious? University of a sking you to suspend your opinion, until you shall have seen the whole of the matters in issue, and then act on the side of patriotism. I have never sounded false slarms. I now say to you, that the remarks, so far as Mr. Calhoun is concerped, are false, and time to make the President and others believe that Afr. Calhoun is resolved to oppose them, and thus transfer the President and others believe that Afr. Calhoun is resolved to oppose them, and thus transfer the President and others believe that Afr. Calhoun is resolved to oppose them, and thus transfer the President and others believe that Afr. Calhoun is resolved to oppose them, and thus transfer the President and others believe that Afr. Calhoun is resolved to oppose them, and thus transfer the President and others believe that Afr. Calhoun is resolved to oppose them, and thus transfer the President and others believe that Afr. Calhoun is resolved to oppose them, and thus transfer the President and others believe that Afr. Calhoun is resolved to oppose them, and thus transfer the President and others believe that Afr. Calhoun is resolved to oppose them, and thus transfer the President and others believe that Afr. Calhoun is described to oppose them, and thus transfer

mope of the wildernes, joy of the seat—
—One thing is like thes, to mortals given—
The faith, tooching all things with hose of heaven—
From the Washington Globs, Sept. 15.

MR. EATONS REPLY.

To Meers- Ingham Branch and Berriests
OR THE DESIDETION OF THE LATE CALIBLET.

To Meers Ingham Branch and Berriests
OR THE DESIDETION OF THE LATE CALIBLET.

(Continued.)

Private difficulties were now at an end, was well understood, families were to wint or not according to their infinite the private product of the residence of the private private

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to be mere amunition.—B. I.—B.— and E. did not interchange visits, or invite each other to LARGE PARTIES at Washington; and that the President, in mertial pomp and spirit had sent the goliant Here of the Thames, the harbinger of a dread threat, if it were not otherwise?

The situation of the President, was now easily to be perceived. With a Cabinet politically divided, and personally as may be presumed, not very friendly, it was impossible for him to move along in the arduous duties of his station, with satisfaction to himself, or advantage to the constant of the president, was now easily to be perceived. With a Cabinet politically divided, and personally as may be presumed, not very friendly, it was impossible for him to move along in the article of the case of the president, was now easily to be perceived. With a Cabinet politically divided, and personally as may be presumed, not very friendly, it was impossible for him to move along in the article of the politically divided, and personally as may be presumed, not very friendly, it was impossible for him to move along in the article of the president in the pr

Oh, no! it was no such unimportant matter which in a "few days," with astounding effect was to be brought before the American peo-ple. It was a general attack upon all who would not acknowledge Mr. Calhoun's legiti-tuate right of immediate succession; a plot nim; or if he would not part with them, and disgusted with the turmoil, he might retire to the solitude of the Hermitage, and yield his right. All the visiting cards that were ever printed and circulated in this city, were as nothing compared to this grand—this paper portant design, which was to be brought out subsequently, as an afterpiece to the new plot that was built upon the letter of Mr. Crawford, and the published correspondence.

The question arises, why were not these pluns carried out at the intended tim? Why

pends carried out at the intended tim? Why not executed?—Why were these designs auspended, and all the labor of preparation brought to a pause? Passing events furnish the answer. On the Stat of March, the day after the letter to Mr. Ritchie was written, and before the "few days" of waiting had expired, a voice from Pennsylvania was hurrying through the land. The democratic members of the Legislature of The democratic members of the Legislature of that great State, which first had presented Gen. lackson, and through two contests sustained ce in his administration, and to nomi rate bim for a re-election. Awed by the inpendent and uncorrupted roice of this State, the managers at Washington paused in their areer, to listen for the distant echos of this that sound—this unexpected annuciation that how it was announced in the Tele-

"The position of this press, located at the tout of Government—its presumed relation to the President—the high respect and delicate reard which he has, at all times, maintained for the public opinion, imposes restraints upon it, in relation to the discussion at this time, of the ropriety of his continuance in office for ane

Again, a voice from New York, responding he recommendation from Pennsylvania in rens of approbation, equily strong, was also ard, and these two large States, thus moving and acting together, gave answers, that ... but that the claims of Mr. Calhoun to the i residency, would; certainly, for the present have to be postponed. Before a recovery could be effected from these decisive moveinvaria, the celo of the President upon the the South with joy and hope. It falsified the predictions which had been made to Mr. Ritcuie, and swept away that, whence a successful opposition was expected to arise. It was perceived that the President's moral, was no ess than his physical courage and the people of the South already exhibited a general feeling in his favor. All hope of arraying the South against the North, was seemingly impracticable, and for a time abandoned. Evidences of better feeling began to appear, and tent it had always been in layer of the re-fection of General Jackson. In the meantime he President and Vice President had differed in relation to some incident connected with the Seminole (Indian) war, which had occa

Congress again assembled and it was ru-cored that Mr. Calhoun intended to write a ook, and give to the public his correspon sence with the President. The papers were sown privately to his friends, who busin resident and in their letters, as an intriguhich had been getten up on the part of Van did not then know these men. He did not know buren to destroy Mr. Calhoun. In preparing now incapable they were of properly appreciand bringing forward this address, much pole requested to examine the manuscript, that if the re was any thing in it, that could have a tandency to induce the President to reply to it, a modification might take place. The re quest I obeyed; but afterwards, that incident was used to prove, that the friends, of the resident had read and sanctioned the address, fore it obtained publication. The statement as it related to me, was illiberal and untrue.

The publication of this work again roused to take sides, according to their personal residections, and to bring up the question of the succession, prematurely, of the means of reating divison among the original supporters of the administration. The discussions in the administration. The discussions in the administration of the iranch and Berrien, could there find apologists and advocates, the other three members of the chinet, were struck at, as the points of the aftack, by the new opposition. The one was a "malign influence," which was bending every thing to selish purpose, while our colling to selish our colling to selish purpose, while our colling to selish their outpose of office had aroused. I could not bear it they are restless, persecuting and inforgiving to selish determined to the country to redress those private greefs to which they are restless, persecuting and inforgiving they are restless, persecuting and info while a party to contest the and reference to them usade, with their mames and been used. While a party to contest the and reference to them usade, with their mames and been used. While a party to contest the and reference to them usade, with their mames and been usade, with their mames and being usade to determined to the determined to the

must soon be under the necessity of re-organizing his Cabinet, and if it could not otherwise be accomplished, to dismiss the disaffected portion of it. Having accepted, reluctantly, a place in the Cabinet, I concluded no longer to mount not acknowledge Mr. Calnoun's legitmate right of immediate succession; a plot
was to be discovered, and then we were to
have an expose of those intrigues near the
j'esident, which were to evince to the world
that a transfer of his popularity to another
was designed. Mr. Van Buren was to be stigmatized as the author; and I was to be my letter of resignation, it was not necessary marked as his humble instrument in the busi- or proper that I should go into a history of eness. It was intended next to denounce all the President's personal friends who were near him, as a "malign influence"—to represent him as the victim of their intrigues, that, one by one, they might be driven from the conduct of others. I felt not that any defence, or vindication, for voluntarily yielding the conduct of others. my office, was necessary, and feeling no disshould prove refractory, to open the porials of position to injure or assail others. I forebore their wrath against him until sickened and to enter into details. The same determina-

different course necessary.

Mr. Van Buren taking a similar view of the condition of the Cabinet, and the situation of the President, connected with the peculiar circumstances in which he had been placed by without going into a full explanation in his letter or resignation, or naming any of his colleagues, he presented briefly the result of the political intrigues, which were dividing the political intrigues, which were dividing the political distraction that the political intrigues, which were dividing the political distraction that the political interests and which point.

political intrigues, which were dividing the Cabinet, distracting the party, and which pointed to a change in the councils of the President as necessary and indispensable.

The secret feelings and designs with which my colleagues entered the Cabinet; and which while there, they continued to cherish—their "notes" of private conversations, treasured up for future and concerted use .- the advice of a certain cabal, and an acquiescence in the coun-sel given, to enter the cabinet, and continue there for special purposes, natwithstanding "the mauperable har" which conscience sug-gested, and the "indignity and outrage "which had been offered and borne for fifteen months, were all unknown to me. These were secreta worth preserving, and they were kept closely. Yet, entire confidence was reposed, that on being informed that Mr. Van Buren and my-self had retired, the others would appreciate the motives which had occasioned it, and place their offices again at the disposition of the President, that he might organize a cabinet of he mogeneous materials, which would not be obnoxious to the attacks of any of his professing friends, and would suffer the affairs of the country quietly to be transacted. But these gentlemen, although new they pretend that outrage," could see no cause why they should resign, either as it regarded their own honor, the quiet of the President, or the harmony of his administration. Having gone into the cabinet to produce discord, they could perceive no reason why they should retire from it, to restore harmony. What they had so long and so ardently desired, being attained, [the ex-clusion of Mr. Van Buren and myself,] they were more than ever disposed to continue— Besides, they could not see how the Govern-ment could well move on without them, and

the administration, was quite inaufficient!-They must needs place their resignations sole ly on the will and the request of the President, the Government and the country were to suf-fer from their retirement. Their wishes were gratified, and a desire communicated that they ustained no injury, save in the disturbance and interruptions to the public, which the complaints and murmurs of this dismissed and disbanded corps have occasioned. If, as has been stated, the President offered to two of them, did not then know these men. He did not know ting acts of kindness. He was ignorant that they had entered his Cabinet, all smiles and fair professions, with daggers concealed in their basoms. He little knew that these persons, who were admitted to his family inter-course, had been taking notes of his private conversations and free expressions, which had been conned over between them, and pre-pared and carefully laid away for future use

signs of these three gentlemen. Having re-signed my seat in the Cabinet, and being a-

I addressed Mr. Berrien on the same sub ect. The correspondence which took place, ne has laid before the public in his recent ad-Iress. When it terminated, I had opened our difference was ended: His late address owever, was of a character to induce with me a belief, that my forbearance on the for-mer occasion, had a tendency to embelden im to further malignat assaults; and accordingly, without seeking explanation, I made a firect call upon dim for personal redress.

His answer was never communicated to me The friends who acted in my behalf, finding it [See Appendix C.] A second call was made which resulted in a refusal on the part of Mr. of a friend. Pretending to have claims to case, honor and chatacter, he could become the traducer of a woman, seek the ruin of a family which had never harmed him, and shrink from responsibility. It must be ever so! Base men tion, would have been persevered in, find not the illiberal conduct of my colleagues made a panoply on the field of honorable combat.—

The conscious wrong doer anticipates the worst, and calculates to suffer, from a knowl edge that he deserves it. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Berrien's conscience du not permit him to trust himself with one, whom, wantonly and so pertinaciously, he had wronged and sought to injure. These two men, Ingham and Berrien, will stand together in after time, and with henorable men monuments of duplicity, ingratitude and base ness-traitors to their friend, and destroyers of themselves—a memorable illustration of the melancholy truth, that "a man may smile, and smile, and be a villain "

For Mr. Branch, I feel but pity and contempt. He has been the dupe of his own littleness of mind, and the victim of his own ed into their feelings, and aided them in their to entertain a feeling of revenge towards so

humble an accomplice.

The restless, troubled spirit, that through such secret agencies, moved and controlled all this intrigue and management, became visible last winter in his proper person. His influence and address have associated in his schemes many partizans, besides those who embarrass- and to affect Gen. Jackson. The character ed the late Cabinet with difficulties. They and standing of Mr. M. renders any thing furhave made themselves victims to his ambition. If he can now find pleasure in the course h has adopted for the promotion of his views, in at the Navy Department, of the death of J the afflictions with which he has visited my B Timberlake. Purser on board the United dwelling, or in the sacrifice of the willing in struments who, as friends, were employed to do this service, he must owe his satisfaction they had been grievously "insulted," and to the delusions of ambition. The time will ed there, I requested him to communicate the an attack in one place, whilst he, in fact, atwere constantly liable to a repetition of the come when the victims of his policy shall rise information. before him, like the shades which appalled the insidious and heartless usurper Richard, to disturb his slumbers, and to drive peace from

Detraction has struck at every thing around me. And although it has been uniformly pretended that the persecution against me criginated in great regard and delicacy for pu feeling and morals; yet what are the proofs to authorize the rumors, about which Mr Ingham and Mr. Berrien would not trouble themselved. enquire, but which, not with standing, they could they were solicitous to procure some justifica-tion, which they could plead to the people, for the injury which was about to result to the mate warfare, there are few who may not be country at being deprived of their important subjected to the ordeal, from which the most services! Their honour, and the harmony of innocent cannot always escape with a name that on his shoulders might rest the undivided week to week, occur to fill their page, laney printed, and circulated. The motive with the writer, is his pay-with the publisher, the gratification of the appetite for slander, reckless of should resign. Thus was the Cabinet dissolved; and thus far the country, evidently, has of things, which party excitement now tolerthe wound it may inflict. Under such a state ates, of what concern is probity of character, -or what the value of a good name? It is upon this sert of anonymous rumor, propoga ted by the vicious and malicious, that po litical contrivers seized, to accomplish their Mr. Ingham and Mr. Branch, after their re-moval, places of trust and honor, let it be set down to his kindness, not to their merits. He ges, and adduce their proof. A conscience void of offence," can meet them and defy their malice, let them but strike their blows

epenly and in the face of day.

But it is time to close this narrative. I am admonished, that already I have tresppassed too long and laid claims to an indulgence be-yond any that I had a right to ask. I could ot confine myself with narrow limits; and if I have said too much, be my apology found in pared and carefully laid away for future use. He did not in fact know, that they had been spies upon him from the beginning of his administration; and that, finding themselves deprived of the means of longer stashing into his bosom to hunt out, and note down his thoughts, they were now ready for open, implacable and exterminating war. Those things he did not then know. Recent events have disclosed them.

These thirs, that it is through a disclosed with private griefs. Patient and forbearing, I was disposed to keep to ent a writhing under malice, mortification, and dis-appointment.—Idly surmising me to be the moving cause why the sun of their political glory was so suddenly shorn of its beams

tion—this bustle—this management—this toil sitizens and adjusting the difficulties of the himself, been made known to the public. He is suffering merited punishment, in the contense, these solemn warnings and deletul, cautions. The situation of the President, was now the parties of the brave, the abhortence of the houvestion with Major Eaton, in Tennessee, upon that subject; but it was in the conversal to be suthentic. The situation of the President, was now the Address of the Chamber of t in my power to correct it, by most indisputa-ble testimony, he says: "I never held a con-versation with Major Eaton, in Teunessee, upon that subject; but it was in the conversa-tion had in Washington, the Major informed me, that when he was in Tennessee, and heard of the death of Mr. Timberlake, he had communicated his intentions of marrying the widow, to Gen. Jackson, who was also in Tennessee who approved of it, and advised him to do so." The General has not gotten him to do so." The General has not gotten his story right yet. He still adheres to the point, that I was in Tennessee when I heard of the death of Mr. I'., and that Gen. Jackson only nobly defended themselves against their fidence. advised me to marry, &c.

The purpose of this statement is evident. It is that the public should infer that I could, an argumentative, labored reply, to a plain in Tennessee, immediately on hearing of the and simple demand, returned it as a paper not death of Mr. T., determine "to come on to of a character to be presented or received .- Washington;" not to ADDRESS, but of my own will to MARRY his widow; leaving it to ferred, that I was not only conscious of a state Berrien, to grant the satisfaction which had of circumstances, which made it unnecessary been asked. He has proved that, with malice to consult her upon the subject, but that Gen. and hatred in his heart, he could wear the garb Jackson was also aware that such was the

In the Spring of 1929, while in the city of Washington, information was received at the Navy Department of the death of Mr. Timberlake. I heard of it here, not in Tennessee; and when Gen. Desha's letter appeared, there were persons in this city who knew, and said, that his statement was incorrect. Doubtless some friend here afforded him the information, which imposed the necessity of that his plan was to cut off the supplies from writing his second note, which like the first, Warsaw. He was said to be expecting reinrequires to be corrected. I went home to Tennessee in 1828—remained there during the Summer, and in November returned to Wash ington. From this place I wrote a letter to Gen Jackson upon the subject, and in that letter stated to him my views, intentions, wish es, and expectations, and from him received party spirit have given way to patriotism. an answer approving of the course I had pur- The Polish army, at the date of these accounts an answer approving of the course I had pur-sued—the determination I had taken. Being was in sight of the Russians, and a great hatpossessed of this letter, I can be under no mistake as to dates or facts.

In conclusion permit me to remark, that Gen. Desha has thrust himself into this conmore wily associates. Though he has entered into their feelings, and aided them in their as one of my assailants was not called for, or designs,—has asserted untruths, and offered required. He has appeared a mere volunteer injurious imputations, I cannot find in my heart to sustain Mr. Calhoun. I know not what other object he had to answer-what other

purpose to serve.
In support of what I have said, I place here a statement of Mr. Mechlin of the Navy Department. Were it necessary, others could he obtained, to show that Gen Desha is under a mistake in what he has said to affect me, ther unnecessary. Mr. Mechlin says:

"In the spring of 1828, news was received States frigate Constitution. I set out to inform Mr. O'Neale and the family; but meeting with much more in feints and military manœuvres, Major Eaton on the Avenue, who then board-

J MECHLIN" Gen. Desha also save, there was no meeting at the last session, of Congress, with a view to obtain my removal from the Cabinet. It ias not been so averred. He will not say though, that this was not the case at the sesion of 1829 - '30. With these explanations, which must satis-

take leave of the subject.

From the N. Y. Standard

Mr. Wirt and the Anti-Masons .- We give to-day the proceedings of the convention at Bultimore, with the acceptance of Mr. Wirt unblighted. It is a well known fact, that in this city, there are hired writers for papers at a pleasant farce throughout, and Mr. Wirt's Warsaw had received an accession of 5000 by be a 5 per cent stock, with dividends payable a distance; and if some incident does not, from elaborate and argumentative reply will be read the return of Dembinski's corps, who, detect in June and December. Some of it has been week to week, occur to fill their page, fancy with a smile by the lookers-on of all parties. Ing the perfidy of Gielgud and Chalpowski, subscribed for in Amsterdam, but to no great must suggest some gossip tale to be told, and this accidental presence at Baltimore—his previous ignorance of the objects of the anti-ma-sonic association—his little thought about masonary for thirty years-his long retirement from the business of this busy world— his confined observation during his official protectorship of the laws-laws so grossly vi-olated in the abduction of Morgan-his sudden dismay at the recital of that outrage by member of the convention, and his im horrer of masonry—an institution which he had hitherto fondly cherished upon the recom-mendation of Washington like a viper in his bosom—his consequent prompt unswearing of all his former ouths—his determination to assert the supremacy of the laws—and to adhere through good report and evil report to the -not even in that of La Tartuffe.

> The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice to the proprietors of the four and a half per cent, stock of Five Millions of Dollars, created in pursuance of an Act of Congress, pass od on the 26th day of May, 1824, that the certificates of the said Stock will be paid and extinguished on the 1st day of January next. Notice is also given to the proprietors of the ive per cent. stock, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 15th day of May, 1820, that certificates of the said Stock arnounting in the whole to Nine Hundred and Ninety-Nine Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-Nine Dollars and Thirty Cents, will be paid and extinguished on the second day of January next.

A Birmingham paper mentions that a pa-tent has been obtained for manufacturing illu minating gas from water, which is to be afforded at a much cheaper rate than the commo gas, and to burn with a more resplendent flame. The hydrogen gas obtained from wa-ter is passed through some liquid procured during the distillation of pit coal, which causes it afterwards to give out a bright light in combustion. The apparatus used to obtain this new gas is said to be very simple. Thus the exploit of "setting the great river on fire," which our ancestors in the simplicity of their hearts reckoned among the number of impos-

boarded the packet ship Napoleon, Captain Smith, yesterday at half past 11 A. M. 70 miles east of Sandy Hook. The Napoleon sailed on the 24th, and brings us London pa-

oppressors, but are in high spirits on the eve of what is considered a great and final strug-gle for their freedom. What is still more important, there is reason to believe that by their gallantry and perseverance, they have at length compelled the Powers of Europe to in-terfere in their behalf. The London Sun of the evening of the 24th says:

"The Courrier Français mentions, in a tone of confidence, that the great powers have as gaging in hostilities against us, and his troops length decided on recognizing the independenct, f Poland."

[God grant it may be true.] Accounts from Warsaw, says the Herald, have been received up to the 12th inst. They state that the Russian General Field Marshal Count Paskewitch, kept the grand army at a cautions distance from the Polish capital forcements of troops from the Russian Asiatio provinces, and fears were entertained of those roops bringing in their train the plague, which had, it is stated, some time ago broken out a mongst them. The greatest unauimity pre- to me. Powerful from your support, my Gov-vails in the Polish capital, and all feelings of ernment will be able to repress the factions tle was hourly expected. Despatches had compromising the national honor or the real been received at Warsaw from Colonel Koss, who accompained Gielud to Lithuania, and who was detached towards Polangen. The Colonel continued to maintain himself in the Witepsk, was estimated at 10,000 men. Gen. Tolstoi had broken up from Wilna to march against them. The report that a part of Gen. Rudiger's corps had crossed the Vistula had not been confirmed. General Dembinski had been appointed Governor of Warsaw,

and had already begun to act in that charac

No change of importance had taken place in

the position of the armics since the last acawful and final struggle. It seems to be the policy of the present commander of the Russians rather to starve into a surrender than to make a bold push at its capture. He deals to make his enemy believe that he meditates this cautious policy has hitherto proved rather beneficial to his objects. These tactics have not, however, hitherto entrapped Skrzynecki into any act of imprudence; nor does it appear that he himself is desirous of courting an encounter; but there is a war party in War saw which is calling out for more active mea With these explanations, which must satis-fy Gen. Desha of the mistake be has made, I mander in Chief with his inactivity. We are sorry to perceive by our private correspond-ence from Berlin, that there is a considerable party in Poland which is passively obstructing the measures of Government as much as it can; this party consists of the German manuacturers in the different towns, whose trade who would make any sacrifice of independence way through the most formidable obstacles e presence of these troops, in the reigning dearth of provisions in the capital will, however, add to the privations to which that devoted city has been already exposed. Dembinski has been appointed Governor of Warsaw.
The Archbishop of Ireland, Dr. Magee, died

on the 20th of August.

Speaking of Belgium, the London Courier remarks-We have received a letter from our Brussels correspondent, dated Friday last.— The capital was then tranquil, and a very good anderstanding had been come to between Mar-shal Girard and the Prince of Orange, as to the proceeding of the two armies. Our ac-count of the reception of the French Comman great humbug-present point of dramatic in-terest not to be met with in any comedy extant atrongly with that which reached us of the conduct of the Duke of Saxe Weigher to have W Russell. The German Duke is said not W Russell. The German Duke is said but also ct of the Duke of Saxe Weimer to Lord only to have insulted the noble lerd, but also to have spoken offensively of the King and Queon of England.

In the House of Lords on the evening o the 28d of August, the Earl of Wicklow inquired whether there was any truth in the rumore as to disbanding or disarming the yea-more as to disbanding or disarming the yea-manry force of Ireland. Earl Grey replied that it was not in contemplation to disband that force, but regulations respecting it were under consideration. He added, that ithout charging it with more faults than were chargeable upon human nature, he by no means thought it the force best calculated for Ireland. The Marquis of Londonderry declared that, if the Irish yeomanry force were put down, the property of some of their Lordships would not be safe a single day.

The latest accounts from Lisbon announce the arrival of three French corvettes from Brest, with men to make up the complement of the squadron.

The Commandant has been promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral, and housted his flag acordingly. The writer adds:

"Military preparations are still going on soldiers' bodding, small arms, and accounte ments, are continually passing through the city westward; an open space called Compo d'Ourique is to be cleared by Monday for an encampment for 5,000 men, and the Government party would fain assure us that all the military are ready to lay down their lives for Don Miguel. Five unfortunate mariners are to be shot next Friday for an unsuccessful attempt to escape to the French aquadren. In prisonments still continue to be made; two physicians of some note have this weak been son signed to the walls of the Limeeiro.

Discount on Government paper 29 per cent. In France all is comparatively quiet. The Liberal party seem not to have recovered from the surprise incident to their unexpected defeat by the Ministers.

The particulars of the meeting between Sebastiani and Lamarque, herotofere published ment party would fain assure us that all th

tion at finding, in the Address you present to me, an expression of the same sentiments I manifested to you at the opening of the Sespers of the 23d, Liverpool of the 24th, and sion. This accord of opinions and desires which ensures the uniform action of all the dates. sion. This accord of opinions and desires,

> "Since your assembling, the unexpected invasion of Belgium by the Dutch forces made me form the immediate resolution to send an army to the assistance of the King of the Relgians, and afford to that nation, which is so dear to us on many grounds, the succour of which they stood in so urgent need. This measure has been crowned with complete success. The King of Holland has avoided onare at this moment retiring to the Dutch territory.

I hope that our army will be able also shortly to return to France, and I shall hasten to recall it as soon as, in concert and accord with the other Powers, who, with myself, are guarantees for the independence and neutrality of Belgium, I can be assured that the return (fully 50 miles) and as cautiously avoided of our army will not expose Belgium to fresh coming to an engagement. It was thought aggressions. It is most agreeable to me to find that you appreciate the zeal displayed by my sons on this occasion, and the eagerness they have shown to participate in the arder of the army, when it flattered itself that the country

required its services.
"I thank you for the confidence you testify to me. Powerful from your support, my Govwho may still fisturb the interior, and will continue so to conduct our foreign affairs as to interests of France."

The Emperor of Russia has, at length, induced a capitalist to accept the management Government of Mohilew. The number of the of a Pole-murdering loan. His Imperial Ma. armed insurgents there, and in the vicinity of jesty could not find any one to contract for his loan, consequently it has been brought out upon commission;-that is, the new Stock is to be sold, providing any one will buy it, and the proceeds to be handed to the Emperor of Russia. We are rejoiced to learn that no English house could be induced to undertake to raise money for the distruction of the Poles.

A Dutch firm has got the commission. The amount of the intended loan is 3,400,000, and it is offered at 88; bearing an interest of five sounts, but every thing seems to portend an per cent. By the way this affair shows the awful and final struggle. It seems to be the weakn ss and poverty of the Russian Empire. The Government cannot reduce a revolted province without a subscription loan. A pretly Power this to enter into a general war!

From our Correspondent.
London, August 22.—By accounts received day from Amsterdam, it appears that a loan tempts it in another, than his predecessor, and this cautious policy has hitherto proved rather ket by the House of Hope & Co., but as a commission loan solely, and not as a contract.

There is no capitalists probably in Europe, who would, take the responsibility of a fixed engagement to lend Money to Russia under all their circumstances of the Polish centest, though none would, of course, hesitate at a good commission for such an amount, as they may be able, under the sanction of their names may be able, under the sanction of their names to get into circulation. This is a description of loan now brought out at Amsterdam, but not till after the expedient of a contract had been tried in most of the money markets of Europe. The intended amount of the new loan is twenty millions of roubles stock, equivhas suffered greatly from the revolution, and alent to three millions sterling; but as the stock is offered at 88 per cent. it will produce, if

With regard to the Polish loan, attempts to raise which are new making here, there are hopes that it will be taken up by some of our capitalists. Several eminent city bankers are mentioned as having the affair under considera-

Liverpool Courier. BARBADOES.—The brig Henry Eck-ford, Weaver, a rived at New York, on Wednesday, in 12 days from Antigun. The New York Post says:—Captain W. was chartered by the Government at Antigua to take a lead of flour to the sufferers at Barbadoes, by the late gale. When he arrived there he was most cordially received, and no port charges ex-acted of his vessel. On the 4th of September two of the crew of the brig General Pulaski, Captain Chase, of Baltimore, then lying at Barbadoes, came on board the Henry Eckneon of England.

The Reform bill is still undecided, but all asked by Captain Weaver the reason for doing struck against the principle of the measure, by the success of the motion which gives the right of voting to farm tenants at will, paying annual rent of 30l.

assected to suppose weater the reason for doing struck against the principle of the measure, by then returned to the brig and told Captain Chase he had but a short time to five. A boy then clinched Captain C. and the two men fell upon him with their knows and cut him in the face and on the arm, before any asstance could be obtained to stop them in their bloody attempt.—They were after a desperate struggle secured, and after exami-nation delivered over to the American consul, who has sent them home in the Henry Eckford, for trial.

"Several vessels had touched at Antigue, but finding no markets had sailed for the Lee-ward Islands. Capt. Weaver says there was no gale at Barbadoes on the 2d of September, as reported on the fauthority of a letter from

St. Barts.

"The Antigua papers are filled with distressing accounts of diasters from the country surrounding Barbadoes. Such of the churches as are standing through the Island, although much injured, have been thrown open to the homeless and unfortunate, the mained and wounded, and exhibit scenes of suffering mortality calculated to harrow up the feelings of the most obdurate; here a broken hand or leg—there a fractured scull;—on one side the dying, on the other the agonized grean wrung from the very heart of the tortured victim. In the country whole families, consisting in some places of six, some eight, and some ten, have been at one fell stroke, swept from the book of life, and consigned to a premature grave. of life, and consigned to a premature grave. In hundreds of cases the misband has become a widower, the wife a widow, and the child fatherless.

The Governor of Barbadoea has requested the Gov. of Antigua to make known the awful situation of Barbadoes to the inester country by despatching a ship to England, without delay, that their wants may be supplied with as much celerity as circumstances will parmit, believing that the parent government will lose no time a coming forward to their assistance—and adds, from the United Stacts we may expect the same kind, liberal and effectual relief, which marked their consists to us on a fermer similar occasion. The Governor of Barbadoes has requested

Eastern-S AND PEOPLE

EASTO TUESDAY MORN

TO OUR We are averse to r patrons, through the p of their dues; but the liges us. The amoun and might be spared n mitted to increase, wi tent. We trust our selves of an early oppo Accounts due for be paid promptly. T sary. The elections of o

and give to the Nation in both the legislatur congress. In the leg majority of delegates that a large majority posed to the national however will be found four of the nine con have decided majorit comprising Baltimor majority is large. In the whole state, the strength of the two pa gress affords no ev strength of parties. T candidate never has strength of his party. In viewing the exis this section of our st to every observing m

one hand, and hostil present chief magistre A very large portion lican party of this she posed of the old Fede been remarked for un to the Tariff. They ty, and, however stra avow it, while at the ceasing in their effor magistrate, Henry Cla of the American System some (we frope not m publican party, open ties cannot long rema be the attachment of tinguished individual must finally prevail. of any great principl he expected to rally candidate who will n policy. We will no the gentleman we in will be the course of subject of the tariff : He has been elected eral Jackson, He Will he be found th policy? Will he be uing the existing d when the national d them for her suppor lions thus annually works of imaginary

Will he be found t

policy which levies

ern Atlantic states

annually, (operating

tern manufacturer

dered on works of

the West? Will he

policy, which If pe

South into disunion

not rather advocate

which, while it prot domestic manufact

the wounds of our

thren, and if there in the treasury, c mongst the states, internal improvem If the latter be th be advocated and resentative in co Jackson man enou ease not complain the present tariff,i ing the millions le struct works of inte partial benefit, or importance, inste dept, and then die eation or internal may direct, then time the people w place over their is

We fear nothi whom he has se needs not the sup tion: Neither A Anti-Tariff, will ! remains the frien Union, anti Ame

ment of State, fr hast, an insurrect the Emperor of was thought won ment of the Em

Eastern-Shore Whig

AND PESPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

Spencer (Jackson.) 182 176 Kerr (Clay.) 108 186 Kerr (Clay.) 108 186 Assembly.—Anti Jackson.

For Congress.

Assembly-Jackson.

Crawford

Jackson

Jackson.

gress without opposition.

JACKSON.

Regular Ticket.

For Congress

Worthington

Worthington

Somerset

Dorchester

Queen Ann's

Talbot

Thomas,"

Comegys,*
Biles,

Uselton,

Townsend,

Stewart

Spencer

Oldson

Chr.

168 213 208 106

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

CAROLINE COUNTY.

529

511

Mr. Kerr is elected to Congress from the

district composed of the above three counties by a majority of 18 votes.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

L. D. Teackle, J. B. Brinkley, J. S. Cott-man, and Peter Bell, the Clay ticket, have

been elected to the Assembly, without oppo

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

799 Travers 712 Wright 656 Lake Nicols

In the district composed of the above three

counties, J. S. Spence has been elected to con-

HARFORD COUNTY.

Clay.

For Congress. Anti-Jackeo

1176 | Williams, For Assembly, 1186 | Moores, 1180 | Hall,

1153 | Amas,

CECIL COUNTY.

For Congress.

For Assembly.

896 854

662

124

KENT COUNTY.

For Congress.

For Assembly.

Mitchell's majority in the district comp

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

4625 | Finley

4619 | Walsh 4379 | O'Brien

4261 Brown

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Messrs, Ely, Turner, Stansb

Assembly.

without material opposition.

1536 | Brown 1479 | Finley

(Jacksonians) are elected for the Assembly

Mitchel

Howard

58

In the case of the Custom House Bond, ditor of the Charleston Patriot, says-"We

understand that the defendants have appeal-ed—the case, therefore will be again tried at

the Circuit Court which sits in Columbia in

Final Result in Maine. - The Jackson can

didate for Governor has a majority of 5789 votes. Both Branches of the Logislature are largely Jacksonian. The Senate, consisting of 25 members, stands 29 for Jackson, 3 Clay.

99

Worthington

Thomas. Washington

Congress.

Kerr

Semmes

Jenifer

of the above three counties, 508 votes.

527 | Williams,

439 | Brown,

452 Pearce,

1152 | Williams,

1032 | Cameron.

Bryan,

1010 Wilson,

1119 | Handy

1090 | Powell 1120 | Mitchell

1070 Purnell

n. Clay. 531 | Charles

Orrell

Hardcastle

National Republican

199

191 195 187 40 77 136 106 208 105 56

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1831.

TO OUR PATRONS. We are averse to making an appeal to our patrons, through the paper, for the settlement of their dues; but the necessity of the case ob-

liges us. The amount due by each is small, John Stevens and might be spared more readily than if per. Joseph Bruff George Dudley mitted to incresse, while to us it is all-important. We trust our friends will avail themselves of an early opportunity to call.

Accounts due for postage are expected to be paid promptly. This is absolutely neces

The elections of our state are now ever, and give to the National Republicans a majority in both the legislature of the state and in congress. In the legislature of the state, the majority of delegates returned would indicate that a large majority of the people were opposed to the national administration. This however will be found not to be the fact. In four of the nine congressional districts we have decided majorities, and in the district comprising Baltimore city and county our majority is large. In the aggregate votes of the whole state, the difference between the strength of the two parties is not very great. In this congressional district the vote for congress affords no evidence of the relative atrength of parties. The National Republican candidate never has been able to carry the strength of his party.

In viewing the existing state of parties in this section of our state, it must be evident to every observing man, that they are formed almost exclusively from attachment, on the one hand, and hostility on the other, to the

present chief magistrate. A very large portion of the National Republican party of this shore of our state is composed of the old Federal party, and has long been remarked for uncompromising hostility to the Tariff. They yet maintain this hostility, and, however strange it may seem, openly avow it, while at the same time, they are unceasing in their efforts to elect us their chief magistrate, Henry Clay, or some other advocate of the American System. On the other hand some (we frope not many) of the Jackson republican party, openly avow their attachment to the American System. In this state parties cannot long remain. However warm may be the attachment of the people to certain distinguished individuals of our country principle must finally prevail. Those who are in favour of any great principle of national policy, must he expected to rally under the standard of the candidate who will maintain and support that policy. We will now ask, (and we can assure the gentleman we intend no disrespect) what Sutton, will be the course of our representative, on the Price, subject of the turiff and internal improvement? He has been elected as the opponent of General Jackson. He has pledged himself as we Mitchell. have understood, in favour of Henry Clay .-Will he be found the advocate of Mr. Clav's policy? Will he be found in favour of continuing the existing duties on foreign imports when the national debt is paid off, and the necessities of the government no longer require them for her support, and squander the mil-

lions thus annually levied on the people, in

works of imaginary improvement in the West? Will he be found to advocate that course of

policy which levies from the Middle & South-

ern Atlantic states 8 or 10 millions of dollars

annually, (operating as a bounty to the Eas-

tern manufacturer to that extent) to be squan-

dered on works of internal improvement in

the West? Will be advocate or support that

policy, which If persevered in, will drive the

South into disunion and rebellion?--- Or will be

not rather advocate and support that policy

which, while it protects to all useful extent the

domestic manufactures, of our country, heals

the wounds of our Sounthern malcontent brethren, and if there be a surplus still remaining

in the treasury, distributes that surplus a-

mongst the states, to be expended in works of

internal improvement or in education? If the latter be the course of policy which will he advocated and supported by our representative in congress, then is he in truth Jackson man enough for us; we shall in such case not complain of his acts. But if he support the present tariff, if he give his aid in squandering the millions levied from the people, to construct works of internal improvement of local or partial benefit, or works of little or no national importance, instead of paying off the public Harford debt, and then distributing the surplus (if one Balt. City must be) among the states for purposes of edu. Bait. County eation or internal improvement, as the states Washingt may direct, then have we no fear that in due Frederick place over their interests a more faithful stew-

We fear nothing for Jackson ; the people Calvert whom he has served, will serve him. He Charles needs not the support of congress in his election. Neither Anti-Mason, Anti-Jackson, nor Anti-Tariff, will be able to affect him, while he pemains the friend of the people and of the Union, anti American System.

According to news received at the Department of State, from Tangier, dated 16th July hast, an insurrection has broken out among the Emperor of Murocco's guards, which it was thought would seentuate in the dethroneMARYLAND ELECTIONS. TALBOT COUNTY. Trappe, St. Mich

and of which it is made a treat to show that he is not a man of such long memory as he fain would have people believe he is; it is also to prove that he is not so honest as he pretends he is. I mean, a case of his, calling on a certain gentleman for face he had paid, and who held his receipt for it, not 12 months old; when the gentleman told him he had paid it, Richardson said it was not so; however the gentleman, son said it was not so; or said the spoilation she had committed on our time. collect for 12 months, and now be vainly and foolishly tries to make the people believe that Whereas under Mr Clav's acministration.

he can recollect for 12 years.

But to take some notice of his vile production.—He says that until some time in 1827, although he had his doubts about my 194 188 178 40 78 679 171 175 173 89 78 656 1827, although he had his doubts about my honesty, his store dealings were confined to my store; at which time he gave orders for it no longer to be done. I find by recurrence to my books, that in two years and four months previous to his quitting my store, the whole of his dealings only amounted to the pitiful sum of \$44.36 cents (the plank excepted). Does any man of seuse think that that sum was the principle of the grown diverse in that time? 136 103 212 105 54 615 Messrs. Larrimore, Swiggett, Moss, Robinson and Legg, (Jacksonians) are elected the members of the Levy Court.

principal part of his expenditures in that time?
The general cast of Richardson's writings on the subject, as well as his general conversation for the last 4, if not 6 years, speaks plain-ly that he has had no faith in me since 1817; yet he had the consumate impudence to send me a ticket requesting the pleasure of my com-pany to a party given at his house in 1828. Hender, judge for yourself of his meanners. After charging me with trying to cheat him concerning some plank, which I think was in 1825, and, after becoming so completely convinced of my meanness as to quit all business with me in 1827, then in 1828 to send me a

ticket inviting me to his house, which invita-tion I treated with contempt.

Every person acquainted with Richardson and myself is so completely satisfied concern-ing the case, that I really don't think any thing

more necessary on the subject.

Every person who knows him is so well acquainted with his manner of declamation and and fabrication, that, in future, I shall not notice any hint or assertions he may make; except he come out and make open charges. In the year 1825, I received a vessel load, value.

or, part of a vessel load of plank, a part of which Richardson made application for, I told him the price of it, and we made a contract for 2000 feet, as it come. I then left town for a day or two, and on my return found that lars—that secured at New York alone will acontrary to contract, the plank had been cullmount to eighteen millions.

ed. I forthwith sent for Capt. Talbott, then 10. The General Post Office receipts last his carpenter, and asked him why be culled my plank for Richardson? to which he replied that it was Richardson's order. Some short time afterwards, I called on Richardson for a settlement, at which time I asked him why he I had charged him more for it in consequence of his having it culled, contrary to contract; he then positively denied having it culled; I told him I could prove it by Capt. Talbot; he said I could not; after which some pretty sharp words took place between Richardson and myself, the particulars of which I don't exactly recollect; I suppose though that Richardson does, as he has such a god memory in such cases. Had I time and place, and thought it necessary, I could introduce a number of cases in which his improper conduct makes a conspicuous show. But suffice it to say, that he is a contemptible inconsistent man-who by a majority of nearly 2000 of all possesses not the confidence of one tenth part of the State.

JAMES SANGSTON. Denten, Sept 22d 1834.
I do hereby certify, that in the Summer o 1825, Joseph Richardson purchased of James Sangston two thousand feet of plank, at Den

of his neighbours.

ton Bridge, and the said Richardson called or me, to select him good plank, and I did so, but had to cull it. Mr. Sangston was not at home when the plank was delivered, and on his return Mr. Sangston complained, and asked me how I come to pick his plank, and I told him, that I could not get good plank, withtold him, that I could not get good plank, with-out doing so; then Mr. Sangston, called on me, to know what difference he ought to charge him. I told him he ought to ask him more than the contract, but did not say how much. as it was altogether with themselves.

JOSEPH TALBOTT.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser The Madawasca Territory.—The Governor of Maine under a resolve of the legislature of the state, lately appointed Messrs Deane, and Kennah commissioners to visit the disputed their recent poll, shown that a majority in Z territory of the river of St. John, to inquire into the condition and dispositions of the inhabitants, and to give them information of the rat ticket, he would probably get the whole proceedings and views of the government of State.
the State in relation to them. These gentlemen entered on their mission about the middle Jackson men entered on their mission about the middle of the summer, and returned safely nearly the end of August having accomplished the objects of their appointment. On their arrival at the Madwasca settlement, notice of it was immediately despatched to the British authorities at Frederickton. They were soon after met by the Warden of the disputed territory by direction of the manual processing of the mental processing of the mental processing of the mental process. by direction of the provincial government, who inquired of the objects of their mission. These being frankly explained to him, he protested against their proceeding, and told them that if they persisted it would be his duty, to continue with them. tinue with them. They expressed their regret at giving him the trouble, but told him that they were bound to carry their instructions into execution. He continued with them two or three days, but offered no impediment to their proceedings.

we hear nothing of the decision of the government in relation to the award of the King of the Netherlands. It is important that that this question should be settled before it is rendered more difficulty by new collisions between the border inhabitants. The Portland Adv. of the 27th insteaming

the following:

Difficulties on the Madawasea —Reports are in town that difficulties have occurred on the Madawasea between the British soldiers undertook on the strength of a deed to take

Whereas under Mr Clay's acministration they bad to pay \$8 for all that was sent there.

3 General Jackson has compelled the Brasilian Government to pay our merchants for

were captured while Mr. Clay had the management of our foreign affairs, and he could not obtain any indemnification.

4. General Jackson has obtained \$650,000

from Denmark for vessels of our country captured while that country was subject to Buonsparte—and which every preceding adminis-tration for the last 16 years had failed to ob-

5. General Jackson has obtained between Five and Six Millions of dollars for like captures made by France, and which have also heen pending more than 16 years.
6. General Jackson has regained the

India Trade Mr. Clay lost it.
7. General Jackson has made commercial treaties with Mexico, Austria and Turkry, which have tended greatly to increase and extend our trade with those regions. Mr.

Clay did nothing to benefit our commerce.

8. The consequence of these successful operations of General Jackson's administration, bas been that our Ships have increased 20 per cent in value.—Millions have been added to the value of our Wharpes, Storehouses, &c. and find a ready sale.—The profits of Mount-factures are doubled.—The price of labor has risen 20 per cent, in our commercial citics— and 1600 houses are building in Philadelphia as many in New York, and it is estituated that Real Estate has increased in the United States, One Hundred Millions of Dollars in

9. The Revenue derived from our Com merce will exceed by S0 per cent, that of last year, (which was about 20 millions—) and will scarcely fall short of thirty millions of Del

year were \$1,665,000—this year it will be \$2, 11. In addition to all this-General Jack

son has preserved the country in a state of profound peace—thereby removing all impedi-

ments to our continued prosperity.

12: He has also put an end to the wasteful extravagance of the preceding administration—saved by his veto, millions of the People's money—given a sound and safe construction to the Constitution—settled the Indian question upon just and humane principles—and in troduced a salutary reform in all the branch

their recent election, determined to support

2. The People of INDIANA have selected all their Congressmen from among his friends and turned out those who were opposed to 3. The People of MISSOURI have recent

ly elected a Jackson man to Congress by 5000 majority over the Clay Candidate.

4. The People of ILLINOIS have elected a Jacksonian to Congress—and that almost

without opposition.

5. The People of TENNESSEE have elected a full Jackson Congress Ticket, with one exception, and that one under a pledge that he would support the Administration. 6 The People of NORTH CAROLINA have elected none but Jacksonians—even Mr.

Branch could not succeed until he had pledged himself to support the President's re-election 7. The People of VIRGINIA have elected the entire Administration ticket for Congress with the exception of 5 men, remaining 17 be-

ing Jacksonians. 8. The People of MARYLAND have, by their recent poll, shown that a majority in 7 out of 11 Electoral districts are for Jack

10 The state of MAINE has just elected a Jackson Governor, by nearly SIX THOUS

AND majority, and a large majority of Mem-bers of the Lagislature.

11. New York Pennsylvania, South Carolina Alabama, and Mississippi, are known to be in his favor, by immense majorities, 12. It is also believed that Obio will sustain him by increased Majorities.

We omitted to insert restorday, in the bar

ry of making up our foreign news, the following proclamation of the Emperor of Russia.

December acquainted you with our intentions these have lither to been disregarded.

"Your Sovereign offered you the means of

atoning for a temporary error, by a promp return to your duty. Far from listening to his voice, you have given ear to the perfidious suggestions of ambitious men, who make a sport of the fall of nations. These miserable sport of the fall of nations. These miserable men have endeavoured to make all reconcilitation impossible; they have invited you to deed which must expose you to irremediate misfortunes, and close against you every way to pardon; they have ascribed to your King intentions which he never conceived.

"Meantime a sanguinary and obstinate struggle has ensued. Dreadful misfortunes have desolated your country; thousands of your trave countrymen have fallen victims to a fatter infatuation.

desperation and death, punishment or exile. Do you give credit to their odious insinuations. The events that have taken place have not cut off from you the way to your deliverance. Return to your duly, truly abandon all criminal projects—we are still ready to receive you into favour. The paternal disposition which caused us, on the 4th of July, to take a resolution to provide the still paternal disposition. tion to pardon, shall still guide cur conductowards you, but only a prompt and unconditional submission can give you a right to it "Given at Gurskojisclo, 29th of July.

(Signed.) NICHOLAS.
"The Minister Sec'ry of State, Count

FREE TRADE CONVENTION. on Monday, Mr. Gallatin, from the committee appointed on Saturday, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted.

lat. That a permanent committee, of one person from each state represented in this convention, be appointed, to prepare a memorial to Congress, and collect and present to that body such evidence as may be necessary, and attend in person at the next session of Congress, to promote the objects of such memorial.

2d. That the committee be directed to asi instruction of the Convention, whether they should be limited in their duty as to making a report, or what subjects ought to engage their altention, or whether they be authorized to appoint sub-committees, to prepare and re-port such memorials, &c., as they may think necessary to premote the objects of this con-

On motion of Mr. Gallatin, the Convention agreed to a recess of one hour, to give the General Committee time to prepare a re-

At two o'clock the Convention was called to order. On behalf of the General Committee Mr. Gallatin reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That an appeal to the people of

the United States, setting forth the evils of the inequalities of the existing tariff, and recommending such a modification of it as may conform to the purposes of revenue, and be impartial in its operations on all the states, be

drafted by a committee appointed for the purpose by this Convention.

Resolved, That an address to the Congress of the United States, soliciting from that body a modification of the present tariff, so as to render it adequate to the expenses of govern-ment, and equal upon all portions of the coun-

try, be also prepared.

The following resolution was then offered:
Resolved, That so much of the report of

Resolved, That so much of the report of the General Committee as relates to an address to the people and a memorial to Cangress, he referred to that committee for the purpose of preparing and reporting the same to this Convention.

The autheman who offered this resolution stated that he made it as well for the purpose of saving time, as under the helief that the members of the General Committe had already had an interchange of opinion upon the objects of the Convention, and were fully competent to prepare both addresses. The question being taken, a division was called for, when Messra, Carter and Everett were appointed tellers, who reported that the resolution was carried, 117 gentlemen voting in the affirmative.

affirmative.

Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, and a gentle-man from Maine, also offered resolutions.— Those of Mr. Poindexter, resolved a pledge on the part of the Convention, in which their lives, fortunes and sacred honours were thrown into the scale, in an effort to preserve thrown into the scale, in an effort to preserve and perpetuate the Union; also, a resolve that all laws regulating labour by penal-enactments or by hounties, are inconsistent with the principles of a free government, and a palpable violation of the rights of the people of the United States. Also, that the object of the Constitution is to define the powers of the government, to limit the acts of the majority, and protect the rights of the minerity. Also, that protect the rights of the minerity. Also, that the law of Congress, passed 19th May, 1828, for the protection of American manufactures, for the protection of American manufactures, &c. is unequal in its operations on the great interests of the nation—is opposed to agriculture, commerce and navigation, recognises and imposes a system of unjust taxation, which caunot and ought not to be submitted to, when all hope of redress is abandoned.

The resolutions, of which the above is the

substance, it was proposed to refer to the General Committee. Governor Miller, Mr. St. John, and another gentleman spoke in fa-vor of the reference, which was opposed, on the ground that the resolution referred might be considered as instructions to the Com-

Mr. Cheves said, that the question as to the constitutionality of the Tariff must come up, and if no one else would bring it before the Couvention, he would perform that duty. He believed the resolutions of the genetleman from Mississippi to be too diffuse, as involving a whole code of law; but with regard to the leaves to th gality of the Tariff, as construed, according to the constitution, it was a question that must be discussed, and he was sure there was no

ecessity of avoiding its discussion. Mr. Berrien said, that, in order to know how far the resolution under consideration might be considered as instructing the Committee, he called for their reading. They were accordingly read, and the opinion of the Chair being asked for, it was given in favour of the reference and they were accordingly of the reference, and they were accordingly

On motion of Mr. Gallatin, it was Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet on Wedne aday next, at 13 o'clock, M., in order to afford the Gen-Committee time to prepare the addresses.

prised that the Anti-masonic Convention now sitting at Baltimore should deem it desirable to have Mr. Wirt accept their nomination, after judge McLean and others had declined the hopes; but we confered Mr. Winz.-We are not in the least sur freely and so promptly acceded to their wish-es. It looks as if he had been waiting for their possession of British citizens, whereupon a quarrel caused which terminated in the death of seven British soldiers and 4 U. S. citizens.

"The Divine Providence has not permitted to invitation. It does not appear, from the accountry pour blood and the treasures of your country to prospet. Already have these previnces of the ambiticus projects of those who waste your blood and the treasures of your country to prospet. Already have these previnces of the ambiticus projects of those who waste your blood and the treasures of your country to prospet. Already have these previnces of the ambiticus projects of those who waste your blood and the treasures of your country to prospet. Already have these previnces of the ambiticus projects of those who waste your blood and the treasures of your country to prospet. Already have these previnces of the ambiticus projects of those who waste your blood and the treasures of your country to prospet. Already have these previnces of the ambiticus projects of those who waste your blood and the treasures of your country to prospet. Already have these previnces of the ambiticus projects of those who waste your blood and the treasures of your country to prospet. Already have these previnces of the ambiticus projects of those who waste your blood and the treasures of your country to prospet. Already have these previnces of the ambiticus projects of those who waste your blood and the treasures of your country to prospet. Already have these previnces of the ambiticus projects of those who waste occurs yet received, that he required a me. It looks as if he had been waiting for their invitation.

It does not appear, from the accounts yet received, that he required a me. It looks as if he had been waiting for their invitation. It does not appear, from the accounts yet received, that he required a me. It looks as if he had been waiting for their invitation.

The House of Representatives, 106 for Jack son, 59 for Clay. A number of towns have made no choice.

For the Whig.

Derror, Oct. 8th, 1831.

Mr. Mullikin,

I am again under the necessity of begging the save lest his Excellency has taken prompt maister, Jo. Richardson, still persists in making his barefaced, unfounded assertions through the Intelligencer, reaping up, and caviling on transactions for many years gone-by—and of which it is impossible for him or my self to possess a correct recollection. Therefore, this is but one fact to show that he is not to combact them will now strengthen the now, for the first time in a life of sixty years and the sent to combat them will now strengthen the now, for the first time in a life of sixty years and an impossible barrier. It is streament, a mere tool, in the hands of a party of the save no other than dame and profligate, as well as the most foolish and ridiculous, that has been an other than gone to you words of peace and elemency. May you pay more regard to them, than you did before Those who would implicate you in their criminal projects, and draw you into their own destruction, endeavor to persuade you that you have no alternative but between desperation and death, punishment or exile. Do you give credit to their odious insinuations. dency, in the manner represented, withous

DIEM

At Easton Point, on Sunday 2d instant at an advanced age, Captain Samuel Thomas, late Armourer for the Easterh Shore.

At Easton Point yesterday, Mrs. Thomas, relict of the late Capt. Samuel Thomas.

Departed this life in the Village of Hillsborough Caroline country on Thursday night the 6th inst. CHARLES, youngest son of Doct. Marcellus Keene.

On Monday 3d instant at the residence of Edward Martin, Esq. in this county, Miss Susan, daughter of Doctor T. Thomas, of

At Easten Point, on Thursday last, Mr. Wm. Lecompt, late Pilet of the Steam-boat Maryland. In this county on Saturday last, Mrs. Serah

Davis's Ploughs

At Reduced Prices.

JUST Received a large supply of David Plough's & Castings, at the following reduced prices.

7 inch 45

LAMBERT REARDON. Easton Oct. 11 Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Locust Grove, the seat of Thomas Hayward, on Thunday next the 18th net. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which a punctual attendance of the members is particularly re-

R. SPENCER, Sec'ry

For Sale.

A Sulky and Harness made to special op-der by Edward S. Hopkins in the sum-mer of 1829, of select Materials; has been very little used and kept in the best state of preservation. For Terms apply to the Sub-

N. HAMMOND.

NEW GOODS

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of inform ing his friends and the public that he his just returned from Baltimore with a comple

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. and handsome Calicoes,

OF VARIOUS PATTERNS AND PRICES Also a General Assortment of Groceries, China, Glass & Queens-ware, &c. &c. All of which he will sell at the lowest rates for

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

KENNARD AND LOVEDAY has just re-ceived from Philadelphia and Baltimere, and are now opening at their Store House op-posite the Easton Hotel, a full and extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons, viz: Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimores,

AND CASSINETTS, BLANKETS, Flannels & Baires, &c. british & French fancy & staple dry

GOOD Hardware and Cuttlery China, Glass & Queen's Ware,

Wood, Stone, Earthen & Tin Ware &c. &c. all of which they offer on favorable to their customers and the public gen Wool, Feathers, Meal, Linsey and Kera Oct. 11

Notice

Is hereby given to all persons against whom the late N. Hammond, Esq. obtained Judgments in Talbot county court, yet remaining unsatisfied, that, unless the same be satisfied, or at all events, unless the interest and all arrears of interest due thereon be paid, before the next ensuing November Term of said county court, Executions will then be issued on said Judgments without reserve up for the productions. further indulgence N. HAMMOND, Fay.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

I will offer at public sale, on Thursday 90 of October, at 11 o'clock at the Court hou in Cambringe, that valuable farm called "Oy ter Shell Point" containing five hundred cres; a due proportion of which, is in cultivation; the rest in fine timber. This who tract is beautifully situated on the Choptar river, affording a convenient transportation to market, for grain and wood. Independently of the advantage which all must appreciate, of itealth, in this situation, this tract is a source of wentth also, within it, seldom be met with, in this country, to the same etent, in a Shell Bank mexaustible in quantit and in quality, perhaps, not surpassed in the universe. Terms of Sale, "CASH." Valuable Farm For Sale

Oct. 11 P. S. The title is indisputable. OF EVERY DESIGNIFIED HEATEN AND REPER

wrig office

Boarding and toution - \$100 per annum
Spelling reading and writing 8.00 per qr.
The above with arithmetic English Grammar, Geogra-

phy, &c.

A part of each day will be allotted to needle work, for which no extra charge will be made. sep 13

DIST OF LETTERS demaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. called for previous to the 1st January 1832, will be sent to the General Post Office, as Persons inquiring for letters in this

list will please say they are advertised, they may otherwise not receive them.

Kerr, Sarah Maria Atkinson, Thomas L Lloyd, Mrs. S. S. Austin, William Bayne, Rev. Thos. Lucas, W. G. Builitt, Alexander Battes, John Luockerman, Rich. Littler, Hester Ball, Capt. Thos.
Bracco, Eliza
Boardley, Mrs. Dan'l.
Benson, Mary
Bullen, Jesse Leonard, Margaret Magarey, Marcus Manship, Mary

Nicholas, Mr. Caldwell, Elizabeth Nichols, Maria Cabal, Elizabeth Com Isaac P. Caradine, Ann D 0 Orem, Spedden Jr. Osborn, Jonathan Dickinson, Solo'n. 3 Paca, Jr., John P.

Diamond, Eliza Powers, Robert T. Denny, Benj. 54 Parsons, John Emory, Lieut. W. H. Faca, Mrs. Price, Mr. Foreman, Miss irbanks, John B. Ridgaway, Susan

Countain, Risdon Smith, Sarah Fuller, B. Willis Fairbank, Sarah Ann Spencer Richard, 3 Goldsborough, Chas. Stockton, Wrightson Groos, Doctor Griffin, Samuel Goldsborough, Sophia Seymour, Spedden Hollyday, Miss C. A. Stevens, Samuel

Hopkins, Edw'd. S. Sloan, James A. Henley, Ann Satterfield, Samu Henrix, Ann Hobbs, Mr. Lodge, Hambleton James M. T Haddaway, Mar. Ann-Tilghman, W. H. Jackson, Esther Jones, Nathaniel

Varden, Josiah Judd, Spencer P. Winder, Edward S Jenkinson, Wm. Wilcox, William Jones, Nath'l. C. Woolfolk, R. T. Winder, Edward S. rs. Wright, Rev. Thos. EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. Jones, Mrs.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made for renewal of the following Certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz; One full share No 10.652—now in the name of Lydia Calboun.

Smith, Capt. Thos.

Steward, Thomas

Satterfield, Samuel

Secretary of Coats

Sewell, Mark

The Frederick Town Herald, Hagers Town once a week four times, and forward certificates to the Editors of the American. Oct. 4 law4t

To Rent for the ensuing Year. That neat and Comfortable dwelling house now occupied by the Subscriber, situate on the corner of West and Court Streets; attached to the dwelling is an excellent stable, car-

iage House and Granary. ALSO the dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Lucas, adjoining the brick house formerly occupied by James Cockayne. The House is in good order and has a large garden &c. attached to it. To a good tenant the above properly will be rented on very accommadating terms.

Apply to

THOS. S. COOK. Easton, Oct. 4

BOOTS & SHOES. THE Subscriber having just returned from

with a handsome supply of Boots and shoes: of all descriptions, most respectfully invites his friends, and the public generally, to give him a call, and assures them that he will sell on the most pleasing terms for "CASH."

He has also a quantity of men's and boys'

CAPS.

of different descriptions together with a variety of

PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC CABPETINGS AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
The Public's Obd't Servant

· JOHN WRIGHT. Easton Oct. 4

Lewis F. Scotti's !! Intelligence, Agency and Collectors or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize, 86,000 RASEMENT STORY OF

BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL the old and well known stand. THE Subscriber can at all times obtain the highest price for slaves for a term of years or for life, without being sent out of the

State.

Clerks, Book keepers, Bar keepers, Waiters, Ostiers, Teachers, Agents, Cooks, Chamtermaids, Wet and Dry Nurses, &c. wanted daily at this office. Strangers visiting this City would do well to call at this office.

Information given, received, forwarded far or near, money borrowed and loaned on real essate, land, houses, lots, farms, for sale at this office.

Information given at this office on any bu-siness; out standing debts collected at this of-fice. Any commands will be thankfully receiv-cel and promptly attended to. Charges mod-grate. LEWIS F. SCOTTI. WILLIE OF WAL

COTRIER MORNING & NEW YORK ENQUIRER.

THE Morning Courier and New York En Quirer, by James Warson Webs & Co. in the city of New York daily and semi weekly, on fine paper of the largest size. In its Politics it is purely Democratic,—adhering to the principles and usages of the Republican Party, and advocating the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Fersion and Democratic Inare alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine Arts. In morals, however, it does not act up-on the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, inculcates those principles of moral-ity and religion only, which are founded up-on peace and good will to all mankind—the ruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake."
All Bigots, Fanatics, Sunday-Mail Opposers. and Church-and State-men, are opposed on principle, and their hypocrisy and machina

ations scarlessly exposed.

In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New York, determining not to board vestions. sels and receive their news on Sunday, the Courier & Enquirer have lately invested nearly \$4,000 in a separate "News Establishment," the support of which will add about \$5,000 to their annual expenses. Vessels from Europe will be boarded at sea, long before they reach the harbor, and their news disseminated through the country with more than ordinary despatch. In incurring this heavy increase of expenditure, the Proprietors look for remuner-ation to all who feel an interest in the affairs the Old World, and if they have properly es-timated the popular feeling in relation to this matter, they will be efficiently sustained in the course they have adopted.

It does not become them to speak of the manner in which their Editorial Department is conducted—It may be stated, however that Assistant Editors and Reporters are em ployed at liberal salaries; and if the Commer cial, Political, Literary, Foreign and Domes tic News, were not at least equal to any other Journal, it would scarcely have acquired in the short period of five years, a greater daily circulation than any other paper in Ameri-ca! Yet such is the fact, that at this moment ca! Yet such is the fact, that at this mount in the Courier and Enquirer circulates daily in the city of New York more than one hun-

cotemporaries. Daily papers sent out of the city, are not printed until 2 o'clock, P. M., when all the news received by the morning mails, or by Foreign arrivals, are inserted in a Second E-DITION-so that the Daily Subscribers in the country, literally receive a Morning and Evening Paper combined; and this being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of course that the news by all foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer only.

A Price current and Review of the Market will be published weekly, and the Second E. dition will always notice any change which may occur in the state of our market ever appears in the Daily Paper, will of course, also be published in the Semi weekly.

TERMS.

Daily Paper \$10 per annum. ? Parable in Semi-weely Paper 4 per annum. ? advance. N. B. All Post-Masters who have no obection to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper .- It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent of the mount received, as a remuneration for their

of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference

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 prefrence to SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

who may be found at the Easton Hotel. nov. 16.

CLARK'S OFFICE. Baltimore, Sept 29th, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland
State Lottery, No 7 for 1831.

No. †11328 (even number) the capital prize of \$6000

14263 110187 15173 } Prizes of 112927 100 119403 116318 18561 Prizes of · 12730

With 10 of \$20, 20 of \$10, 100 of \$5, 150 o \$3, and 10,000 of \$2 each.
No. 11,328, an even number, having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all the even numbers, being those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0, are each entitled to two dollars, in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.

All marked thus [†] sold at Clark's.

MARYLAND STATE Lottery, No. 8 for 1831, will be drawn in Balti-more on Thursday, October 27. Odd and Even System, by which the purchase r of two

SCHEME: 1 prize of \$6,000 | 5 grizes of 2000 1000 20 100

150 10,000 200 100 Half Tickets one dollar- Quarters 50 ets.

CLARK'S Offices, N.W. corner of Baltimore and Cal vert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-ats. ""Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address

JOHN CLARK, Lettery Vender, Baltimore. Oct. 4

A BUNAWAY. WAS COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 3d day of this mst

Mulatto Boy, calling himself CHARLES BACON. he belongs to Richard P. Snowden, About 5 feet 6 inches high; of Anne Arundel county. He has a large scar on the inside of the right thigh, a small scar on the left side of the left knee, also a small car over the left eye, and two scars on the right wrist; about 18 years of age-had on when committed a pair of black striped pantaloons, striped swansdown vest, a striped roundabout, black for hat. Unless the said

boy is released he will be disposed of according JOSHUA GUYTON. Sheriff of Harford county The Editors of the Easton Whig, the Baltimore Republican, and the Washington slobe, will insert the above four times and

forward their accounts to me for payment.

JOSHUA GUYTON. Aug 23

Sheriff's notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of officers' fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebt-ed for the same to call on him at his office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time, ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies respective districts of this county. The Law yers, Clerks and Registers &c. de generally xpect punctual payment, which makes a speedy collection necessary.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER Shff.

COLLECTOR S NOTICE. THE Subscriber being desirous of Collecting the Taxof Talbot county, due for the resent year, in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessale property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every TUESDAY for the reception of the same It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for dred per cent, more papers than any of its call from him, or his Deputies in their respective districts.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector. Sept. 13 N. B. The Collector respectfully informs all those who have not paid their Taxes for 1830, that he has an order from the commisioners of the Tax for the sale of the real pro perty of those taxed for that year, and requests them to call at his office and settle the same, as his engagements will not enable him to call on them but once-after that call if not paid the property will be advertised and

John of Roanoke. Now in fine condition, has commenced a fall season, to and the latter part of Oc-

tober next-Terms as advertised in the Spring He is at one of the subscribers, Nichola Goldsborough's farm, near Easton. Mares from a distance, if left, will be well taken care of on reasonable terms; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

N. GOLDSBOROUGH, RICHARD SPENCER, E. N. HAMBLETON.

Two or Three Carpeniers wanted,

CASK FOR MEGROES

THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowing Baltimore, takes this method of acknowing BENJAMIN KIRBY

BENJAMIN KIRBY

On not make those who consult their own interest, will certainly give me a call.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

N. B. FLOUR, of the best quality for family and be had of any house. aug. 23

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore. THE SUBSCRIBER can stall times ob ain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State -Also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any com-mands will be thankfully received and prompt ly attended to-charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.

CECOND NOTICE.

am again under the necessity of calling the and regret they paid no respect to my first notice. I therefore have lengthened out the credit to the first day of October next and inform all those who are found delinquest on that day that their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection without respect to persons.

JOHN G. STEVENS. Sept. 20

LEATHER.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand at the saddlery Shop of Mr. Higgins formerly Mr. John G. Stevens'

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LEATER.

consisting of Coarse upper, Kips. CALF-SKINS, HORSE LEATHER, Lining Skins, Sole LEATHER, &c.

which they offer for sale on pleasing terms for cash, hides and country produce general ly. We wish to purchase Hides and Skins, of all descriptions, for which cash and the market price will be given. Also, Hides taoned on Shares, and the Leather returned in 12 months.

HENRY E. BATEMAN, & Co. Sept. 20

Land for Sale,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 5th of October next between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., I will offer at Public Sale, (if not previously disposed of at private sale)—all that land, (except 5 acres,) which I purchased of John Arringdale, Trustee for the sale of part the estate of Daniel Caulk—containing 145 acres; about 100 of which is cleared, and the residue in WOOD and young growing timber.

CABINET WARE.

THE Subsceiber grateful for past favors, begs leave respectfully to say that he has on hand at his ware room, a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which he is disposed to sell as low as it can be purchased in any of the cities, for cash, or for country produce JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber are reminded that the time is fast approaching when he must lay in an assortment of materials; he hopes therefore that they will call and settle without delay. Easton, sept. 20 1931

Branch Bank at Easton. Sept. 14, 1830.

THE President and Directors of the Far mer's Bank of Maryland, have declared a Di vidend of 3 per cent on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Menday in October next.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Two Journeymen Tailors Wanted IMMEDIATELY.

TWO Journeymen Tailors may find em-employment and liberal wages, by applying to JAMES L. SMI1H. Easton, Sept. 20 3 times

N. B. Two boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be taken as apprentices to the tailoring business by the subscriber. J. L. S.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co partnership heretofore existing un der the firm of Rhodes, Kennard and Loveday, in Easton was on the 15th inst. dissolved by mutual consent.

The Subscribers having purchased the in-terest of Mr. Robert H. Rhodes, in the busi-ness of the late firm, will in future conduct the Mercantile Business in all its variety at the old stand under the firm of Kennard and Loveday; who are authorised to settle up the

the dealings of the Customers of the late firm, and the public generally.
ROBERT W. KENNARD,

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

House & Lot For Sale WILL be-sold at Public Sale, on TUES-DAY the 8th November next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 12 o clock A. M & 4 o'clk. P. M. The House and lot where Thomas Kersey used to live, situate near the western precincts of the town, on a credit of one, two and three years; It will be required of the purchaser that he shall pass his Bond, with approved se curity for the payment of the purchase money in three equal annual Instalments, and the interest on the whole or such part of the pur hase money as shall be unpaid, at the end of each year, from the day of sale

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash, Branch Bank, Easton Sept. 6

CHEAP NEW GOODS. Come on! Come on!! ye who want Cheap Goods!

Thave just returned from the foreign mar-kets with one of the BEST ASSORT-MENT OF GOODS ever opened in this than which will be disposed of LOWER than can be had at any other Store in Easton. I

mily use, lower than it can be had of any house in Easton.

Feathers and other country produce aken on the best terms.

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY

NEGROES,

from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscri-ber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. ber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. ber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. fully attended to, by
S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate atscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate nov 16

STRAY HORSE. A sorrel Horse, supposed to be about 12 years old, was found in the subscriber's field about three miles from Wye Mills, on Suntay morning, 28th ult. He has no particular mark, trots and gallops. The owner can have the horse, by calling on the Subscriber and paying the cost of this advertisement. JAMES G. ELLIOTT,

530 REWARD. RAN AWAY from his master, in the eighborhood of Baltimore, about ten days

since, a very remarkable negro man named MOSES;

aged 35 or 40 years, his complexion rather white, his face much his hair very short, curly and red; has a down cast countenance, rather clumsy and fond of chewing tobacco. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring him to me, or ten dellars to any person who will bring him to me, or ten dellars to any person who will lodge him in any gaol in this State, and give me reasonable notice thereof. He was lately purchased from W. W. Eccleston, Esq. Cambridge, Md. and it is probable he has gone over to the Eastern Shore again.

LEWIS F. SCOTTI;

Intelligence, Agency and Collector's Office, No. 2 West Fayette street, basement story of Barnum's City Hotel.

The Centreville Times, Easton Whigh and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the above to amount of one dollar and charge the office of the American, and send one paper to L. F. Scotti.

Terms as to the time of payment made known on the day of sale. Sale to take place at Mrs. Newnam's adjoining the premises.

LOTT WARFIELD.

WORK HORSES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being overstocked with Horses, will sell two or three first rate plough and Cart Horses. They may be seen in Easton on Tuesday next the, 4th October AVM. HAMBLETON WORK HORSES FOR SALE.

TAVERN UNION EASTON, MARYLAND.

1831. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester county, where he has been engaged for near twelve years in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as those tra-

He has taken that large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the Union Tavern, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and easant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoining the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. Wil liam Hayward, Jun.

He is still further gratified in assuring the public that he has many advantages that he never before had, viz: A much more splen did house, and a market equal to any for a like population, in the world, and with his knowledge of his business, and a disposition to please, he flatters himself he shall receive liberal share of the patronage of the public Private parties can always be accommoda ed, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call. The public's obedient and humble servant.



W. C. R's STAGES will run to the whar egularly for the accommodation of passengers from and to the Steamboat Maryland .-Passengers carried to any part of the adjacent

country at a moments' notice.

The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village
Herald, Princes Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; business of the late firm.

They respectfully solicit a continuation of Times, Centerville; American, Baltimore; and Caroline Intelilgencer, Denton, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars end forward their bills to the subscriber

> The Steamboat MARYLAND.

Will continue the same routes as last year intil further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore or Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornngs at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing, and return the same day.-Passage and fare the same as last year. 5 All baggage, packages, parcels, &c.

the risk of the owneror owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

easton packet. THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the Granary and wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also that new substantial and fast-

The Schooner ARIELS tisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freights to me. The schooner Ariel will be commanded by Capt, Thomas P. Town send, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the

BOOTS & SHOES.

march 8



GRATEFUL for past favours, the Subscriher takes this method of returning his acknow ledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business.

He has at present, and intends constantly to keep on hand, a complete assortment of ready Shoes & Boots of thenewest fashions. He has employed ex cellent workmen, and will manufacture of the

best materials, and at the shortest notice, Boots and Shoes for both ladies and gentleman, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to merit a continuation of public patronage. He still occu-pies his old stand, nearly opposite the market house, where all orders for work will be thank

fully received and puntually attended to.
Sept. 24 Sw N. B. A little cash, from those indebte N. B. A little cash, hour time.

JOB PRINTING. P EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDI TIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE which office.

HAND BILLS, POSTING BILLS, CIRCULAR LETTERS, PAMPHLETS, VISITING AND OTHER CARDS. MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS, ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

An Act regulating Passenger Ships and Vessels.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if the master or any other person on board of any ship or vessel, owned in the whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or the territories thereof, or by a subject or subjects, citizen or citizens, of any foreign country, shall, after the first day of January next, take on board of such ship or vessel, to any foreign port or place, or shall bring or velling through, who favoured him with a call convey into the United States, or the Ter-that heretofore he has given general satisfaction. ritories thereof, from any foreign port or place; or shall carry, convey, or transport from the United [States] or the territories thereof, to any foreign port or Place, a greater number of passengers than two for every five tons of such ship or vessel, according to custom house measurement, every such master, or other person so offending, and the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for each and every passenger so taken on board of such ship or vessel over and above the aforesaid number of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel; to be recovered by suit, in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, where the said ves sel may arrive, or where the owner or owner aforesaid may reside: Provided, nevertheles bat nothing in this act shall be taken to apply to the complement of men usually and ordinarily employed in navigating such ship orvessel.

Sect 2. And be it further enneten, That if the number of passengers so taken on board of any ship or vessel as aforesaid, or conveyed or brought into the United States, or transported therefrom as aforesaid, shall exceed the said proportion of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel, by the number of twenty passengers, in the whole, every such ship or vessel shall be deemed and taken to be forfeited to the United States, and shall be prosecuted and distributed in the same manner in which the forfeitures and penalties are recovered and distributed under the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel bound on a voyage from! the United States to any port on the Continent of Europe, at the time of leaving the last port whence such ship or vessel shall sail, shall have on board, well secured under deck, at least sixty gal'ons of water, one hundred pounds of salted provisions, one gallon of vin-egar, and one hundred pounds of wholesome ship bread, for each and every passenger on hoard such ship or vessel, over and above such provisions, stores, and live stock, as may be put on board by such master or passenger for their use, or that of the crew of such ship or vessel; and in like proportion for a shorter or longer voyage; and if the passengers on board of such ship or vessel in which the proportion of provisions herein directed shall not have been provided, shall at any time be put on short allowance, in water, flesh, vinegar, or bread, during any voyage aforesaid, the master and owner of such ship or vessel shall severally pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance as aforesa.d, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been on such short allow-ance; to be recovered in the same manner as

seamen's wages are, or may be, recovered.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted, That the captain or master of any ship or ressel arriv-ng in the United States, or any of the territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and, if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to the existing laws of the United States, shall also deliver and report to which he intends running as a regu-lar packet from this place to Balti-more. The ARIEL will leave Eas-the passengers takes on board the said ship ton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said on every Saturday morning at the same hour. master to sesignate, particularly, the age, sex. The Ariel is now in complete order for thereception of freights and passengers, and can pectively, the country to which they severally go to and from Baltimore as quick as any belong, and that of which it is their intention go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been to become inhabitants; and shall further set empleyed for the last six years in the packeting business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general samanifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as is directed by the existing laws of the United States, in relation to the manifest of the cargo, and that the refusal or neglect o the master aforesaid, to comply with the provisions of this section shall public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug So re, in Easton, will be faith-

of the cargo aforesaid. Sect. 5. And be it further enacted, That each and every Collector of the Customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarter-yearly, return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Con-

gress at each and every session.
[Approved, March 2, 1819]
Collectors Office, District and Port of Oxford, Sept. 13th, 1831. It appears from recent information from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, that the above Act has been misapprehended in some Ports, and that every person of whatever ago will be deemed a passenger, and I hereby inform all masters and owners of vessels that the penalties of the law will hereafter be enforced in all cases where sufficient time has been afforded for his misapprehension to be corrected. JOHN WILLIS, Collector.

Notice to Farmers.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale. Easton, between the hours of 10 and 19 o'clock, on a credit of six months, with approved se-curity, several BULL CALVES OF IM-PROVED BLOOD, between the ages of six months and two years.

EDWARD LLOYD.

sept. 24th, 1931.

African Colouization. THE Maryland State Colonization Society will despatch a vessel with emigrants to Liberia, on the 12th day of October next. A Liberia, on the 12th day of October next. A number have already engaged to sail in her and further applications for a passage free of charge, will be received by Dr. Ayres, the agent of the Society at his house in Sharp street, near Welcome alley.

The different Auxiliary Societies throughout the State, are requested to proceed with their collections and to transmit their accounts to the agent, together with the names of all

collections and to transmit their accounts to the agent, together with the names of all applicants for emigration, as soon as possible.

SOLOMON ETTING, MOSES SHEPPARD, CHARLES HOWARD.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the cause of Colonization, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above.

Aug 38

VOL. IV .-- NO.

EVERY TUESDAY N

EDWARD MU PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS

THE TER Are Two Dollars and Annum payable half yearly VERTISEMENTS are inserted DOLLAR; and continued w FIVE CENTS per square.

SHERIFF'S

D'y virtue of a writ of F
out of Talbot county
directed, and delivered, by
at the suit of Samuel Grace at the suit of Samuel Grace
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to the highest hidder for an
of the Court House, in the
TUESDAY, the 8th day
between the hours of IU o
o'clock, P. M. of the same itle and estate of him the of in and to, part of two "Burley's Hay," and 'Jan joining the town of St. Mi joining the lands of Jos. H containing fifty acres of lass one house and lot in the numbered 56, meted and siz: Beginning for said l ing on the south sixty-minutes west of the sai with six notches, and ru south twenty three degr ntes, east sixty feet t teen minutes east, to a 'Church Creek,' then by creek, to lot No 57 and r with 57 to the beginning t and will be sold, to pay a said writ of fieri facias, costs due and to become Attendance given t

Oct. 18

SHERIFF'S BY virtue of a writ of issued out of Talbot to me directed and delithereof, at the suit of the and Co. of the Farmers against John Dorgan, will lic Sale, and sold to the cash, at the front door of the town of Easton on 'I day of November next, b 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o fowing property to wit, al land, distinguished in the number 55 now in the te beginning for said lot, a ner of lot No. 57, on W.

nut street, to a part of the which was purchased by Jonathan Spencer, from and with lot 57, to the br containing a an acre of l said lot, at a post standi lot, and marked with 6 from thence south twent five minutes, east sixty and from th teen minutes east, to a c Creek, then by and wi lot No. 57, and running to the beginning afore which said Dorgan nov tract or parcel of land joining the town of St.
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ken and will be sold, t aforesaid venditioni ex and costs due, and to h

w.M. TOV

IN CAROLINE C Edmond Owens and Margaret his wife, for the use of Archibald Cahall,

John Rathell and Jane his wife, Solo-mon R. Cahall and Ann his wife, Mary Fountain, and Alexander Fountain, beirs at law of Marcey Foun-tain, dec'd, and Sarah Fountain, widow of Marcey Fountain James Richardson admin'r. of Marce Fountain, Jesse Tur ner, Hester Pratt To ner, and George Ed ward Fountain. less cause to the co the first day of Marc of this order be inser successive weeks in ed in Eastqu, in Tal day of December ne

ty dollars. WI True Copy: oct 18 Sw

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Easton, Sept. 20 N. B. Two boys will be taken as ap business by the s B

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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. Ap-VERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for One Dollar; and continued weekly for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per square. .

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Y virtue of a writ of Fieri Facius, inssued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, and delivered, by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of Samuel Grace, against John Dorgan, will be exposed to public sale, and sold to the highest hidder for each, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next, between the hours of IU o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, all the right, title and estate of him the said John Dorgan, of in and to, part of two tracts of land, called "Burley's Hay." and James. Proceedings. to the highest hidder for eash, at the front door Burley's Hay," and 'James' Progress," adjoining the town of St. Michaels, and also ad-joining the lands of Jos. Harrison, of Jos. Esq. containing fifty acres of land, more or less; al so one house and lot in the town of St. Mi-chuels, where the said Dorgan now resides, numbered 58, meted and bounded as follows wiz: Beginning for said lot at a post standing on the south sixty-six degrees, fifteen minutes west of the said lot, and marked minutes west of the said lot, and marked with six notches, and running from thence, south twenty three degrees, forty five minutes, east 'sixty feet to Chesnut street, and from thence north sixty six degrees fifteen minutes east, to a creek called the 'Church Creek,' then by and with the said creek, to lot No 57 and running from thence with 57 to the beginning aforesaid. All taken and will be sold, to pay and satisfy the afore-said writ of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the President, Directors and Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland against John Dorgan, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY, the Sth day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the folfowing property to wit, all that part of a lot of land, distinguished in the Plat of St. Michaels, number 55 now in the tenure of Mrs. Caulk, beginning for said lot, at the south west corner of lot No. 57, on Water Street, and run-

nut street, to a part of the first mentioned lot. which was purchased by said Dorgan from Jonathan Spencer, from thence to lot No. 57 and with lot 57, to the beginning as aforesaid containing i an acre of land, more or less; also, part of a lot of land No. 58, beginning for said lot, at a post standing on the south, six-ty six degrees, fifteen minutes west of the said lot, and marked with 6 notehes and running from thence south twenty three degrees forty five minutes, east sixty feet to Chesnut street, and from thence North sixty six degrees, fifteen minutes east, to a creek called the Church Creek, then by and with, the anid creek, to fot No. 57, and running from thence with 57, to the beginning aforesaid, being the lot on which said Dorgan now resides; sleo, all that tract or parcel of land, of said Dorgan, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, and adjoining the lands of Joseph Harrison, of Joseph, be the quantity what it may, more or less, taken and will be sold, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by teen minutes east, to a creek called the Church

Attendance given by W.M. TOWNSEND, late Sh'ff.

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT. Edmond Owens and Ordered that the re-Margaret his wife, for port of Robert T. the use of Archibald Keene, Trustee for the Cahall,

the use of Archibald Keene, Trustee for the Cahall,

vs. Sale of certain lands and property in the John Rathell and cause of Edmond Ow-Jane his wife, Solo-tens and Margaret his mon R. Cahall and wife, for the use of Ar-Ann his wife, Mary chibald Cahall, against Fountain, and Alexan-der Fountain, heirs at his wife, Solomon R. law of Marcey Foun-tain, wife, Mary Fountain tain, dec'd and Sarah wife, Mary Fountain Fountain, widow of and Alexander Fountain Marcey Fountain, tain, heirs at law of

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, ARA SPINCE, WILLIAM TINGLE.

True Copy: Test, Joseph Richardson, Clk. oct 18

ty dollars.

Two Journeymen Tailors Wanted IMMEDIATELY. TWO Journeymen Tailors may find ememployment and liberal wages, by applying to
JAMES L. SMI1H.

Easton, Sept. 20 3 times
N. B. Two beya from 12 to 15 years of age
will be taken as apprentices to the tailoring
business by the subscriber. J. L. S.

BLANKS. For Sale at this Office. From the Token for 1832. STANZAS.

On victoing the Anghum for the Deaf and Dumb at Harford, Conn. BY GREENVILLE MELLEN. And in thy silence was his sentence. Prome-

THEUS. There stand forever! God will bear thee up, While lesser things of earth shall pass away; So sure is Mercy still to crown the cup, The bitterest cup of human deatiny! Joy! that a flame in noble hearts is left,

Holy retreat of the unspotted soul! Its tale of nothing o'er the madd'ning bowl, .

Thou shalt survive, a glory to mankind, When we shall make our graves, nor leave a nam

There is no noise of mirth within thy halls, Though the full flood of life is rolling there. A thousand tongues-but still no echo falls-A thousand prayers-but still no sound of prayer A thousand spirits there may melt to song, Though 'tis the heart's deep music, silent, but how

There is no sound of mourning in thy halls, Though sorrow there oft lift her tearful eye; But living stillness moves along thy walls, Where ears are sentenced for eternity! Oppressive Silence! where one feels alone, as if all souls from their mortallity had flown.

God has scaled up all lips—all lips are still— Has closed all ears, till sound itself is o'er; And now no discord wakes a waving will, Or waves unholy break on Passion's a shore. Peace is the watchward on this hallowed grou deligion speaks in stlent eloquence around!

O God! the dispensations none can tell; Or human frailty dream how dark may be Thy visitations on us-for the spell That can unveil the Future, bides with thee, In thy blue home. Thou unapproached and high One, and alone, in thy unchanging ma jesty!

Yet these shall turn impassioned to the sky, In deep, though voiceless praise around thy

That they can grasp creation with the eye, And read the lines that teach them 'tis thine own Well may ye glory in so proud a shrine, Whose virtue almost makes humanity divine!

4- 0 ---THE GROWTH OF LOVE.

BY MISS JEWSBURY.

Give to the garden rose her praise, A queen among the flowers! Of sunshine and of showers, She claims alike of man and heaven; And blooms not, if they are not given.

The patriarch monarch of the glade, The oak-to him praise render! But many a human life must fade, And many a scene of splendour Cities themselves grow old with time, Before he reach and pass his prime.

Then say, why in that wondrous thing, The soul, such power should be, In bloom and joy, and strength to spring, Sooner than flower or tree? Why needs there not a length of years To fashion all its hope and fears?

I knew not-'tis enough I ween For simple hearts to know, That seven bright days of summer sheen Can oft-times make Love grow-That Love than roses quicker thrives, Yet longer than the oak surves.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. The present duty on English Iron, unnecessary for the protection of American Manufac-

tures.
The following remarks are submitted to the public, that they may see that the present Ta-riff on Iron is a gratuitous and uncalled for burthen on every consumer, and also on one very extensive class of manufacturers. My remarks are only made in reference to the State of New-Jersey, being the only one, respecting which I have any accurate or actual knowledge, and that derived directly from the protected.

First then—The duty on English bar Iron from 3-4 to 4 inches square, and 1 1-2 to 6 inches flat (which I shall show are the only kinds protected.) manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, is \$55 per ton. That any tax by which the consumer pays more for an article than he otherwise would, is a burden, is self-evident. That rolling masters are also oppressed, and through them the whole country, I shall endeavor to shew: premising, that the great bulk of Iron used in the country, of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper publish ed in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be three hundred and sixty dollars. First then-The duty on English bar Iron

chapter than in England. I have taken the lewest possible price at which the English mangradity with the such a less price than in England. I have also the manufactures, I proceed to show.

It is a fact which no one acquainted with the subject can deny, that Englash more of qual quality with the best Jerrey, cannot be imported at a less price than \$90 to 92,50 per to the month of the subject can deny, that Englash more of qual quality with the best Jerrey, cannot be imported at a less price than \$90 to 92,50 per to the month of the subject can deny, that the formation will progress active the company, says he, 'and there's a pair of quality with the best Jerrey, cannot be imported at a less price than \$90 to 92,50 per to the subject to the subj

an article equal to English, at \$92,50. Or, won in other words, we can compete with England but in iron of the same quality, with a protection big

This is taking past experience, with the country laboring under the disadvantages of its being a new business, &c. The daily growth of science, and a native ingenuity of the property of the country laboring under the disadvantages of the country laboring under the disadvantages of the country laboring and a native ingenuity of the country laboring the country labo Americans, must inevitably lead to new im- often provements and discoveries, and great saving and in this important manufacture. Transportation will be immensely reduced by rail-roads letted canals, and, instead of \$6 per ton, it will ere long cost not more than \$1 to 1,50 to de-liver iron in New-York. liver iron in New-York.
I may be told, that most of the English Iron To light your shadowed path ve stricken and bereft

used in this country is imported at \$73 per ton, rea and with a duty of only 10, would cost only in That hearest not the world's loud tongue proclaim English manufacturer now loses money; and could not get a profit, paying all his commis-Where Pride and Genius sink to guilt and sions, storage, &c. at less than \$50 per ton, if at that. I am willing to admit, for the sake of argument, the first part, and that it would the pay at \$50 per ton, with \$10 per ton duty.—

All answer is, that it is the very poorest iron, and will hardly weld; and is totally unfit for any thing requiring strength and toughness. And further, cannot we make as poor iron so as they? And cannot we make iron \$15, \$20, to or \$25 per ton cheaper or poorer than we now do? And need I tell any one acquainted with Yankee character, that set an Englishman and Yankee to make the poorest article, of the make material and with the same appearance, do the Yankee will out it bis and appearance. the Yankee will outwit his antagonist? Witness wooden nutmegs, oak leaf segars, &c.

Another advantage we have over England in the quality of our ore. English ore (I am hi told) is generally so lean, that it must first be melted into pigs, and then go through a distinet operation of puddling, as it is called, before it can be brought to the nature of bar
iron. Puddling, I know from personal observation, requires a great deal of labor and fuel. And the waste is 25 to 30 per cent. Paddlers in this country earn from two to four dollars per day, and have told me they get no betterpaid, some say not as well, as in England; al-though this I doubt;—nor is it important.

In New-Jersey, it is not considered fair ore that does not yield one ton of bar iron, ready of for market, from two tone of ore, and at for market, from two tone of out, all the one operation; thereby saving at least, all the labor of puddling, and some of the waste. It labor of puddling, and some of the waste. It vantage in cost of fuel and considerably. But apprehend not so great as to counterbalance the loss in waste from the inferiority of the ore, and the additional labor.

The New-Jersey makers pay their men in goods, at a profit of 35 1 3 to 50 per cent. at the rate of not more than \$1 per day. The English puddlers get paid in money. One maker in New Jersey told me he had not paid \$5 in cash in six months; and his only trouble was, to keep his men from buying too much! This settles the question of the difference in Jabour. And as The New-Jersey makers pay their men in goods, at a profit of 35 1 3 to 50 per cent. at the rate of not more than \$1 per day. The English puddlers get paid in money. One maker in New Jersey told me he had not paid \$5 in cash in six months; and his only trouble was, to keep his men from buying too much! This settles the question of the difference in labour. And as to fuel, the day cannot be far distant when anthracite coal will be exclusively used in the manufacture of har iron. That will settle the question of fuel. Where then is the difficulty? If I have shewn, as I think I have, that our raw material is altogether superior, our waste consequently less, our labor as cheap or cheapment and that we have the means of miking our the bowl o' the pipe into the fire to talk it, (it's as thrue as I'm here) he began much as cheap, what do we want of government?

nave once been in use, but are worn out.-Now if the law applies to either of the two last, it is very injurious to rolling masters.—
For they are only fit to be made anew into bar iron, of which they make the very best.— They can be imported under the old duty of 5 per cent ad valorem, at \$30 to 35 per ton it into it. 15 per cent ad valorem, at \$30 to 35 per ton the rolling masters can make a first rate article for less money than they can now buy the poorest English iron. So that the system protects one set of iron manufactures to the injury of another; as is more ably shewn by Mr. Sarchett of Philadelphia, in his letter published some time since. I have, as I have said before, made my calculations with reference to N. Jersey. I apprehend they will apply to all the other iron Stores. In Pittsborough fuel is of the same quality, and as cheap or cheaper than in England. I have taken the lowest possible price at which the English manufacturer can live, as a basis, and I have also taken his iron at our wharves. It will not bear paying transportation any further. Who can

either, though you're axin' me for it; gev another whistle; and so, says the fox, "By

it can go out on the other; but the fox to that degree, that there's many a the hole in the door, that he was standing a fool to him; and by dad, the fox buy and sell many a Christian, as you'll a add by, when I tell you what happened wood-rauger that I knew wanst, and a daman he was, and would'nt say the thing in the fox turned round and gev him the most contemptible look he ever get in the same the thoroughfares of the living, might they assemble together undisturbed, and lister unseen to the laments of kindred spirits, who will make frequent pilgrimages to their shrines.

The consecration of Mount Auburn was full of interest. A stage for the accommodation of the committee of arrangements and the most contemptible look he ever get in the committee of arrangements.

fell, you see, he kem home one night,

y tired, for he was out wid a party in the in cock-shootin' that day; and when he ack to his lodge, he threw a few logs o' on the fire to make himself comfortable, be tuk whatever little matther he had for ipper, and afther that, he felt himself so that he wint to bed, it was more for to himself, like, than to sleep, for it was air-nd so he jist wint into bed, and there he ted himself lookin at the fire, that was n' as merry as a bonfire on the hearth. Well, as he was lyin' that-a-way, jist thinknothing' at all, what should come into lace but a fox. But I must tell you, what got to tell you before, that the ranger's was on the borthers o' the wood, and he no one to live wid him but himself, barrin' dogs that he had the care iv, that was his companions, and lie had a hole cut an door, with a swingin' boord to it, that the might go in and out, accordin' as it plazhem; and by dad the lox came in as I tould through the bole in the door, as bould as

m, and walked over to the tire, and sat n forninst it. Now, it was mighty provokin' that all the was out; they wor rovin about the woods. see, lookin' for to ketch rabbits to ate, or so other mischief, and it so happened that

"Musha, bad luck to your impidence, you That all except the forgemen are oppressed long tailed blackguard!" says the ranger, 'and

pending, from the officers of the Custom House not being able to tell what such iron is, which I confess rather difficult, if we define it in relation to the article intended to be protected.

The true intent of the law was no doubt, to protect the manufacture of pig iron. Because, just before its enactment, large qualities of iron were made in England, with the intention of entering it here as scrap iron. It was made in this way: The ore, instead of being run into moulds to give it the form of pig, was suffered to run all over the shop and take any form itichose. It was afterwards brothen was therefore increased to \$12 50 per ton —the same as pig iron.—There is also wrought scrap, or the turnings and clippings, &c. unavoidably arising from the work of all kinds of hoop, and bar iron. There is also old iron, or the bolts, spikes, mails, hoops, &c. which have once been in use, but are worn out.

New if the law article intended to be protected. The true intent of the law was no doubt, to protect the door, and got betune it and the fox; 'and, now,' says he, 'your breadls baked, my buck, and may be my lord won't have a sine run out o' you and the dogs at your brish every yard, you morodin' thief, and the dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'you my brish every yard, you mad the dogs at your brish every yard, you morodin' thief, and the dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'you mor did to dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'you and the dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'you and the dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'ou and the dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'you and the dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'ou mad the dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'our and the dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'you and the dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'ou mad the dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'ou mad the dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'ou mad the dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'ou and the dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'ou mad the dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'ou mad the dox; 'and, now,' says he, 'ou mad the dox; 'a I'll engage,' says the fox, 'I'll make you lave the door soon and suddint;' and, with that, he turned to where the ranger's bregues were lying, hard by, heside the fire, and, what would you think, but the fox tuk up one o' the foregues, and wint over to the fire and threw

that won't de, my buck,' says he, the brogue may burn to cendthers, says he, 'but out o' this I won't stir; and thin, puttin' his fingers into his mouth, he gev a blast iv a whistle you'd hear a mile off, and shouted for the

must thry another offer, says he, and, with could be afford the luxury of a carriage. that, he tuk up the other brogue, and threw it. One day as he was walking with slow

nough; but you see, gintlemen, you must was goin't other win it to the ranger's ben, and burn ber that the fox is the cunnin'ist baste bim out iv house and home; so whin the ranger's ben, and run over win it to the ranger's ben, and run over win it to the ranger's ben, and run over win it to the ranger's ben, and run over win it to the ranger's ben, and run over win it to the ranger's ben, and run over win it to the ranger's ben, and run over win it to the ranger's ben, and run over win it to the ranger's ben, and run over win it to the ranger's ben, and run over win it to the ranger's ben, and run over win it to the ranger's ben, and run over win it to the ranger's ben, and run over win it to the ranger's ben, and run over win it to the ranger's ben, and run over win it to the straw and burn ber that the fox is the cunnin'ist baste bim out iv house and home; so whin the ranger's ben, and run over win it into the straw and burn ber that the fox is the cunnin'ist baste bim out iv house and home; so whin the ranger's ben, and run over win into the straw and burn ben in the ranger's ben, and run over win in the run over

world, barrin' the wran."

The Paddy was questioned why be considered as cunning a baste as the fox.

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the most contemptible look he ever got in his life, and showed every tooth in his head with laughin'; and at last, he put out his tongue at him, as much as to say, "You've missed me, like your mammy's blessing"—and off wid him—like a flash o'lightnin!"

From the Boston Courier, (a leading Clay

The New Candidate. - We have placed on our first page Mr. Wirt's Letter to the Antimasons accepting their nomination, and con-senting to be their candidate for the office of President of the United States. There is not a sensible and candid man in the community that can read this letter without amazement One hardly knows how to treat it, whether as the production of a disordered or infatuated intellect, or that of a man disposed to lampoon the noodles and trifles who ask him to give consequence to their proceedings by the lean of his name. But it can hardly be considered,

but excites many painful forebodings. Near the close, he says, if it be the choice of the Convention to abide by the nomination, "I ours, I consider no citizen at liberty to reject That all except the forgemen are oppressed by the tax, is evident. The rolling masters pay more, and through them the blacksmith, cooper, ship builder, carpenter, sail maker, store maker, (think of the poor.) In short, except we enjoy a protection, they do not require. Why do not the rolling masters see? They are blind to their own interest; if one of them supports the Tariff. They can govern in a great measure the price of bar iron, and could now, by a concert reduce it to \$60 per ton.—But jealeusy is in the way, and they know it.

Another beautiful specimen of the wisdom of our Tarif makers, is exhibited in the duty which went into operation a short time since, on what is called scrap-iron: and this law has been the occasion of an important suit now pending, from the officers of the Custom House not being able to tell what such iron is, which I confess rather difficult, if we define it in relative to you are? Oh thin, by this and by that, if i had my gun convayment to me, it's fire and snoke of another sort, and what you wouldn't save you, aid he to the for, i'd give you, said he to the for, i'd give you, and that he was bounded him to passe and reflect before he should take a step not easy to be retarded? Does he not know that him beta was hould take a step not easy to be traced? Does he not know that him pendion have in fliberty to yield to a nominution by so respectable a body, upon personal considerations." He does not feel at liberty to yield to "personal considerations" But there are no public considerations in the case, fit for Mr. Wirt's regard, and which Convention for the very purpose of presenting Mr. Clay's nomination to the American People? Had not Mr. Wirt, too, before his eyes the example of Judge McLean, the first choice of the Anti-masons who declined, as the public has been led to assure the second of the Anti-masons who declined, as the public has been led to assure the second of the Anti-masons who declined to the Anti-masons who are the Anti-masons who are the Anti-masons who are the An

One day as he was walking with slow and heaitating steps through the public streets, he perceived a suite of mourning coaches standing before the door of a church, the burial services were concluded, and the mourners were leaving the church. He was dressed in black,

want to laugh at me, and call me a which my hack's turned."

yhe we would'nt wait for your back to ed, Paddy, to honor you with that tismed to let me go; and I mush't be thrifting with that blackguard ranger any more,' says he, 'and I must make him sensible that its time to let me go; and tho he hasn't untherstan'in' to be sorry for his brogues, Pill go bail Pill make him lave that,' says he, 'before he'd say sparables;' and, with that we the story."

The losin' no time, only telling the me before hand that it's what they'll lin' it a lie, and indeed it is uncommon, nough; but you see, gintlemen, you must designed by nature for the purpose to which it has now been set apart. If the spirits of the dead, as poetry supposes, ever revisits the resting places of their former tenements, the tranquility and rural beauty of this spot, would seem to point it out as a favorite spot. Amid this cluster of hills, and beneath these quiet groves reflected by the water beneath, and far from the thoroughfares of the living,

apeakers, had been erected near a pond in a deep valley, encompassed by several abrupt hills; seats had been prepared rising one above another so as to present a kind of natural amphitheatre, of very ample capacity. As we approached, the Brigade Band were performing an air which resounded through the grove with happy effect. On entering the circle the large number of the people assembled grove with happy effect. On entering the circle
the large number of the people assembled
were presented at a glance; they were seated
on the acclivities on all sides, waiting for the
ceremonious to begin, and from estimates afterwards made, we concluded that the number
withing hearing of the speakers, amounted to
two thousand ladies and gentlemen.

The services commenced a little before 12
e'clock, with an appropriate prayer by the
Rev. Dr. Ware, of Harvard University, which
was succeeded by the annexed equally appro-

as the production of a disordered or infatuated intellect, or that of a man disposed to lampoon the noodles and trifles who ask him to give consequence to their proceedings by the lean of his name. But it can hardly be considered, at any rate, as the result of the serious and sober deliberation of a patriotic and public spirited man. Mr. Wirt's views and feelings on the subject of Masonry and Anti-masonry, previous to the assembling of the Convention in Baltimore, are the views and feelings of nine-tenths, and we believe, of a much larger portion of the American people. Such an instance of sudden conversion has never before been recorded—no, not even those performed by supernatural means. If we may be allowed to resort to the volume of inspired records for illustration, and to compare things sacred with things seculiar, St. Paul himself, the "chosen vessel," was several days in darkness, after he saw the light from heaven. But it seems some gifted Antimasonic Annanias had the power to remove the scales from Mr. Wirt's some gifted Antimasonic Annanias had the power to remove the scales from Mr. Wirt's eyes in a much shorter period.

We must confess that this whole letter of Mr. Wirt's not only fills us with astonishment, Mr. Wirt's not only fills us with astonishment, Near To thee, O God, in humble trust,

Our hearts this grateful incense burn For this thy word—"thou art of dust, And note dust shalt then return."

For what were life, life's work all done, The hopes, joys, loves that cling to clay, All, all departed, one by one, And yet life's load berne on for aye! Decay! Decay! 'Tis stamped on all. All bloom, in flower and flesh, shall fade: Ye whispering trees, where we shall fall, Be our long sleep beneath your shade! Here, to thy bosom, mether Earth, Take back,in peace, what thou has given, And all, that is of heavenly birth. O God, in peace, recall to Heaven.

From the Gettysburgh Star. THE CIDER MAKERS.

All the directions with which you have been presented on this important subject, have had the incumberance of technical phrases and hard names, from which you have revolted;

Mr. Clay's nomination to the American People? Had not Mr. Wirt, too, before his eyes the example of Judge McLean, the first choice of the Anti-masons who declined, as the public has been led to suppose, from a consciousness of the ebvious impropriety of dismineration and schiam, among those who wish to rescue the country from its present misrule? And finally,—Must not Mr. Wirt see, perfectly well, that, if he should succeed in obtaining the vote of a single State, General Jackson's re-election is thereby made certain?

For Mr. Wirt we have always entertained a high regard. We have been taught, by those who know him much better than ourselves, that his heart was warm, his friendship sincere, and his character high and honorable. But this hurried grasping at the very shadow of office—this snatching a mere "creation of the mind"—a thing neither palpable to fueling nor to sight, at the expense of as great sacrifice of prespects most promising to every great public interest, has, we confess, filled us with unuterable amazement.

The Courier des Etais Unis relates a story of a person, who being in indigent circumstances at Paris, was attacked with chronic complaints, and was advised by his physician to take moderate exercise daily, such for instances as riding in a carriage. He was further told that if he neglected to employ such means for his recovery, his case was hopeless. The poor fellow was in despair, he ceuld hardly furnish himself with the necessaries of life; and how the could he afford the luxury of a carriage.

One day as he was walking with slow and heart ting steps through the public streets, the first man heaitating steps through the public streets, the poor fellow was in despair, he ceuld hardly furnish himself with the necessaries of life; and how the content of the mind of of

The Russian armies appear to be advancing upon Warsaw without any effectual opposition, and there was a report that the city had surrendered The only important information from that quarter will be found in the annex ed extracts.

The affairs of Belgium appeared to be on the point of adjustment, and the French troops were about to be withdrawn.

The report of the breaking out of the cholera at Vienna was unfounded. This disease was abating at Pesth .- The state of health in St. Petersburgh continued to improve.

The Reform bill was still under discussion in committee of the House of Commons .-Lord Althorpe expressed a hope that the committee would get through their labours on the bill before the coronation. The harvest in every part of England had been unusually groductive, and the weather for gathering it

The extensive preparations making for the Coronation, appeared to occupy much of the public attention.

The discussion respecting the peerage contimied in the French Chambers with much

The French army, according to the return of the Minister of Finance, contains 403 000 men, of whom the selive army embraces 365,-107 men, the gendarmeric 16,107, veterans, &c. 13,913, general staff 4,920. The number of muskets which had been delivered to the National Guard was 860,151, sabres 216,000; and pieces artillery 500 .- The Ministerial party had succeeded in electing M. Charles Du-pin, Deputy for the 10th arondissement of Paris.

Lonnon, Sept. 5.—We received last night French papers dated Friday, and Dutch, Bel-gian, and Prussian papers to the date of yes-terday. The whole of their interest centres in the notices which they contain respecting Poland, the actual situation and future pros pects of which have now acquired additional importance, as it is manifest that almost every passing hour is a stride to the goal of its fate, whatever that may be. As to the critical and almost desperate condition of the general af-fairs of the brave, but unassisted, and appar-ently doomed, patents, the total failure of their efforts to revolutianize Lithuania, the a-bortive issue of the attempt more recently made by Gen Razyski to rouse the peasant and organize the militia in the neighborhood o Cracow, and the imminency of the perti which besets the capital, now that four hostile armies anopposed, are radiating upon it from differ-ent points, these journals generally concur in admission and accounts. The Messager des Chambers of Friday states that the Russians were, by the last accounts, within three leagues of Warsaw, and that a crisis was inevitable. The Russian papers contained re-ports addressed by the Imperial Generals to their master, which gave to the transactions of the war the most gloomy aspect; their march is every where described as an uninterrupted triumph, and in some places their presence is said to have been hailed with satisfaction by the country people, who are worn out with the fatigues and exactions of the strife.

the Russian accounts to be about equal to that of the Poles, being 50,000 on either side; but necki and Dembinski, the former on resigning last hopes of Poland are intrusted to the compact body under the Commander in Chief, the fortifications of Praga, the barricades of the streets, and the unconquerable spirit of 100,000 introductants, still determined, by all accounts to die in defence of their liberties.

We find the report which we noticed on Sa-

turday, of an armistice having been concluded between the Russians and Poles, re-asserted with increased confidence at home, and re conced in some of the French papers. The ournal du Commerce states the fact upon the authority of a communication from Frankfort and in the subjoined extracts from the Dutch papers will be found another report, from the e quarter, of the surrender of Warsaw to Russians. We are not told however, whether they entered as enemies or friends, but from the use of the word "surrender," as ap-plied to the Poles, we take for granted that the admission of the Russians within their wal's was the consequence of some negotia tion. The war certainly had not ceased in the South, for a battle was expected to take place upon the 19th, between Rudiger and Ruzyski, near Gracow.

The Polish Government has made an af

feeting appeal to all Europe against the shame ful partiality, if not actual paguzanship, which Prussia has shown towards their gigantic epe my throughout the war for their independence By factitions squatory arrangements, and Custombouse vexations, supplies of aims which

The Belgians have accepted the armistice, and there is a better prospect of arranging their differences with the Dutch by negotiation. It is thought that both parties will be requito reduce his army.

Morning Herald.

The Nuremburg Correspondent gives the following, underdate of Berlin, August 8th:—

"The following is the information we have heen able to collect as, to the negotiations said to be going on between the Russians and the Poles:—Paskewitsch requires that Warsaw shall surrender at discretion. He enganges his honour to obtain from the magnanmity of the Emperor a grant of every just demand. A general annesty is to be published. Although many people at Warsaw are inclined to accept the a conditions noman has been found from the throne itself more firm, and draws around his own just prerogatives the impregnable defence of a people's love.

The French troops are retiring from Belgium Lordon, September 8—At length the Reform Bill has passed the Committee. The Morning Herald. of sufficient courage to declare their acceptance in the name of the whole nation, for every one fears the fate of Gen. Gielgud, the popular party being in the highest state of excitement. The greater part have declared their resolution to die rather than submit to slavery, or a lengthened captivity in Russia or Siberia. The majority of the National Government entertains the same sentiments;

FRANKFORT, Aug. 30.—A report is current here, said to have been received by express from Berlin, that Warsaw has surrendered to he Russians.

THE HAGUE. Aug. 31 .- The Government as received accounts from Batavia to the 4th of May, and from Surinum to the 4th of July. The East and West India Colonies enjoy perfect tranquility. The spirit of the inhabitants is all that can be desired, and in Java entire harmony prevailed between the Dutch and the Belgian soldiers.

The Ministers of the Five Powers, at London, have published a Manifesto in relation to the war with Holland, and the march of the French troops into Belgium, from which the ollowing is extracted—
"The Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers

regard the entrance of the French troops into Belgium as having taken place, not with any intention peculiar to France, but for an objec towards which the deliberations of the Confer ence were directed, and it remained understood that the extent to be given to the operations of the feeble answer which was made to it by these troops, and their continuance in Belgium should be fixed by common account to the other, give room to hope that the party should be fixed by common agreement between the five Courts at Conference in the London. It also remained understood that in case the cooperation of the English fleet should be required, this fleet should act only for the purpose of accomplishing the same views and upon the same principles. Besides, it remained agreed that the French troops should not pass the an-cient frentiers of Holland that their operations should be confined to the left bank of the Meuso and that under no circumstances should they invest the fortress of Mestricht, or that of Venloo, because then the war would be carried too near the frontiers of Prussia and Gen many, and might give rise to serious and com plicated questions which the Powers were de sirous of avoiding; and finally, that in conformity with the declarations made by the French Government to the representatives of the Four Courts at Paris, the French troops should retire within the limits France, is soon as the armistice was re established as t existed before the renewal of hostilities. Fi nally, the Conference agreed that these last e vents ought to induce it the more strongly occupy itself with a definitive treaty calulated to put an end to all difference between Holland nd Belgium, and which was indispensable or the maintainance of the general peace."

PORTSMOUTH, Sept 3.—The American corvette Kensington, Captain Ramsay, passed through Spithead yesterday with a schooner in company. She did not salute the flag of the Commander in Chief.

From the N. Y. Courier and Eng. Oct. 17. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Insurrection in Lisbon-Revolt in the Russian Provinces-Passage of the Reform Bill in Committee - Resignation of Skrzynecki - Dem binski assumes the Command of the Polish

Our news schooner the "Courier and En uirer," boarded the packet ship Birmingham, apt. Harris, on Sunday, as far off as South hampton. Capt. Harris sailed from Liver-pool on 9th of Sept, and has politely furnished us with Liverpool papers, of that date, Lon-don of the 8th, and Lloyd's and Shipping Lists

to the latest dates. It will be perceived that the rumor of divi with the fatigues and exactions of the strite—
with the fatigues and exactions of the strite—
and that Skrzynecki is no longer at the near
of the army. The Times of the 6th September, says—"The accounts from Warsaw, by
too colourable a plausibility.

The main body of the enemy, which is nearand melancholy interest. Two orders of the the former has it in his favour all the excite the latter on assuming, the command of the ment arising from recent success in a number patriot army of Poland. Skrzynecki saddress of small actions, and, besides, the sustaining to the troops is indued in every line of it with prospect of approaching aid from the other a spirit of generous and self-forgetting devotion it requires from the soldiers, in terms of affectionate selicitude, that they will follow the example he himself proposes, while fighting in their ranks, to set them of implicit obedience to the authority of their new commander, and of unconquerable zeal and courage in the cause of liberty. There is an apparent calm-ness as well as modesty in all the public documents that have been published with Skrzy-

> ble charm. But we have heard it hinted, even by thos of his own countrymen, who unfeignedly admired that distinguished chief, that the constitution of his mind was not fitted for oceasions which demanded extraordinary and dar

necki's name, which possesses an indescriba

ing enterprize."
A revolution had broken out in Lishon favour of Donna Maria, but was suppressed by

the troops of the tyrant Miguel. Many of the previnces of Russia, as also the greater part of Hungary, are in revolt; and some faint hopes are entertained that these movements may yet give encouragement to the Poles, and once more unite them against heir oppressors. The spirit of the army, by

some accounts, is said to be unbroken.

The Dutchess of Kent has refused to attend the coronation of King William. That event was to have taken place on the 8th of September, the date of our lat st paper. The London Herald says: "To day a monarch strong in the affections of his people goes forth to rewould have been most useful to them were stopped; whilst, on the other hand, direct countenance and assistance were given to the Russian armies.—They complain bitterly of this interference, as calculated to sob them of their old in the fruits which they had a right to expect, after shedding so much of their blood in the unequal contest. The manifest is soucced in terms of despondency.

The News from Belgium is satisfactory. The Belgians have accepted the armistics wisdom. It is because the lesson that Engineering the story of the second their story.

land gave to ambitious and profligate rulers of nations was read in vain by the descendants of Hugh Capet that France has suffered in-It is thought that both parties will be required to assume less hostile attidues towards each other in the neighborhood of Antwerp, and that the king of Holland will be expected just indignation of his subjects on the shores of England-presenting the instructive spec-tacle of a monarch who has fled for refuge to

therefore we must expect shortly a sanguinary and decisive battle under the walls of Warsaw."

House; but we think the hope of the corruptionists will be disappointed in this respect tionists will be disappointed in this respect tionists. The principal having been already discussed to the limit of home patients. over and over; and the limit of l ence having necessarily some sort of to the shortness of human life.
It is true that the corruptionists affect

the Bill, now that it has come out of

the Bill, now that it has come out of commit-tee, as a different Bill from what it was on go ing into Committee, and on that ground wil attempt to give their opposition an air of nov-elty favorable to the delay which is still their only dependence. No one doubts that Sir Charles Wetherell could speak for two hours -ave, for two days, upon that or any subject, and Sir E. B. Sugdon for two more, but many persons doubt whe benefit of this doubt, which we trust appear unreasonable, we may venture to lude, after all, that the forthcoming p ous debate cannot last for ever.

Indeed there are some symptoms a he Opposition from which we augur still more aveurably. The shout of triumph on are beginning to see their cause is desperate.

The decision of the Common Council too, which overset at one blow a whole host of mis representations, may be expected to produce

In the House of Commons, Colone Evan resented a petition from the inhabit Westminister, complaning of the injury to our commerce from the war in Poland. Upor moving that the petition be brought up Sir F. Burdett seconded the motion, and Mr. O Council spoke in favour of it; but the Misters gave no explanation, as to the state of the negotiations on that subject. Lord Graville Somerset moved that a new district of boroughs he formed in Monmouth, for the purpose of sending one representative to ariament. Lord John Russel opposed the motion, which was negatived without a di After some petitions had been present various conversations taken place, the for the last time, resolved itself into a Co tee on the Reform Bill On motion Chancellor of the Exchequer a clause greed to, allowing five guiness a day over above their expenses to to the barrister em-ployed in deciding on the claims of the coters. Mr. Hunt then moved his resolution, in being upon any one convicted of interefering at elections. Lord J. Russel opposed the motion which was negatived.

The House baving resumsed, the R was brought up and ordered to be taken consideration on Tuesday. A long disc followed on the wine duties.

THE KING OF THE BELGIAN The recent elevation of the Prince of Coburg to the throne of Belgium has gi-new interest to his biography, and then we now present some extracts from a contained in Jordan's National Portrait lery, embracing the principal events public career.

"The royal subject of this memoir is a tune, which occur but rarely even in the ly-spread annals of mankind; and see proclaim to us, with an authority not to mistaken, that

'-- There's a Divinity doth shape our ends,

Rough hew them how we will." The leading instances of the life of Prin The leading instances of the me of the beep compared in the co themselves, but still more remarkable in coincidence with, and effects upon, the desti-ny of another excited individual. We allude to the Prince of Orange, between whom and two crowns, it has been the fate of his Royal Highness to step; while, as if to render his by elaborate and recondite reasoning.

own career yet more wonderful, a third has With the exception of Louisiana, the whole been offered to his acceptance. In ancient of the southern States are nearly unanimous been punished by the justice of the Deity for a spirit of generous and self-forgetting devotion and in superstitious times, the genius, or as to his country's service, at the same time that have been recognized in these striking events against it pervades all classes of society; but after escaping from the two hunters on Price's -in our enlightened times they cannot but excite admiration and wonder."

After tracing his birth, advance to mangood, &c.; at the period of Buonapart's re-

turn, discomfitted, from Russia, the narrative The Prince Leopold was among the first to start from an inactivity which was so irksome to him; and long before the campaign Russian army, leaving all that was most dear to him at risk, for the great cause of his 'fatherland.' He accompained the allied army of Silesia and Saxony; was engaged in the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen; and on the expiration of the armistice, proceeded with the army to Bohemia, and thence to the Saxon frontier; where he particularly distinguished imself with the division of cavalry under his command. For his eminent services on those days the Emperor Alexander invested him, on the field of battle of Nollendrof, with the Cross of St. George, and the Emperor of Austria subsequently conferred on him the order of Theresa. He was at Leipsic, and throughout the whole of the campaigns which ended in the capture of Paris in 1814. Many of our countrymen formed their first; acquain tance with the Prince when he in the French capital, at this period 'the gayest of the gay.' Hence he passed over to England with the allied sovereigns in a natural anxiety to witness the land which had aided so greatly the great cause which had been so nobly consummated. At this time the Prince Leopold was a young man twenty four years of age.remarkable for his good looks, and distinguished from the crowd of princes with whom he was associated, for great amenity of manners, equanimity of temper, and every accomplishment of good society. The Princes Charlotte of Wales was at that time, in her eighteenth year; and remarkable, above her years, for great insight into the characters of those with whom she associathe characters of the second whom she associa-ted. It is not therefore, surprising that she should have been captivated with the qualities of Prince Leopold; nor is it necessary at this time of day, to doubt the excellence of her udgment, in her preference of an individual, who made her, without any dispate, the hap plest of women, during the short period which she was permitted to call happy, in her short out eventful life. It is well known that her hand had been destined for the Primes of Or-ange, by the policy of the British cabinet, as well as at the desire of her royal father; and the Princess had so far yielded to these wish es, as to consent to appear with him in public at the queen's drawing-room, this year. She was not, however, of a disposition to be will-ingly made an instrument of others in a matter so near hor heart; and when she found a man more suited to her mind, she at once broke off a forced attachment, and loved him

he report of the day-that her Royal Highness was to marry Prince Leopold-she at once evinced the settled determination of her breast, by the reply, 'He is the only man ! ever will marry.

We pass to the concluson: "His last act, upon quitting England, was to announce to the ministry his determination, is sovereign of Bergium, to draw no portion of his parliamentary annuity. A degree of in decent haste has been shown by the public relative to his intentions in this respect; and his had even been reflected within the walls of the Upper House of Parliament. His claim to this grant (which, as his Royal Highness was concerned, was the unsolicited liberality of the country) was as undisputed and as firm as that of the public creditor: but, in truth, he had been always made to suffer for the sins of those who had been thus prodigal in their desire to obtain his early favour. 'The man, however, whom his enemies had declared to he the most avaricious and miserly of men.actually relinquished the certainty of the affluence, as well as comfort, of a private station—before he knew what endowment would be made on a crown which he had accepted—tion could by any means be laid aside, their upon public grounds alone. Here, then, we close this rapid glance over a life which, for its duration, has been more than ordinary ventful.-The king of the Belgians is still the maturity of his life, and in the full vigour of his faculties. He has undertaken a task which must be difficult and laborious, and which many people think is not capable of a successful result. He may, however, reflect, that he occupies a throne, the right to which is less capable of dispute than any one in history -for the hereditary sovereigns of the land renonneed their claim to Austria, or to France, and the right of conquest alone, and that not of a conquest over Belgium, gave it to the kingdom of the Netherlands. He is one of the few sovereigns who, without even the birthright to the land of his rule, has obtained a crown without the sword having been drawn, or a drop of blood spilled, in the acquisition of it. If he should happily succeed, he will deserve the gratitude of four millions of subjects, and the gratitude of the applause of surrounding nations,—if he should fail, he will lay down a sceptre which he never sought, and return to that private station, the splendid prospects of which few a fine of £10,000 and a year's imprisonment | could have had the virtue to have quitted, although the object were to retain the blessings of peace to Europe, and to consolidate the principles of constitutional government."

From the U. S. Telegraph. POPULARITY OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

A very common mode of recommending project to public favor is to maintain that it is dready popular. This at once gains it the sup

port of the whole body of trimmers. The friends of the American System assum t as an indisputable fact, that a majority of the people are on their side of the question .-There is no other evidence of this, however than the decision of Congress-a very fallaci-ous test of popular will in all cases, but paricularly with regard to the American System. It is questionable whether the great body of the people are yet acquainted with the merits of this Systom. The doctrines of political economy which it invovives are somewhat abstruse, even to the wise men of the nation.— The ablest statesmen of the age are divided upon the question of free or restricted trade. sight, to recommend it to popular favor. Every of an knows that a duty is a fax, and that a tax is, in itself, a bad thing. This is a palpable, prima facile argument against the ole, prima facie argument against the restric tive system, which readily suggests itself the most ignorant, and which can be met only

in those States where it is most popular, the majority of the community know or care very little about it, and may be said rather to acy little about it, and may be said rather to actual that and Bower's Ferry, where he called on paiesce in it from indifference, than to give it the 25th ult. to get over the river. Mr. Bibb. heir hearty concurrence and active support.

The State of Penusylvania is generally ed upon as the most interested in the adoption of the American System. If this be true, it is very singular that the people of this State should have been so ardent and determined in their hostility to an administration which was fisposed to push the System to the utmost ex-ent. We have heard two different explanations of this obvious inconsistency: first, that the people of Pennsylvania were induced to believe that General Jackson was decidedly in favor of the Sysem. It is very certain however, that the southern people, at the same time, believed him unfriendly to the Tariff, and that many voted for him under the impression that he would exert all his influence agains it. His professions, therefore, could not have been strong and unequivocal enough to satisfy any zealous friends of the Turiff. Another mode of accounting for the inconsistent course of Pennsylvania, is, to attribute it to the perverse stupidity of the Dutch population. Their stupidity, however, is not of a sort which is likely to hurt themselves. They understand the main chance at least as well as any other people; and if they could have perceived any thing in the American System calculated to promote their interests, it is not very probaole that they would have made it a nute consideration. The truth is, that the people of Pennsylvania have taken the old and sure path to prosperity—pladding industry and frugality. They put no faith in political nostrums, and require no assistance from the fostering hand of government." All that they want is to be let alone. Their farmers have known how to take care of themselves in the worst of times; and manufactures sprung up among them and were thriving fast, long before the American System was heard of.

As far as we can judge from the acts of the people in those sections of the country where the American System is said to be most popu ular, we have a right to infer, at least, that it not a matter of much interest with them. Hezekiah Niles the great champaign of the System of the working classes, was lately selected n Baltimore, as the man most likely to succeed as candidate for the office of elector of the Senate. But with all the fame which he has acquired as a most able and and pertina ious advocate of domestic industry; he was efeated by one who had no pretension to per-

sonal popularity.

Mr. Hawes, who was lately elected in Ky.

Colonel Addendroke, returned from Kew to try are warmly and actively in favour of this times injured the industry, and drained the Cranbourne Lodge, in Windsor Park, where System, and still less that there is a majority the princess at that time resided and told her of them determined to uphold it, even at the risk of producing a dissolution of the Union. - А. В.

The Value of the Union .- If we cast our eyes on the maps of Europe and of the Unitthe Netherlands, Germany, and Italy-all the finest and most important parts of that con tinent, in short-are of little more superficial extent than the States of this Union already puritally settled. The area of all trese countries is computed at 851,323 square miles; that of the United States, within the limits just mentioned, and exclusive of the Territories, at 787,850. In the actual state of those countries, we find them disjoined by artificial and political limits, by manners, language, and institutions, and still more by political ambition and by interests which appertain not to the governed, but to their rulers. In their history, we find wars of succession and wars of conquest, armies supported for purposes of mere royal concernment, and vast expendi-tures made, and debts incurred, for objects cost diverted to the advancement of commerce, and the improvement of the arts of life, instead of the destruction of the speries; if the intercourse were suffered to take such a direction as the course of trade, and the geographical and other natural relations of the different countries would give them, instead of being interrupted, obstructed, burdened, and harassed, at every step; these countries would present the image of a perfect and nobje empire, in which the progress of industry, art, and thought would be tenfold, we may rather

say infinitely greater than it is at present. Now the confederation of these States has laid in this hemisphere the foundation of such an empire as is only a beau ideal in regard to Europe. We have the same amplitude of domain, the same variety of climate, of course proportionally varied capacity of production Population will augment commensurably with these elements of wealth. But when we adjoin the moral, social, and political advantages of our condition, it is clear that, these contin uing as they are, we must add to the amount of our progress all that Europe has lost by the absence of them. A common language re-moves the national antipathies which ambition has made a handle of. Our frontier guards itself. Our personal intercourse and our com-

mercial exchanges within its ample bounds are invexed and unburdened by the endless emparrasaments of the custom house and the po ice Our rivers disembogue themselves the same friendly country in which they take their source. In short, our relations are natural, entensive, and comprehensive, formed and upheld by the great motives of mutual, social, and commercial benefit, and not broken and sacrificed by that lesser and narrow er policy which makes the business of Euro-pean cabinets. These are natural advantages iterally incalculable. They should, in fact they will, outweigh all the heart burnings and calousies that most be expected to arise be ween parts of the empire. There is at the oftom of all sound minds a strong, ever-present sense of the value of our Uni derides the possibility of any deep and permanent wound to it from any quarter, and a final ractical appeal to which would dispel all the lusions which a temporary clamor may conjure up .- Balt. Amer.

Dear Sir: I have received information [to ne] so convincing of the fact that Nat Turner has been drowned in attempting to cross New River, and believing it will be some satisfac-tion to the public to know that the wretch has Mountain, he was routed at the Gap Mills in Monroe, and seen by several persons between the ferryman, demanded his pass and asked him some questions, at which he broke and took up the river. Some nine or ten days after a drowned person was seen floating by the Ferry. Mr. Bibb and some of his neighbors followed, & got him out some six or eight miles below. He had in his pockets and about him a large knife, [Spanish] dirk, pistol and some-thing like a diamond. Mr. Bibb recognized this person to be the same, who called to cross the river—and all with whom I have conversed. agree, that if it were Nat Turner who was seen on Price's mountain, it was he who has been drowned; and that he suits the description given in your Excellency's Proclamation in every particular, except the knot on his arm, which was not examined.

Very respectfully, your most obed't servant. GEORGE ALDERSON! To the Gavernor of Virginia.

Among the other detrimental effects of Par-Among the other derimental effects of Par-hamentary Reform, Blackwood's Magazine dolefully predicts three, which deserve notice as showing the inevitable difficulty, in an em pire of colonies, of reconciling all their inte-rests, in the first place with those of the metro politan country, and secondly, with each oth-

The first will be the repeal of the duties on Baltic timber, a measure which will be warmly supported by the £10 householders, as they would thereby get the best wood at half its present price. This would involve, however, the loss of Canada to the Empire, a colony of a million of souls, taking off annually 50.000 emigrants, employing 400,000 tons of British shipping, and consuming 42,500,000 of British manufactures.

The duties on East India augar will be re pealed, and the negroes emancipated in the Westindia islands These colonies will in that case eitherfall a prey to the revolt of the slaves-or throw themselves into the arms, of the A

The India and China trade will be thrown The India and China trade will be thrown-open, and emigration will take place to the Indian possessions, from the multitude of poor persons in England. Their democratic feel-ings will demolish that airy fabric of Indian empire, now only upheld by a despotic system. In short, the loss of all the colonies may be looked for, says the writer, as the inevita le result of the Reform Bill. A despoism at home will close the scene, after the empire has lost its foreign possessions, and with them

American System.

In fact, we can perceive no indication whatever, that the people in any section of the counnature of things, and the attempt has someprozecuted according to law."

esources of the parent nation, which might-often have obtained the trade of the same coun-tries without the burdensome expence of governing and defending them.

A country whose taxes are enormous, and a large past of whose population is in squalid want amidst splendid wealth, may come to find her unsubstantial empire falling away piecemeal. In such a case, it is not one or two fragments that are rent from the edifice by main force, but the whole structure suddenly becomes unstable from the decomposiion of the cement which bound it together .-It is not long since the sun never set on the colonial empire of Spain. The boast has been transferred to England, and the lapse of events may in like manner, and long before the period at which such a thing was dreamed possiole, transfer it from her .- Bult. Amer.

The Donf, Blind, and Dumb Girl .- A letter from Hartford to the editor of the Boston Transcript, contains the following reference to a most interesting female, of whom perhaps most of our readers have heard. How little lo we understand the causes of happiness, or occasion for grief; instead of setting our hearts upon an unattainable object, and inflicting aisery upon ourselves, and pain on others, on account of our disappointment, if we would those even below ourselves, how few would "pine; how many grades to be found between the enjoyments of the readers of this, and those of Julia Brace—who looks not out upon the beauties of nature and art, hears no sound of delight, no endearing appellation of friendship or relation, nor can she utter a single. feeling which kindness or unkindness may in-Tears alone are her language; they spire. figure forth all that she can express of love, gratitude, or pain.

"It is 'vacation' at the Asylum, but we visited it, and found many of the scholars still remaining there; amongst them, Julia Brace, the young woman who was born and still con-tinues deaf, dumb, and blind; the second instance, only, of such a dispensation of Divine Providence that has ever been recorded. I cannot describe the sensations which overpow-

ered me as I gazed upon this interesting object. My feelings were so intense, and my thoughts so completely wrapt in contem-plation of the apparent misery and toriorn-ness of her condition, that I should have been compelled to leave the room, without an opportunity of witnessing the wonderful acute-ness of her sense of feeling; (which is her only medium of communication with external bjects) had not some benevolent tears started to my eyes and relieved me of the oppressive sensations that tugged at the heart strings. I would not, for any consideration, have lost this opportunity of seeing her, and observing her mode of intercourse with those around wer. It is indeed miraculous, how easily she communicates her least wants, and with what readiness she comprehends the purposes and desires of others, communicated by the touch, and assisted by the various motions of her arms and fingers. She is perfectly cheerful-of docile and kind disposition, and is much loved by her companions, who, themselves deaf and dumb, seen impressed with an extraordinary feeling of compassion for the poor unfortunate who suffers under the additiona deprivation of sight, and has not even the consolation of looking abroad into the world, and witnessing the wonderful works of the Cre-

A PATRIOT PREACHER The other evening we heard a gentleman ed. It is this:

At that eventful period when our country was invaded by Provost, a Clergyman, resident about thirty miles from this, exhorted his flock to march to Platisburg and repel the army. Many did so. After they had departed, ed together those who had remained, for the purpose of offering up prayers for the success of those who had departed, and when they had assembled he could not find an "able bodied man" among his congregation. It was composed of females and decrepid old men. A scene like this was fuel to the feelings and food for the emotions of the heart of a patriot, and the preacher was not wholly unmoved by it. He commenced a prayer—He faltered. He recommenced-again he faltered. The emo-tions of his heart choked up the avenues of his oul and the burning feelings of the patriot had got the mastery of the calm, mellifluent strains of the preacher. He arose from his kness and exclaimed. "I cannot pray when my mind is not on my Maker, and I confess, it now centres on Plattsburg!—whither I shall repair with all possible speed and render my feeble assistance in defence of the civil and religious liberty which we now enjoy." He immediately embraced the weeping congregation—bid them a hearty "good bye"—implored a blessing, took his gun and followed his brethren to the field of battle.-Plattsburg Rep.

Bank Embezzlement .- We understand that there has been recently discovered a singular and extensive fraud, which was practised on the Bank of New York as far back as 1826 and 1827. A gentleman who is now in that estabishment detected a forged balance in one of the accounts kept in 1827, and was induced by this circumstance to make a thorough investigation of the books, upon which he discovered that upwards of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS had been embezzled. The person suspected for baving committed the fraud was one of the chief clerks when it was committed. He has been absent in Europe, and resided principally in France since he left the estab-lishment until about six weeks ago. From the ingenious manner in which the bulances were forged, it was difficult to detect them .-A warrant was issued on Saturday evening for he arrest of the accused, but he has as yet cluded the vigilance of our Police officers.

Arraccount from Barbadoes, of the 5th September, states that 3704 persons had then been found dead in the ruins, and the church-es were full of the wounded.

The Washington Globe says-"It seems not to be generally understood that enlisting, or entering into a military corps within the United States, for the purpose of serving any foreign nation or people, is an of-fence against the laws of the United States: months previous to the election with an address to the people, in which he expressed himself decidedly hostile to the Tariff Thress Banner of the Constitution, in copying the address, commended his bold and manly stand for principle, but gave up all hope of his success. The people, however, did not seem to be so much borror struck with his enmity to the American System.

It has often been doubted the Both of April, 1818. And we understand, that, an information being giving to the President, of meetings for purposes in contravention of that law having been held in favour of the Poles in Philadelphia and New York, directions have been given by the Department of State, to the District Attorneys of the Conflicting interests of so many and the such was a contravention of the Poles in Philadelphia and New York, directions have been given by the Department of State, to the District Attorneys of the United States, in those places, to inquire Eastern-AND PEOP

E.AST TUESDAY MOR TO OU We are averse to patrons, through the of their dues; but the liges us. The amo and might be spared

mitted to increase,

tant. We trust our

selves of an early op

Accounts due for be paid promptly. sary. STEPHE We congratulate zette, on the felicito torial. He copies Simpson's new serie his renders. We tinue to copy the wish them read. The people a correct view deserter from the ca will show in their tre means and corrupt a sition to destroy the ble chief magistrate. bending integrity, we The testimony of su the contempt and det the President, for the no fear of consequen

cause. We should be p neighbour, his view American System. on of free trade. A calm is said always wind. Is a change take place with him current of restricted friend Free Trade? We would remind

minded and honorabl

support must be that

Condy Raguet, is no ed as secretary to the But it may be, the vi is becoming st'll more ly overlooked the ad He has stumbled on tional Journal, in wh "There appears to n favor of his consen for U. S. Senator from of his country calls h

rescue her from impe be imperative on him the subject of a mo Tariff. No such n from any other sour for the system; but, measure wise and p fact, and his prescript of the modification v the reasonable friend this article has me

neighbour. It is co copy any article of a lation of a brother e unless approved and It is here thought should accept a seat he may give his opi modification of the

the tariff, emanating will excite alarm for Mr. Clay shall deem sent Tariff, wise a prescribe its form ar less satisfy all the r mestic Industry. Really this is stra by the friends of fre gin to be alarmed for free trade principles articles. Had it no attack, which you m houn, for his nullif (if Mr. Clay can be in the Senate) it w

tent course you cou and run him as you Wont answer your Mason and Americ will not serve you. your party appear t advocates of free to of the American Sy with Anti-Musons, c support, to pull dow tion, it really seems this murderer, this pr who is recreant to to the core, to put v all consistency; all b strong a hold on the be shaken from the

confidence has exal Youthjul Depravi not very recent I struck with the Reto the King, of prideath in Newgate, Sessions. Of 27 penincteen were of a these, one was only ther 14, another 16 17, two 19, and see anly was ordered fo

TO OUR PATRONS. We are averse to making an appeal to our patrons, through the paper, for the settlement of their dues; but the necessity of the case obliges us. The amount due by each is small, is the fact and it should at least cause the and might be spared more readily than if per-

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We congratulate our neighbour of the Gazette, on the felicitous subject of his last editorial. He copies the 4th letter of Stephen Simpson's new series, and recommends it to his readers. We earnestly hope he will continue to copy the letters of this man. We wish them read. They will not only give the people a correct view of the character of this deserter from the cause of Jackson, but they will show in their true colours the unrighteous means and corrupt agents, used by the opposition to destroy the fair fame of our venerasition to destroy the fair fame of our venerable chief magistrate. For his honesty and imhending integrity, we have nothing to fear .-The testimony of such witnesses, may excite not partially deserve the imputation for while the contempt and detestation of the friends of the President, for the party using them, but no fear of consequences; even with the high be a mere reproach upon us but doubly so be minded and honogable of the opposition, such cause we shall deserve it.—This is an age of support must be thought unworthy of a good

We should be pleased to hear from our neighbour, his view of Mr. Clay's policy, the American System. He has been the champion of free trade. Why is he now so silent? A calm is said always to precede a change of wind. Is a change of the trade wind about to take place with him? Is he about to raise a current of restricted trade, in place of his old friend Free Trade?

We would remind him that his old friend Condy Raguet, is not yet dead; he lately acted as secretary to the Free trade Convention . But it may be, the vision of this worthy editor is becoming still more affected. He has wholly overlooked the address of this Convention. He has stumbled on an article from the National Journal, in which that print says:

"There appears to be a general concurrence of sentiment among the friends of Mr. Clay, in favor of his consenting to he a candidate for U. S. Senator from Kentucky. The voice of his country calls him from his retirement to rescue her from impending peril. It seems to be imperative on him to give his opinions on the subject of a mulfication of the present Tariff. No such modification can emanate from any other source without exciting alarm for the system; but, should he deem such a measure wise and practical, in the existing state of public opinion, his admission of the fact, and his prescription of the form and extent of the modification would doubtless satisfy all the reasonable friends of Domestic Industry."

this article has met the approbation of our

man who can rescue her. A modification of the tariff, emanating from any other source, will excite alarm for the system. If, however, Mr. Clay shall deem a modification of the present Tariff, wise and practical, and should prescribe its form and extent, it would doubtless satisfy all the reasonable friends of Domestic Industry.

by the friends of free trade. We shall begin to be alarmed for the orthodoxy of your free trade principles, if you insert many such articles. Had it not been for the unfortunate attack, which you made last year on Mr. Cal houn, for his nullification, we should think, in the Senate) it would be the most consis-tent course you could pursue, to take him up. The Right Rov'd. Wm. M. Stone is expectin the Senate) it would be the most consisand run him as your President. Mr. Wirt, wont answer your purpose; he is both Anti-Mason and American System. Mr. McLean will not serve you. In truth both you and your party appear to be at a loss. When the advocates of free trade unite with the friends of the American System, when Masons unite with Anti-Masons, or court their influence and support, to pull down the present administration, it really agents to be a forlorn hope. But the Ferry on that day. of the American System, when Masons unite tion, it really seems to be a forlorn hope. But this murderer, this proscriber, Jackson, this man who is recreant to all principle, and rotten to the core, to put whom dow ., all principles, all consistency, all honor are sacrificed, has too strong a hold on the affections of the people to be shaken from that station to which their confidence has exalted him.

Youthful Depravity.—In looking over some not very recent London pupers, we were struck with the Recorder of London's report struck with the Recorder of London's report to the King, of prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, after the last February Sessions. Of 27 persons capitally convicted, nineteen were of and under the age of 23; of these, one was only aged 10, another 12, and ther 14, another 16, two (one of them a girl) 17, two 19, and several 20. Of the 27, one only was ordered for execution—Elles, aged of the Courpany.

B. R. JONES, O. S. October 25 1831

For the Whig.

Mr. Mullikin, I was surprised on hearing a few days ago some remarks upon the distinction which should exist in Society between the working men and the Richer class, said to have been made by a Virginian, who visited our Town a few weeks since; and confess that I was much more surprised to learn that even an apologist could be found among us for a man who declared that the simple feet of another following a methanical accumulation in life was sufficient to and might be spared more readily than if permitted to increase, while to us it is all-important. We trust our friends will avail themselves of an early opportunity to call.

Accounts due for postage are expected to be paid promptly. This is absolutely necessary.

STEPHEN SIMPSON.

We congratulate our neighbour of the Gambara and it should at least cause the working men to be more fenaciously jealous of their rights, and privileges. It was urged I be lieve that the general ignorance of mechanics was the principal cause of disqualification to take any part in the Government, and it was hinted (not very obscurely) that the case and facility by which they could be bribed and corrupted was another. To attempt a refutation of the last charge is no part of my business; the mere supposition would be casting a attain upon the bone and sinew of our population, and he who put forth the charge I we

tion much less an acquaintance with classical lore—we have scarcely tasted, not drank of the "Pietian Spring," Yet may we not in some degree attribute this to ourselves? May we inquiry and investigation; the spirit of im provement is abroad over the land; the means provement is abroad over the land; the means of acquiring knowledge are cheap and abundant: then let the mechanics "join night to day and Sunday to the week," and secure by industry, perseverance and energy, those acquirements which have been denied them by fortune; let the working men form themselves into associations, not to dispute upon questions but half understood and with which they have no concern, but to mutually saist in cultivating and improving their intellects and storing their minds with useful knowledge, so that the reproach of ignorance may be no longer cast upon them, and in the stead of being directed and governed by others, they may ere long be found directing and governing.

A MECHANIC.

A murderous assault was committed on the

lst inst. on a young lady in Plattsburg, New York.—The Republican contains the following particulars:—
"An almost infinite number of rumors and

conjectures are affoat on the subject, but we believe the following will disclose the facts of the transaction. The lady, in company with her sister, was about eight in the evenwith her sister, was about eight in the evening, passing through one of the most public
avenues of the village, and within a few rods
of the most frequented section of it. They
observed a little in front of them, an object
in the street, which is the indistinctness of the
evening, they supposed to be an animal, but
when they had approached within 5 or 6 feet
it areas from the earth and disclosed the fiit arose from the earth and disclosed the fi-gure of a man. He advanced towards them, and examined the face of each alternately with intenseness. The lady upon whom the assault was perpetrated, attempted to escape, and ran a few feet; but was soon overtaken by the person, who grasped her violently by the throat with one hand, and with the other gave her a blow with a dirk or some other this article has met the approbation of our neighbour. It is common amongst editors to copy any article of news, but the mere speculation of a brother editor, is not often copied, unless approved and adopted by the party copying.

It is here thought necessary that Mr. Clay should accept a seat in the U. S. Senate, "that he may give his opinions on the subject of a modification of the present Tariff." It says our country is in peril and Mr. Clay is the only of the individual was been adopted to our country is in peril and Mr. Clay is the only our country is in peril and Mr. Clay is the only of the individual was been adopted to our country is in peril and Mr. Clay is the only of the individual was been adopted to increase the produced through the community, and our country is in peril and Mr. Clay is the only of the individual was been adopted to increase the produced through the community, and our country is in peril and Mr. Clay is the only of the individual was assistant and the direction of the bolication of the present Tariff." It says been produced through the community, and our country is in peril and Mr. Clay is the only of the individual was entirely disguised, and his increased through the community, and our country is in peril and Mr. Clay is the only of the individual was entirely belonging to the force and a the our was assistant and the instrument, and the instrument are was present inexplicable. A strong sensation has been observed?

12. Do the iron boilers used in the western waters generally accumulate a calcare our waters gen vestigate and unrayel the subject. A Committee of Vigilance has been appointed, who are engaged in a constant and active examination of every circumstance which has been

developed.

A Committee on behalf of the citizens have offered a reward of \$500 for the detection and conviction of the offender. The following is the only description given of him. "He is supposed to have been dressed in a large over-Really this is strange language to be used in pantaloons lighter than his coat. He is believed to be almust six feet high and of a slender frame." As it would appear that the la-dy herself can furnish as possible clue that might lead to his indentification, the most pro-bable supposition is that he is a maniac.

DEPDivine Service will be held in White (if Mr. Clay can be got rid of, by putting him Mursh Church on Friday the 28th inst. and in

ed to be present and officiate. St. Peter's Parish, Oct. 19th, 1881.

The Parishioners of St. Michaels Parish are informed that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stone has made an appointment to preach and hold a confirmation in the Parish Church at St. Michaels, on Sunday the Soth instant, and that

In this county on Sunday night; 23d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH LITTLETON, in the 91st year

of her age.

Suddenly, at the residence of his father, in this county, on Saturday morning last, Robert Mar, son of Governor Samuel Stevens, in the 18th year of his age.

In Broad Creek Neck, in the Bayside, on Friday the 21st Inst. Mrs. Mable, consort of Mr. Reuben M. Faulkner, aged about 52

Ave there any other facts within your knowledge?

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.) October 12, 1831. (

THE House of Representatives by a reso-lution of the 4th of May, 1880, directed

ly interesting and valuable communications have been received, the Department has not succeeded in collecting the facts sufficient to succeeded in collecting the facts sufficient to chable it to fulfil the directions of the house. In consideration, therefore, of the difficulty of obtaining the requisite information, by any means within the power ofthe Department, and of the deep interest which the community, and more especially those engaged in steam navity gation, have in the subject, it is thought best o make this public application to all who may

of the House to prevent, have, unfortunately, been so numerous that many persons will have it in their power to state the causes and circomstances of such casualties; and these, col-lected from various parts of the Union, can-

oot fail to be highly useful.

With a view to assist in giving that information, a precise and explicit character, the

following queries were prepared.

It is not intended, however, to confine it to the points presented to them, or to the form of communication which they may seem to in-dicate. On the contrary, the Department will be happy to receive any information in such manner as the writer may be pleased to em-

Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERROGATORIES IN RELATION TO THE BURSTING OF STEAM BOILERS.

1. Are you acquainted with the nature and use of Steam Engines? In what employment have you been engaged? Were you present, and in what capacity, at the bursting of any steam boiler; or collapsing of a flue; or have you been made acquainted, by other means, with the facts in any such case. It so, in what

2. In that case, was the water in the boiler above gauge cocks? If not, at what beight, compared with the lower gauge cock?

3. If the boiler contained a flue, what was

the difference between the height of its upper side and that of the lower gauge cock? 4. Wifat was the weight per square inch on the safety valve?

rusted or sticking in the aperture, or was it so at the time?

water ever been heated to a red heat, or ap-

engineer, or by pressure?

10. Was the piston going at its usual speed,

12. Do the iron boilers used in the wes-

15. Have any means been employed to prove steam boilers before they are used or afterwards, and what pressure has usually been applied to iron of a given thickness?— Are the proofs made when the iron is cold or

16. Is there any instrument employed to as-certain the temperature of the boiler above the water, or of the steam in the upper part of the boiler? It so what is it? 17. What means are used to prevent the fire

from the fire place and flue from extending to

the boat?

18. Have you ever seen steam boilers heated to a red heat on the upper side? If so, is such a temperature regarded as a cause of exploding the boiler?

19. Have any means been used, in the construction of boilers or fire place, to prevent the heating of the upper part of the boiler? If so, what are they?

so, what are they?

20. How many persons were scalded by steam, and at what distance was each from the boiler? . At what distance from the boiler was the steam supposed to be hot enough to was the steam supposed to be not enough to scald? Was the current of steam from the rent in the boiler instantaneous, or did it continue for some time, and how long? What number of persons were wounded by the parts of the boiler or machinery, which were driven off by the explosion, and what position did

en off by the explosion, and what position did each of such persons occupy in the boat?

21. Have you ever observed the piston to move irregularly for a few minutes, or a few strokes, alternately faster or slower than its usual speed, without perceiving any change in the resistance to the paddles, or any other obvious cause for such irregularity; and, if so, how it was accounted for?

22. To what immediate cause have you attributed the bursting of steam boilers, which have come within your knowledge?

23. Are there any other facts within your

FOR SALE OR RENT

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline county, to wit: DURSUANT to the act of assembly enti-tied "An Act for the relief of sandry inlution of the 4th of May, 1880, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to collect and solvent delitors" passed at November Session, and report his views on the same, as, in his opinion, may be useful and important to Georgess in exacting regulations for the navigation of steam-boats or steam vessels, with a view to guard against the dangers arising from the bursting of their boilers.

Such measures were accordingly taken as were thought best calculated to obtain the requisite information. But, although some high-parameters before the Judges of Caroline county of the said Samuel Pritchett, and for his apparamete before the Judges of Caroline county. personne Samuel Pritchett, and for his ap-personne before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allega-tious as may be made against him and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and dis-charge to be published in the Whig at Eas-ton, once a week for the space of three sucessive weeks, at least three months before the lest Tuestlay after the second Monday of next be able, and are disposed, to promote the be-nevolent object of the Resolution.

Accidents, like those which it is the desire and mirry one.

ABRAHAM JUMP. True copy,
Jo. Richardson, Clk. bot 25 310

Palbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery,

lett and Eliza. Har port of William Hay-George W. Nabb. cause mentioned be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the third Monday of It is desirable that communications on this subject should be transmitted by the first of December, or early as may be thereafter.

LOUIS McLANE, listed at Easton, in Talbot county, a foresaid. resilve weeks, in one of the newspapers, pub-listed at Easton, in Talbot county, aforesaid, before the said third Monday of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be two thousand and fifty dollars.
P. B. HOPPER.

True Copy, J. Loockerman, Clk. Test. net. 25 Sw

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton against Isaac H. Parrott, will be sold on the premises of said Parrott, on THURSDAY the 17th day of November next, between the bours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day for each, the following property to wit:—all the right, title, interest and claim, of the afore-said Isaac B. Parrott of, in and to that tract 4. With the weight per square most consist was the weight per square most consist was the weight per square most consist when the agenture, or was it so the time?

6. Had that part of the boiler above the colt, 3 years old, one bay Horse colt, 3 years old, one bay Horse colt, 3 years old, one bay Horse colt one year old, 2 yoke of oxen, 12 head of cattle, 15 head of hogs, 2 old carts, one water ever been heated to a red heat, or approaching thereto?

7. Was there any incrustation or sediment found at the bottom of the boiler? If so, what was its thickness and composition?

8. In what part was the boiler rent, and what was the appearance and extent of the sent?

9. If the bursting happened to the boiler of a steam beat, was the boat under way, or at rest? Was the valve open? If so, how long before the accident? Was it opened by the engineer, or by pressure? due thereon.

Attendance given by. J. M. FAULKNER, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

B out of Talbot county Court, and to me carts and one Steer, seized and taken as the property of the aforesaid Reuben Perry, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa. and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance will be given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

417

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Charles W. Pitt, adm'r. of John R. Pitt, use of Wm. W. Pitt, adm'r. of John R. Pitt, use of Wm. W. Ecclesion, against Wm. C. Ridgaway and Samuel Lecompt, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following property of Wm. C. Ridgaway, to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Wm. C. Ridgaway, of in and to, one house and lot situate on est and claim of the said Wm. C. Ridgaway, of in and to, one house and lot situate on Washington street, in the town of Easton—also, B beds and furniture, 12 chairs, one side board and two tables, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni expense and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

BY virtue of a writ of yenditioni exponse, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance, and for the use of Elijah Spence, use Thomas Arringdale, against James Cain, Thomas Bul-len, Robort G. Lloyd and Thomas Baker len, Robert G. Lleyd and Thomas Baker—also, one vendition exponas, issued and directed as aforestid, at the suit of the State, use of Elijah Spence, use Thomas Arringdale, against James Caio, Ex'r. of John Chin; and also by virtue of an execution for officer's fees for 1828, 1829 and 1880, against said Cais, will be sold on the premises of said James Quin dec'd, at the Hole-in-the-wall, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. Mand 4 o'clock Pr M. the following property, to wit:—4 head of Horses, one gig and harness, one borse eart, one ox cart, one yoke

SHERIFF'S SALE.

to wit;—4 head of Horses, one gig and harness, one horse cart, one ox cart, one yoke of oxen, 18 head of cattle, 12 head of hoge, and 10 head of sheep, taken and will be seld to pay and satisfy the aforesaid claims and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

oct. 25

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of veditioni exponas, me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, one at the suit of the State of Maryland at 1831, as a runaway, a dark malatic mas, by the instance and for the use of John Stevens, the name of jr. adm'r. D. B. N. of Peter Stevens, jr dec'd, against James Cain, Ex'r. of Levin McGinney, and the other at the suit of the State of Mayland, use of John Stevens, jr. adm'r. D. B. N. of Peter Stevens, dec'd against James Cain and Thomas Bullen, will be exposed to Public Sale, and sold to the highest bidder at the late residence of the said Cain, on Wednesday the 16th of November next, the following property: one horse, one cart, and one Gig and Harness, also all that parcel of Land of which the said James Cain died possessed, viz. part Marsh Land, near Parson's Landing, containing 165 acres of land, more or less, al-so part of Bozman's addition and Sandy Hill, containing 193 acres of Land more of less, part of True Trust, containing 24 acres of land, more or less; the goods and chattles lands and tenements of the said Cain, seized and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
J. M. FAULKMER, Shift.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of renditioni expones, is sued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk there-May Term, 1831.

Alexander C. Bul- Ordered that the relet and Eliza. Har port of William Hayrinn, Exerciors of ward, Jr. Trustee for thall Harison, dec'd, the sale of certain products in the above. of, at the suit of Joseph Martin, against Nanproperty to wit, all the estate, right, title, in-terest and claim, of her the said Nancy James, of, in and to, that tract or parcel of land, called Barnston, 'Cox's addition,' and part 'Samuel's Beginning,' situated on Island Creek, in Talbot county containing the quantity of 128 acres of land, more or less, taken to satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the in terest and costs due and to become due there

Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff. Oct. 25

SEERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of 'Talbot County court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the TUESDAY the 15th of November 1831 between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M. the following property to wit: one house and lot, where Solomon Maenahan lives, and one horse and Gig, one horse cart, one Bureau, one Desk, one Sideboard, 12 Windowship is the ships Belvidera, Herald, Hyperiau, and other late arrivals, their Fail Stock, comprising a well selected and very general assortment of Stanle Experiment of Stanle Exp suit of John Valiant, against Henry Delebay, reau, one Desk, one Sideboard, 12 Windsor chairs, 3 Bedsteads, 3 Beds and furniture, two tables, seized and taken to satisfy the a-foresaid fi. fa. interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shift.

THE Subscriber having declined farming, will sell at public sale, at his residence near Bowdle's Ferry, on THURSDAY the 3d day of November next all his farming uten-



Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the pur-TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with security before the afticles are removed—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be requi-

of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

SAMUEL MACKEY.

Talbot county, Oct. 22 2w

N. B. Also a first rate batteaux, copper fastened, carrying fifty bushels or more.

S. M.

Constable's Sale.

DY virtue of two writs of fieri facias (one at the suit of Jerry Bowlin, the other at the suit of Perry Porter,) issued by Thomas Bruff, Esq. and to me directed, against Robert L. Harrison, will be sold at Constable's sale, on Monday the 14th November next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. at St. Michinels, one negro girl named Fanny, and one negro girl named Anna, late the property of said Harrison, taken to satisfy the above writs, with the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

A. S. COLSTON, Contsable.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

For the Ensuing Year, THAT commodious Dwelling House and Garden, situated in Easton, and on Dover Street, and now occupied by Mr. Edward S. Hopkins. The Subscriber would sell this property on accommodating terms, or exchange it for lands.

Also, to be let several small and convenient

enements in Easton. Also, to be hired negroes of all ages, for the next year. Apply to Mr. Edward S. Hopkins, or the subscriber. JOHN LEEDS KERR. Easton, Oct. 25

MOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 23d day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a black man,

ANTHONY MORRY.

He is about 30 years of age, five feet 10 inches high—has some few pock marks on his face—His clothing were cleth roundabout and corded pantaleons—hat and shoes. He says he was born free and served a term of years with a Mr. Winston, of Richmond, Va. The owner of the above described man is requested to come forward prepared to release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

WM. O'NEALE, jr. Sh'ff.

of Mentgomery county, Md.
oct. 18—Oct. 25 4w \$1.25

Notice.

issued out of Talbot county court, and to WAS committed to the jail of Montgome-irected and delivered, by the clerk there-

JOSEPH JACKSON;

he is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has lost the use of his left knee, occasioned by the white swelling. His clothing were casinet coat and cordory pantaloous—hat and shoes. He says he was liberated by Samuel Owens of Baltimore county. The owner of the a boya described man is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

WM. O'NEALE, jr. Shir. of Montgomery County, Md.

New Fall Goods.

WM. H. and P. GROOME. HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, an unusually large assortment of British, French, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS suitable for the present and approaching sea-

AMONG WHICH ARE. Superfine Cloths & Cassimers of the most fushionable colours, COMMISSION DITTO CASSINETTS, FLANNELS, Blankets; Merinoes, Circassians, Bombazines

Merino Shawls and OTTON YARNS FROM No. 4 to 24 together with a general assortment of Hardware & Cuttlery, China, Glass, Queeasware, Stone Ware, Powder and Shot,

also, a full supply of Groceries & Liquors Among which are some superior OLD WINES & PRESE TEAS Which have been selected with great care. Feathers, Linsey, Kersey, &c. taken in ex-

British Dry Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE

AMONG WHICH ARE
Fine, Superfine, and Extra Cloths and Cassimeres, all colors and qualities:
Mixt and Drah Devonshire Kerseys,
Drah, Olive and Brown Flushings.
Do. do. Petershams, (a new and elegant article for over costs.)
Rose, Point, Duffil, Fancy and Mackinaw Blanketts,
Vestings, Bombszetts, Bombszines, Circussians, Merino Circassians, Rattinet, Tartan Plauls, Brown and Blue Camblets.
Tartan Camblets, Cotton and Worsted Shavels, of every description.

Shawls, of every description. Cambric and Chintz Prints all prices and qual-

ities.
Cambric-Mull-Jackonet-Book-Swiss

White, brown and cold Domestic Musiums,
Ticks, Plaid, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold on the most pleasing and liberal terms.

WM. BROMWELL, and CO.
No. 155, Market street, Baltimore.
P. S. Our Stock of Negro Clothing is very large—consisting of Osnaburgs, Burlaps,
Ticklenburgs, Kerseys of all kinds, Napt
Cloths, Steut Mint and Drab Cloths, heavy
Woolen Stockings, stout Cotton Osnaburgs
and Muslins, &c. well worthy the attention
of Farmers as well as Merchants.
Baltimore, Oct 11—cct 18—8w

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. and handsome Calicoes, OF VARIOUS PATTERNS AND PRICES. Also a General Assortment of Groceries, China, Glass & Queens

andre, Stc. Stc. EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

New Fall & Winter

KENNARD AND LOVEDAY has just received from Philadelphia and Bultimore, and are now opening at their Store House opposite the Easton Hotel, a full and extensive assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons, vis: Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassingeres,

AND CASSINETTS, BLANKETS. Flannels & Baizes, &c.
together with a general assortment of
British & French fancy & staple dry

GOODS. Hardware and Guttlery

China, Glass & Queen's Wure,
Wood, Stone, Earthen &
Tin Ware &c. &c.

ull of which they offer on favorable terms
to their customers and the public generally.
Wool, Feathers, Meal, Linesy and Europy &c. taken in exchange. Oct. 11

Davis's Ploughs

At Reduced Prices.

JUST Received a large supply of Davis's Plough's & Castings, at the following receduced prices.

7 inch 450

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton Oct. 11

master or any other person on board of any ship or vessel, owned in the whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or the territories thereof, or by a subject or subjects, citizen or citizens, of any foreign country, shall, after the first day of January part takes a heard of such ship, or vessel, to next, take on board of such sinp or vessel, to any foreign port or place, or shall bring or convey into the United States,or the Territories thereof, from any foreign port or place; or shall carry, convey, or transport from the United [States] or the territories thereof, to any foreign port or place, a greater number of passengers than two for every five tons of such ship or ressel, according to custom-house measurement, every such master, or other person so offending, and the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of one hun-dred and fifty dollars, for each and every passenger so taken on board of such ship or ves-sel over and above the aforesaid number of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel; to be recovered by suit, in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, where the said vessel may arrive, or where the owner or owners aforesaid may reside; Provided, nevertheless, That nothing in this act shall be taken to apply to the complement of men usually and ordinarily employed in navigating such ship orvessel.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the number of passengers so taken on board of any ship or vessel as aforesaid, or convey ed or brought into the United States, or trans ed or brought into the United States, or transported therefrom as aforesaid, shall exceed the said proportion of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel, by the number of twenty passengers. in the whole, every such ship or vessel shall be deemed and taken to be forfeited to the United States, and shall be prosecuted and distributed in the same manner. ner in which the forfeitures and penalties are recovered and distributed under the provis-ions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and ton-

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel bound on a voyage from the United States to any port on the Conti nent of Europe, at the time of leaving the last port whence such ship or vessel shall sail; shall have on board, well secured under deck, at least sixty gal'ons of water, one hundred pounds of salted provisions, one gallon of vinegar, and one hundred pounds of wholesome ship bread, for each and every passenger on board such ship or vessel, ever and above such provisions, stores, and live stock, as may be put on board by such master or passenger for

heir use, or that of the crew of such ship or vessel; and in like proportion for a shorter or longer voyage; and if the passengers on board of such ship or vessel in which the proportion of provisions herein directed shall not have been provided, shall at any time be put on short allowance, in water, flesh, vinegar, or bread, during any voyage aforesaid, the master and owner of such ship or vessel shall severally pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance as aforesa d, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been on such short allow ance; to be recovered in the same manner as Seamen's wages are, or may be, recovered.
Sect-4. And be it further enacted, That

the captain or master of any ship or vessel arrivng in the United States, or any of the territo ries thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at Baltimore Republican, and the Washington the same time that he delivers a manifest of the Globe, will insert the above four times and cargo, and, if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to the existing laws of the United States, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate, particularly, the age, sex, and occupation, of the said passengers, res-pectively, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any, and what number, have died on the voyage; which report and manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as is directed by the existing laws of the United States, in relation to the manifest of the cargo, and that the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid, to comply with the provisions of this section shall mear the same penalties, disabilities, and for-feitures, as are at present provided for a refusel or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted, That

each and every Collector of the Customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarter-yearly, return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom state-ments of the same shall be laid before Con gress at each and every session.

[Approved, March 2, 1819]

Collectors Office, District and Port of Ox-

ford, Sept. 13th, 1831. It appears from re-cent information from the Hon Secretary of the Treasury, that the above Act has been misapprehended in some Ports, and that every person of whatever age will be deemed a passenger, and I hereby inform all masters and owners of vessels that the penalties of the law will be earlier be enforced in all cases where sufficient time has been afforded for this missengelenging to be corrected. this misapprehension to be corrected. JOHN WILLIS, Collector.

Cabinet Ware.

THE Subsceiber grateful for past favors, begs leave respectfully to say that he has on hand at his ware room, a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which he is disposed to sell as low as it can be purchased in any of the cities, for cash, or for country produce. JOHN MECONEKIN.

N. B. Persons indebted to the subscriber are reminded that the time is fast approaching when he must lay in an assortment of materials; he hopes therefore that they will call and settle without delay. Easton, sept. 20 1831 Sw [G]

CASH.

RIFECTROES,

from ten to twenty live 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 at tention.

THOS. W. O'Meeting from a distance, if left, will be well taken care of on reasonable terms; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

N. GOLDSBODO. scriber at Centreville, will meet immediate at-tention. THOS. W. OVERLEY.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if the the hours of 12 cycles A. M. S. A. Selb. P. M. terest on the whole or such part of the purchase money as shall be unpaid, at the end

of each year, from the day of sale JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash, Branch Bank, Easton Sept. 6

STRAY HORSE.

A sorrel Horse, supposed to be about 12 years old, was found in the subscriber's field about three miles from Wye Mills, on San tay morning, 28th ult. He has no particular mark, trots and gallops. The owner can have the horse, by calling on the Subscriber and paying the cost of this advertisement. JAMES G. ELLIOTT, Wye Mill вер 6

420 REWARD. RAN AWAY from his master, in th neighborhood of Baltimore, about ten days since, a very remarkable negro man named

MOSES:

aged 35 or 40 years, his comxion rather white, his face much freekled, his hair very short, curly and red; has a down cast countenance, rather clumsy and fond of chewing tobacco. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring him to me, or ten dollars to any person who will lodge him in any gaol in this State, and give me reasonable notice thereof. He was lately purchased from W. W. Eccleston, Esq. Cambridge, Md. and it is probable he nas gone over to the Eastern Shore again. LEWIS F. SCOTTI.

ntelligence, Agency and Collector's Office, No. 2 West Fayette street, basement story of Barnum's City Hotel.

aug 23 The Centreville Times, Easton Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the a-bove to amount of one dollar and charge the office of the American, and seud one pape to L. F. Scotti.

WAS COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 3d day of this inst a Mulatto Boy, calling himself CHARLES BACON

About 5 feet 6 inches high; says he belongs to Richard P. Snowden of Anne Arundel county. He has a large scar on the inside of the right thigh, a small scar on the left side of the left knee, also a small scar over the left eye, and two scars on the right wrist; about 18 years of age-had on when committed a pair of black striped pantaloons, striped swansdown vest, a striped roundabout, black fur hat. Unless the said boy is released he will be disposed of according

JOSHUA GUYTON, Sheriff of Harford county The Editors of the Easton Whig, the Baltimore Republican, and the Washington forward their accounts to me for payment.

JOSHUA GUYTON.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomery county, on the 10th day of September, 1831, as a runaway, a black man, about 31 years of age, five feet 9 and a half inches high; very black. His clothing, when committed vere casinet coatee and pantaloons, palm leaf

hat—and wears rings in his ears. He was committed under the name of ISAAC CARINGTON,

and says he was born free, and serv ed a term of years at the baking business with a Mr. Winston, of Richmond, Va. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come prepared to release him, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

WM. O NEALE, jr. Sh'ff.

of Montgomery County, Md.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgomeber 1831, as a runaway, a negro, girl, about 25 years of age, five feet seven inches high. Her clothing consisted of a striped cotton frack, bonnet, shoes and stockings. She was

SARAH, and says she belongs to Mr.Jno W. Baker, of Georgetown, D. C. The owner of the above described girl is requested to come and release her, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

WM. O'NEALE, jr. Sh'ff.

of Montgomery County, Md.

Sheriff's notice. The subscriber being very desirous of clos-ng the collection of officers' fees now due for present year, within the time prescribed y law, respectfully requests all persons indebt-d for the same to call on him at his office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time, ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be pre-pared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Law-yers, Clerks and Registers &c. do generally expect punctual payment, which makes a specdy collection necessary.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER Shff.

John of Roanoke.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

An Act regulating Passenger Ships

and Vessels.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and Have of Personnelling of the United States.

DAY the 8th November pext at the Court present year, in the course of this fall, resulting of Personnelling of the United States. ble property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend ev ery TUESDAY for the reception of the same. is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies in their respec-

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

Sept. 13 N. B. The Collector respectfully information of their Taxes for all those who have not paid their Taxes for 1830, that he has an order from the commis sioners of the Tax for the sale of the real pro-perty of those taxed for that year, and re-quests them to call at his office and settle the same, as his engagements will not enable him to call on them but once—after that call if not paid the property will be advertised and sold for the taxes due on the same.

Two or Three Carpenters wanted,

WHO will obtain Employment, and liberal wages given, by the subscriber, at the Head of Chester, Kent County, Maryland.

BENJAMIN KIRBY land.

NTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore. THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times of tain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State -Also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and prompt ly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.

SECOND NOTICE.

am again under the necessity of calling the and regret they paid no respect to my first notice. I therefore have lengthened out the credit to the first day of October next and inform all those who are found delinquent on that day that their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection without res

JOHN G. STEVENS.

LEATHER.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform their

friends and the public, that they have now on hand at the saddlery Shop of Mr. Higgins formerly Mr. John G. Stevens' A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LEATHER.

consisting of Coarse upper, Kips. CALF-SKINS, HORSE LEATHER, Lining Skins, Sole LEATHER, &c.

which they offer for sale on pleasing term for cash, hides and country produce generally. We wish to purchase Hides and Skins, o all descriptions, for which cash and the mar ket price will be given. Also, Hides tanned on Shares, and the Leather returned in 12

months. HENRY E. BATEMAN, & Co. Sept. 20

Notice

the late N. Hammond, Esq. obtained Judg

ments in Talbot county court, yet remaining unsatisfied, that, unless the same be satisfied or at all events, unless the interest and all arrears of interest due thereon be paid, before the next ensuing November Term of said county court, Executions will then be is-sued on said Judgments without reserve or further indulgence.

N. HAMMOND, Ex'r. of
N. HAMMOND, Ex'r. of N Hammond, dec'd.

oct 11

WORK HORSES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being overstocked with Horses, will sell two or three first rate plough and Cart Horses. They may be seen in Eas-ton on Tuesday next the, 4th October WM. HAMBLETON. Oct. 4

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court. October Term, A. D. 1831.

On application of William Turner, adm'r.

of Thomas Thankley, late of Caroline county, deceased: It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to ex hibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three succesive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this thirteenth day of October, Anno Domini, eighteen hun-

dred and thirty-one.
Test, JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Ca roline county, in Maryland, letters of Admin-istration on the Personal estate of Thomas Thateley, late of Caroline county, deceased all persons having claims against the said de ceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twenty ninth day of April next, or they may otherwise by estate—Given under my hand this thirteenth day of October, Anno Domini, Eighteen hunired and thirty-one.

WILLIAM TURNER, adm'r. of Thomas Thawley, dec'd. oct 18

For Sale.

A Sulkyand Harness ma op to special order by Edward S. Hopkins in the summer of 1829, of select Materials; has been
very little used and kept in the best state of
preservation. For Terms apply to the Subscriber.

N. HAMMOND



county, where he has been engaged for near twelve years in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as those tra-velling through, who favoured him with a call at heretofore he has given general satisfaction. He has taken that large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the Union Tavern, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and easant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoinng the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. Wil iam Hayward, Jun.

He is still further gratified in assuring the public that he has many advantages that he never before had, viz: A much more splen did house, and a market equal to any for like population, in the world, and with his knowledge of his business, and a disposition to please, he flatters himself he shall receive liberal share of the patronage of the public Private parties can always be accommoda ed, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.

The public's obedient and humble servant, WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.



W. C. R's STAGES will run to the wharf egularly for the accommodation of passengers from and to the Steamboat Maryland .-Passengers carried to any part of the adjacent ountry at a moments' notice.

The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village Ierald, Princes Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill Pimes, Centerville; American, Baltimore; and Caroline Intelligencer, Denton, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars end forward their bills to the subscriber

The Steamboat

MARYLAND.

Will continue the same routes as last year intil further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore of Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corsica landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year. All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at the risk of the owneror owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

easton packet. THE subscriber takes the liberty of inform-ing the public that he has taken the Granary and whart of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsbo-rough, as also that new substantial and fast

The Schooner Albuman 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 The Schooner ARIEL ton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for thereception of freights and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been empleyed for the last six years in the pack-eting business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general sa-tisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freights to me. The schooner Ariel will be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Town send, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store in Easton, will be faith-

Dawson's Drug State of the Public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

BOOTS & SHOES.



GRATEFUL for past favours, the Subseri er takes this method of returning his acknow edgments to his friends and the public gene rally, for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business.

He has at present, and intends constantly to keep on hand, a complete assortment of ready

Shoes & Boots of thenewest fashions He has employed ex-cellent workmen, and will manufacture of the

est materials, and at the shortest notice,

Boots and Shoes for both ladies and gentleman, and hopes by

strict attention to his business, to merit a con-tinuation of public patronage. He still occu-pies his old stand, nearly opposite the market house, where all orders for work will be thank fully received and puntually attended to.

N. B. A little cash, from those indebte will be thankfully received at any time. JOB PRINTING

P EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDI THUSLY EXECUTED AT THE which office.

HAND BILLS, POSTING BILLS. CIRCULAR LETTERS. PAMPHLETS. VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,

MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS, ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

MORNING COURSER & NEW YORK ENQUIRER.

THE Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, by JAMES WATSON WEBS & Co. in the city of New York daily and sensi-THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester county, where he has been engaged for near twelve years in keeping a public house, and are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine arts. In morals, however, it does not act up

on the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, inculcates those principles of moral ity and religion only, which are founded up-on peace and good-will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake. All Bigots, Fanatics, Sunday-Mail Opposers and Church and State-men, are opposed on principle, and their hypocrisy and machina ations fearlessly exposed.

In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New York, determining not to board ves-

sels and receive their news on Sunday, the fourier & Enquirer have lately invested nearly \$4,000 in a separate "News Establishment," the support of which will add about \$5,000 to their annual expenses. Vessels from Eu rope will be boarded at sea, long before they reach the harbor, and their news disseminated through the country with more than ordinary despatch. In incurring this heavy increase o expenditure, the Proprietors look for remuperation to all who feel an interest in the affairs the Old World, and if they have properly estimated the popular feeling in relation to this matter, they will be efficiently sustained in the Boardley, Mrs. Dan'l. course they have adopted.

It does not become them to speak of the manner in which their Editorial Department is conducted.—It may be stated, however, that Assistant Editors and Reporters are em ployed at liberal salaries; and if the Commercial, Political, Literary, Foreign and Domestic News were not at least equal to any other Journal, it would scarcely have acquired in the short period of five years, a greater daily circulation than any other paper in Ameri-Yet such is the fact, that at this momen the Courier and Enquirer circulates daily in the city of New York more thanone hundred per cent. more papers than any of its cotemporaries.

printed until 2 o'clock, P. M., when all the news received by the morning mails, or by Foreign arrivals, are inserted in a SECOND Epriton—so that the Daily Subscribers in the country, literally receive a Morning and Even ing Paper combined; and this being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of Hollyday, Miss C. A. course that the news by all foreign arrivals on Hopkins, Edw'd. S. that day, will be found in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer only. A Price-current and Review of the Market

will be published weekly, and the Second E. dition will always notice any change which may occur in the state of our market ever appears in the Daily Paper, will of course, also be published in the Semi-weekly.

TERMS.

Daily Paper \$10 per annum. \ Payable m Semi-weely Paper 4 per annum & advance.
N. B. All Post-Masters who have no ob ection to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper.—It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble sept 20

CASH FOR NEGROES.

FOR ONE HUNDRED

NEGROES.

rom 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 prefrence to SAMUEL REYNOLDS,

who may be found at the Easton Hotel.

CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Sept 29th, 1831. REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 7 for 1831.

to. †11328 (even number) the capital prize of \$6000

2000

200

114511 11970 14263 110187 12657 15173 Prizes of 112927 2730 18561 Prizes of 16318 119103

With 10 of \$20, 20 of \$10, 100 of \$5, 150 \$3, and 10,000 of \$2 each. No. 11,328, an even number, having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all the even numbers, being those ending with 2. 4, 6, 8, or 0, are each entitled to two dollars, in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.

All marked thus [†] sold at Clark's.

MARYLAND STATE Lottery No. 8 for 1831, will be drawn in Balti-more on Thursday, October 27. Odd and Even System, by which the purchase r of two or more chances; must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize, \$6,000.

SCHEME: \$6,000 1 prize of 5 grizes of 2000 1000 20 500 100 300 10,000 200 100 Half Tickets one dollar-Quarters 50 ets.

To be had at

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.

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

CLARK'S

JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

MISS M. G.NICOLS will again resume the duties of her profession on Monday the 19th inst. Grateful for the liberal patronage she has received in the year past, she solicita a continuance of the favors of her friends and he public generally—assisted by her brother Mr T. C. Nicols, she flatters herself that she will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

Boarding and tuition - \$100 per annum.
Spolling reading and writing \$.00 per qr.
The above with arithmetic English Grammar, Geogra-

A part of each day will be allotted to needle ork, for which no extra charge will be made. sep 13

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md. on the 30th September 1831, which if not called for previous to the 1st January 1832. will be sent to the General Post Office, as Persons inquiring for letters in this list will please say they are advertised, they

may otherwise not receive them.

Atkinson, Thomas Kerr, Sarah Maria Austin, William Lloyd, Mrs. S. S. Lucas, W. G. Loockerman, Rich. 4 Bullitt, Alexander Littler, Hester Battes. John Ball, Capt. Thos. Leonard, Margaret Lowe, Isaac M Magarey, Marcus Manship, Mary

Caldwell, Elizabeth Nicholas, Mr. Nichols, Maria Cahal, Elizabeth Cox. Isaac P. Orem, Spedden Jr. Caradine, Ann Osborn, Jonathan Dickinson, Solo'n. 8

Paca, Jr., John P. Diamond, Eliza Denny, Benj. 54 Powers, Robert T. Parsens, John Emory, Lieut. W. H. Paca, Mrs. Price, Mr. Foreman, Miss

Ridgaway, Susan Firbanks, John B. Fountain, Risdon Smith, Sarah Fuller, B. Willis Daily papers sent out of the city, are not Fairbank, Sarah Ann Spencer Richard, 3 crinted until 2 o'clock, P. M., when all the Smith, Capt. Thos. Goldsborough, Chas. Stockton, Wrightson Steward, Thomas Groos, Doctor Stevens, Samuel Sloan, James A. Satterfield, Samuel Henley, Ann

Secretary of Coats

Lodge, T Hambleton James M. Haddaway, Mar. Ann Tilghman, W. H. Jackson, Esther Varden, Josiah Jones, Nathaniel Winder, Edward S. Judd, Spencer P. Wilcox, William Jenkinson, Wm. lones, Nath'l. C.

Henrix, Ann

Hobbs, Mr.

Woolfolk, R T. ones, Mrs. Wright, Rev. Thos. EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. oct 4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that application will be made for renewal
of the following Certificates of Stock in the
Union Bank of Maryland, which have been
lost or mislaid, viz: One full share No 10,652-now in the name of Lydia Calhoun. 12 Half shares No. 93,51 to 9365 in the 23,506 to 23,508 name of

13,753 to 13,754 Sidney 24,549 and 1567 Calboun. The Frederick Town Herald, Hagers Town Herald and Easton Whig will copy the above once a week four times, and forward certifi cates to the Editors of the American.

Oct. 4 law4t To Rent for the ensuing Year, That neat and Comfortable dwelling house now occupied by the Subscriber, situate on the corner of West and Court Streets; attached to the dwelling is an excellent stable, carriage House and Granary.

ALSO the dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Lucas, adjoining the brick house for-merly occupied by James Cockayne. The House is in good order and has a large garden &c. attached to it. To a good tenant the a-bove property will be rented on very accommadating terms.

Apply to THOS. S. COOK. Easton, Oct. 4

BOOTS & SHOES. THE Subscriber having just returned from with a handsome supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES. of all descriptions, most respectfully invited his friends, and the public generally, to give him a call, and assures them that he will sell on the most pleasing terms for "CASH." He has also a quantity of men's and boys'

CAPS, of different descriptions, together with a variety of PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC CARPETING,

AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF TRUNKS. All of which will be sold at reduced prices. The Public's Obd't Servant
JOHN WRIGHT.

Lewis F. Scotti's!! Intelligence, Agency and Collectors OFFICE NO. 2, WEST FAYETTE Street easement Story of

Easton Oct. 4

BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL the old and well known stand. THE Subscriber can at all times obtain the L highest price for slaves for a term of years or for life, without being sent out of the

State.

Clerks, Book keepers, Bar keepers, Waiters, Ostlers, Teachers, Agenta, Cooks, Chambermaids. Wet and Dry Nurses, &c. wanted daily at this office. Strangers visiting this City would do well to call at this office. Information given, received, forwarded far or near, money borrowed and loaned on real essate, land, houses, lots, farms, for sale at this office.

Information given at this office on any bit siness; out standing debts collected at this cf-fice. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Charges mode LEWIS F. SCOTTI. crate.

sept 6

EVERY TUESD EDWARD PUBLISHED OF THE THE Arc Two Dellas Annum payable half VERTISEMENTSATE INSC

DOLLAR; and continu

PIVE CENTS per squar SHERIF Ty virtue of a writ directed, and delivered at the suit of Samuel (gan, will be exposed to the highest hidder f of the Court House; in TUESDAY, the 8th between the hours of o'clock, P. M. of the title and estate of him of in and to, part of tv "Burley's Hay," and joining the town of So joining the lands of Jo containing fifty acres of so one house and lot chaels, where the said numbered 59, meted s viz: Beginning for sa
ing on the south si
minutes west of the
with six notches, and
south twenty three
nies, east sixty for
and from thence north
feen minutes east,
'Church Creek,' ther
creek, to lot No. 57 ar
with 57 to the beginni
and will be sold, to po
said writ of fieri facil
costs due and to becom
Attendance giv

J. M. viz: Beginning for sa

J. M. Oct. 18 SHERIFI

BY virtue of a write is sued out of Tall me directed and deliver me directed and delive of, at the suit of Jose cy James, will be sold at the front door of town of Easton, on The following of the colock, A. M. 4 o'cle property to wit, all the terest and claim, of the of, in and to, that traced Barnston, Cox's a nel's Beginning, aituralle access of land, more the aforesaid vendilie.

> Attendance gi WM. TO

SHERIF BY virtue of two w issued out of Tal of, one at the suit of t the instance and for t jr. adm'r. D. B. N. of against James Cain. ney, and the other a Maryland, use of Joh B. N. of Peter Stever Cain and Thomas Bu Public Sale, and sold the late residence of hesday the 16th of No ing property one ho of which the said Jan viz. part Marsh Land containing 165 acres of so part of Bozman's a containing 191 acres part of True Trust, land, more or less; lands and tenements of and will be sold to pay writs of venditioni es

Attendance giv Oct. 25 4w SHERIF BY virtue of a writer of Talbot or directed and delivere at the suit of Henry

Reuben Perry, will Court House door in TUESDAY the 15th tween the hours of it o'clock, P. M. of said perty to wit: all his merly belonging to 2 head of horses, 10 h carts and one Steer, property of the afores will be sold to pay a 6. fa. and the interest come due thereon. Attendance will

oct 25

J. M

4w

SHERIF By virtue of a ver directed and delivered W. Pitt, adm'r. of J W. Eccleston, against Samuel Lecompt, will

of the Court House in TUESDAY, the 15th between the hours of o'clock, P. M. the foll C. Ridgaway, to wit: ost and claim of the s of in and to, one h Washington street, in also, 3 beds and furni board and two tables, to pay and satisfy the ponus and the interes

secome due thereon. WM. TO oct 25 4w