

gists, Wilson, Ord, Bonaparte, Peale and Nuttall, it should remain for Audubon to discover, in the very heart of our country, the largest Eagle in the world. (Falco Washingtoni) and now also the largest Heron. On this beautiful Bird, he has not only brought

seven stuffed specimens, but four living young ones in fine order, which are likely to do well, and although but three weeks since they were taken from the nest, they are already larger than our large Blue Heron, (Ardea Herodias); a Cuckoo a little larger than either of our other two species; a Fly Catcher, (Muscicapa) somewhat larger than our common King Bird, (Muscicapa Tyrannus); two species of Terns (Sterna) and two species of Pigeons, (Columba), one of which the writer considers the finest that has been discovered; it is some what larger than the Zenaidura Dove, (Columba Zenaida) with the upper surface of its body of a bronze color, exhibiting metallic changes. In addition to these new discoveries, he has also visited the breeding places, and ascertained the habits of many birds that have heretofore been but little known. He has collected the eggs and young of almost every species which he has brought, among which we recognize those of all the Herons that inhabit the United States—the Man-of-War Bird, or Frigate Pelican, (Tachypterus Aquilus); the Cormorant, (Phalacrocorax Graculus); the brown Pelican, (Pelecanus Fuscus); the Booby, (Sula Fuscus); the Noddy, (Sterna Stercoraria); the White Ibis, (Ibis Albus); and four species of Pigeons, of which very little has been hitherto known.

The labor requisite to the pursuits in which Auburn is engaged, must be immense. In order to render his scientific and beautiful work deserving of the patronage of his countrymen, and a monument of his industry and talents, he has traversed our northern wilderness, along the borders of our immense lakes—he has followed the rivers of the Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri—he has watched the songsters of our forest for years in the Green Mountains, Kentucky, and Louisiana—having during the last winter explored the swamps, the mangrove thickets and sandy keys of Florida, and it is probable that his untiring zeal will soon carry him over the Rocky Mountains, and that his labors will not be rejected till he arrives at the Pacific ocean.

KINDERHOOK, June 2, 1832.

Gentlemen: I received your printed Circular of the 29th May, on the subject of the Report of the Committee on Manufactures of the House of Representatives, on the modification of the Tariff of 1825.

Much as I deprecate a material change in the protection now afforded by the Tariff, still I believe it is generally conceded that it may be amended so as to be better adapted to the existing state of things. I have not, however, been able to find any one who has taken the trouble to remonstrate against the adoption by Congress of the scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury, but did not compare opinions on the Report of the Committee of Congress on Manufactures. It is this last report that is the object of your communication; and I must say, decidedly, that as a Farmer and Wool-grower, I shall offer no opposition to the protection it affords me. If it is not the most that can be had, it is probably as much as under existing circumstances, in the spirit of compromise, we ought to ask for; and therefore I shall be content with it. That you are so well dealt by, is no fault of ours; and for us to join with you to raise the duty on Woollens, can hardly be expected, if we look back to the uniform course pursued by the Woollen Manufacturers, to affect the price of the raw material. It is needless to advert to the conduct of the delegates of the Eastern Manufacturers to Congress, in the session of 1825 and '27, when they procured the passage of a Bill through one House giving them a great increase of duty, averaging from 45 to 92 per cent. whilst they strenuously opposed an increase of duty, on raw wool, of but 10 per cent. per annum for two years; and this increase not to take effect until the law increasing the duty on Woollens had been in operation one year. This Bill, so very partial in the protection afforded to one class of the community, was very justly defeated in the Senate. In 1828, when the Tariff law was passed, every effort was again made previous to its passage, on the part of the Manufacturers and their friends, to keep down an increase of duty on Wool, but to raise it as high as possible on Woollens. Surely there is no evidence of reciprocity of interest, or feeling in the small part of the community, who are the advocates exclusively for themselves; and the old story—"Give us a high duty on Woollens, then we can afford to pay the farmer well for his wool"—has been so completely falsified by the subsequent course taken by manufacturers, that I presume that argument is never hereafter to be used.

But let us pursue the train of events—for 2 years after the passage of the act of 1828, the sale of wool was dull, and the price low; little was imported, and that, I would say, not by the manufacturer, he was of course too patriotic to use a foreign article when we had an abundance of the domestic. In the autumn of 1830 and the winter of 1832, wool rose, and now there was prospect to the farmer of some little remuneration for his losses the two previous years; but as soon as the manufacturer saw this, he saw likewise something must be done, or the market could not be controlled.

Combinations were immediately formed for the purpose of importing wool, to bring down the price of the article to home—this, with crying down the price of the effect, so that it has since remained but at a nominal value. That this was done, we have the most positive proof. It was not, for what purpose were agents sent by them to Europe, and for whose use were about 6,000,000 lbs. imported the last year. I was assured by one manufacturer that most of this wool cost them 80 cents per lb. on the wharf here, and that a better quality could be purchased here at a less price. There were several manufacturers who were too patriotic, to join this combination; nay I am told they remonstrated against it, and predicted the consequences that are now likely to follow. But all this was not enough. Woollen Yarn, called roving, an article whose importation was before unheard of, and which they discovered would pay a duty of but half as much as the raw material, must be imported, and this would still further assist to bring down the price of the raw material. If I am rightly informed, the importation of this article was commenced and principally carried on by a gentleman who is a manufacturer, and who has been extremely active in ferreting out reasons in Woolens that were attempted to be committed on the revenue. Yet this, I presume, must be considered in the light of a legal evasion of the Tariff.

Under these circumstances, and with these recent acts of the woollen manufacturers before us—acts with which the whole community are acquainted, and upon a knowledge of which I presume the Committee of Manufactures of Congress have seen the necessity of a greater protection to the Farmers and thus save them from the grasp of the manufacturer—that the Report of that Committee is not to be expected to be remonstrated against by the very report that creates the discrimination in its favor? True, the duty on woollens lessened, but

of that we will not complain as long as Congress show no particular desire to oppress us for the benefit of any other class of the community.

In these views of the subject, several of my neighbors, who are Wool growers, join; and I have authority to add, they will not consent to join the Woollen Manufacturers in a remonstrance to Congress on this subject.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. BREEKMAN.

To Messrs. J. LYNCH, R. SWARTWOUT, P. H. SCHENCK, E. ELLSWORTH, E. PAINE.

From the Baltimore American.

The following communication was received yesterday from Professor SMITH, of the Medical College.

Messrs. Editors.—Although reluctant to communicate anything which may increase the present alarm, I deem it proper to furnish you with the following facts, as the publicity of them may be of advantage. Through one who travelled direct from Burlington, Vermont, I received a verbal message from Dr. Moody, an intelligent physician of that place, informing me that four fatal cases of Asiatic Cholera had occurred in that village. Some of the circumstances attending them were highly important. The first case occurred in an interperate emigrant. Some of the straw on which this man lay was thrown away, (before the character of the disease was known) and a small child, who sat and played upon it, was, a few hours after, seized with the disease and died. The next victim was a woman, not an emigrant, who nursed the two former. These facts, together with the mode of its introduction into Canada, certainly warrant us in acting upon the presumption that the disease is contagious.

Baltimore, June 22, 1832.

From the American.

Messrs. Editors.—I have read with surprise and alarm a communication in your paper of Saturday from Professor Smith, in which he advises our city authorities to act, in the epidemic Cholera, upon the "presumption" that it is a contagious disease.

The high professional eminence upon which that gentleman so deservedly stands, cannot fail to give great weight to his opinions; and if in a single instance his opinion is erroneous, the adoption of the advice founded upon it, may produce incalculable injury to the community. You will therefore allow me to make a few remarks, intended to place the subject in point of light, in which it may be examined and decided upon by any man, with the aid of a little common sense.

The Professor adverts to two circumstances only, for the support of the presumption that the Cholera is a contagious disease. The first is a "verbal account" of three cases in Burlington, Vermont; and the second is "the mode of its introduction into Canada." With regard to the "verbal account," it may be observed that if it can be relied on at all, it proves too much—even for the contagionists. It seems that the straw on which a patient who died of cholera had lain, communicated the disease to a child "in a few hours." And we find it stated in the accounts from Canada that persons have been taken with the disease, within eight hours after communication with the infected emigrants. Now I will not say that all this is impossible, but I will say, that it is contradicted by all that is known of contagious diseases. No contagious disease with which the annals of medicine have yet made us acquainted, has ever been known to exhibit its symptoms within a few days, much less a few hours, after the subject has been exposed to its influence. We all know that the virus of small pox requires fourteen days in the natural way, and eight days by inoculation to produce its effects, and yet it has heretofore stood at the head of the list of contagious diseases.

But it may be alleged that the contagion of Asiatic Cholera is much more virulent and active than any other contagious diseases. This opinion will however, be difficult to reconcile with the well known fact, that in the city of London not one in a thousand took the disease, notwithstanding the density of its population exposed to its influence. We all know that the virus of small pox requires fourteen days in the natural way, and eight days by inoculation to produce its effects, and yet it has heretofore stood at the head of the list of contagious diseases.

One in a thousand would have escaped it. And yet from the simple fact of a child and a woman sickening with symptoms of cholera, (a disease indigenous to our climate) after some remote or immediate intercourse with a "drunken emigrant" who probably died of "mania potu," we are to act upon the presumption that cholera is a thousand times more contagious than small pox.

With regard to "the mode of introduction into Canada," it is certain we have much to learn. The accounts contained in the news papers, cannot be confidently relied on. That a vessel load of emigrants from a port where no cholera existed, and among whom no disease had appeared for forty days (as appears by the report of the health officer, the captain of the vessel and the crew) should communicate a contagious disease within eight hours after communication with the inhabitants of the port at which they arrived, contradicts all that has been heretofore known of contagious diseases, and is too slight a foundation for even "a presumption," especially if that presumption is to be acted upon in a way to compromise the interest and safety of thousands. These however are the grounds upon which we are advised to disregard the great mass of evidence, against the contagiousness of cholera, derived from all parts of Asia and Europe where the disease has prevailed, and to act upon the "presumption" that it is nevertheless contagious.

The Professor we presume, might procure from the same neighbourhood from which his facts have been furnished, much better attested cases of cholera, who have been seen walking with their feet upwards in the air, and who have been buried on the "presumption" of having held communication with his Satanic Majesty.

With regard to the fatal malady which has visited Quebec and Montreal, it is the same disease which is known in Europe by the name of Asiatic Cholera, it had undoubtedly reached those places before the arrival of the emigrants, though from the circumstances, in which those unhappy people were placed, they have been the greatest sufferers by its violence. The rapidity with which it has diffused itself is incompatible with the slow progress of contagious diseases, and points to a cause more generally diffused through the atmosphere. It has found its way to America in the same manner that it has traversed the immense districts between India and the north of Europe, and could be no more transported in a ship than the epidemic influenza which traversed this country during the past winter, could have been carried to France by a vessel from the U. States. It may however be alleged that the corporation of Philadelphia and New York, have acted on the presumption

that the Cholera is a contagious disease. To this it may be answered, that they have always acted upon the same presumption in relation to the yellow fever. They have uniformly interdicted all intercourse with places where this fever prevailed, if they themselves were exempt from the disease, and they have never failed to attribute the introduction of the malady when it has existed amongst them, to some vessel from the West Indies or elsewhere. Baltimore, however has long since renounced the doctrines of contagion in regard to yellow fever, together with all the non-intercourse regulations which grew out of the opinion.

We have derived great commercial advantages and suffered no injury from following the dictates of common sense, untrammelled by the example of other cities in reference to that fatal disease, and it becomes us to take the same independent attitude in the present emergency. We should act upon the authority of reason and facts, and not upon presumptions.

It may be asked whether it is not most safe to act upon the presumption that Cholera is a contagious disease, although the great mass of testimony is in favor of the contrary opinion?

To this question, I answer without hesitation that it is not, and I shall be sustained in this opinion by all who calmly consider the subject.

In the first place, we are admonished by all previous experience, that all the means which can possibly be contrived to prevent the introduction of the Cholera are vain and futile. In Europe, the best devised plans of prevention, aided by the utmost stretch of arbitrary power, have uniformly failed. Towns guarded by standing armies forbidding all access to persons coming from infected districts, have been subjected to the disease, while places wholly unguarded have entirely escaped.

What then can we promise ourselves from any efforts to prevent its introduction? Secondly, "to act on the presumption of contagion, we must shut our port against all vessels coming from suspected districts, and from all places trading with suspected districts, as articles may be shipped from such ports, which have come from infected places. This would at present include almost all the ports in Europe and Canada, and all the Vermont cases be admitted, it will soon include all New England. The whole of our valuable commerce with Europe, with the Eastern States of the Union, and with Canada, is thus cut off at a single blow. But this is not all. All passengers arriving by land as well as water, from infected districts, must be prohibited from entering our city, as contagious diseases can be communicated by clothing as well as persons.

Long these passengers are to be quarantined, and cannot be at their homes. According to the professor's "presumption," forty days are insufficient—for if the persons detained should not sicken in that time, it will be remembered, that the accredited "mode" of the introduction of cholera into Canada, admits that no sickness had existed among the emigrants for forty days previous to their arrival. Nor can we say when these regulations may be safely suspended, for Cholera depends upon season or weather, and therefore the sanitary precautions may be as necessary in winter as in summer.

Thirdly, if we publicly announce by our municipal regulations, that we believe in the contagious character of Cholera, and despite of our non-intercourse regulations, it should find its way to our city, will not the inhabitants of the surrounding country who supply us with provisions, act on "the presumption" that we have a contagious disease amongst us, and refuse to bring the products of their farms to the city or afford us shelter if we desire to abandon it? How fearful are the consequences which will necessarily result from acting upon the hasty presumption of contagion! Who can estimate the probable ravages of a pestilence aggravated by all the horrors of famine. If we add to this, that wherever the great mass of a population are led to believe that a prevailing epidemic is contagious, nurses abandon their charges, the most imperious obligations of humanity are violated in the selfish desire to escape with life, and even the nearest connections have been known to abandon the sick to their helplessness and misery. Let us not deceive ourselves: If we act upon the presumption of contagion, when the disease is at a distance, it will be impossible to bring us to a distance to disabuse a deluded community. "Whatever we sow, that also shall we reap."

The above remarks are not dictated by any personal hostility to Dr. Smith. On the contrary he will recognize in the subjoined signature the name of a friend.

THO. E. BOND.

Since writing the above my attention has been called to a report of the Burlington Board of Health, under date of June 18th, which states that "one case answering to the description of Cholera existed in that town, an Irish woman who has been for several years a resident of the town and long in the habits of temperance. This person died—June 19, 8 o'clock P.M. The town is usually healthy. No case of cholera has occurred to-day."

June 25th.

From the Baltimore American.

THE CHOLERA.

In the present state of public feeling upon this subject, the statistical details which have been given of its progress and effects in other countries, are interesting and important. The registry made by the Berlin Police, throws considerable light upon the extent of its ravages in a crowded population, and may be useful in estimating the extent of the comparative danger to each individual where cholera has appeared.

During the month of September, last, according to that registry, the number of persons attacked by the disease, was 893. Of these 125 were attended in hospitals, and the others, 759 in number, were attended in private houses. On careful inquiry it is found that the number of houses in which only one individual was attacked, was 409, in 273 of which only two individuals were attacked. It follows that in the remaining 136 houses, there were 620 cases of cholera, or between four and five in each house.

In these 409 houses it was further ascertained accurately, that there were 4200 families, a density of population unparalleled in any part of America. Estimating each family at four persons it thus appears that 16,800 persons were exposed to contact with the disease, of whom 768 were attacked, or about one in eighteen. The rate of mortality was about 6 out of every 1000 who were attacked. The number of attacked was about 1 in 168 of the population of the city.

thousand attacked, and the cases about one in forty of the whole population. The mortality was to the entire population in about the proportion of 1 to 76.

In St. Petersburg, the number of inhabitants is set down at 360,000, the number of cases at 9247, and the deaths at 4757. The deaths were therefore about 514 out of every thousand attacked; and the cases one in thirty-six of the whole population, in the proportion of one to seventy-six nearly.

In Vienna, with a population of 300,000, the cases were 3980 and the deaths 1899. The deaths were 477 in every thousand cases, and the number attacked one in seventy-five of the whole population. The mortality was therefore to the population in the proportion of one to one hundred and fifty-eight.

In Hamburg, the number of inhabitants is about 100,000. Of these 874 were attacked, and 455 died;—or in a proportion of about fifty-two in a hundred. The cases were about one in every 115 of the population, and the deaths about one in two hundred and twenty.

In Prague, the number of cases was proportionally much larger. Out of a population of 96,600; 3223, (or 51 in 1000) died. This gives the proportion of those attacked to be 1 in 29 of the aggregate population, and that of deaths at about 1 in 61.

In Hungary, the population is reckoned at 3,750,000. The number of cases of cholera was 435,290, and of deaths 188,000, or proportion of the sick to the whole population of 1 in 20, and of deaths about 43 in 1000. The whole mortality was to the number of inhabitants as 1 to about 47.

CHOLERA.—The last accounts respecting the cholera state that it has broken out at the Indian village of Caughnawaga, and that the deaths were 15 per day. The bank at Quebec had been closed one day in consequence of the death of two of the clerks. The bank at Montreal was open, though but for two or three hours each day. It is however, said that the disease is assuming a milder character, and the number of attacks much diminished within the last two days. It is thought that for about ten days the deaths in Montreal averaged at least 100 per day, which for a population of 30 or 35,000 is a frightful mortality. According to the report of the Board of Health the 20th ult., the new cases from 2 o'clock, P. M. of Monday, until the same hour of the next day, were 274, and the deaths in the same period were 140. For the next twenty four hours the new cases were 165, and the deaths 83, though no reports had been received from several of the physicians.

The principal ravages of the disease have been among the emigrants and the intemperant and more worthless part of the inhabitants, but many of the respectable, though generally poor, members of the community have been carried off by it. At Berthier thirteen deaths are stated to have occurred. The disease has also appeared at Lochine, and at Coleau de Lac, where it has swept off a number of emigrants and inhabitants.

At Plattsburg and Whitehall, there have been no new cases, the places were healthy, and vigilant measures pursued to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Rochester Daily Advertiser states, upon the authority of a person from Lewistown, that a vessel had arrived at Niagara, U. C. from Kingston, with emigrants, and that there had been one death on board of the cholera. They were refused permission to land.

Upon the whole, the alarm appears to have subsided in a very considerable degree; and although there should be no relaxation in providing against the ravages of that or any other disease, by all proper means for the preservation of the general health, we hope our citizens will not suffer themselves to indulge in apprehensions to such an extent as to disturb their peace, or disqualify them for the full enjoyment of the bounties and the blessings of Providence with which we are surrounded.

THE CHOLERA.—The New York journals by yesterday evening's mail contain accounts from Montreal to the 23d and from Quebec to the 21st instant inclusive.

The Commercial Advertiser states that on Friday the 23d, there were reported in Montreal, 113 new cases, and 41 deaths. We have heard of no new cases for the three preceding days, there were on Tuesday of last week, 165 new cases and 89 deaths. On Wednesday, 274 new cases, and 149 deaths. On Thursday, there were 90 interments, eight of which were deaths from other diseases than Cholera.

A letter from a highly respectable house in Montreal, dated the 23d instant, says—"The Cholera may be said to be departed from us, root and branch."

Extract of a letter, dated Montreal, 23d June, 1832.—Reports respecting Cholera, are rather more favorable. We have heard of no new cases for the three preceding days. People look rather more cheerful. Mr. Shaw writes that it was in a measure subsided in Quebec, and hopes are entertained that it will leave us here very shortly.

The following is from the Montreal Herald of the 23d:—We have to announce the melancholy fact of the Cholera having broken out at Caughnawaga, among the Indians, with great violence. On Saturday last no less than 25 deaths occurred. Our information is unquestionable.

Doctors De Kay and Rhinelander, of New York, after having put themselves in communication with the Board of Health of Montreal, and several medical practitioners, civil and military, by whom every information was afforded them, and opportunity of witnessing the nature and treatment of the disease, which the rarity of the complaint would permit, have proceeded to Quebec to obtain further information from the Board of Health of that city. The other medical gentlemen from the United States, have occupied themselves in visiting Lachine, and other places where the Cholera still exists.

to population, is a mortality of more than double the extent of that of Paris.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS, First Session.

IN THE SENATE, June 28.

A resolution offered by Mr. Smith, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report, during the first week of the next session of Congress, a bill to the Senate to fix and establish the salaries of officers of the customs throughout the Union, was taken up, considered, and agreed to.

DAY OF HUMILIATION.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Clay, was taken up for consideration.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of both Houses wait on the President of the U. States, and request that he recommend a day, to be designated by him, of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnity and with fervent supplications to Almighty God, that He will be graciously pleased to continue His blessings upon our country, and that He will avert from it the Asiatic scourge which has reached our borders—or if, in the dispensations of His Providence, we are not to be exempted from the calamity, that, through His bountiful mercy, its severity may be mitigated and its duration shortened.

The resolution, being supported by some very appropriate and handsome remarks, from Mr. Clay, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, was adopted by a vote of 30 to 13.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. R. M. Johnson submitted the following resolution which was adopted:—Resolved, That the Committee of Accounts be instructed to order to be paid out of the contingent fund of this House to the Members and Delegates thereof, the amount of their per diem allowance and mileage, which J. O. Dunn, late Sergeant-at-Arms, received on checks drawn in their behalf, and which he has failed to pay over to them, upon the certificate of the Members or Delegates.

A joint resolution, appointing the 9th of July for the adjournment, was proposed and sent to the Senate.

The bill to regulate the Tariff coming up for its third reading, was, after some conversation, passed—yeas 132, nays 65.

The bill to carry into effect the convention with the King of the French, was read a third time and passed.

WEST POINT.

The annual examination at this institution closed on Saturday last, and we may doubtless soon expect the report of the Board of Visitors. That it will be favorable, in its views, both of the general utility of that school, and of the present remarkable proficiency of the Cadets in all the branches taught there, cannot be doubted by any one whose fortune it may have been to witness the recent examination. We know that it surpassed the expectation of several who were prepared to expect a great deal. The knowledge acquired by such application and thoroughness of learning, as can alone carry a young man through the ordeals of these examinations, must, in after life, whatever be his career, prove a public benefit. The rolls of general merit having been arranged, we lay before our readers the names of the five Cadets in each class most distinguished at the General Examination in June 1832:

- 1st CLASS
1. G. W. Ward, Massachusetts.
 2. Robert V. Smith, Mississippi.
 3. Benjamin S. Ewell, Virginia.
 4. George W. Cass, Ohio.
 5. Ja. W. Bailey, Rhode Island.
- 2d CLASS
1. J. G. Barnard, Massachusetts.
 2. F. A. Smith, Massachusetts.
 3. W. H. Sidell, New York.
 4. G. W. Cullum, Pennsylvania.
 5. Rufus King, New York.
- 3d CLASS
1. W. Smith, New York.
 2. H. Loughborough, Kentucky.
 3. John Saunders, Florida.
 4. John F. Lee, Virginia.
 5. James Duncan, New York.
- 4th CLASS
1. G. M. Legate, New York.
 2. Thomas T. Gantt, Virginia.
 3. C. H. Bigelow, Massachusetts.
 4. Char's S. Whiting, Maine.
 5. Montgomery Blair, Kentucky.

INDIAN WARI

We learn from the Missouri Republican, of the 12th instant, that the new levy of Illinois military have not yet assembled at the point of rendezvous, but are now on their way.—Two companies of U. States troops, under the command of Col. Davenport, arrived at St. Louis, in the steam boat Otto, from Cantonment Leavenworth, and will proceed up the Illinois river. Two other companies, under the command of General Brady, arrived at Galena on the 3d inst., destined for General Atkinson's Headquarters. The Indians have, doubtless, since the return of the militia, dispersed into small parties through the country for the purpose of hunting and fishing. It is however reported that they are embodied on an island formed by the Four Lakes, which affords them protection on almost every side, and a safe retreat by means of canoes, should they be routed.

St. Louis, June 12.

A new Frontier War.—We learn from an article in the Missouri Intelligencer, of June 2d, that expresses have been despatched to Gov. Miller, apprising him that our own frontiers are likely to be the scene of an Indian war. The Indians are stated to have been killing or driving off the hogs and cattle of our western frontier settlers, and exhibiting demonstrations of hostility. In the South the Indians are preparing to join Black Hawk. The Governor has, in consequence, ordered Maj. Gen. Henry of the 3d Division Missouri Militia, to have one thousand men in readiness to march at a moment's warning to the frontier. We insert, for the information of our immediate fellow citizens, the order of Brig. Gen. Wood, giving the requisite notice and instructions to those composing his brigade.

GENERAL ORDER.

Columbia, May 31, 1832.

Sir—Having been required by the General Order, to raise and organize, in the 9th Brigade, which I have the honor to command, 300 Mounted Volunteers, for the defence of the frontiers of the State of Missouri, to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning, you will therefore, with the least possible delay, cause to be raised and organized in the 36th Regiment, 9th Brig. and 3d Div. Missouri Militia, which you have the honor to command, 100 mounted volunteers.

ces will be accepted for six months, unless sooner discharged; but no pay or compensation need be expected unless ordered by the Governor into actual service.—Each volunteer will constantly keep in readiness a horse, with the necessary equipment, a rifle in good order, with an ample supply of ammunition, &c. so as to be ready to march at a moment's warning.

JESSE T. WOOD, Brig. Gen.

Col. Com'g 26th Reg. 9th Brig. 3d Div. M. M.

THE Washington Globe mentions that information has been received at the War Department from St. Louis of the 18th inst. stating that the Militia of Illinois, amounting to nearly 3000 men, had assembled at the rapids of Illinois where General Atkinson was attending to their organization, and expected to move upon the hostile Indians on the 19th or 20th; that the spies sent to examine the position of Black Hawk's force, reported that they were twenty miles above Tuscanannong, on Rock river, having taken a strong position which, it is understood, they intend maintaining; that to prevent their crossing the river to elude the army, strong parties of troops were in motion between Rock river and the Ouaisconsin—that Gen. Atkinson had with him about 100 Potawatamies, identified in the war, whom he uses as guides—and that two or three hundred Menomonees and Sioux had passed Galena, on their way to join the Army, and that the body of Felix St. Kane, late Indian Agent, had been found and buried by General Dodge.

FROM HAVANA.—A letter to the editors of the American, from their correspondent at Havana, under date of 13th inst. says:—"In a schooner from Omoa there arrived yesterday three Commissioners, empowered by the Government of Central America to surrender or restore that impoverished country to its legitimate monarch! The gentlemen have not yet landed, but you can well conjecture their reception. The Captain General has but one course to pursue; still he will be slow to aid a wretched people, who have wantonly wasted all their moral and metallic treasures, and are no longer worthy to be called a colony, even of poor Spain."

We have no interesting arrivals; the ship Martha, from Montevideo and a Boston schooner from Rio Grande, both with jerked beef, have depressed this article; other vessels with similar cargoes are daily expected, and the highest price I dare quote is 14 rs. for good cargoes. The brig Good Return, from Baltimore, arrived at Matanzas yesterday.—London 6 per ct. pm. dull; U. S. 11 1/2 a 2 per ct. dia."

FROM THE FRONTIER.—The following interesting but conflicting intelligence from the Border country may be relied upon as entirely authentic:

Extract of a letter dated Fort Dearborn; [Chicago], Illinois, May 25, 1832.

"From the accumulated miseries of the Indian War in this country, this Fort is filled with the flying, starving, and in some instances half naked inhabitants of the northern part of this State. The destruction of life has been considerable, and of property very great. It has been necessary to issue eight hundred rations daily; and from the number of people coming in, and the Militia and Indians constantly expected, I expect to be obliged to issue at least double the number. There are no provisions to be procured in this country."

A NEW COALITION.

The anti-masons have recently held a convention in the State of New York, at which Mr. Granger has been nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor, and Mr. Stevens for Lieutenant Governor. An electoral ticket has been also formed, without any declaration being made with regard to the candidates for President and Vice President to be supported by it. From the complexion of the ticket, there can be no doubt, we think, of the fact, that it is designed to be convertible, and that with the view of securing the votes of the Clay men for their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, they have attempted to palm upon the rank and file of their party the names of Clay men for Electors. It contains an amusing medley of discordant materials; there being in it a number of men who despise, from their very hearts, the whole contrivance of anti-masonry, as an ill formed and odious scheme to impose upon the minds of ignorant and unreasonable men, for the purpose of elevating a parcel of broken down politicians; and on the other hand there are others who have associated, as murderers, and conspirators against the public peace. How far such a manœuvre may be employed to impose on the public, remains to be seen. One thing is certain, however, that men who can join in the contrivance of such a scheme to advance their ambitious views can be entitled neither to public confidence or private respect, and we trust the people of New York have too much intelligence to be imposed upon by any such contemptible arrangement to barter away their votes.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER AND MURDER.—We understand a man by the name of Murphy, the overseer of Mr. John Simpson, merchant of Florence, on Saturday last had occasion to chastise a negro woman on the plantation about ten miles below this place. The husband of the woman, a negro named Dick, having been present became much enraged, and using the most insolent and abusive language, approached Murphy with the purpose of assaulting him. The overseer, we learn, struck him with the butt of his whip, and Dick immediately seized him in the face and chest with a knife which, it is said, he had sharpened for the purpose some time before. In the scuffle they both fell, the negro being uppermost and continuing his blows with the knife—at this time another negro ran up in order to pull Dick away. The latter immediately turned on the boy with his knife; in the mean time Murphy arose, bleeding profusely, and finding his strength fast leaving him he went into the house for the purpose of placing himself on a bed. Dick not having his vengeance yet satiated, and armed with an axe, again sought his victim to give him a finishing blow. Murphy had by this time seized a loaded gun, very imprudently, from a reluctance to take the life of a negro threw out the priming. As Dick approached to strike him with the axe, a negro woman seized his arm, and called other negroes to her assistance; by whose interposition Murphy was saved from further violence. Dick did not attempt to escape, and has been safely lodged in jail, to wait his trial, which will take place in the course of the ensuing week. We learn that Murphy died on Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, and that he was stabbed in about twenty places. He was an upright man, a good citizen, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.—Florence (Alabama) Gaz.

EAST TUESDAY M. REPUBLIC FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. ANDREW J. FOR PRESIDENT. MARTIN V. FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

REPUBLIC present national attend a meeting TUESDAY M. the purpose of convention to be held day of July, inst. candidates, for the composed of the and Harford county.

FAST DAY—tising columns, that, to morrow in of Maryland, to giving to the Al have enjoyed as humiliations, fasts, lential scourge, w may be averted hope that every priety of conform the Governor, in Divine service performed in the town—in the E at 5 o'clock, A. in the Methodist o'clock in the tant Episcopal ch

We publish to from J. P. BREEKMAN, York, going to growers in the the artifices of th to delude and giv support of their

FROM EUROPE later than our las The recall of the tively confirmed, confidence.

A civil war ha which the adm Russia, (the p mined—not to fa parties, without respective govern one accord to tresses.

FROM COLUMB has succeeded in rangement with on flour from up and also plac States, in all r vessels of Co

The Sergeant representatives, his place, on agress, it will be likely to suffer a

The Tariff—passed to a thir representatives, of a vote of 121 to voting against ded, leaves no Senate.

It has been saries, that, af the South tire destruction will not, howev sense of the bo waiver. If they brethren of the meet them

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The voters of Talbot county, friendly to the present national administration, are invited to attend a meeting at the Court House, on TUESDAY NEXT, 10 inst., at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the convention to be held in Easton, on the 3d Monday of July, inst., to select the electoral candidates, for the Presidential election district, composed of the counties of the Eastern shore, and Harford county.

FAST DAY.—By reference to the advertising columns, this morning, it will be seen that, to-morrow is set apart by the Governor of Maryland, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving to the Almighty, for the blessings we have enjoyed as a people, and also as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, that the pestilential scourge, with which we are threatened, may be averted or mitigated. We sincerely hope that every good citizen will see the propriety of conforming to the recommendation of the Governor, in a spirit of christian devotion.

Divine service on the occasion will be performed in the different churches in this town:—in the Episcopal Methodist church at 5 o'clock, A. M. at 11 o'clock, and at night; in the Methodist Protestant church, at eleven o'clock in the morning, and in the Protestant Episcopal church at 11 o'clock.

We publish to-day a very interesting letter from J. P. BREKMAN, of Kinderhook, New York, going to show the interest of the wool growers in the present protective tariff, and the artifices of the manufacturers of woolsens, to delude and gull the farmers into a further support of their unrighteous designs.

FROM EUROPE.—The news is but one day later than our last, and is of but little moment. The recall of the Grey ministry, is not positively confirmed, but is spoken of with perfect confidence.

A civil war had broken out in the Morea, in which the admirals of England, France and Russia, (the protecting powers,) had determined (not to favor, openly, either of the two parties, without ulterior instructions from their respective governments; but had agreed, with one accord to take possession of the fortresses.

FROM COLOMBIA.—Mr. Moore, our minister has succeeded in effecting a commercial arrangement with Colombia, reducing the duty on flour from upwards of \$8 to \$3 the barrel, and also placing the vessels of the United States, in all respects, on the footing of national vessels of Colombia.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, Mr. J. O. Dunn, has resigned his place, on account of pecuniary difficulties. By reference to the proceedings of Congress, it will be seen the United States are likely to suffer some loss by him.

The Tariff.—The bill to modify the Tariff, passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday evening last, by a vote of 121 to 65, the ultras on both sides voting against it. The vote being so decided, leaves no doubt that the bill will pass the Senate.

It has been suggested by several cotemporaries, that, after all, no bill would be accepted by the South, which did not go to the entire destruction of the protective system. We will not, however, suffer our faith in the good sense of the body of the Southern people, to waver. If they discover a disposition in Congress, to meet them on compromising grounds, their fraternal feeling and love of country, will extinguish all heart-burnings; and they will cheerfully join in any measure, in which they are not called on to surrender their rights, or tarnish the honor of their country. That there are some factious spirits in the South, who have obtained elevated stations in the public eye, and who would gladly urge the Southern to a more uncompromising course, for their own aggrandizement, cannot be doubted. But the patriotism of the people, we are sure, will triumph, and if the bill which has passed the House of Representatives, be permitted to become a law, the integrity of the Union will be preserved.

On the subject of the predicted discontent of the Southern people with the bill, we have an interesting debate in the House of Representatives, which we regret we are unable to publish; but there are some remarks by Mr. Adams, which cannot forego the pleasure of giving. They embody too much good sense and good humour, to be lost.—Mr. A. observes:—

Gentlemen had been arguing on another bill than that before the House. They had argued as if this were not a bill to remit ten millions of the taxes now paid by the People of the United States, but as if it was a bill to lay ten millions of taxes upon them: as if it contained a great system of exaction and oppression now first to be introduced into the policy of the government. Let the House proceed and perfect a bill on the principles already agreed upon, remitting to the People from eight to ten millions of the burdens now laid upon them, and then let those gentlemen go home and tell their constituents that Congress had passed a bill taking off ten millions

of the taxes; but as it happened to be taxes on articles, the admission of which would not ruin the Northern manufacturers, they would not consent to it: and let them see how they would get along. If their constituents were disposed to go to war with windmills, or to dissolve the Union, because Congress had not taken off thirteen millions instead of only ten millions; or because the taxes happened to be on such articles as, while the People got precisely the same relief, did not set fire to all the factories throughout the country, why, they must c'en do it.

But, let gentlemen go home, and see what they would make of it. Their people would probably say to them: "We used to pay a considerable duty on tea; did Congress take that off?" Gentlemen would reply, "Yes, they did." "Well, we used also to pay a pretty heavy tax on coffee; did they take that off?" "Why—yes—they took that off." "And how was it with negro clothing; you used to tell us a great deal about the heavy tax upon that, and it was, to be sure, a great grievance; they refused, we suppose, to take off the tax upon that?" "Why, no; they did take that off." "Well, and upon cotton bagging; that was another horrible grievance." "They took off the tax on cotton bagging." "And so they would go on, to a great many other articles; and they would probably end with this question—"is this a reason to dissolve the Union?"

Mr. A. repeated the assertion, that gentlemen had argued upon a totally different bill—a bill to lay on taxes; not to take them off. In their arguments upon political economy—

(Here Mr. A. was interrupted by the Chair, and reminded that it was not in order to go into the merits of the bill, or to reply to the arguments against it.)

Mr. A. said that six or seven different gentlemen had threatened the House with a dissolution of the Union; was it not in order for him to reply, and to show that there was no such ground for a dissolution as they represented.

(The Chair repeated the injunction, not to enter upon the merits of the bill.)

Mr. A. said he did not know but it might not be acceptable to show that the bill had not those tremendous tendencies which some gentlemen would persuade the House to believe. But it was his firm conviction, that when the people of the South should come to find that the bill took off ten millions of the taxes, and that they had their full share in the reduction, they would be, to a good degree, satisfied with it; so that it would not be in gentlemen's power to drive them to rebellion. He again asked of the majority not to be frightened out of their course by threats. He had heard threatening enough—he had enough of it—and he felt ready to say, when gentlemen began to talk about dissolution of the Union—rebellion nullification—or whatever else they pleased to call it—Yes, no doubt; it is so—yes, there will be, as you say, a dissolution of the Union. I am sorry for it, but I can't help it; but, in the meanwhile, let us go on, and make this bill as good as we can, then try dissolution, and see what you can make of it." Mr. A. said he was desirous, as anxious, to see this session closed as any gentleman upon that floor; but he was far from despairing of first being able to agree upon a bill which should remit at least one-third of all the taxes now paid by the People of this country. He had heard very abundant arguments from gentlemen of the South to prove that all duties on importation were duties upon exportation, and were paid by the producer—that was the position of the opponents of the bill—and he had heard—

(Here Mr. A. was again arrested by the Chair, and reminded that it was not in order now to enter into the debate upon the merits of the bill.)

Mr. A. then observed that if it was not in order for him to say to gentlemen of the South if you do pay two-thirds of all the taxes, yet, if one half are taken off, you pay but one half of what you used to do, and the whole benefit is on your side—if this was not in order, he would sit down.

The vote on the final passage of the bill in the House on Thursday, was 132 to 65, a vote of two to one in favor of the bill. The bill is not yet published; but in relation to it, the Nat. Intelligencer says, "without destroying the protective principle, it greatly reduces the duties which are alleged to bear most oppressively upon the South, and makes concessions to that interest, which, as friends to the Union, and to internal tranquillity, we had not ventured to anticipate. The general effect of the bill, if it become a law as it now stands, will be, it is estimated, to take off taxes to the amount of from six to ten millions of dollars annually and of course to reduce the revenue in the same proportion, say one-third of its whole amount.

FOR THE WHIG.
A word to the inhabitants of Talbot and the adjacent counties.

As the time is fast approaching, when it will be your privilege to gather another harvest, I have thought it would be well that your attention should be called to a subject, connected with that pleasing and interesting duty, viz: the wisdom of securing your grain, without the unnecessary use of spirituous liquors.

Perhaps there are but few of you but will reap a more plentiful harvest this year than you could have expected a few months since. When you contrast your present, with your former prospects, you are under the necessity of saying that the Lord has been better to you than all your fears. Therefore, should you not adopt the language of the Psalmist, and say, "what shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits." Is this the question you ask? As an evidence of the gratitude of your hearts, come to the conclusion that you will forever abandon the pernicious practice of either directly or indirectly encouraging the use of ardent spirits. The dreadful consequences are too well known. Many, very many, promising young men, have had the foundations of an impenetrable ice, laid in the harvest field. There they first formed a liking for the poisonous draught. Let the farmer, when he meets with the besotted and degraded drunkard, ask himself the question, did I not help to hurl this character from the heights of virtue and respectability, to the depths of infamy, by putting the bottle to his mouth in my harvest field? The farmer is very apt to censure and highly condemn the merchant for all this evil; but he is not altogether exempt. Truth, like honest Nathaniel will point to him, and say, "thou art the man."

For the Whig.

MEETING IN CAROLINE.
At a meeting of the citizens of Caroline County, held on the 26th ult., to take into consideration means for ensuring a repre-

sentation in the meeting to be held in Easton, the 3rd Monday in July, for the purpose of nominating an Electoral Ticket for this district.—LEVIN CHARLES, Esq. was called to the chair, and PETER W. WILLIS, appointed Secretary.

When Jno. Thawley, Jas. G. Ludrick, Joe Talbot, Joshua Clarke, Jonathan Evitts, Levin Charles, Peter Willis, Robert T. Keene, and John Stevens, Esquires, were appointed the said delegation.

On motion, it was resolved, The proceedings be signed by the officers and sent to be published in the Whig.

LEVIN CHARLES, Chairman.
P. W. WILLIS, Secretary.

The Barnstable, (Mass.) Patriot states that there are in circulation in that vicinity, counterfeit \$20 bills of the U. S. Bank, Wm. B. Vaine, Cashier, N. Biddle, President, Letter D., payable to Wm. H. Collins, dated Philadelphia, 10th June, 1832.—The paper is coarser and shorter than the genuine; the faces all indistinct; the general execution rather coarse and the Cashier's hand too sharp a signature.

The physicians of Boston in recommending precautions as to the cholera, say, "generally we recommend a good conscience." And we notice a small note below the text which says, "this article is with difficulty obtained in this place"—perhaps some other preventive is referred to.—U. S. Gaz.

North Carolina Convention.—It is asserted in some of the North Carolina papers, that the late Convention held in that state, by which Mr. Barbour has been nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, contained some Clay men; and that a majority of the members are opposed to the President, but considered it utterly useless to attempt to defeat his election.

FREDERICKSBURG, June 27.
The Wheat Harvest has commenced in this neighbourhood with much better promise to the Farmer, than was calculated on—though greatly improved, the crop is still a small one, but quality represented to be good. In Culpeper, Fauquier, and the Counties West of the Ridge, we understand the crop will be thin.—Herald.

Colonel George E. Mitchell, a representative in Congress from Maryland, died at Washington on Thursday.

DIED
In this town, on Wednesday afternoon last, Miss HESTER ANN CONNOLLY, daughter of the late Terrence Connolly. She was a young lady universally esteemed by her acquaintance, for her unassuming manners, her meek and quiet disposition, and her cheerful performance of all the social and christian duties. She has left a living testimony that, in quitting "the earthly house of this tabernacle," she has gone to possess "a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens." Requiescat in pace.

BALTIMORE PRICES, June 29.
GRAIN—
Wheat, white \$1 30
Do. best red \$1 30
Do. ord. to good (Md.) \$1 10
Corn, white 62 63
Do. yellow 62 63
Rye 60 65
Oats 45 46
Clover seed, (store) \$5 3-4 6 00
Timothy do. 2
PLASTER PARIS, ground, bbl. 1 50

BANK NOTICE.

BRANCH BANK EASTON. June 27th 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons concerned that Wednesday next being the Fourth of July, the Directors will meet on TUESDAY instead of Wednesday, to discount notes, &c. Those whose notes are payable or renewable at the Bank on 4th July, must bring them in, the day before, otherwise they will be protested.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
July 3

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
GEORGE HOWARD,
Governor of Maryland.**

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is not only proper, but customary for a people to humble themselves before Almighty God, for the purpose of returning their thanks to Him, for all mercies they enjoy, as well as to implore the continuation of his goodness. And whereas that dreadful scourge of nations (the Cholera,) has appeared upon the borders of our country, and as natural causes, must be expected, amongst us, and as mankind are too apt to forget the Divine Disposer of events in times of great prosperity, and as it is also natural for them to turn to Him in times of anticipated distress—we are, at this time, irresistibly drawn to seek succor from Him, of whom only it can be effectually obtained. And whereas, the approach of a day, memorable in the annals of our country, presents a suitable occasion for us to return our thanks to the Almighty, for the great political liberty we have enjoyed, and for all the mercies he has vouchsafed to us as well as to offer up prayers, for a continuance of the same, and that He may be graciously pleased to arrest, or mitigate the threatened calamity. Now, therefore, I, Geo. Howard, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby recommend to the people of this State, that the Fourth day of July instant, be set apart for the purpose above mentioned; and I do further recommend to the Reverend Clergy, throughout the State, to have this proclamation read in their respective Churches, upon the Sabbath preceding the above mentioned day, and that they endeavor to impress upon the congregations committed to their charge, the propriety of observing the same.

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

By the Governor,
GEORGE HOWARD.
THOS. COLEBRETH, Clerk of the Council.
July 3

C. HAYDEN,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity—he is at the Easton Hotel.
June 19

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

Class No. 22, for 1832.
To be drawn on THURSDAY, July 5th, 1832.

54 No. Lottery—8 drawn ballots.
SCHEME:
1 prize of \$12,500 1 3000
2 1,439 2 1,000
3 500
&c. &c. amounting to \$74,412.
Tickets \$4, halves 2, quarters 1.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 8, for 1832.—To be drawn on FRIDAY, July 6th, 1832.

54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.
1 prize of \$20,000 1 prize of \$4,000
2 2,200 1 1,376
3 1,000 4 400
4 300 10 200
10 150 10 120
10 100
&c. &c. amounting to \$99,216.
Tickets \$5, Halves 2.50, Quarters 1.25.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 10, for 1832.—To be drawn at Richmond, JULY 6, 1832.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.
1 prize of \$20,000 1 \$10,000
2 6,000 1 3,922
3 1,000 20 500
40 200
&c. &c. amounting to \$205,320.
Tickets \$8—Halves 4—Quarters 2.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

Class No. 15, for 1832.—To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.) July 30th, 1832.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

High Prize.
\$20,000 \$10,000 \$5,000 100 prizes of 1,000.
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$20,000 1 10,000
2 5,000 100 1,000
16 500 56 100
&c. &c. amounting to \$66,088.
Tickets \$10—Halves 5—Quarters 2.50.

To ensure attention, all orders from the country must be addressed to
S. J. SYLVESTER,
Licensed Vender, Baltimore.

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

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

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

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

July 3

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

J. CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

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

Virginia State Lottery, No. 10. To be drawn the 6th of July.

CAPITAL PRIZES.

1 prize of \$20,000 1 3922
2 10,000 20 1,000
3 6,000 20 500, &c.
Tickets \$8 shares in proportion.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 10. To be drawn July 6.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of \$20,000 1 1376
2 4,000 4 1,000
3 2,000 4 500, &c.
Tickets \$5, halves 2.50, quarters 1.25.

Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated. To be drawn July 9th.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of \$12,000 1 1500
2 5,000 1 1300
3 2,000 5 1000, &c.
Tickets 4, halves 2, quarters 1.

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

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of \$15,000 1 prize of \$2000
2 5,000 1 1875
3 4,000 5 1000
4 3,000 10 500, &c.
Tickets \$8, halves 4, quarters 2.

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

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of \$20,000 1 prize of 3000
2 10,000 1 2500
3 5,000 7 1000
4 4,000 7 500
Tickets \$5, halves 2.50, quarters 1.25.

Union Canal No. 13, to be drawn July 30.

HIGH PRIZES.

3 prizes of \$10,000 10 prizes of 500
1 4270 10 300
5 1000 20 200, &c.
Tickets \$5, halves 2.50, quarters 1.25.
July 3

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

26th day of January, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Jonathan Evitts, administrator of Cape Pritchett, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 26th day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Test,
W. A. FORD, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Cape Pritchett, late of Caroline county, dec'd.; all persons having claims against the said deceased estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of January next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day of January, Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

JONATHAN EVITT'S, Adm'r.
of Cape Pritchett, dec'd.
July 3 Sw

NEW FASHIONS, NEW FANCY GOODS and MILLINERY.

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

Fancy articles and Millinery,

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

MANUFACTURING.

July 3

Remaining in the Post office at Easton, 30th June 1832, which if not called for sooner, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, on the 1st October.

List of Letters

Bracco, Bennett
Bayne, Rev. Thos.
Bentley, Henry
Balderson, C. A.
Banning, Margaret
Bartlett, James
Bell, John W.
Banning, Eliza E.
Boyd, J. L.
Crawford, Ann
Crowder, Anna Maria
Crosman, Daniel
Coats Lodge, No. 76 2
Cooper, Scipio
Gilman, William
Denny, John
Dimmock, Mrs.
Denny, Benj. 54 3

Fairbanks, John B.
Floyd, Joseph
Foxwell, Noah
Farland, Joseph
Goldsborough, John
Goldsborough, Eliz.
Goldsborough, C. H.
Goldsborough, Chas.
Gale, James
Grace, Skinner
Grace, Thomas
Harris, Ann E.
Hayward, Wm. Jr.
Hale, Rebecca
Howard, John
Harrison, A. B.
Horney, Capt. Jno. A.
Hackett, Charles J.

Innis, R. & son
Jenkins, William
Kirby, Hyman
Kemp, Dr. Sam'l. T.
Persons calling for letters mentioned in this list, will please say they are advertised.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
July 3 Sw

CAMP-MEETING.

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

Christians of all denominations are respectfully invited to attend.

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

The Talbot and Kent papers will please publish the above notice.

June 23d, 1832.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline County, to wit:

PURSUANT to the act of assembly entitled "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers to the Judges of Caroline county Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the final hearing of said application of the said Noah Groce and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton on said day to answer such allegations 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 discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton once a week for the space of three successive weeks three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next October.

Given under my hand this 13th day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

RICHARD CHAMBERS.

True copy,
Test, Joseph Richardson, Clk.
July 3 Sw

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

Office on Federal Alley, opposite the Court House, and next door to the Post Office.
Easton, June 19.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened and arranged their new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, &c.
Also a good assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED TEAS,

which they are prepared to sell at very low prices, for CASH, or at short dates to punctual customers.

The friends of the subscribers, the former customers of the store, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine the assortment, which will be found of the newest style.

Highest price given for Wool, Feathers, Tow Linen &c.

ROSE & SPENCER.

Easton, May 15th, 1832.

JOHN MANROSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

Denton, Caroline county. }
March 20, 1832 Sw }

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty-two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called *Woolley Manor*, and part of another tract of land called *Lee's Run*, and contains the quantity of 336 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Easton
Easton, April 10th, 1832.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.---No. 44.

EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1832.

WHOLE No. 200.

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

THE TERMS

Are Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per
Annum payable half yearly in advance. AD-
VERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for ONE
DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY-
FIVE CENTS per square.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the 22d Congress

[PUBLIC No. 50.]

AN ACT to authorize the inhabitants of the
State of Louisiana to enter the back lands.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That every person,
who, either by virtue of a French or Spanish
grant, recognised by the laws of the United
States, or under a claim confirmed by the com-
missioners appointed for the purpose of ascer-
taining the rights of persons claiming lands in
the State of Louisiana, or by virtue of any title
derived from the United States, owns a
tract of land bordering on any river, creek,
bayou, or water course, in the said territory,
and not exceeding in depth forty arpens,
French measure, shall be entitled to a prefer-
ence in becoming the purchaser of any vacant
tract of land adjacent to, and back of his own
tract, not exceeding forty arpens, French mea-
sure, in depth, nor in quantity of land, that
which is contained in his own tract, at the
same price, and on the same terms and condi-
tions, as are, or may be, provided by law for
the other public lands in the said State. And
the Surveyor General for the State of Louisi-
ana, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, to
cause to be surveyed the tracts claimed by
virtue of this section; and, in all cases where,
by reason of bends in the river, lake, creek,
bayou, or water course, bordering on the tract,
and of adjacent claims of a similar nature,
each claimant cannot obtain a tract equal in
quantity to the adjacent tract already
owned by him, to divide the vacant land ap-
plicable to that object between the several
claimants, in such manner as to him will ap-
pear most equitable: *Provided* however, That
the right of pre-emption granted by this sec-
tion, shall not extend so far in depth as to in-
clude land fit for cultivation, bordering on
another river, creek, bayou, or water course.
And every person entitled to the benefit of this
section, shall, within three years after the date
of this act, deliver to the register of the
proper land office, a notice in writing, stating
the situation and extent of the tract of land he
wishes to purchase; and shall also make the
payment and payments for the same at the
time and times which are or may be prescribed
by law for the disposal of the other public
lands in the said State, the time of his deliver-
ing the notice aforesaid being considered as
the date of the purchase: *Provided* also, That
all notices of claims shall be entered, and the
money paid thereon, at least three weeks be-
fore such period as may be designated by the
President of the United States, for the public
sale of the land in the township in which such
claims may be situated, and all claims not
so entered shall be liable to be sold as other
public lands. Whenever it shall be necessary
to re-survey the public lands, in order to
enable persons entitled to avail themselves of
the provisions of this act, the expenses of such
resurvey shall be paid by the person or persons,
who shall enter the lands so re-surveyed,
under this act, at the time he or they shall
pay the price of such lands to the Receiver of
Public Money. And if any such person shall
fail to deliver such notice within the said pe-
riod of three years, or to make such payment
or payments at the time above mentioned, his
right of pre-emption shall cease and become
void; and the land may thereafter be purchas-
ed by any other person, in the same manner,
and on the same terms, as are, or may be pro-
vided by law for the sale of other public lands
in the said State.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, June 15, 1832.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC No. 51.]

AN ACT to establish certain post roads, and
to alter and discontinue others; and for other
purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the following be es-
tablished as post roads.

IN MAINE.

From East Machias, by Whiting to Little
river harbor in the county of Washington.

From Dennysville in Washington county,
by Charlotte, Cooper and Alexander, to Bar-
ring.

From East Machias to Cutter.

From Bangor, in Penobscot county, by
Brewer, Plantation number eight, to Ells-
worth, in the county of Hancock; thence to
Mariaville, to plantation number twenty-six,
in said county of Hancock.

From Waterville, in Kennebec county, by
Winslow, Clinton, Milburn, Cornville, Athens,
Brighton, Fordstown, Fostown and Blan-
chard, to Monson; and from Brighton to Wel-
lington, in the county of Somerset.

From Thomaston, in the county of Lin-
coln, by Tenants harbor and Moscheto har-
bor to St. George.

From Waldoborough, in Lincoln county, by
Washington and Liberty, to Montville, in
Waldo county.

From Fryburg, in the county of Oxford to
Chatham, New Hampshire.

From Brunswick, in Cumberland county,
by Topsham and Lisbon, to Greene in the
county of Kennebec.

From Westbrook, in Cumberland county,
up the west side of Presumpscut river, to in-
tersect the road from Standish to Gray, at the
carrying place on Selago pond.

From Anson by Bingham, in Somerset
county, by the forks of Kennebec river, thence
on the Canada road, to the Canada line.

From West Jefferson, in Lincoln county,
by Trask mills and Sheepscot bridge to Wis-
casset.

From Brownville, by Kilmarnock, to the
easterly part of Milo.

From Saco by Biddeford, the northerly part
of Kennebec port, and the centre of Lyman,
to Alfred.

From Exeter, by Corinna and St. Albans,
to the intersection of the mail route from Pitts-
field to St. Albans.

From Factory village, by Sebattus village,
in Lisbon to Greene.

From Passadunk post office in the county
of Penobscot, in the state of Maine, by
Treat's mills, through number one to Page's
mills, so called, and through number two
Herd's ridge to number four, Mullit's mills in
said county.

From Gray in the county of Cumberland by
Standish, to Alfred in the county of Waldo.

From Prospect, west village, to James
Blacks, in Prospect, in the county of Waldo.

From Bangor by Herman, Levant, Stetson,
North Newport, and Corinna, to St. Albans.

From the town of Portland, through West-
brook, Scarborough, Buxton, Hollis, a part of
Waterbury, Limerick, and Newfield, to
Moultonborough, passing on the south side of
Ossipee mountain.

From Philips, through Berlin, to Weld in
the county of Oxford.

From Bangor in the county of Penobscot,
by Dutton west post office, Levant, Corinth,
west post office, Garland, Dover, Foxcroft,
Sangerville, Guilford, Abbot, Monson, to the
post office in Fullerton, in the county of
Somerset.

From the upper village in Farmington, by
Keith's mills, Sewall's mills, in Chesterfield,
northeasterly corner of Fayette, Taylor's
mills, and Dunn's tavern, in Mount Vernon,
Hoyt's tavern, in Readfield, and Augusta to
Hallowell.

From the Post office in Mount Desert, in the
county of Hancock, to the Seal Cove, in the
same township.

From Winslow, by Clinton, Pittsfield, Pal-
myra, southeast corner of St. Albans, Corinna,
and Dexter to Dover.

From Alfred, through Waterborough, Lim-
erick, and Cornish, to Hiram Bridge.

From the northwest harbor, to the south
harbor in Deer Island.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

From Derry, Chester and Candia, to south
Deerfield.

From Wakefield in the county of Strafford,
over Fogg's hill to Eppingham.

From Sanborn bridge, by the centre of
Franklin, Salisbury post office, and the west-
ern part of Boscawen, to Hopkinton village.

From Dunstable, by Milford, Wilton, Han-
cock, Stoddard, Alstead, east parish, paper
mill village in Langdon to Charlestown.

From Dover, by Madbury, Barrington, Straff-
ord, Barnstead, Gilmanton, and Guilford, to
Meredith bridge.

From Northumberland, through Piercy
Winslow's location, Dummer, Berlin to Mil-
lan.

From Great Falls, by Lebanon, Sanford,
Emery's mills, in Shapleigh, Acton corner,
and Newfield, by the post offices called by
those names, and through the west part of
Parsonsfield, to the post office in Edinburg.

From Concord, by London, Lower Gil-
mantown iron works, Alton Bay, Plainfield
Corner, Union village, Farmington, Middletown
corner and Brookfield corner, to Smith's
bridge, in Wolfborough, and return by the
North Meeting-house, in Alton, to Alton Bay.

From Meredith bridge, by Gilford centre,
to Alton Bay.

From Concord, by Loudon mills, and Loudon,
to Gilmanton Court House.

From Concord, by Epsom, North Deer-
field, Nottingham centre, Wadleigh's falls in
Leer, to Lamproy river village, in New-mar-
ket.

From Concord, by Pembroke, Allenstown,
West Deerfield, South Deerfield, Raymond,
Epping, Exeter, Stratham, and Greenland, to
Portsmouth.

From Concord, Hooksett, Candia, Ray-
mond, Poplin, and Brentwood to Exeter.

From Concord, by Dunbarton, Goffstown
New Boston, Amherst, Milford, Wilton, Ma-
sonharbour, New Ipswich, Ashby, Ashburn-
ham, to Fitzhugh, Massachusetts.

From Newport, by Wendell North village,
New London, Wilmot, to Andover.

From Newport by Wendell, Fisherfield,
Bradford, Herricker, Weare and New Boston
to Amherst.

From Bath to Landaff.

From Lisbon to Lyman village.

From Hooksett by Westchester, Chester,
Landown, and Hawke to Kingston.

IN VERMONT.

From Battleborough, in Windham county,
by Guilford Centre to Halifax.

From Brandon in Rutland county, to Shore-
ham, in Addison county.

From Hancock by Goshen, to Brandon, in
the county of Rutland.

From Swanton, in Franklin county, by Al-
burg, to Champlain, in the county of Clin-
ton, and State of New York.

From Randolph to Chelsea, in Orange
county.

From Elmore to Walcott.

From Lyndon, in Caledonia county by
Burke, Newark, Handon, Charleston, East vil-
lage and West village, and Salem, to Child's
mills, in Derby, in the county of Orleans.

From Sunderland, by Stratton, to Wards-
borough.

From Waterford Lower Bridge, in Caledonia
county, by Concord and St. Johnsbury
East village to Lyndon.

From Windsor in Windsor county, by
Dowser's inn, in Weathersfield, the North
village in Springfield, the North and South vil-
lages in Chester, Cambridge Port to Athens.

From Wells River village, in Newbury,
by Groton, to Topsham and West Topsham,
in said Orange county.

From Middlebury, by Weybridge Lower
Falls, to Addison.

From Keene, through Westmoreland, in the
State of New Hampshire, thence through
Putney, Brookline, Newfane, Wardsboro and
Stratton, to Sunderland.

From Corinth, by Corinth East village,
Topsham Townhouse, Groton village, near
Groton mills, to Peacham.

From Randolph, by Randolph West village,
the east part of Braintree, west part of Brook-

field, east part of Roxbury to the Centre vil-
lage of North-field.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From Florida, by Monroe, in Franklin
county and by Readsborough and Whitting-
ham, to Hallowell, in the county of Windham
in Vermont.

From Colerain, in the county of Franklin
through North Heath to Whittingham, in Ver-
mont.

From Westfield through Otis and Tying-
ham, to Great Barrington.

From Fitchburg, in Worcester county, by
Lunenburg, Townsend harbor, Pepperell,
Dunstable, Tyngsborough and North Chelms-
ford, to Lowell, in the county of Middlesex.

From New Bedford, in Bristol county, to
the village of Padanaram, in Dartmouth.

From Enfield, by Greenfield, Dana, Peter-
sham, Templeton, Westminster, Fitchburg,
Lunenburg, Shirley, Groton, Westford and
Chelmsford, to Lowell.

From the centre of Annisquam parish, in
Gloucester, to the post office in said Gloucester.

From Greenfield, by Deerfield, to the centre
of Whately.

From North Adams, in the state of Massa-
chusetts, through Clarksburg, thence through
Stamford and Readsborough, in the State of
Vermont, to intersect the mail route from Brat-
tleborough to Bennington.

From South Plympton to Middleborough
Four Corners.

From Keene, New Hampshire, through
Troy, Fitzwilliam, Winchendon, Ashburn-
ham, Fitchburg, Leominster, Lancaster, Bolton,
Stow, Walham, Waterford and Cam-
bridge, to Boston Massachusetts.

From Danvers to Salem.

From Norfolk, to Marbleboro, North.

IN RHODE ISLAND.

From Newport, to Block Island.

From Providence by Cranston Bank, Lip-
pitt, Phoenix, Harris's and Arkwright's fac-
tories, in the county of Providence, to the
village of Fishville in said county of Providence.

IN CONNECTICUT.

From Tolland to Bolton, in the county of
Tolland.

From Volcottville, by Winstead, Hitch-
cockville, and West Hartford, to West Gran-
ville, in Hampden county Massachusetts.

From Hartford in Hartford county, by Win-
tonbury, Sinsbury, West Granville, Hartland,
Granville, in Massachusetts, Tolland and New
Boston to Sandisfield in the county of Derk-
shire.

From Middletown by Meriden, Cheshire,
Waterbury, Middlebury, Southbury, Newtown
to Danbury.

From the post office in Greenwich, to the
village of Stanwich.

From New London to Sag harbor in New
York.

From Tolland, through the northerly parts
of Willington, Ashford, and Woodstock in
Connecticut, South part of Dudley, south Ox-
ford, Sutton, Northbridge, Upton, Hopkinton,
Sherburne, Natick, and Needham, to Boston:
said route is on Central turnpike.

From Essex, in the town of Saybrook,
through the towns of Lyme, Salem and Mont-
ville, to the city of Norwich.

From Waterbury, in New Haven county,
to Colbrook, in Litchfield county, and route
to follow the Waterbury river turnpike route
in the valley of the Waterbury river, to Cole-
brook, intersecting at Colebrook the mail
route which now runs from Winsted to Stock-
bridge, in Massachusetts.

From East Haddam Landing by West-
chester, to the borough of Colchester.

From Kent, in the county of Litchfield, to
the town of Cornwall, in said county on the
direct road from the post office in said Kent,
to the post office at Cornwall bridge, in said
Cornwall.

From Stafford Springs post office, by the
Old Furnace on what is called the Somers
and Woodstock turnpike road, by Bartlett's
mills, to Somers.

From Cornwall through Weston and Read-
ing to Newtown.

From the borough of Bridgeport, in Fair-
field county, through Nicholls's farms, on the
Wells Hollow turnpike road, by Derby and
Humphreysville to Salem bridge in New Ha-
ven county.

From Wilton to Ridgefield.

From Norwalk to New Canaan.

From Norwich city through Preston, Gris-
wold, and Voluntown, on the Shetucket tur-
pike to Situate in Rhode Island.

IN NEW YORK.

From Madison, in Madison county, by Au-
gusta, Vernon Centre, Vernon, Verona to
Rome.

From Mount Morris, in Livingston county,
by Tuscarora, Ossian, Burrell's mills, to De
Witt's valley, in the county of Alleghany.

From Nunda, in Alleghany county to Os-
sian.

From Portageville, in Alleghany county, by
Oakland, and Tuscarora, to Danville, in the
county of Livingston.

From Italy, in the county of Yates, by Pul-
tneyville, post office, Pultney, in Steuben coun-
ty to Hammondsport.

From Horsehead, by Erin, to Cayuga, in
Tioga county.

From Macomber's in Susquehanna county,
Pennsylvania, by Silver lake, and Ellers-
lie, to Owego, in Tioga county.

From Owego by Gilbertsville, to Unadilla.

From Rome, by Waterloo, to Phelps.

From the town of Somers, in the county of
West Chester, to Lundington's store, in the
town of Kent, in the county of Putnam.

From the town of Flatbush to the town of
New Utrecht, in the county of Kings.

From Greene, in Chenango county, by Spee-
spa, to McDonough.

From Marlborough, in Ulster county, by
Craig's store, in Olive, to the nearest post of-
fice in Shandaken, on the route from Kings-
ton, in said county, to Delhi, in Delaware
county.

From Sangerfield, in Oneida county by
Brookfield, in Madison county, to Sherburne.

From Scotland, in Rockland county, by
Hempstead, English Church, and Haver-
straw, to Monroe ironworks in the county of
Orange.

From Deposit, in Delaware county, by
Stanville and Jackson, to Gibson, in Susque-
hanna county, Pennsylvania.

From Tyrone, in Steuben county, to Rock
Stream.

From Jordan, in Onondaga county, to Ira.

From South Bainbridge, in Chenango coun-
ty, by Coventryville, to Oxford.

From Glen's Falls, in Warren county, by
Northville, to Patton's mills, in the county of
Washington.

From Batavia, on the line between Bethany
and Alexander, in the county of Genesee, by

Alfira, and Middlebury, through the east part
of Orangeville, to Vethersfield.

From Watertown, in Jefferson county, by
Brownville, La Fargeville, to Cornelia, at the
mouth of French Creek on the river St. Law-
rence; thence by De Pauville to Brownville.

From Cuba village, in Alleghany county, by
Dodge's creek, to Mill Grove, in Cattaraugus
county.

From Hueville, by Depeyster and Wash-
board settlements, to Oswego, in Jefferson coun-
ty.

From Buffalo, in Erie county, by Aurora,
Wales, Holland, Sardinia, China, Freedom,
Cananda, and Belfast, to Allegica, in Allegh-
any county.

From Daggett's mills to Lawrenceville, in
Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

From Port Kent, on Lake Champlain, by
the way of the Au Sable forks, to Eastville
post office, in the town of Lawrence, St. Law-
rence county.

From Duaneburg to Schoharie court
house.

From New-York city by Williamsburg, to
Flushing on Long Island.

From Addison, in the county of Steuben,
by way of Cameron and Canisteo, to Ho-
merville.

From Caughnawaga to Fultonville.

From Painted Post to Number one settle-
ment.

From South Sparta to Livonia, passing
through the east part of the towns of Sparta,
Groveland and Conesus.

The route from Goff's mills to South Dan-
ville shall pass by the way of the Loon Lake
settlement.

From Angelica, by Short Tract, Oakland,
River Road to Moscow.

From Sawpit, in the county of Westches-
ter, by the way of the White Plains to Tarry-
town.

From the house of Alanson Burr, in the
town of Canada, in the county of Alleghany,
by the way of Rushford, to Farmersville, in
the county of Cattaraugus.

From the house of captain William Ben-
nett, in the town of Canister, in the county of
Steuben, by the way of Purdy Creek settle-
ment, and Alfred, to Scio, in the county of
Alleghany.

From Fort Miller to Craigsborough.

From West Bloomfield, in the county of
Ontario, by North Bloomfield, and Norton's
mills, to Webster's mills, in the town of Rush,
in the county of Monroe.

From the forks of the Great Au Sable river,
to Hopkinton.

From Utica to New York mills.

From Colosse, in the county of Oswego,
through the towns of Parish and Amboy, to
Camden post office, in Oneida county.

From Corydon by Pleasant Grove, and So-
ciality, to Persia, (formerly West Lodi) in
the county of Cattaraugus.

From Auburn to Montezuma, passing
through Fosterville, and from Montezuma
to Woolcott, passing through Savannah and
Butler.

From Spraker's Basin, in Montgomery coun-
ty, through the towns of Sharon, Colleskill,
Summit, and Jefferson, to Harkersfield, in the
county of Delaware.

Extend route number two hundred and eight-
y-six, commencing at the falls in the county
of Tioga, New York; and running from thence
to McConnell Town, Sing Sing, Townsend,
and Wardsborough, to Harpersburg's corner,
in the county of Yates; and the continuance
of said route to Geneva, in Ontario county,
via Hinrod's corner West Dresden, and from
thence to Geneva, by the Lake road.

On the east side of Susquehanna river,
from the town of Bainbridge in the county of
Chenango, through the towns of Colesville,
and Windsor, to the Windsor Bridge.

From Stephen Kings, South Pembroke,
south by the post office in the town of Ben-
nington, to the post office in the centre of
Sheldon, in Genesee county.

From Medina, in the county of Orleans to
the village of Akron, and thence across to
the New Stead post office, in the county of
Erie.

From New Woodstock, through De Ruy-
ter, Pitcher, Cincinnati, and Lisb, to Bing-
hamton.

From the village of Owego, to the village of
Nichols; thence, through the south-west part
of the town of Windham, near the dwelling-
house of the late Joseph Webster, to the town
of Oswego, near the dwelling house of Daniel
Russell, and from thence through the towns
of Rome and Wysox, to the village or bor-
ough of Towanda, in the State of Pennsylv-
ania.

From Printed Post, up the Coniseco, to the
village of Honellville.

From Lysander, in the county of Onandaga,
to Fulton, in the county of Oswego, by
the way of Dunhamville, in the county of
Onandaga, and Granby, in the county of Os-
wego.

From Cambria to Youngtown.

From Lockport to Kempville, by way of
Newfine Post Office, on the east side of the
eighteen mile creek in the county of Niagara.

From Lodi to Silver creek, by way of
Smith's Mills, and Rugg's settlement, in the
county of Chautauque.

From Chester, in an easterly direction
through the settlement at Briant Lake Mills,
Briant Lake settlement and Haysburgh, to
the town of Bolton in the county of Warren.

From Coldenham, in Orange county, by
the way of St. Andrews, to Walden.

From Scarville, in Sullivan county passing
through the villages of Hopewell, and Sears-
burgh, and Montgomery, in Orange county,
to Crawford in Ulster county.

From Bedford Court House, in the county
of West Chester by Golden's bridge to South
East, in the county of Putnam.

From Burlington in the county of Otsego,
through New Berlin, to the village of Nor-
wich, in the county of Chenango.

From Comstock Landing, on the Northern
Canal, in the town of Fort Ann, county of
Washington, to the court-house in Rutland,
in the county of Rutland, in the State of Ver-
mont; through west and middle Granville west
and east Poulney, Middletown, Ira, and west
Rutland.

Orange, to Madison court house, in the county of Madison.
From Taylorsville, in Hanover county, via Puttville, in Louisa county, to Mansfield, the residence of William Mansfield, in Louisa county.
From Fikeston, in Pike county, Kentucky, to Logan court house, in Virginia.
From Smith's creek post office in Rockingham county, by Keazletown to Mount Sydney in Augusta county.
From Millers ironworks in Augusta county to Staunton.
From Harrisonburg, by Riflesville, Bridgeport, Miller's ironworks, and head of Mossy creek, to James A. Frazier's in Augusta county.
From Dickinsonville, in Russell county, by Osborne's ford, in Scott county, and Pendleton (Milborne's store) to Estillville.
From Danville, directly to Henry court house; from thence, to Christiansburg, passing through the county of Patrick, on the north side of Bull Mountain.
From Miller's ironworks, in Augusta county, Virginia, to Staunton.
From Abingdon, in Virginia, by way of the Reedy creek road to Estillville, in Scott county.
From Berryville or Battletown, in Frederick county, by Wickliffe and Kabetown, to Charlottesville, in Jefferson county.
From Front Royal to Millwood in Frederick county, by Berryville to Charlottesville in Jefferson county.
From Clarkton in King and Queen county, by Walkerton, Stephensville, King and Queen court house, Little Plymouth, to Matthews court house.
From King William court house, by Lanessville and Smith's Ferry to New Kent court house.
From Fincastle, up the Valley of Catawba, and down that of the north fork of Roanoke, by the most direct route to Blacksburg, in the county of Montgomery. That the mail route from Cabin Point, Virginia, by Blount's bridge to South Quay, be so changed as to run from Petersburg by Blount's bridge to South Quay.
IN NORTH CAROLINA.
From Salem, in Stokes county, by German town, from iron works, Clements' iron works, Boyle's store, to Patrick court house, in Virginia.
From Rutherfordton, in Rutherford county, across the Blue Ridge at the Hickory nut gap, to Asheville, in Ducombe county.
From Columbia to Springfield, in Tyrrel county.
From Kingston to Trenton.
From Rockford, by Judsfield, in Surry county, to Bower's store, in Ashe county.
From Pittsboro, in Chatham county, by Hackney's cross roads, to Chapel Hill, in Orange county.
From Rockingham by Hugh Wood's to Black Walnut, in Halifax county, Virginia.
From Concord to Mill grove, thence to Doves' Hickory grove post office, Mecklenburg county, and to Beatty's ford.
From Nashville to Warrenton, by Bedford Post office, and Shocco Springs.
From Oxford to Hillsborough, in the State of North Carolina, passing by Potter's bridge, Richard Bullock's, Hester's store, Thomas Bessant's and Pickett's oil mill.
From Greenville, to Stauntonburg.
From Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, to Leesburgh, by Hightowers, to Caswell court house.
From Poplar Branch, to Powell's point, in Currituck county.
From Gravelly hill in Bladen county, by Laburna Taylor's bridge, to Clinton, in Sampson county.
IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
From Unionville to Cowpen furnace, in South Carolina.
From Edgefield by Laurens court house, and Spartanburgh, to Rutherfordton, in North Carolina.
From Brownsville, in the district of Marlborough, to Darlington court house, and thence, to Kingstree, in Williamsburg district.
From Spartanburgh, by Rowland's hill, Jacksonville, Earlsville, to Dodd's store.
From Columbia, in Richland district, by Union court house.
From Unionville, via Hancockville, to Rutherfordton.
From Clarksville, in Georgia, by the Currahee Mountain and Wiley's ferry, in said State, and Pickens court house, to Greenville, in South Carolina.
From Lawrence court house, by Nash's mills and Cripple creek, to Greenville court house.
From Abbeville court house, by Church hill post office, and Elberton, to Danielsville, in Georgia.
From Hamburg to Coker's spring.
From Laurens court house by Anderson court house, to Andersonville.
IN GEORGIA.
From Sparta, in Hancock county, by Bennett's store, Sandersville, Fish's store, Fugate's store, Dublin, and Hampton's, to Hartford, in the county of Paulding.
From Macon, in Bibb county, by Perry, in Houston county, to Hawkinsville, in Paulding county.
From Marion, Twiggs county, to Perry, in Houston county.
From Vernon, in Troup county, by Le-grange, Franklin, West Point, Columbus, Fort Mitchell, Randolph court-house, and fort Gaines, to Early court house.
From Warrenton, in Warren county, to White Oak, in Columbia county.
From Fort Gaines, in Early county, by Smithville academy, and Spring creek, to Bainbridge, in Decatur county.
From Hillsborough, in Jasper county, by McGee's store, in Jones county, and Dover, to Forsyth, in Monroe county.
From Corvinton, in Newton county, by Lattimer's store, Decatur, Sandtown, Campbellton, and Pumpkintown, to Carrollton, in Carroll county.
From Carrollton in Carroll county, by Robinson's and Lavender's stores, to the head of Coosa river.
From Gainesville, in Hall county, by Gailley's, to Clarksville.
From Forsyth, by Zebulon, Greenville, to Lagrange, in Georgia.
From Wrightsborough, Columbia county, by Crawfordville, to Greenborough, Green county.
From Augusta in Richmond county, by Richmond, Bath, Dye's store, and Hudson's store, to Louisville, in Jefferson county.
From Thomasville, in Georgia, to Monticello in Florida.
From Burke court-house to Robinson's store.
From Centerville in Talbot county, to Tal-lottan.
From Monticello, by McDonough, Fayette

ville, and Campbellton, to Villa Rica, in Carroll county.
From Watson's post office in Columbia county to Cook's Law office, in Elbert county, via Raysville, Wilborn's, Gatrills, Jackson's, Danburgh, Williams, and Muckle's ferry.
From Monticello, Jasper county, to the town of Zebulon, in Pike county, via Cargill's ferry, and the town of Jackson.
From Perry, in Houston county, by way of the Traveller's Rest, on Flint river, to Pond town, in Lee county; thence, to Lannahasse town, in Stewart county; thence, to Lumpkin, in Stewart county; thence, to King's Bluff, on Chattahoochee river, in said county.
From Lagrange, in Troup county, Georgia, by the way of Wood's store, to Franklin, in Heard county.
From the town of Columbus, in the State of Georgia, to Appalachicola bay, in the Territory of Florida.
From McDonough, Henry county, by Latimer's store and Rock bridge, to Lawrenceville, Gwynett county.
From River's, Hall county, by Leathersford, Loudsville, Mount Yonah, and Nocochoe, to Clayton, Rabun county.
From Decatur, Dekalb county, by Housley's Blackstock's, and Johnson's store, to Newnam, Coweta county.
From Lawrenceville, Gwynett county, by Waters and Winn's ferry, on the Catahochee river, and Downing's ferry, on Hightower river, to Echota, in Cherokee county.
From Columbus, in Georgia, via Hubbard and Watkins' post office to Franklin in Troup county.
From Blakely to Bainbridge.
IN OHIO.
From Bucyrus, in Crawford county, to New Haven, in Huron county.
From Kinsman, in Trumbull county, to Cleveland, in Cuyahoga county.
From Gallopia, in Gallia county, to Portsmouth in Scioto county.
From Washington, in Fayette county, by the Willow spring, to London in Madison county.
From Canton in Stark county, to Bolivar, to Dover, and to New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county.
From Newark, in Licking county, by Martinsburg, to Danville, in Knox county.
From Bellefontaine, in Logan county, by Nereville's mills, and Christiansburg to New Carlisle.
From Wapahongonetta, to Lima the seat of justice, in the county of Allen, to the seat of justice in the county of Putnam, to Perrysburg, in the county of Wood.
From the post office, in Fearing township, Washington county, thence by Chamber's Mills, and Flint's Mills, to Proctor's Store, in Grandview.
From Grafton, in Lorain county, by Lagrange, to Wakeman, to Norwalk, in the county of Huron.
From Mansfield, in Richland county, to Marion, in the county of Marion.
From Russellville to Ripley, in the county of Brown.
From the mouth of Vermilion river in Huron county, by Florence, Wakeman, Clarksville, New London and Ruggles, to Ashland in the county of Richland.
From Knoxville, Jefferson county, by Cope's salt works, to New Lisbon, Columbiana county.
From Bucyrus to Fort Findlay.
From Springfield, Clarke county, by New Carlisle to Troy, in Miami county.
From Elyria, Lorain county, passing through Carlisle, Lagrange, Pennfield, Spencer, Harrisville, Waynesburgh to Wooster.
From Wellsville, in Columbiana county, by McKays mill, W. Augusta, Peki, and Waynesburgh, to Sandville, in the county of Tuscarawas.
From Fairview, on the national road, in Belmont county, by Smyrna and Freeport, in Harrison county, to Tuscarawas town on the Ohio Canal.
From Cadiz, through Hanover and New Rumley, in the county of Harrison, New Hagerstown, and New Cumberland to Zoar, in the county of Tuscarawas.
From Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, to Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, passing through the town of Cadiz, in Harrison county, the towns of New Philadelphia, and Dover, Tuscarawas county, the town of Massillon in Stark county, and the town of Akron, in Portage county.
From Cleveland, thence to Newburgh, Independence, Brickville, Richfield, Bath, Copley and Norton; thence, to Clinton, in Stark county, Fulton and Massillon.
From West Union, to David C. Vance's on the Ohio river, to Sandy Spring, Vanceburg, Portsmouth, Cole's Forge, Brush creek Furnace, and thence back to West Union.
From Greenville, Dark county, by Fort Recovery, and Saint Mary's, to Willshire.
From Sandusky city by Bloomingville, Monroeville, and Penn township to New Haven, in Huron county.
From Gallipolis to the French Grant, in the county of Scioto.
From Georgetown, by New Hope, Lilley's, to Fayetteville, Brown county.
From Deerfield, in Portage county, to Ellsworth, in Trumbull county.
From Unionville to Chardon, in Geauga county.
From Millersburgh, in the county of Holmes, by Mount Eaton, Wayne county, to Massillon, in the county of Stark.
From Wellsville, by East Liverpool, Little Beaver bridge, and Ohio, to Acharstown.
From Wooster by Armstrong, to Harrisville, in Wayne county.
From Harrisburg, in the county of Stark, to Damascus, in the county of Columbiana.
From Jacobsburg, by Wallace's and Zeezer's mill to Saint Clairsville, in Belmont county.
From New Rumley, in the county of Harrison, to Centerville, in the county of Columbiana.
IN INDIANA.
From Martinsville, Spencer, Fairplay, and Bruceville, to Vincennes.
From Montezuma, in Indiana, by Clinton, to Paris in Illinois.
From Indianapolis, by Logansport, at the mouth of Eel river, to Niles' village, on the river St. Joseph, in the Michigan Territory.
From Richmond, in Wayne county, by Washington, Muncytown, and Grant court-house, to Miamisport.
From Lawrenceburgh, by Cambridge, Yorkridge, Hughes store, German village, Sumner's mill, and George's, on Salt creek, to Rushville.
From Indianapolis to New Pennsylvania, Thortown, Jefferson, Lafayette, and Laporte court-house, to Michigan city on Lake Michigan.
From Milton to New Castle.
From Richmond to Greenville in Ohio.
From Milton by Jacksonburgh, Washington, Economy, and Smith's, to Winchester.
From Connersville, by Danville, in Fayette county, and Perkin's to Greensburg.

From Port Wayne by Seely's, in Lagrange county, Goshen, Pulaski, Southbend, and Laporte court-house, to Chicago in Illinois.
From Port Wayne, by Seely's, in Monga-quinnoprairie, to the seat of Justice of St. Joseph's county, in the territory of Michigan.
From Bloomington by Tabor and Gosport, to Greencastle.
From Edinburg to Martinsville.
From Crawfordville to Covington.
From Petersburg to Princeton.
From Madison, by Paris, to Brownstown.
From Michigan, by Frankfort, to Delphi.
From Lafayette, by Lagrange, Gregory's settlement, Williamsport, Baltimore to Perrysville.
From the Falls of Ohio, by Salem, and Brownstown to Columbus.
From Oxford, by Billingsville, Dunlapville, Connersville, Philpotts mill, to Raystown.
From Somerset, by Chrysler's mills, and Connersville, to Milton.
From Crawfordville, by Rob Roy, to Williamsburg.
From Andersonville, by Richland, Little Flat Rock, and Moscow to Shelbyville.
IN ILLINOIS.
From Salem, in Marion county, near the old Vincennes trace, to Kaskaskias, in the county of Randolph.
From Springfield, in Sangamon county, by Rushville, to Quincy, in Adams county.
From Quincy, in Adams county, to Rock Island court house.
From Peoria, in Peoria county, to the mouth of Fox river.
From Canton, in Fulton county, by Knox court-house, and Varren court-house, to the Yellow banks on the Mississippi river.
From Jacksonville, by Pleasant Point, Winchester, Williamsport, Merckham's ferry, Pitt's cross roads, to Atlas.
From St. Louis, Missouri, by Alton, Carleton, to Jacksonville, in Illinois.
From Jacksonville, in Morgan county, by Quincy in Adams county, to Palmyra, in Missouri.
From Hillsborough, to Carlinville.
From Shelbyville, by way of Decatur and the mouth of Foxriver, to Chicago.
From Paris, by way of Decatur, to Springfield.
From Chicago, by Daniel, Illinois, to Newport, in Indiana.
From Hendersons, to Jacksonville.
From Beardstown, by Rushville, and McComb, to Monmouth.
From Alton by way of Eminence, Daggettville, to Gillard.
From Venus, Hancock county, to Monmouth, in Warren county.
From Rushville, by Lewistown, and Canton, to Peoria.
From Rock Island to Gilina.
From Lewistown, by McComb, to Venus, the county seat of Hancock county.
From Jacksonville to Atlas.
From Carlinville, by Edwardsville, Alton and Lower Alton, in Illinois, to Saint Charles, in Missouri.
From McLean's borough, in Hamilton county, to Frankfort, in Franklin county.
From Springfield to Galena.
IN MISSOURI.
From Chariton, in Chariton county, on the north side of the Missouri river to Kitesville.
From Kaskaskias, in Randolph county, Illinois by St. Mary's Landing, in St. Genevieve county, to Perryville, in Perry county.
From Calcedonia, to Potosi.
From Palmyra, in Marion county, by Canton, to the mouth of the Des Moines river.
From Louisiana, by Bowling green, to Fulton.
From St. Louis, by Bowles' ferry the Big spring, and Wideman's mills, to the Rich wood.
From Keytesville, by Huntsville, in Randolph county, to Fayette, in Howard county.
From Herculesum, by St. Genevieve, to Perryville.
From Independence, in the county of Jackson, to the Shawnee Agency.
From Pickney, in Montgomery, by Pendleton's to Troy, in Lincoln county.
From Wellsburg, in St. Charles county, by Monroe in Edwin Allen's, William McRuesen's and Clarksville, to Louisiana.
From Mackey's iron works, the Kickapoo Prairie, in the county of Crawford.
IN KENTUCKY.
From Paris, by Centerville and Newtown, to Georgetown.
From Pike court-house to Perry court-house.
From Columbia to Liberty, by Casey's creek salt works.
From Hopkinsville, Kentucky, by Williams, to Madisonville.
From Smithland, in Livingston county, by Storey's ferry, to Waidborough.
From Louisville, in Cumberland county, by way of Crocus creek, to Creelsburgh, Russell county.
From Midway, (formerly Centerville), in Livingston county, by Ford's ferry, to Equality, in Gallatin county, Illinois.
From Hardinsburg, by the way of Cloverport and Hawserville, to the Yellow Banks, in the State of Kentucky.
From Harrodsburg, in Mercer county, by Maxwell, to Springfield, in Washington county.
From Manchester, in Clay county to London, in Letcher county.
From Jacobburg, in Tennessee, to Laurel court-house in Kentucky.
From Carlisle, by Moorefield, to Owensville.
From Munfordsville, in Hart county, to Glasgow in Barron county.
From David C. Vance's, Ohio, by the way of Concord, to Everett's post-office, in Lewis county, Kentucky.
From Lebanon court-house, Russell county, Virginia, to Perry court-house, in Kentucky.
From Feliciana, Kentucky, to Dresden, in Tennessee.
IN TENNESSEE.
From Jonesborough, by the Walnut mountains, to Asheville, North Carolina.
From Newmarket, in Jefferson county, by Blain's cross roads, Lea's springs, Powder Spring gap, and Joseph Decker's, to Tazewell, in Claiborne county.
From Newport Lillard's mill, on Coasby's creek, Jones' cove, Tuckaleechee cove, Miller's cove, Caid's cove, and Carson's iron works, to Ashbooke, in Monroe county.
From Clinton, in Anderson county, by Campbell's station and Unila, to Morgan town, in Blount county.
From Clinton, in Anderson county, through the Big valley to Tazewell, in Claiborne county.
From Gallatin, in Sumner county, Bledsoe's to Scottsville, in Allen county, Kentucky.
From Knoxville, in Knox county by Arm strong's ferry, New-market, Mossy creek, Panther springs, Morristown, Creek's cross roads, Russellville, and James' store to Blountville.
From Jonesborough, by Broyles, and Camp creek iron-works, to Newport Cocke county, Alabama.
From Salem, in Tennessee, to Bellefont, in Alabama.

From Fayetteville, in Lincoln county, by Dyer's store, Cold Water, and Hightower's store, to Upper Elkton, in Giles county.
From Dyersburg, in Dyer county, by Ruth-erford's mills and Bairdfield's point on the Mississippi, in Arkansas Territory, and return by Rutherford's mills, Nashville Bluff, Eaton, to Trenton, in Gibson county.
From Blaine's cross roads to Jacksborough.
From Centerville to Perryville.
From Vernon to Reynoldsburgh.
From Reynoldsburg, by Clark Level, to Pleasant exchange, in Henderson county.
From Morgantown, North Carolina, to Elizabeth in Tennessee, on Avery's turnpike road.
From Murfreesborough by Anthony's store and Hardiman's cross roads to Franklin.
From Tomkinsville, in Kentucky, by way of Benjamin Greer's, Samuel Jones', Witchers', and Archibald Sloan's to Carthage, in Tennessee.
From Memphis, by White's, Hally's, Glenn's, Jones', &c. to Lagrange.
From Pikeville, by way of Tollett's mill, thence to the stand formerly occupied by John F. Greer, Esq. on the main stage road, from thence to Lavender's on the Marchbank's road; from thence, direct to Jamestown.
From Brabson's store, Huffaker's ferry, and Mecklenburg, to Knoxville.
From Mills Point, in Kentucky on the Mississippi, to Paris, in Henry county, in Tennessee.
From Columbia, by Perryville, and Lexington to Jackson.
From Winchester, Tennessee, to Bellefonte, Alabama; by way of Pleasant grove Alabama.
From Liberty, Smith county, via Statesville, Cainsville, George A. Huddleton's, Ship A. Puckett's ferry, (Stone's river), to Nashville.
From Huntingdon to Dresden by way of Hico, Christianville, and Fleming's.
From Columbia by Bigbyville Pleasant grove, Mooresville, and Cornersville to Fayetteville.
From Lebanon by Banton's ferry, to Franklin.
From Covington to Somerville.
From Winchester to Fayetteville.
From Gainsborough, in Jackson county, via Mount Carmel, Bagdad and Pleasant Hill, to Dickson's spring in Smith county.
From Springfield, Robertson county, Tennessee, to Haydensville, in Kentucky, by Clark's mills, and Cross mills.
From Salem, Franklin county, Tennessee, by way of Larkin's, Fork of Paint Rock River, to Bellefonte, Alabama; and the present route from Winchester, Tennessee to the same place discontinued.
IN ALABAMA.
From Bellefonte, in Jackson county, by Larkinsville and Larkin's fork of Paint Rock river, New-market, Hazle Green to the cross roads, in Madison county, and Athens, in Limestone county, Alabama, to Elkton, in Giles county.
From Montgomery, in Montgomery county, by Monticello, Williamstown, Franklin, the Chattahoochee, Lemon's store, Columbia, and Woodville to Webbville in Florida.
From Burnt Corn, in Monroe county, by Belleville, Sparta, and Brooklyn, to Covington Court house in Conecuh county.
From Mobile, in Alabama, to New Orleans, in Louisiana; and the route from Pascagoula, to New Orleans, is hereby discontinued.
From Ashville, by Allen's mills, Thomason's and the Big spring, to Elyton.
From Tuscaloosa to Springfield.
From Montgomery, in Montgomery county, the route to Larkinsville, Alabama, via the Chattahoochee, Lemon's store, Columbia, and Woodville to Webbville in Florida, Dale county house, the Black house, El-tel T. McLendon's to Franklin, in Henry county.
From Montgomery to Haneyville, in Lowndes county, thence, to Canhawba.
From Womack's Post office, in Wilcox county, to Robinson's store, in Lowndes county, and from thence to Hayreville.
From Montgomery, via Montevallo to Ely-ton.
From Florence, by way of Lexington in Lauderdale county, to Pulaski, Tennessee.
From Daltown, in Perry county to Green-boro.
From Burnt Corn in Alabama by Claiborne, Clarksville, Coffeyville, Washington Court House, Winchester, Ellenville, Williamsburgh, Monticello, Meadville to Natchez, in Mississippi.
From Monticello to Port Gibson.
From Newman, Georgia, to Harpersville.
From Moreville, via Fulton, Athens, Red-dus' mill, (cross Elk river at Jones' ferry), Prather's store, Smithville in Limestone county, and to Pulaski, in Tennessee.
From Gaines' Post office in Pike county, to Greenville, Butler county, through Wrights-borough.
From Montgomery, by William Townsend's in the fork, and Chesnut creek settlement to Ashville.
From Larkinsville to Woodville, Jackson county.
From Lowndes to Vernon in Augusta county.
From Demopolis, by Arcola, to Greensborough.
From Cahawba, by Woodville to Lynden.
From Monticello in Pike county by Guiner's store to Montezuma in Covington county.
IN MICHIGAN TERRITORY.
From Tecumseh, in the Territory of Michigan by Niles' village, to Chicago, in the State of Illinois.
From Chicago, to Greenbay.
From Greenbay to Prairie du Chien, by way of fort Winnebago.
From fort Winnebago to Galena, in the State of Illinois.
From Galena to Prairie du Chien.
From Detroit to Tecumseh, by Ypsilanti, Sabine and Clinton.
From Monguagon, to Ypsilanti, through Brownstown, at Smooth Rock.
From Pontiac to Sagana.
From Ypsilanti, to the mouth of the river St. Joseph, on the Territorial road by way of Ann Arbor, and Jacksonburgh.
From Niles' to Newburyport, or Saranac.
From the mouth of the river St. Joseph, via Berrian, Pokagon, Prairie, Lagrange, Young's Prairie and Prairie Road, to White Pigeon Prairie.
From Bloomfield, in Oakland, through Southfield to South Pekin, in Wayne county.
From Monroe to Ypsilanti.
IN LOUISIANA.
From Vicksburg, in Warren county, Mississippi, to Lake Providence, in Washita parish, Louisiana.
From Springfield, in the parish of St. Helena, to the court house in said Parish.
From Port Hudson on the river Mississippi, in the Parish of East Feliciana, passing Mount Willing and Stuart's mill to the town of Clinton, from thence passing Rich-mond Hill, to Kelestown to meet the Wood-ville route.
From Warrenton, in Warren county, Mississippi, by the lower end of Palmyra island, to New Carthage, in Concordia parish, Louisiana.

From Vermillionville to Perrysburg on the Vermilion river.
From Thibodeauville to Caseaux, in the parish of Terrebonne, with an intermediate post office at the court-house of Terrebonne.
From the town of Opelousas, in Louisiana, to the settlement on the Calcasieu, and from Thibodeauville by Williamsburg, to Newport.
From St. Helena, to Baton Rouge.
From Point Coupee court-house, down the west side of the river, passing West Baton Rouge court house, and Iberville court-house, to Donaldson.
From Port Hudson down the river to Port Hickey and crossing the river there and uniting with the route from Point Coupee court-house, to West Baton Rouge court-house on the west bank of the river.
From Mount Pleasant to Baton Rouge.
IN FLORIDA TERRITORY.
From Monticello, in Jefferson county, to Magnolia, in Leon county.
From Saint Augustine, in St. John's county to Tampa bay.
From Monticello, by Rosciter's ferry, to the seat of Justice of the county of Hamilton and by Alligator to Alachua court-house.
IN MISSISSIPPI.
From Natchez, in Adams county, by the upper road across the Homochitto, to Wood-ville, in Wilkinson county.
From Westville by way of Georgetown, and Gallatin, to Port Gibson.
From Columbus by way of Cohay bridge, and Williamsburg, to Columbia, and from Garland's to Winchester.
From Kingston to Liberty.
From Port Gibson to Rodney.
From Jackson by Mount Olympus, Beauties Bluff, Vernon, and Urbanna, to Benton.
From Doak's stand by way of Georgeville, Franklin, Rankin, Benton, Manchester, and Liverpool Salaria, to Vicksburg.
From Pearlton, in Mississippi, by way of Pearl river, the Lagoon and the Riggoletts, to Fort Pike, in Louisiana.
From Vicksburg, to New Mexico, in Mississippi; thence to Vilemont in Arkansas.
IN ARKANSAS.
From Helena to St. Francis court house.
From Izard court-house, to Fayetteville, by Washington court-house.
From Vilemont, Chicot county, by Ca-bean's in Pennington's settlement, on the Bayou Saline, in Union county, by Pine Bluffs the seat of Justice in Jefferson county, to Little Rock.
From Post of Arkansas to Pine Bluffs, in Jefferson county.
From St. Francis court-house to Jackson, in Lawrence county.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following post roads be, and they hereby are, discontinued.
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.
From Bedford to Amhurst.
From Pembroke to Candia.
From Nottingham to Epping.
IN NEW YORK.
From Ithaca to Burdett, near the head of Seneca lake.
From Howard, by Rathbone's settlement and Leont Lake settlement, to Conhocton.
From Bath, by Mount Washington, to Cath-arine's, and returning by Mead's creek, and the mouth of Mud creek: Provided, however, That this route be continued until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.
IN KENTUCKY.
From Williams, to Madisonville.
From Smithport to Warren.
IN TENNESSEE.
That part of the route from Hopkinsville, Kentucky to Dougherty's, Tennessee, between Paris and Dougherty's, and from Kingsport to Jonesborough.
From Cadiz, by New Rumley, to New Hagerstown.
From West Union, Ohio, to Vanceburgh, Kentucky.
IN MISSISSIPPI.
From Gallatin to Port Gibson.
From Greenville to Pettit Gulf.
From Natchez, by the old court-house, to Kingston.
From Yazo court-house, by Smith's ferry, and Braggsville, to Hammon's Bluff.
APPROVED, May 15, 1832.
[PUBLIC No. 52.]
AN ACT for the benefit of the Alexandria Canal Company.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby required to pay to the President and Directors of the Alexandria Canal Company, or to such officer of said Company, as they may empower to receive it, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be applied to the construction of an aqueduct across the river Potomac, at or near Georgetown, in the District of Columbia; which sum shall be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (having regard to the progress of the work,) as the President of the United States may from time to time, direct.
APPROVED, June 25, 1832.

From the New York Courier of Monday.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
Our news schooner Courier & Enquirer boarded yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, seventy miles from Sandy Hook the packet ship Silas Rickett, Capt. Holdridge. We have received by her our usual copious supply of English journals—from London to the 22d May, and from Liverpool to the 24th.
From the debates in the British Parliament on the subject of the resignation and recall to office of the Grey Ministry, it does not appear that the King has absolutely consented to a creation of Peers sufficient to carry the Reform Bill, though it may perhaps be inferred. Thus much at least is certain, that either such creation will take place or the anti-reform Lords will withdraw their opposition.
M. CASIMIR PERIER, has at last fallen a victim to the Cholera. His successor has not yet been appointed. That disorder was diminished, although it had not ceased in France; it is said to be making some progress in Italy.
Neither from Belgium or Portugal is there any thing important.
By the official report of the Cholera in Liverpool, its ravages there are very trifling.
Alexandria April 13.—War in Syria.—[Ibrahim Pacha has opened the operations of the campaign against the Porte with a victory. Abdallah Pacha, after repeatedly refusing a capitulation, proposed a fifteen days cessation of arms against St. Jean d'Acre to which Ibrahim agreed. The conditions are not positively known, but one of them is said to be the fortress is to be delivered up to the Egyptian army, if not relieved within that time. As soon as the convention was concluded Ibrahim proceeded by forced marches to attack the Turkish troops assembling at Aleppo, and actually succeeded in surprising and totally defeating Alexandrette, a Turkish corps of

fifteen thousand men, coming to relieve St. Jean d'Acre; and all those who did not fall under the bayonet of the Egyptians, were taken prisoners or dispersed, flying in all directions.
It is most probable Ibrahim will now return to St. Jean d'Acre, and demand from Abdallah the fulfilment of the convention. The Egyptian fleet is quite ready for sea, and will shortly go to expel the Turkish fleet of Rhodes. The Pacha has engaged 700 Greek islanders to man the 12 fire ships that accompany his fleet. To encourage the crews of the fire ships, he has, besides other favourable conditions, promised large indemnities to the families of such as may lose their lives, viz: 5000 tataris to the family of a captain, and 500 to the family of a common sailor.
Twisree, May 6.—We have just received accounts from Alexandria of the 15th April, announcing that the Egyptian fleet, consisting of eight ships of the line and frigates, seven corvettes, 15 brigs, 18 schooners, 12 fire-ships, and a great number of transports had weighed anchor. Several Greek Captains are said to have received letters of marque against Turkish ships.
The proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, on the 18th of May, in relation to the final settlement of the Grey ministry, were interesting. In the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington explained at length his agency in the attempt to form a new ministry on the resignation of Lord Grey and his colleagues, and defended his course of opposition to all re-form, not only as unnecessary, but injurious, and stated that he never could consent to the passage of the Reform Bill unshaken of its dangerous provisions, and he never expected to amend it satisfactorily to himself. His object in consenting to aid in the formation of a new administration was to aid the King in resisting the advice given by his Ministers. He did not intend to accept office, but to aid his Majesty whether in or out of office, and had advised the King to appoint him Minister. He had found from the proceedings in the House of Commons that it was impossible to form an administration which could carry on government, and had therefore advised the King to recall his former Ministers.
Nearly the same views were expressed by Lord Lyndhurst.
Lord Grey announced that "a favorable" termination had taken place in his communications with the King, and "being armed with sufficient security to pursue the Reform Bill," the ministers would continue in office.
This announcement was received with cheers, and produced great excitement among the Tory Lords.—The Earl of Winchester, Lord Warfield, and the Duke of Newcastle, complained that the independence of the House of Lords was destroyed. The strongest evidence of the effect of this measure, confirming what was predicted that, if the anti-reformers were continued that ministers possessed the power to create peers, it would not be necessary to employ it any great extent, it is to be found in the declaration of the Earl of Hardwood, that understanding the threat, and "acting under compulsion, he should withdraw all opposition to the Bill."
A similar communication was made in the House of Commons by Lord Althorp, and an explanation in accordance with that of the Duke of Wellington, made by Sir Robert Peel. He added that in the negotiations with the King it was also notified to him in the clearest terms, on the part of his Majesty; that, if he would accept office, and the highest political office in the House, it was to be on the condition of accepting an extensive system of reform. He replied that nothing could make him swerve from his purpose, and that it would be utterly impossible for him to accept office on condition of carrying the reform bill.
In consequence of the resumption of office by Ministers, Lord Milton waived the resolutions he had offered, expressing strong opinions on the neglect of the King to reply to the address of the Commons.
PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE
Of the Morning Courier & N. York Enquirer.
London, 22d of May, 1832.
Gentlemen.—Earl Grey is reinstated, and the bill brought again forward—but the success and result by no means very certain. Of the Lords it may be justly said onem di per-dere volunt, prius demantant; their opposition will not cease, and yet it is high time, I assure you. The country is fast ripening for a revolution. Of spirit it would be impossible to give you a just idea. For a foreign queen, the throne and church of France, is already organized in England. If you want a proof read the leading paper, the omnipotent Times, for the last eight days. Neither for King, nor Church, nor Ministers, nor Tories, it is for an invisible body of men. Who this body is, you may easily guess. The O'Connell's, Humes, the Jones's, the Sir John Doyle's, &c. &c. in short a revolutionary body is organized—even a royal Duke is not wanting. This is a good heard man the Duke of Sussex, has I am afraid done some bad service to his brother and his queen. He is since the day before yesterday in disgrace with the Court. This is of course still a secret. It is him who is accused of having communicated what was passing within the precincts of Windsor and St. James to the revolutionary council—whence it found its way into the papers. These are exactly the beginnings of the French revolution, contempt for a foreign queen, the German woman as she is called—pity and half contempt for an old imbecile King, an intriguing aristocracy—a powerful revolutionary je-tu milieu as they call themselves and a despairing mob. Perhaps before long you will hear more—I am not at liberty to say all I know, but if England for this time escapes a revolution it can only be by a wonder.
Respectfully, yours, &c.

atoga Springs, and after-lakes to Canada—take a Niagara—visit the Govern-ment shipping from Hall-England.
EASTON
TUESDAY MORNING
REPUBLICAN
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE
ANDREW JACKSON
FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE
MARTIN VAN BUREN
REPUBLICAN
The voters of Talbot present national administration attend a meeting at this Tenth day, inst., to select delegates, for the President, composed of the counties and Harford county.
Harvest.—The season much interest to the com-especially to the farmer, pays her visit at a later-lect ever before to have fine weather, and with more than has been anticipated.
The crop of wheat in-little, if any, below an-grain, although somewhat is generally pretty well Rye crops are better than
To make room for the Laws of the United States-ing, we have been com-articles of interest—par-Professor N. R. Smith, (sustaining his notion of Cholera—and also one of-son, maintaining the adv-are papers interesting to and worthy a place in e-odical.
We had also intend-give an article from the of the vote in the Hou-on the Tariff bill. This with severity, it is true, we think, on the str-which the bill is opposed-tariff and free trade pa-promise of the question, course of the administ-
The stupendous K-tee appointed to investig-to have been practised War and Gen. Hous-plies to the Indians, ferent reports. The-mittee (with Col. Dray that the proof of War-Slanberry has been de-minority consisting of brother I. C. Bates, d-our worthy representa-gree with neither; he t-"medio tutissimus ibis."
Congress.—The de-of Congress, are the progress of the Ta-latter of which passed Tuesday last,—so am-tenation of the three New York. The vot-sentatives was 107 to-The Tariff bill was on Monday, by Mr. the committee of wa-amendments, which w-day, and some of the-
In the Senate on T-was further consider-on for the considerat-the House of Repres-9th inst. for the adjo-is suggested, howev-the full term of ten d-President to return t-In the House of R-day, the committee-tion of Mr. Stanber-of the charge of fra-cretary of War, and-panion, accompanie-lution.—
Resolved, That Jo-cretary of War, and-entirely acquitted, House, from all in-committed or attempt-them, or by either o-lating to or connect-Resolved, That a-submitted to the Co-journal of procedur-corded with, this R-Mr. Stanberry of-f different opinion for-of the majority of M-Mr. Kerr, anothe-tee, said he disentan-ed in both reports-containing his own-laid before the Co-
Information has s-met from the hea-kinson, foot of Illin-stating that Gener-on that day with the 400 regular troops-were stationed on borhood of the Fou-small parties of 12-the frontiers and c-on the 10th, Cap-volunteers had a-rior, with a party-killed five, with a-of the whites—tha-Dodge, at the head

atoga Springs, and afterwards through the lake to Canada—take a view of the Falls of Niagara—visit the Governor General; and take shipping from Halifax, on his way to England.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, **ANDREW JACKSON**, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, **MARTIN VAN BUREN**, of New York.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The voters of Talbot county, friendly to the present national administration, are invited to attend a meeting at the Court House, on THIS DAY, tenth instant, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the convention to be held in Easton, on the 3d Monday of July, inst., to select the electoral candidates, for the Presidential election district, composed of the counties of the Eastern shore, and Harford county.

HARVEST.—The season of harvest, one of so much interest to the community at large, and especially to the farmer, is now with us.—She pays her visit at a later period, than we recollect ever before to have known, but comes in fine weather, and with more cheering aspect than has been anticipated.

The crop of wheat in this county, will fall little, if any, below an average crop. The grain, although somewhat injured by the rust, is generally pretty well filled. The Oat and Rye crops are better than common.

To make room for the publication of the Laws of the United States, inserted this morning, we have been compelled to omit many articles of interest—particularly a letter from Professor N. R. Smith, (in reply to Dr. Bond,) sustaining his notion of the contagiousness of Cholera—and also one from Professor Jameson, maintaining the adverse position. These are papers interesting to the cause of science, and worthy a place in every respectable periodical.

We had also intended, this morning, to give an article from the Globe, on the subject of the vote in the House of Representatives, on the Tariff bill. This article animadverts, with severity, it is true, but with much justice, we think, on the strange combination, by which the bill is opposed—a union of the ultra tariff and free trade parties to defeat a compromise of the question, or in other words, the course of the administration.

THE STUPENDOUS FRAUD.—The committee appointed to investigate the fraud alleged to have been practised by the late Secretary of War and Gen. Houston, in furnishing supplies to the Indians, have made three different reports. The majority of the Committee (with Col. Drayton at their head) say that the proof of fraud has totally failed, (and Stanberry has been deservedly kicked.) The minority consisting of Stanberry and his twin brother I. C. Bates, disagree to this report; our worthy representative, Mr. Kerr, can agree with neither; he takes the middle ground; "medio tutissimus ibis."

CONGRESS.—The details of the proceedings of Congress, are chiefly important, as showing the progress of the Tariff and Bank Bills, the latter of which passed both houses, finally, on Tuesday last,—so amended, as to allow the retention of the three existing branches in New York. The vote in the House of Representatives was 107 to 85.

The Tariff bill was reported in the Senate, on Monday, by Mr. Dickerson, chairman of the committee of manufactures, with several amendments, which were taken up on Tuesday, and some of them adopted.

In the Senate on Thursday, the Tariff bill was further considered. Saturday was fixed on for the consideration of the resolution from the House of Representatives appointing the 9th inst. for the adjournment of Congress—it is suggested, however, by Mr. Holmes that the full term of ten days should be given the President to return the Bank bill.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the committee appointed at the suggestion of Mr. Stanberry to inquire into the truth of the charge of fraud on part of the late Secretary of War, and General Houston, made a report, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That John H. Eaton, the late Secretary of War, and Samuel Houston, do stand entirely acquitted, in the judgment of this House, from all imputation of fraud either committed or attempted to be committed by them, or by either of them, on any matter relating to or connected with the premises.

Resolved, That all the evidence which was submitted to the Committee, together with the journal of proceedings, be annexed to, and recorded with, this report.

Mr. Stanberry offered a counter-report, signed by himself and I. C. BATES, expressing a different opinion from that stated in the report of the majority of the Committee.

Mr. Kerr, another member of the Committee, said he dissented from the views expressed in both reports, and presented a report containing his own opinion upon the evidence laid before the Committee.

Information has reached the War Department from the head quarters of General Atkinson, foot of Illinois Rapids, to the 23d June, stating that General Atkinson was to march on that day with the Illinois militia, and about 400 regular troops to attack the Indians who were stationed on Rock River, in the neighborhood of the Four Lakes, where they stood small parties of 12, 20, and 40 men to annoy the frontiers and commit depredations,—that on the 16th, Captain Snyder's company of volunteers had a reconnoitre on the head of Plain river, with a party of 40 or 50 Indians, and killed five, with a loss of three on the part of the whites—that on the same day General Dodge, at the head of 21 men, fell in with a

party of 11 Sac Indians, strongly posted under the bank of a lake on the Pekelata, and succeeded in killing the whole number, having three of his own party wounded—that about the same time one white man was killed on the Da Paye river, another on the Bureau, and five near the Blue Mound diggings—that General Atkinson expected to be upon the ground at that time occupied by the Indians on the 30th June—and that by employing some of the principal men of the Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies, he had succeeded through the former in rescuing the two females, captured by the hostile Indians, who had been restored to their friends.—Washington Globe.

Gen. Houston's Case.—The National Intelligence of Friday says:—"In the case of the United States against Samuel Houston, indicted in our Court for an assault on William Stanberry, (not 'with intent to kill,') which case was submitted without trial to the Court by both parties, upon the evidence taken before the House of Representatives, the Court yesterday pronounced sentence, imposing on the accused a fine of Five Hundred Dollars, and costs of suit.

The case of the United States vs. M. A. Heard has not yet been tried."

FOR THE WHIG.

MR. GRAHAM AND PRESIDENT JACKSON.—After the last Congressional election, Mr. Graham and some of the choice spirits who surround him, seemed considerably quelled, and I entertained a hope that a good cooling time being afforded, they would have arrived at better feelings, and juster reflections; but as the summer advances, they were warm, and by the time the day star rises, they will be at the boiling point.

In looking over a late Gazette, I find it stated that "some people in some parts of the country, think General Jackson a great tariff man—some people in some other parts, want to make him out an anti-tariff man, and a certain slippery set, spread him out as a judicious tariff man." The Gazette "deems it ridiculous, laughable and censurable" that men should dispute this point, because the old general never did and never can understand a word of the matter. It too often happens that men, who make great claims for themselves, are unwilling to allow any merits to their adversaries. To impute ignorance to Mr. Graham and his choice friends would be discourteous. The uniformly delicate, chaste and modest columns of the Gazette, demand a better return; and it would ill become a humble and retired man, to dispute their lofty pretensions; they no doubt believe that they understand the tariff and all political questions, better than the President; but I take leave to say that the American people have not yet arrived at this conclusion. Sir Richard Blackmore esteemed himself a better poet than Pope; he lived in an age that had not the tact to discover it; and continued in expectation to the last, that the laurels, though protracted, would still be bound on his brow, by an admiring and repentant world—and so poor Sir Richard lived—and so he died. To possess talents, and merit, and learning, is always a matter of high personal gratification; but it is a sad thing when you are perfectly conscious of your own excellence, that the world do not join you in opinion, and it is sadder still, when the cup of honours is full to the brim, and near your lip, to see it dashed into a thousand pieces by a rude unmannerly hand.

If the people dispute about General Jackson's tariff measures, there can be no difficulty in understanding Mr. Clay's. He is a whole hog Kentuckian, a tariff man to the highest notch; to exclude any article from the country that can be manufactured in it, is his ultimate point; and to accomplish this, he is willing to deliver the people, bound hand and foot, over to the merciless grasp of the monied and manufacturing aristocracies of the country. If I understand Mr. Graham and his choice friends, they have taken the anti-tariff ground, and I would ask them if they are in earnest when they propose to make Henry Clay the President of the United States? and if they are, do they count on their own personal benefits, or the good of the people? These gentlemen ought to beware of too much zeal against the present President. It may bring them under the suspicion of being of a tribe of "evil wretches" they so much reprobate, who, for personal considerations, are prepared to follow the fortunes of Henry Clay through good report and through bad report, in expectation that the fortunes of Henry Clay will be their fortunes.

The columns of the Gazette speak quite slipshodly of the grooms of the palace, and of royal tongues. I never, in our republican country, knew more than one or two persons, who were qualified for a groom of a palace; and they were fit for nothing else. There being no palace in this country, to send them to, (though, perhaps for distinction) they remained uneducated and unknown. I know of no royal tongues, but I have sometimes suspected that some of the slips of the old aristocracy, regret the days of the Colonial Governments, where their loyal tongues, and bows, and graces, might have obtained promotion, they never can win under our Republican Institutions.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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

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

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

JOHN LOCKERMAN, Pres't.
WM. HAMBLETON, V. Pres't.
JOS. BRUFF, Sec'y.
JAMES DAWSON, Sec'y.

THOS. D. SINGLETON, Treas'r.
THOMAS TENANT, Sec'y.
JOSEPH ROBINSON, Sec'y.
LEVIN MILLIS, Sec'y.
WM. TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

JOS. BRUFF, Chair'n.

JAMES DAWSON, Sec'y.

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

Paul B. Terrey, of Naples, Ontario county, N. Y. has been found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, for having caused the death of his own son, aged six years, by cruel treatment. He was sentenced to an imprisonment of seven years.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of Thursday afternoon.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.
At a late hour we received our files of English papers by the Old Line Packet Ship New York, Capt. Hoxie, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of June.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The Reform Bill was making rapid progress in the Lords. By the votes taken, there is but a thin attendance of members during the desultory discussions of the various clauses of the Bill, and the Premier carries everything in his own way. The Duke of Wellington had gone into the country, to remain there until after the passage of the bill; and it appears that most of the Tory Lords have likewise absented themselves.

The Morning Herald of the 31st says: "We congratulate our readers on the safe delivery of the Reform Bill from the dreaded ordeal of the Committee. It is now quite evident that no further opposition will be attempted."

FRANCE.—The news from Paris is to the 23d May inclusive. The Cholera had nearly disappeared in Paris. On the 20th, the deaths in that capital were but nine. There were 15 new cases and thirty-five recoveries. The Ministry remains inactive.

BELGIUM.—In a note addressed to the London Conference by the Belgian Cabinet, in advertising to the information received that the treaty of the 15th November had been ratified by the five courts, the Minister for foreign affairs declares that no fresh negotiations can be opened, until after the evacuation of the Belgian territory; and also that no alterations in the treaty will be accepted to, without just compensation. The King gave assurances to the same effect to a deputation of the Senate which waited upon him.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon dates are to the 12th of May. Don Miguel was amusing himself with boar hunting at Camora, and the necessity of raising recruits created much suffering in Lisbon. He had appropriated, for his pleasure, money deposited in the arsenal for the purpose of paying off the arrears due to his officers. An expedition to Madeira was still talked of; the pretext for delay was the absence of a corvette. His naval force consisted of one 74, one 18, and two 14 gun ships; four of 16 guns, and the corvette aforesaid.—The cholera was looked for, but had not made its appearance.—The English papers speculate on the tardiness of Don Pedro, who had all the force ready which he could expect to employ. King Ferdinand, notwithstanding his professional opinion, had a force on the frontiers of Portugal of 32,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, to overawe, if not to interfere. It is plainly intimated by the Courier, that, in such case, Great Britain will support the cause of Donna Maria.

GREECE.—In consequence of a forced march of Colletti, at the head of the Roumeliot party, upon Nauplia, Augustus Capo d'Istria had resigned; and a new provincial government, on a broader basis, and better calculated to suit all parties, had been organized. Advices from Nauplia were to the 11th of May.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

We regret to state that there is now no doubt of the existence of malignant Cholera in the city of New York. It appears that out of twenty cases officially reported to the Board of Health during the twenty-four hours ending at noon of Thursday, eleven had terminated fatally.

It appears that notwithstanding all the warning and all the time allowed for preparation, the New York Board of Health have been so imprudent and remiss as not to provide hospital accommodations for Cholera patients. The Journal of Commerce states that one of the basement stories of the City Hall had been opened as a temporary receiving place for Cholera patients, and that a more uncomfortable spot could not well be imagined.

Other cities, and especially Baltimore, should profit by this information, and enter at once on the most efficient organization in reference to hospitals, medicines and medical attendance, nurses, and other requisite measures. In an emergency like the present, extraordinary exertions are imperiously demanded, and will alone satisfy public expectation. —Balt. Amer. of Saturday.

Fort Miller.—Letters received in Troy from this place, dated on Sunday last, state that a number of suspicious cases had occurred, with the usual premonitory symptoms, and yielded to the influence of proper treatment. None proved fatal until Friday. Another death occurred on Saturday. The symptoms correspond with those of the Canada patients.

Quebec.—June 28th, admitted, 7; convalescent, 53; discharged cured, 6; died, 8.

MONTREAL.—Our advices are to the evening of the 30th. The health of the city continued to improve.—The Gazette of the 30th, says:—"Cases of typhus fever, diarrhoea, and common bowel complaint, are at present very prevalent in this city. They are the result of the present diseased state of the atmosphere; but few of them can be regarded as at all dangerous."

BOARD OF HEALTH. Albany, July 4—12 M.

The Board of Health have the gratification to state, after a full report of the medical staff and attending physicians made to-day, that there is not a single case of disease in the city resembling Asiatic Cholera, or infection of any sort, and that the city is healthy.

From the New York Journal of Commerce—2d edition July 2, one P. M.

SPASMOTIC CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

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

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

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

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

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

We intend to remain at our posts so long as God shall be pleased to permit us, and have taken measures to procure the earliest and full intelligence of the progress of the dis-

ease, which we shall hasten to lay before our readers.

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

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

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

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

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

BOARD OF HEALTH, July 2d, 1832.
The Board met this day at 11 o'clock, and made the following report:—

One case of Mild Cholera Morbus, 35 Mulberry street.

One case of do. at 209 William street.

One do. reported as Spasmodic Cholera, corner of Reed and Greenwich streets.

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

July 3.—The Board of Health have appointed the following gentlemen, a special medical council, to be denominated "The Special Medical Council of the Board of Health of the city of New York," viz:—

Dr. A. H. Stevens, President of the Council.
Joseph Bailey
John Neilson
Gilbert Smith
Wm. James Macnevan
Richard K. Hoffman
Hugh McLean.

whose duty it is made, to see as many cases of what is denominated cholera, as possible, and report to the board of health daily at 12 o'clock. This seems to be adopted with a view to determine whether Asiatic or other cholera, except the cholera of our country, exists in the city of New York. The Board, it appears, have thought this step necessary on order to reconcile the conflicting opinions of medical gentlemen.

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

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

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

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

I have urged the Board to inform the citizens of the true state of the Public Health in vain. I have stated that there was no cause for alarm—that it was a disease curable and not dangerous, which attacked the intemperate and filthy, and if proper means were adopted to purify the city, all alarm would soon subside.

When I found this wholesome advice disregarded, I considered myself bound by every principle of duty and honor to my fellow citizens to withdraw from a body who neglected the first principle of our safety, truth to the citizens, and our great preservative, purification of our houses and streets.

J. R. RHINELANDER.

THE CHOLERA.

From the Buffalo Journal, Extra, June 30.

Board of Health, Buffalo, June 30, 1832, 8 o'clock, A. M.

We renew our former assurances of the perfect health of our city.

From Erie, Pa. the Board of Health officially advise us, under date of June 28, 1832, 8 o'clock, A. M. as follows:

"The young woman that was sick at the hospital died this morning about 2 o'clock—a young woman of the same family, also at the hospital, was attacked this morning. No case has occurred in the village and the sickness is confined to this family, which the Board believe to be the cholera. The hospital is located about a mile from the village."

The one mentioned as dead, is the same who was ill when the family landed, and before her mother sickened.

CHOLERA IN ALBANY.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We cannot doubt but that it is our duty to report two cases of cholera to-day, in this city. William Teeling was attacked at 12 o'clock last night, and is now (12 at noon) dying. Doctors Van Antwerp, March, Bronson, and other physicians pronounce it a strongly marked case of malignant cholera.—The subject lived near Fish slip, surrounded by filth, and has been, through life, an intemperate man.

The second case is a son of Hugh Bradford, near the watering place, in South Market-st. His friends say that he drank too much cold water yesterday. He was taken in the night, and died at half past 11 o'clock this forenoon. His habits have been irregular.

A murder was committed at Knoxville, Te. on the 18th ult. by one William Ford, aged seventeen years, on the person of a girl aged 10 years, the young demon having first violated her person. He has confessed his guilt.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

U. S. SHIP POTOMAC.
We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Potomac.

"Forty miles from Batavia Roads, 3 March 7th, 1832."

"We arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 16th October, sailed again Nov. 5, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope Table Bay Dec. 8, sailed again Dec. 12. Jan. 12, 1832, made the Island of Sumatra, and on Feb. 5, came to anchor at Quailo Bato, five miles from the town and fort. In the afternoon five of our Lieutenants and two midshipmen, disguised as a Merchant, a Captain, a Supercargo, and the others as a part of the crew of a merchantman, sailed from the ship in the whale boat under the pretence of purchasing a cargo of Pepper; on their approach to the shore they observed it lined with armed men, not thinking it prudent to land they put back to the ship; before they reached the ship a small fishing boat had come alongside, and we made prisoners of those who were in her.

All hands were called to "out boats"—an order which was promptly obeyed. At half 2 o'clock we left the ship as follows:—Whale boat, 1st Lieut. Erwin Shubrick, esq. commanding; Launch, 3d Lieut. Pinkham; 1st cutter, 4th Lieut. Huff; 2d cutter, Lieut. Ingersoll; 3d cutter, Past Midshipman Zeely; 4th cutter, Past Midshipman Gordon; 5th cutter, Midshipman Hart; Life Boat, Midshipman The Commodore's Barge was left by the ship. 2d Lieut. Wilson remained in charge of the ship with the Commodore.

We landed about one bell after 4 o'clock, numbering in all 260 men, and commenced the attack in four divisions—three of sailors and one marines. We commenced an attack on the five forts, three of which we took possession of. A number of the huts were burned. The other two forts were separated from us by a creek which was too deep to ford.—The number killed on our side was two, and seven wounded. From all the information we could receive the number of the natives killed, 60 and 90 wounded. The names of the persons killed from our party were, William P. Smith, a Swede, and — Brown, a marine.

The whole affair was conducted with great skill and bravery on the part both of the officers and men. We had the pleasure of seeing the star spangled banner even in that remote island—so far from the land of Freedom.

Mr. Berry, our assistant sailing master, was second mate of the ship Friendship, when her crew were so cruelly massacred here. On the 7th Feb. we got the ship under way, and approached within a mile and a half of the town and forts, and immediately opened a heavy fire on them: we fired 62 of our long double fortified thirty-two pounders, and then stood off for Soo Soo, a distance of two miles where one of the friendly Rajah's lives.

Feb. 18, left Soo Soo, bound towards Batavia. Feb. 22, (Washington's birth-day,) fired a salute at noon. March 1, made Java Head. March 7, passed Anjer Point, and came to anchor ten miles from there.

Yours in haste, &c.

Shipwreck.—We learn from a passenger in the schr. Rice Plant, arrived at this port yesterday, from Georgetown, that the Captain and crew of the ship Susan, arrived at North Island, near Georgetown, in the long boat of the ship, on the 23d inst. The ship Susan, (we are unable to learn where from, or where bound,) experienced the late severe gale, on the 7th inst. and sustained considerable damage. When the crew left her she was in a complete blaze, occasioned by the stone lime with which she was laden, having become wet during the blow. She also had a considerable quantity of gunpowder on board—which was immediately thrown over as soon as the ship was discovered to be on fire. They left the vessel without obtaining any water, although they were well supplied with provisions, but of which they partook sparingly, from the fear of creating thirst. When they arrived at North Island, they had been three days without water.—Char. City Gas.

North Eastern Boundary.—The Portland Advertiser, of Wednesday evening, had received intimations from Washington, on which reliance could be placed, that the Senate had refused to ratify the award of the Dutch King. On this, the Portland Courier says. "We hear that only eight members of the Senate of the United States voted to advise the President to accept the award of the Dutch King on the boundary."

From the American of Saturday.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

July 6.

GRAIN.
Wheat.—Parcels of old wheat reach the market in small quantities only. The sales of red, in this way, have ranged from \$1.10, and one lot of fair good yesterday at \$1.15 per bushel. A small lot of new crop red wheat was sold yesterday at \$1.27, and a lot of new rare ripe white to day, at \$1.33 per bushel. These two are the only lots of new crop which have reached the market since last report.

A parcel of 1000 bushels old Virginia red was sold from store this morning \$1.13.

Corn.—Prices have been uniform and steady throughout the week, at 63 cents for good white, and 63 cents for good yellow.

DIED.

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

Bank Stock at Public Sale.

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

Ten Shares of Stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, belonging to the estate of Samuel Chamberlain, deceased. Terms of sale, cash.

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.

of Samuel Chamberlain, deceased.

July 10 Sw

Valuable property to Rent.

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

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

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

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.

of Thos. P. Smith, deceased.

July 10 Sw

LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to remove from the county, I will sell at a fair price, and on accommodating terms, the FARM I purchased of William W. Moore. This farm containing one hundred and seventy-nine acres of land, is beautifully situated on Miles River, in a pleasant neighborhood, about four miles distant from Easton. The buildings are convenient and in good repair; a further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, can visit the premises and judge of the improvements. If desired by the purchaser, I will also sell the stock, farming utensils, (all which are new and of the most approved kind,) the growing crops and supply of provender for the present year, in which case possession will be immediately given.

HENRY HOLLYDAY, Jr.

may 15 If

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.
AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among others,

Blair's Antient History Ruddiman's Latin Grammar
Tyler's History Goldsmith's Elements
Goldsmith's Rome Keith on the Globes
Grinshaw's England McIntyre on the Globes
Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost
Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures
Griensbach's Greek Worcester's Geography
Testament Wilson's do. do. Adams's do. do.
Greek Exercises Academic Reader
Huthinson's Xenophon Introduction to do.
Horace Delphini English Reader
Virgil Sequel to do.
Sullust English Grammar
Cesar Spelling Books
Græca Minora Gough, Pike, Jess and
Græca Majora Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c.
Smart's Cicero Clarke's Homer
Viri Romæ Also, Slates, Pencils,
Historia Sacra Paper, Blank Books,
Muir's Syntax Lead Pencils, &c.

July 10

The Acts of Assembly.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the acts of the General Assembly, passed at December Session, 1831, are now ready in the Clerk's office, to be

POETRY.

We insert with pleasure the following effusion, from the pen of one of our most esteemed correspondents. The author has frequently contributed to the amusement of our readers, and will always find a welcome place in our columns.

MAURI-GA-SIMA.

"An island near Formosa, supposed to have been sunk in the sea for the crimes of its inhabitants.—The vessels which the fishermen and divers bring up, are sold at an immense price at China and Japan."

The sun went down into the calm blue sea,
With an unclouded majesty—its beams
Mirrored upon the waters, seemed to be
A golden path to paradise, and gleams
Of that eternal world's exhaustless light
Seemed breaking through to erring mortals' sight:
And spirit of mosque, and temple proud and high
Of that lone isle all heedless of its doom,
Glowed with the brightness of the crimson sky
As if to mock the nights approaching gloom:
While sober twilight with its mantle gray,
Came softly down on the departing day.
The last faint ray of light—of Hope was gone
From that proud city, so deluded with all
The blackened deeds the heart of man hath known,
Since first it yielded to the Tempters' thrall;
And mercy went in silent sadness there,
And yielded up her empire to Despair.

It was an hour of revelry—the shout,
And the low song were blended with the sound
Of deadly strife; and piercing shrieks rose out,
Above the fearful din; while all around
Passed heedless on, each wrapt in his intent
Of lust or crime, nor listened as he went.

And the illumined halls, where music sweet
From harp and timbrel stirred the soul to
glee,
Resounded to the tread of nimble feet
As the light dance waved to its melody.
Through tresses dark love-kindling flashes
broke,
And beaming eyes an answering language
spoke.

Beautiful forms—but oh! as far from bliss,
As from the Alps' dark bosom cold and chill,
The light that glows its snow-clad summit is,
Or warmth from the bright moonbeams soft
and still.

'Twas the unthinking mirth—the heartless
smile,
That reckless beamed the deeper to beguile.

The dance went on—the wine cup and the wine
Sparkled as oft the mad'ning draught went
round,
Till soul and sense reeled heedless and supine—
But hark! amidst that revelling a sound
Breaks like the horse deep thunder on the ear,
Woe to that fated isle! its doom is near.

All, all is hushed—listening aghast and still,
No whispering the fearful silence breaks—
Tis past—round with the glowing bowl!—fill!
fill!

Now the light harp its mournful music wakes
Again—louder, and louder, breaks that earth-
quake tone,
It trembles—trembles—thunders—it is gone.

One deaf'ning, deadly crash—the stifled
shriek—
The cry of hopeless terror wild and dread,
Rose on the midnight air, as cold and bleak,
The waters rushed to their eternal bed;
The foaming whirlpool with remorseless roar,
In darkness closed its dying victims o'er.

Again the golden sun came up and smiled
Brightly upon the slumbering Indian seas.
No rustling surge disturbed the waters mild,
No sound of life rose on the morning breeze;
But calm and still a sunlight hue was spread,
Above the silent city of the dead. W. H.

To the Editor of the New York Standard.
The following production of one of Mr.
Clay's infant scholars fell into my hands
a few days since, apparently having been
dropped, but whether designedly or not, I am
unable to say. At any rate, it was under
such circumstances as led me to suspect that
the doating mother connived at its loss, to
the end that it might come to the world
somehow or other. By dint of some occasional
inquiries, it seems the little fellow wrote to
his Mama while at Washington, but not un-
derstanding any thing about Mails or Post Offices,
he brought it home with him. You will per-
ceive it is much soiled and worn, with an
occasional drop of molasses on it, and was
sent by the first opportunity. The little
fellow has got home, and is doing well, and
struts most terribly.

City of Washington, May 1832.

My DEAR MA.
I arrived here a few days ago—let me say
it was last Saturday—almost tired to death—
the stage drivers drove so fast that although
there was 6 of us on one seat, we were jolted
about most terribly. I threatened to tell Pa
of one of them when I got home, but he never
paid any attention to me, till I told him I was
a Delegate to the Washington Convention to
nominate Mr. Clay, and then he took me in
his lap, and I rode very easy.

I found Uncle John here, and he told me I
must behave like a little man, and keep my face
clean, and eat with a knife and fork, for he
should be ashamed of me if I didn't act like a
Congressman's nephew. So down we paraded
to Gadsby's where there were such sights of
other boys, all come to attend the Convention—
Some whistling, and some crying—and some
reciting their speeches—and it was all hubbub
and noise till Gadsby's waiter told them if they
didn't desist he'd send for that ugly old Gen-
eral Jackson and he would eat them all up
like the two bears did the wicked children in
the Bible. I tell you they were all as white
as a sheet when they heard that. I was so
glad to tell you every thing I have seen and
heard, but I mean to write this sheet of paper
that Uncle John gave me, chuck full but I will
tell you about it.

I tell you what it is. I was so afraid to go
out after dark for fear Jackson, or some of his
cannibals would eat me up that I went to bed
as soon as it was candlelight. The next morn-
ing I filled my pockets full of sugar plums and
started with Uncle John to go to the conven-
tion. When we got there, (we didn't go to

Jackson's house) some of the oldest boys had
got all things fixed, and then said they must
have all the doors shut, because they wanted
to fix for the examination. So when the
doors were shut and all the men were gone
out, the oldest boy came round to see if any
of us had got speeches—when they came to
me I told them I could speak. "You will
scarcely expect one of my age, to speak in
public on the stage," he said that would do—there
was some more boys too that had got pieces
by heart. So after a while we adjourned till
next day.

After we had met and adjourned for three
or four days, and some of the boys had spoke
their pieces, Uncle John and some more men
came and told us that Mr. Clay was coming
to see us, and that we must not make any
noise until he had spoke his piece and then
we might holla, hurra for Clay, and stamp,
and clap our hands as hard as we were mind-
ed, and then the boys that had not spoke yet
might speak too—I forgot to tell you that we
nominated Mr. Clay unanimously don't you
think Ma that we shall elect him? I think so
may, for he is such a handsome man, and spoke
so pretty, and told us what Solomon said—
"train up a child and away he goes"—and all
them pretty stories that we determined to sup-
port him, and that we wouldn't give nobody
no candy that wouldn't support him too—

I was so homesick tother night that I did
not know what to do—and I cried most all
the long night—but next morning the boys told
me that we was going to have a ride in the
steamboat, and go down to see Washington,
so after a while we got down there, we found
out that Washington was dead and his son
wouldn't let us go into his house. Some of
the boys said they saw some fellows sneaking
about with guns. (I suppose it was some of
Jackson's cannibals.)

However we went away across the meadows
where we found that Washington was dead
sure enough—and buried in a cave—but we
were so afraid of them Jackson men with guns,
that we soon put back as fast as we could.
I want to tell you Ma what terrible times
the people do have here—The Jackson men do
nothing but shoot and stab all the Clay men
they come across—and what is worse than all
the rest, they turn them all out of office too
and people call it "The terrible reign"—as
they did in France when Gulliver was there—
—This is certainly true for Duff Green said so.

My paper is most full now and I must stop
writing. Oh how tickled I am to think I shall
be home again in a few days for I am so
tired of making Presidents, and so afraid that
I shall get shot, that I had rather play "keep
house" with sister Katy to home, than to be
here.

Your most dutiful and loving Son,
HENRY CLAY CALHOUN WEBSTER.

From the Portsmouth Herald.

CHILDREN IN BRITISH FACTORIES.

In England, thousands of parents are obliged
to send their children to work in factories.
If they refuse to do so, they are referred to
relief out of the poor rates. The children
thus employed are denied those advantages
which the brutes of the field enjoy.

A member of the House of Commons, during
a late discussion upon the "Regulation Bill of
Factories," stated, that it rarely happened that
any of the persons brought up in factories lived
beyond the age of forty; and the consequence
is, that the manufacturing districts are filled
with orphans. The labor of children, even of
the weaker sex, had been so oppressive, that
adults must sink under its inhuman pressure.

The hours of labor from time to time in-
creased, until now no constitution, however
robust, could withstand its exhaustion. The
mortality among children so employed, is
much greater than the mortality among any
other classes of children. The average long-
evity in a worsted mill, employing four hun-
dred females, does not exceed 13 years! At
a factory in Wales, the children are employed
from six in the morning to seven in the eve-
ning, and every other night are obliged to
work all night. For the night work they re-
ceive five pence. The children are allowed
scarcely sufficient time for eating their meals.

A surgeon, who travelled through the manu-
facturing districts, found at Manchester, out
of one hundred and sixty-seven children at
work in a factory, forty-seven who were
deformed or mutilated in consequence of in-
cessant labor. If the children are found idle
during hours of labor, they are chastised—
whipped with a thick double strap, made of
well-seasoned leather.

NEW FASHIONS.

NEW FANCY GOODS and
MILLINERY.

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

Fancy articles and Millinery,
which she is prepared to make up in the best
style.

MANUFACTURING.

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

Office on Federal Alley, opposite the Court
House, and next door to the Post Office.
Easton, June 19.

C. HAYDEN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional
services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of
Easton and its vicinity—he is at the Easton
Hotel. June 19

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Edward S. Winder, Esq.,
are respectfully requested to furnish their sub-
scriber with the date and amount of their sev-
eral claims so soon as conveniently may be. It
being desirable to ascertain the amount of said
claims with a view to their adjustment.

WM. HAYWARD, Jr. agent
for E. S. Winder.

300 NEGROES

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase them from the age of
13 to 25 years. Persons desiring to sell, to
sell, shall have CASH, and the HIGHEST
Price by applying to the subscriber, Pratt
street, Baltimore, near the intersection of the
rail road, with the Washington City road.—
Liberal commissions will be paid to those who
will aid in purchasing for the subscriber.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK.

April 17
The Easton Whig will copy the above
till forbid; Globe, Intelligencer, Wash-
ington, and Gazette, Alexandria, till forbid.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post office at Easton, 30th
June 1832, which if not called for sooner, will
be sent to the General Post Office as dead
letters, on the 1st October.

B. Kirby, Ann L.
Bracco, Bennett L.
Bayne, Rev. Thos. L.
Bentley, Henry L.
Balderson, C. A. L.
Banning, Margaret L.
Bartlett, James L.
Bell, John W. L.
Banning, Eliza E. L.
Boyd, J. L. L.
Crawford, Ann L.
Crowder, Anna Maria L.
Chezsum, Daniel L.
Coats Lodge, No. 76 L.
Cooper, Scipio L.
Cilman, Tillman L.
Denny, John L.
Dunmoeck, Mrs. L.
Denny, Benj. L.
F. Fairbanks, John B. L.
Floyd, Joseph L.
Foxwell, Noah L.
Farland, Joseph L.
Goldsborough, John L.
Goldsborough, Eliza L.
Goldsborough, C. H. L.
Goldsborough, Chas. L.
Gale, James L.
Grace, Skinner L.
Grace, Thomas L.
Harris, Ann E. L.
Hayward, Wm. Jr. L.
Hale, Rebecca L.
Howard, John L.
Harrison, A. B. L.
Horney, Capt. Jno. A. L.
Hackett, Charles L.
J. Innis, R. & son L.
Jones, William L.
Jenkins, William L.
K. Kirby, Hynson L.
Kemp, Dr. Sam'l. T. L.
Persons calling for letters mentioned
in this list, will please say they are ad-
vertised.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

July 3 Sw

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

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

She will leave Baltimore every Monday
morning at 6 o'clock for Centreville (by Cor-
sica) and Chestertown, and return the same
days.

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

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

April 10

Maryland Colonization Society.

THE Managers of the State Colonization
Fund being desirous of sending free hun-
dred emigrants to Liberia, this year, and
having limited the period for the sailing of
the last expedition to the 1st of November,
as they do not intend to send emigrants dur-
ing the winter, solicit from all the friends of
Colonization throughout the state, information
as to the number, age, sex, employment,
condition and character of such colored peo-
ple as may wish to emigrate. The time at
which they would prefer going, and any other
useful particulars within their knowledge.

The Managers will be happy to be informed
of applications for removal to other places
than Liberia. It is manifest that without such
a co-operation on the part of the public, the
difficulty of collecting emigrants at proper
points of embarkation, and at the proper peri-
ods will be exceedingly great.

Whenever a sufficient number of emigrants
to authorize an expedition, shall offer, the man-
agers will send one at any time during the
summer or autumn, of which one month's notice
will be given.

The Managers have appointed Mr. Robert
S. Finley their agent, who will also act in the
same capacity for the Maryland State Colo-
nization Society. He will visit the several
counties for the purpose of concerting mea-
sures with the citizens, and the benefit of the
law may be equally extended to every part of
the State.

Letters may be addressed to the managers
at Baltimore.

MOSES SHEPPARD,
CHARLES HOWARD,
CHARLES C. HARPER.

May 29

JOHN MANROSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And general agent, for collecting debts, con-
veyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills,
Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c.
prepared at short notice.

Denton, Caroline county, }
March 20, 1832 Sm

MRS. RIDGWAY

MILLINER AND MANTUA MAKER.

WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON.

WISHES to employ one or two young la-
dies, who understand the Millinery business,
in all its various branches, and one Mantua-
maker; who understands her business in all
its varieties; to such, liberal wages and con-
stant employment will be given.

June 5

The Baltimore American, will please
insert the above to the amount of \$1, and
charge this office.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDI-
TIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE

WHIG OFFICE:

SUCH AS

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

June 26

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened and ar-
ranged their new stock of Spring and Sum-
mer Goods, purchased in Philadelphia and
Baltimore, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, &c.
Also a good assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED TEAS,
which they are prepared to sell at very low
prices, for Cash, or at short dates to punc-
tual customers.

The friends of the subscribers, the former
customers of the store, and the public gener-
ally, are invited to call and examine the as-
sortment, which will be found of the newest style.
Highest price given for Wool, Feathers,
Tow Linc &c.

ROSE & SPENCER.

Easton, May 15th, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have received and are now opening, a large
and very complete assortment of
British, French, German, India & Domestic
DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS,
QUEENSWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA

TOW LINES

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importa-
tions.
Easton, April 24

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY

CORNER of Baltimore and Charles Streets,
Baltimore; has for sale

a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS

CONSISTING IN PART OF

"Wallham," "Appleton," "Lowell,"

"HAMILTON," "NASHUA," "EXETER,"

"AVERY" and "PITTSFIELD."

MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favour-
able terms by the Package or Piece.

Baltimore, Jan. 7 6m G. C.

A CARD.

WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform
his customers and the public generally,
that he has just returned home from Philadel-
phia and Baltimore, with an
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

SPRING GOODS,

of all descriptions, embracing the latest fash-
ions and newest style, all of which will be of-
fered extremely low for cash, or on time to
punctual dealers.

may 15 Swed3w

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline County, to wit:

PURSUANT to the act of assembly enti-
tled "An act for the relief of sundry In-
solvent Debtors," passed at November ses-
sion, eighteen hundred and five, and the sev-
eral supplements thereto, together with the
schedule, petition and other papers to the
Judges of Caroline county Court, and I do
hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday af-
ter the second Monday of October next, for
the final hearing of said application of the
said Noah Groce and for his appearance be-
fore the Judges of Caroline county Court, at
the Court House in the town of Denton on
said day to answer such allegations 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 caus-
ing this order and discharge to be published
in the Whig at Easton once a week for the
space of three successive weeks three months
before the first Tuesday after the second Mon-
day of next October.

Given under my hand this 13th day of
June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thir-
ty-two.

RICHARD CHAMBERS.

True copy, Joseph Richardson, Clk.

July 3 Sw

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

26th day of January, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Jonathan Evitts, admin-
istrator of Capey Pritchett, late of Caro-
line county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he
give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against said deced-
ent's estate, and that he cause the same to be
published once in each week for the space of
three successive weeks, in one of the news-
papers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly
copied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of the Orphans' Court of
the county aforesaid; I have
hereunto set my hand and the seal
of my office, this 26th day of June, An-
no Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-
two.

Test, W. A. FORD, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county,
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of
Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of ad-
ministration on the personal estate of Capey
Pritchett, late of Caroline county, dec'd; 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 26th day
of January next, or they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day
of January, Anno Domini Eighteen hundred
and thirty-two.

JONATHAN EVITTS, Adm'r.
of Capey Pritchett, dec'd.

July 3 Sw

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting will be held by the Pro-
testant Methodist Church, in the immedi-
ate vicinity of their house of Public Worship
on Magoghy, in the 3d election district of An-
ne Arundel county, to commence on Friday
the 20th day of July 1832. By tributary
streams to the rivers, both of Magoghy and
Palapoco, a conveyance by water within less
than a mile of the encampment, (from either
point) is afforded. The Ministers and Mem-
bership of all denominations and the public
generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

June 26

BANK OF MARYLAND,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24th, 1831.

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

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

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

On current accounts, or de-
posits subject to be checked
for at the pleasure of the de-
positor, interest shall be allowed
at the rate of 3 per cent.

By order, R. WILSON, Cashier.
may 15 1832 Sept.

PETER W. WILLIS,

Clock & Watch

MAKER.

Denton, Maryland:—

Offers his services to his friends and old cus-
tomers of the public generally.—He will
repair, at the shortest possible notice, all
kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all
of which will be warranted to perform.

"CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."

N. B. Persons having clocks in the country,
will be waited on at their residence. Charges
reasonable.

February 21, 1832.

JAMES GARDETTE,

DENTIST

OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL REMAIN A FEW DAYS IN EASTON.

He may be consulted in the various bran-
ches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's.
J. G. not having made suitable arrange-
ments for receiving Ladies will by preference
attend upon such as desire his professional
services at their residences.

Reference, Hon. Judge Earl J. B. Eccleston,
J. Wickes, 4th. Esqrs.

AGENCY OFFICE,

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the 22d Congress

[PUBLIC No. 53.]

AN ACT establishing land districts in the
Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be four land districts in the Territory of Arkansas, to be called as follows, viz: the Arkansas land district, the White River land district, the Red River land district, and the Fayetteville land district; and each of the aforesaid land districts shall be bounded as follows, to wit: the Arkansas land district shall include all the country embraced within the following boundaries: beginning on the west bank of the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the St. Francis river, and running thence due west with the base line to the northeast corner of range six, township one north, and south of said base line; thence due north with the dividing line between ranges five and six, to the northeast corner of township seven, north of said base line; thence due west with the dividing line between townships seven and eight, to the northwest corner of range seventeen; and thence due south with the dividing line between ranges seventeen and eighteen, to the Mississippi river. The White river district shall include all the country south of Missouri, which is not included in the Arkansas land district above described, and east of the dividing line between ranges seventeen and eighteen, as extended from the northwest corner of the said Arkansas land district, to the State of Missouri. The Red river land district shall include all the country in Arkansas lying west of the Arkansas land district, and south of the base line. The Fayetteville land district shall include the residue of the Territory of Arkansas, being all the country lying north of the Red river district, and west of the Arkansas and White river districts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the land office for the Arkansas land district shall be at Little Rock; the land office for the White river district shall be at Batesville; the land office for the Red river district shall be at the town of Washington; and the land office for the Fayetteville district shall be at Fayetteville.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the same can be done, to cause the proper plat of the surveys to be deposited in the proper land offices.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for each of the said districts created by this act, a Register and Receiver of public moneys shall be appointed, and whose duties and authorities shall, in every respect, be the same, in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices, as are by law provided in relation to the Registers and Receivers of public moneys in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, June 25, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 54.]

AN ACT to increase the number of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in the Army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint four additional Surgeons and ten additional Assistant Surgeons, in the army of the United States.

APPROVED, June 24, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 55.]

AN ACT further to extend the pension heretofore granted to the widows of persons killed, or who died in the naval service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where provision had been made by law, for the five years' half pay to widows and children of officers, seamen, and marines, who were killed in battle, or who died in the naval service of the United States; and, also, in all cases where provision has been made for extending the term for five years, in addition to any term of five years, the said provision shall be, and is hereby, further extended for an additional term of five years so far as respects widows only; to commence at the end of the current or last expired term of five years in each case, respectively; which pension shall be paid out of the fund heretofore provided by law. And the pension herein continued shall cease for the causes mentioned in the laws granting the same, respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall be extended to the widows of all those who may have died by reason of wounds received during the war.

APPROVED, June 28, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 56.]

AN ACT making provisions for the sale and disposition of the public grounds in the cities of St. Augustine and Pensacola, and to reserve certain lots and buildings for public purposes, and to provide for their repair and preservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, required to cause to be selected such of the lots and buildings in the city of St. Augustine and of Pensacola, as may in his opinion be needed for public purposes; which, when so selected, shall be kept for the use of the United States; and when the selection shall have been made of such lots or buildings, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be surveyed all the public and private lots and commons in and about the said cities: one copy of which survey shall be lodged in the land offices in which the respective places are situated, and the other copy delivered to the city authorities, to be there kept and preserved as other records pertaining to the corporations of said cities.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the lots, buildings, and commons, not so set apart or needed for public purposes, shall at such time, and in such proportions or sizes, as may be deemed most advisable and conducive to the interest of the United States and the said cities, be sold at public auction as other public lands, and the money arising from the sales paid into the Treasury of the United States: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed as to authorize the sale of any lot or parts of lots, or other grounds which have been by the laws of Spain or the United States vested in the corporations of said towns, or which have been set apart for churches or burying grounds by the laws aforesaid, or by any ordinance of the corporate authorities of the said cities.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the title to the lot of ground in St. Augustine, known as the Old or Burnt Hospital lot, with all its appurtenances, be, and the same is hereby, vested in the mayor of St. Augustine, and his successors for ever, in trust, for the purpose of erecting thereon, by the local authorities of St. Augustine, buildings necessary for the education of free white children of both sexes.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President shall cause the buildings which may be selected for public purposes under this act, to be refitted and repaired fit for use, and the better to preserve them from ruin and dilapidation, for which purpose, the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to dispose of such part of the military reservation in the city of Detroit, and upon the river Rouge, in the Territory of Michigan, as in his opinion may not be wanted for the public service, and to vest the proceeds in the purchase or erection of a Store House and Wharf in the said city of Detroit, and in the erection of an Arsenal in the vicinity thereof, either upon the public lands, or upon a site to be procured for that purpose.

APPROVED, June 28, 1832.

[RESOLUTION, No. 4.]

Resolution transferring certain duties, relating to Pensions, from the Treasury to the War Department.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the duties which devolve upon the Secretary of the Treasury by virtue of an act, approved the seventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the Secretary of War.

APPROVED, June 28, 1832.

Communicated for the American.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24th, 1832.

To the Mayor and Board of Health—

In compliance with your desire to be informed on the subject of Cholera Morbus, which has been devastating a considerable portion of Europe for some time past; and which continues to approach nearer to this continent, in its course westward and northerly, I avail myself of the opportunity thus afforded of communicating, for the use of your city authorities, a few of the more important facts which have come to my knowledge, during my travels in Europe, and since my return home.

Prior to the literary assembly at Hamburg in 1830, cholera had extended over a considerable portion of the Southern parts of Russia, and although there was no one present, so far as I knew, who had actually treated the disease, yet there were publications at this time on the subject; and some of the Medical men, at the convention, several of whom were conversant with the disease. About this time Doctors Gerson and Julius of Hamburg, published, in their Journal, a General Russian Report, in which were developed such facts as led me, at this early period of the disease, to come to the conclusion, that the Cholera is not contagious. A detail of these facts would occupy too much space for this communication.

From the period alluded to by my medical friends in Germany have continued to keep me informed on this subject. These publications from Germany, together with some elaborate, and able reports collected in Edinburgh, and published in the Medical Journal, conducted by the distinguished Professor Duncan, have enabled me to advocate the opinion of the non-contagious nature of the disease, from time to time, in the Medical Journal, which I have been conducting in this city for the last two years.

Within the last few days, I have received an interesting publication made at Hamburg, by my friend and correspondent Doct. Fricke, of Hamburg; and, also the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal for October last. As these publications may be viewed as a sort of digest of what has been ascertained to be the character of Cholera, I deem it sufficient on the present occasion, to notice some of the more important facts connected with the history and character of the disease; and briefly to notice the very interesting letter of Doct. Chervin of France, to Doct. Paccalis of New York.

Doct. Fricke has forwarded a pamphlet entitled, "A narrative respecting the outbreaking of the Asiatic Cholera at Hamburg, by J. C. G. Fricke, M. D."

Our author informs us in his preface, that the unprejudiced and cool observer had reason to believe, that the cholera would visit Hamburg, since the prevailing diseases, and other circumstances, for some time presented appearances indicating that disease; and from these circumstances it was to be presumed, that the cholera would visit Hamburg, as it had other cities after such promissory signs,

and that, therefore, it was not likely that any thing in the form of cordons or quarantine, would prevent its occurrence in that city; and in another part of his publication he tells us, that there had been a gradual increase of mortality, for some years previous to the appearance of cholera in Hamburg.

In answer to the momentous question, how and in what manner cholera made its appearance, he answers—that this question is in part answered, by the fact of the existence of those promissory signs already noticed, and that it is only necessary further, to give a candid and true account of the occurrences, in their details, to show that it was not by contagious contact, or any other mode of introducing contagion, that the disease spread.—To point out those details is the design of the publication which he offers.

Doct. Fricke has appended to his pamphlet a ground plot of the city of Hamburg, and gives the location of three hundred and eight cases of cholera, in the month of October, 1831; by which it appears that the disease, within that month, existed in nearly one hundred different streets, courts or walks; a fact altogether irreconcilable to the belief that the disease could have spread to such an extent by contagion, in so short a time, notwithstanding that two hospitals were immediately opened, and patients sent there as soon as they were known to be affected with cholera; nor did hospital attendants or physicians suffer from the disease.

The three hundred and eight cases mentioned, include 217 men, 78 women, and 13 children. What contagious disease is it we may ask that passes over women and children and affects the men? It is in vain that we might say, the men are most exposed, for, admit this, and it follows, that if the men were first infected they must of necessity infect those around them.

The first case of this disease occurred on the 5th of October, and the last day noted there were six deaths, and still but few women, and still fewer children suffered. Of those who fell victims to this disease, there were 60 laborers, fourteen beggars, six farmers, five house servants, two coal measurers, four grain carriers, two coal carriers, twenty three seamen, eight soldiers, six locksmiths, six shoemakers, four joiners, six tappers, two carpenters, three sugar refiners, six laboring women, four hired girls, one bawd, three fish women, nine washerwomen, four tavern girls, and others of different occupations not noticed.

By this list which is corroborated by all of the Russian reports, it appears that the disease has been confined pretty much to the working classes of people and most of these either intemperate or subject to low living.—A fact this which cannot be reconcilable to the known laws of contagion—we daily see small pox extending alike to the rich and the poor; the beggar and the king! and why not if contagious?

Of the cases of deaths reported, there were persons under ten years, thirteen; from 10 to 30, thirteen persons; twenty to thirty, 49 persons; thirty to forty, 73 persons; forty to fifty, 85 persons; fifty to sixty, 60 persons; over sixty, forty-five. We have also noticed the fact of the disease affecting children, male adults.

We are informed by our author that about twenty dissections were made, by the physicians of Hamburg, and that there were present at one of these dissections twenty physicians, 19 at another, and fourteen at a third; and all this with impunity. Many of these dissections are exceedingly interesting to the physician, but do not require any further notice here.

The Medical and Surgical Journal conducted by Doct. Duncan of that city, for October 1831, contains an interesting paper from Doct. Gibbs, first surgeon of the naval hospital, at St. Petersburg. This writer tells us, that "the aged and infirm, and those of broken constitutions, especially the ill-fed, and habitual drunkards are the victims." He tells us that "the heat has been great," and "the trees are much blighted; and it is remarkable that since that period that almost all have complained of a tendency to diarrhea, in some profuse. Nearly all of the cases of cholera may be traced to eating stale, and crude vegetables, as cucumbers, melons, radishes, &c. of which the Russians are so fond; the use of ardent spirits, and afterwards drinking iced water, or quass, their common beverage, well iced, and this too during a state of perspiration."

Dr. Gibbs continues to say that "many bodies have been opened—the medical men and those concerned about the sick, have not been affected, and of this I know many instances in private houses; and I have every reason, without medical men of my acquaintance, to conclude that it is an epidemic not contagious." He tells us of a man in the hospital, affected with a sore leg, who was overtaken with cholera, and died of the disease, and, yet, no one in the hospital was affected by him, nor was the man exposed to the contagion. "I should add, that not only those concerned about the sick, as parents, nurses, and so forth, are not affected, but no more danger arises from opening the bodies of those dead of cholera (as we have it) than under ordinary circumstances." We are told "the disease generally increases for a month or six weeks," and seems to decline for want of predisposing causes, such as the poor and unwholesome living of the lower orders of the Russian people.—This is never the case with small pox.

It is not a little curious that Dr. Gibbs, after affording us the foregoing information, shall nevertheless tell us that, "quarantine, I think, should be maintained; and we can do no harm by acting as if the disease were really contagious." We shall not stop to comment upon this opinion, that quarantine and cordons can do no harm; the review of the work which we are now about to notice, affords a more correct view of this matter; as will presently appear.

We have, in the journal of Doct. Duncan, the following work noticed under the head of Critical Analysis.—A treatise on cholera by Geo. Bell Hamilton. On the same disease by Bisset Hawkins—and papers relating to cholera now prevailing in the North of Europe, printed by authority of the Lords of His Majesty's most honorable Privy Council.

It is not our intention to go into an examination of the merits of these works; we merely notice them with a view of giving consistency to our quotations, from the Edinburgh Journal. After advertizing to its progress throughout a large portion of Russia, its spread over Poland, its approach to Vienna, and to several places on the Baltic, we are told by the reviewer, that "in spite of quarantine regulations, and sanitary lines of troops, it has

about 12 months, after its appearance at Astrachan, so pervaded the European dominions of Russia, that the government, about the beginning of August, withdrew entirely all quarantine restrictions. This is a fact altogether at war with the supposition that any good can arise from restrictions in other countries, if the arbitrary cordons of Russia could not make them in the slightest degree useful, in that country.

"Mr. Bell," says the review, "is an uncompromising contagionist—we are not surprised at this. There undoubtedly appears no reason to suspect that the disease acquired a contagious character in the East Indies." Mr. Bell appears to me to be a practical writer of great experience in the spasmodic cholera of India. If it be acknowledged that "it is not contagious in the East," how shall it acquire that character in Europe?

It being my desire to conclude this communication, with the sensible and judicious conclusions of the Edinburgh Reviewer, I shall pass from the Edinburgh journal, till I have made some brief extracts from the letter of Doct. Chervin, to Doct. Paccalis of New York, after which I shall copy those conclusions.

Doct. Chervin adverts to the fact of there having been several zealous contagionists in the Academy of Medicine, which was employed to act on this business, by the French Government; to which circumstance we may add that, "when this duty was performed, the proofs of non-contagion were much less numerous than they are at present. The observations made by the French physicians sent by our Government to Poland, and Russia, were not yet promulgated."

The following is extracted from the reports of Doct. Antonmarchi, Surgeon General of the Military Hospitals in Poland:—"I have had occasion to see and recognize myself this disease (Cholera), to study it in all its forms, and to satisfy myself that it was not contagious. The numerous reports which have been transmitted to me daily, by a very great number of physicians, assistants, attendants, &c. sufficiently confirm my assertion."

"Experiments made upon men and animals prove this fact most conclusively. In fact several physicians, among others, have inoculated with the blood, the mucus of the intestines, the matter ejected from the arm and mouth." In fine, as a last example that this disease is not contagious in any case, the ordinary physicians, the assistants, the nurses, persons who even have slept in the same bed with the choleric patients, as well as the other sick who have been placed pell mell, with them, not one has contracted the disease!"

Dr. Chervin goes on to give the experience of other highly respectable physicians, who, after ample opportunity for observation, have come to the conclusion that the cholera is not contagious; and we are told by Doct. Le Fèvre, that many places around St. Petersburg where no cordons were established escaped, while in others, strictly guarded, the disease readily found its way.

"You will find," says Doct. Chervin, "in the number of the French Lancet sent you, extracts from some letters from another medical commission of Russia, which prove that the commissioners are not at all favorable to the doctrine of contagion, and that they appear with all their forces the pretended sanitary measures have in no instance prevented the cholera, and have, moreover done incalculable injury in Russia, Prussia, Austria, and in every place in which they have been adopted; they have also been almost entirely abandoned in these different countries, on account of their inutility and danger." Doct. Chervin very judiciously remarks with many others, that our attention should be directed to the avoidance of the existing causes of the disease, all of which may be summed up in a few words—live temperately in respect to every thing connected with our bodily or mental operations.

The Edinburgh reviewer, advertizing to the report of the "London Board," offers the following interesting conclusion.—"The last part of the Report of the London Board to which we shall advert, is the concluding sentence, 'where, after stating the preliminary measures to be adopted in any district of the country in which the disease may appear, it is added, that in the event of so great a calamity falling upon this country as the introduction of this disease, rules and regulations upon an extensive scale, suited to the rigid system of quarantine which such an event would demand will be immediately circulated by the Lords of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, who will, on the earliest information of the existence of the disease, send down a medical practitioner, who has been acquainted with the disease as it occurred in the Indies.'"

"On this remark we have one or two remarks to make. The London Board, if the above intimation means any thing at all, appears to contemplate the rigorous system of quarantine by sanitary cordons whenever the disease appears in Britain. In reference to this proposition, we beg leave to suggest the following queries, which we shall be happy to find satisfactorily answered. In the first place, what substantial benefit has been derived from the rigorous quarantine and sanitary cordons established on the continent?"

Have they appeared to moderate, for it is plain they have not prevented the progress of the Epidemic in any single instance? Have they attained any object worth the immense expense and most serious interruption of trade, commerce, and general intercourse which they necessarily involve? Secondly, granting the system of quarantine and cordons has proved beneficial on the Continent of Europe, what chance is there of such a system being faithfully and effectually enforced in this land of liberty. If the command of her almost unlimited military force has proved insufficient in despotic Russia, and in Austria, and Prussia, whose Governments are scarcely less strong handed, is it possible to institute an internal quarantine of the slightest value, in a country where the whole disposable troops amount to a few thousand, and the police, even if its authority were sufficient (which assuredly it is not), is barely extensive enough for the ordinary purposes of municipal Government.

I have been led to believe that the foregoing facts and observations go to prove satisfactorily, first, that Cholera, as it now prevails in Europe, is not a contagious disease and cannot therefore be carried from one place to another. Like several other Epidemics it may be said to walk in profound darkness. Secondly, if it be contagious, nothing in the form of quarantine or cordons can be adopted, in this country, with any reasonable hope of keeping off the disease, since the utmost vigilance in this respect, for nearly three years in Europe, has never been known to retard the reviewer, that "in spite of quarantine regulations, and sanitary lines of troops, it has

Such being my sentiments upon this truly in-

teresting subject, it only remains to submit for your consideration, whether it will be proper in compliance with popular excitement, and in compliance with the regulations of some of our sister cities, that vessels and cargoes shall be subjected to quarantine, as strictly and effectually as though you were contagionists.—Should you deem it necessary from prudential motives to enforce quarantine restrictions, I am confident they will be faithfully carried into effect, till the public may have had full opportunity of being satisfied, that no advantage can result from striving, against that for which no human foresight, nor human power, can make any provision. For myself, I am far from wishing to throw any obstacles in the way of public opinion, but I have long since been taught to believe, that "to strive to support an error is to strive to become more ignorant." I shall not fail to give that share of attention to this momentous subject, which its importance demands.

With much respect, and consideration, I remain

HORATIO G. JAMESON, M.D.

Consulting Physician.

Wm. STEPHART, Esq. Mayor,

THOS. SHEPARD,

JACOB DEKAY,

PETER FAY, Esqrs.

From the Baltimore American.

Having confidently expressed my belief in the contagiousness of Spasmodic Cholera, and believing that such an opinion will soon become more general than it now is, I am anxious to dispossess the public mind of the idea that on that account, the disease is to be regarded as at all more formidable, or terrific, than it is regarded as walking altogether in darkness. The following propositions quoted from R. Orton, Esq. Surgeon to H. B. M.'s thirty-fourth regiment, will express perspicuously the opinions of the contagionists, so often misunderstood or misrepresented. Mr. Orton's work has been pronounced, even by non-contagionists, to be the most complete and satisfactory which has yet been furnished on this wide spreading pestilence. He spent many years in India, and witnessed its progress from one region to another. At first he ardently opposed the doctrine of contagion, but at length was compelled by accumulating facts to abandon his ground.

Proposition I. The disease is contagious, that is it is conveyed either mediately or immediately, from person to person.

II. There is reason to believe that the virus which propagates the disease is of a very subtle or volatile nature, and is readily conveyed by the atmosphere; whence it arises that THERE IS LITTLE IF ANY INCREASE OF DANGER FROM THE MOST INTIMATE COMMUNICATION WITH THE SICK during the prevalence of the disease, above that which attends the common intercourse.

III. The latent period of the disease, or that which classes between application of contagion and the appearance of symptoms is usually very short, and even sometimes imperceptible, but on some occasions it has been more protracted.

In regard to the doctrine of contagion in general, Mr. Orton remarks "that the idea of that influence very seldom entered the mind of the European practitioners in India, prior to the rise of this epidemic. The opinion had never before been broached, either there or in Europe, for its nervous nature seemed to preclude the possibility of such a quality, as much as in epilepsy or hysteria. It was therefore not without astonishment that many of the profession in India heard that the Medical Board of Bombay, in 1818, held the disease to be contagious. My feeble voice in common with the great majority, was raised in opposition to the — as it appeared — monstrous dogma; but the march of time and events have wrought in my mind the same revolution that they have in so many others."

The opinion of the contagious nature of the disease has been gradually gaining ground even in India, and seems to be the general one of Europe, magna est veritas et prevalebit."

The facts which wrought this revolution in the mind of the distinguished author were the following: The disease held its fearful march along the great highways of communication. The Bengal report states that a detachment of the army, having the disease among them, marched through a perfectly healthy country, and after six days gained a camp in health.—"On the arrival of the party it decidedly broke out and prevailed some time in camp, before it reached the inhabitants of the place. The whole medical staff of the force expressed their conviction that it had actually been conveyed to them by the party." It is related by Mr. Jameson, another intelligent writer, that "a Sepoy died of the pestilence. Five of the corps who had shown no signs of illness were employed to carry the body to the grave. They were all seized with the disorder during the ensuing night and all died."

"Previous to the disease at Aulna, in July, 1818, the troops at that station heard of an infected party being on the march toward them from Nagpore, and apprehended receiving the disease from them. Just so it happened. Four or five days after the arrival of the party the disease broke out among the camp followers at the station, the two first cases appearing at the same house, and others in its neighborhood, and afterwards it spread from thence, as from a focus, through the place."

The collector of revenues, a high civil officer, is thus quoted by Orton. "Cholera first made its appearance in the neighborhood of Goody, where the 2d Battalion, 1st regiment N. I. which had suffered severely from the disease, halted for some time; it subsequently appeared in nearly every village on the route of the 15th regiment, which was also severely attacked as it passed till the disease disappeared. Doubts may be entertained of the contagious nature of this disease, but it appears to me quite certain that the infection has been communicated either created here by the two regiments before noticed; the disease was unknown here until they arrived; it broke out among the first disease corps halted for some days, and at nearly every village where the other stopped; it has been unknown in any other part of the district; and although it was unknown both in the 15th N. I. and the villages through which it passed, until they arrived in this district, it no sooner broke out among that body of men on march, than it communicated itself to the fixed residents who were before exempt from it."

"In various instances, it is reported that the villages on a road here begun to suffer immediately after the passage of an infected body of troops."

"In the Medical Repository for May 1836, Mr. Montgomery traces the rise of the disease

in a body of people with uncommon distinctness. "A convict was sent from a village where cholera prevailed, to Chanda, eighty miles off. Two hours after his arrival he was attacked and shortly died. Three of the four persons who carried him to the grave, and one who attended him were the next sufferers, and shortly the disease became general."

One of the most conclusive facts to be adduced is the introduction of the pestilence into the Mauritius, which is three thousand miles across the ocean from India, the nearest point at which the disease was prevailing at the time of its occurring in the former place. A frigate arrived having the disease on board, and immediately it spread throughout the island. How ridiculous to assert that this was mere fortuitous coincidences, especially as neighboring islands, equally exposed to any atmospheric agent, were not visited; with it till communication was had with the Mauritius.

Observe also the mode of its introduction into St. Petersburg. The quarantine regulations of that city seemed to be successful till at length a case was brought into the city, when it spread on every side, with great rapidity, it is true, as in Montreal after a similar introduction of a single case, but this rapid diffusion is perfectly consistent with the proposition stated above.

Let it be carefully observed, that the facts stated are of an affirmative character, and that all the negative testimony on earth cannot overthrow them. They have been seen by credible witnesses and the oaths of all the world besides cannot gainsay them.

Many, very many of the most distinguished authors who have written upon Cholera express the strongest conviction of its contagious character. I have before me the works of Orton, of Hawkins, of Neale, of Kennedy, of Sir G. Blane, all replete with facts of the most conclusive character, far too numerous to be here quoted.

On the introduction of Cholera into America the physicians of this country were almost universally pertinacious in the belief that the disease was not contagious, being perhaps rendered so by the success with which the doctrine of non-contagion of yellow fever has been established in this country. Many, however, have already seen the necessity of adopting new opinions, and I am sanguine that a revolution in sentiment must take place. It appears by recent reports that every physician in Montreal has contracted the disease. Dr. Bronson, an intelligent physician deputed by the City of Albany to visit Montreal and Quebec, declares his conviction from facts witnessed by himself, that the disease is contagious. Science and common sense cannot remain long diametrically opposed to each other.

It is matter of astonishment to me that any one should doubt the propriety of publicly uttering the truth, whatever it may be, in relation to this pestilence. Truth was never hostile to the best interests of man. Where would be the future confidence of the public in the profession should they at length discover that for apparent present expediency physicians have practised upon them pious frauds. But are there no evils which might result from the creation of an erroneous confidence in the non-contagiousness of cholera? On which side the error lies, its tendency is so obvious. Let truth pour her light upon the matter, however hideous it may seem to him to appear; then may we direct our weapons with effect.

N. R. SMITH.
P. S. It appears that not an individual in either of the convents in Quebec has been affected with cholera. The strict seclusion enjoined by their religion, can be the only cause of their exemption. The simple and meagre diet on which their inmates subsist, would rather predispose them to its reception.

Dr. DeKay and Rhinelander assert in yesterday's paper that most of the physicians of Montreal believe the disease to be propagated by an epidemic constitution of the atmosphere—not by contagion. The fact on which they ground this belief is that the disease occurred in several places in the city in 12 hours after the introduction of the contagion from Quebec. This however is perfectly consistent with our 2d proposition. Precisely the same facts occurred in St. Petersburg and in many other places. Can we believe that there are other instances of mere fortuitous coincidence? Is it not more rational to infer that this disease, so peculiar in other respects, is propagated by a peculiarly diffusible contagion?

The Philadelphia Chronicle, in publishing an account of the Celebration of the 4th of July, complains of the conduct of the Blacks in that city. As the Philadelphiaans, have the remedy in their own hands and do not use it, the inference may be indulged that those who have the power of correcting the evil are willing to submit to it. The following are the Chronicle's remarks:—

"We are sorry that there was more noise and disorder about the streets, in the afternoon and evening, than we have ever before noticed; the blacks and the blackguard boys being apparently left to behave as they pleased."

The lower sort of negroes were perfectly lawless; and in Sixth street below Spruce, through a great part of the day, were as insolent as if in the high street of Timbuctoo.—These people have been growing worse and worse since the Southampton insurrection; and we are much mistaken if it is not found necessary, at no distant period to reduce them into something like good order, by stronger measures than have ever yet been tried in this section of our country. They think nothing of taking the wall of a lady, in the rudest manner, in any of the streets; and those in which they muster principally, are often scarcely safe."

Before nine last evening, in Sixth just below Spruce street, a decent looking white man was seen running from a gang of blacks. Near the corner they knocked him down; and half a dozen were apparently about to trample on him, but were deterred by the interference of a citizen who happened to be passing. In less than a minute, however, this gentleman received two violent blows from fellows behind him; the gang, at this time, being not less than thirty. Another gentleman, who came up, was attacked by a fellow, who attempted to gouge him, but was knocked down. Half a dozen respectable men having now collected, the blacks took to their heels, and made their escape. They were chased; but secured themselves in the alleys below."—Balt. Chronicle.

For the Ladies. Half the quantity of Tea boiled in soft water, is as strong as that of double the quantity boiled in hard water.—The same will apply to Cornez, or any other vegetable substance.

partment, by which present action is deemed premature, and the powers conferred upon its agent not only unnecessary, but dangerous to the government and country.

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

There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rain, show its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven, and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages, artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer, and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government.

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WASHINGTON, July 10, 1832.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

At a meeting of the Jackson Republicans of Talbot county, convened agreeably to notice, at the Court House, on the 10th instant, Dr. Samuel S. Dickinson was called to the chair, and Dr. S. W. Spencer appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated from the chair, it was resolved that three delegates be appointed from each election district of the county, to meet delegates from the other counties of the Eastern Shore, and Harford, in convention at Easton, on Tuesday the 17th inst., when the following gentlemen were appointed:—A. C. Bullitt, L. W. Spencer and Henry Goldsborough, for the first district; James Harrison, Spedden Orem, Jr. and A. S. Colston, for the second; Samuel Stevens, Dr. S. S. Dickinson, and Nicholas Martin, for the third; and William Rose, Edward O. Martin and Henry Thomas, for the fourth district.

SAM'L S. DICKINSON, Chair'n.

S. W. SPENCER, Sec'y.

PRESIDENT'S VETO.—We give to-day, to the exclusion of several interesting articles, previously prepared, the message of the President to the Senate, assigning his reasons for refusing his assent to the Bill to re-charter the United States Bank. The importance of this document will, of course, insure for it a general perusal.

FROM ENGLAND.—The information is to the 3d of June from London, and 4th from Liverpool. The Reform Bill has passed unmodified. The Irish Reform Bill has been read a second time, by a majority of 246 to 130. The Scotch Reform Bill has passed the Commons.

Spain has determined to assist Don Miguel; and the English fleet sent to the Tagus, is to prevent foreign interference. Lord Wm. Russell goes out with the fleet, consisting of the Britannia 120, Talavera 74, Caledonia, Asia, Revenge, Donegal, Briton, Stag, Victor, and Romney. Ferdinand has collected an army on the frontier, of 22,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry, and the latter are said to have entered the Portuguese territory.

CONGRESS.—On Monday, the 9th the Senate, on the fourth ballot, appointed Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, president pro tempore of that body.

The Senate and House of Representatives, disagreeing on several of the provisions of the tariff bill, have mutually agreed to a committee of conference, and Messrs. Wilkins, Dickerson and Hayne, are appointed on the part of the Senate—the committee of the House will consist of five members.

On Thursday, the House, after a warm debate, passed a vote of censure (92 to 44) on Mr. Stanberry, for observations made in debate, charging the Speaker with shaping his course in view of an appointment from the President.

Monday, the 16th, (yesterday) was appointed for the adjournment of Congress.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Stone, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, has recommended to the Clergy of his diocese, the use of the prayers lately adopted by the bishop of New York, immediately before the Thanksgiving at morning and evening prayer.

THE CHOLERA.—We give the number of new cases and deaths in New York, from Friday the 6th, as reported by the Board of Health, viz:—

	New cases.	Deaths.
6th July.	37	19
7 do	42	20
8 do	42	21
9 do	105	32
10 do	120	44
11 do	129	50

One death by Cholera is reported by the Philadelphia Board of Health, on the 8th.

The Corporation of the City of Washington has directed the publication of the following address from its Board of Health. It contains some hints and recommendations which may be turned to advantage here:

CHOLERA is caused by a general epidemic constitution of the atmosphere. Some weeks, or even months before the appearance of distinctly marked Cholera, diseases of an analogous nature, but of much less violence, are observed, and are evidences of the general alternation in the state of the air. This epidemic constitution of the atmosphere may be seriously aggravated by local causes, such as stagnant water exposed to the rays of the sun, foul gutters, or sewers, hog styes, foul cellars, foul kitchens, or yards, crowded, filthy, and ill-ventilated places, uncleanliness in dress, &c. &c. hence the importance of the most vigilant attention on the part of the police, of correcting and removing all such causes of disease. The chloride of lime, or soda, should be freely used, as an important means of correcting such nuisances.

Means of Prevention.—Avoid cold and damp air, particularly during the evenings and night. Avoid damp or cold feet. The dress should be carefully regulated according to the changes of the temperature. Flannel or silk is recommended to be worn round the body next the skin, particularly in delicate persons. Pure country air is to be preferred in summer. The rooms of dwellings, especially bed rooms, should be well aired and ventilated, and further purified by putting equal parts of chloride of lime and sand in plates. Many persons should not sleep in the same room. Servants are to be forced to be rigidly attentive to cleanliness throughout the house and yard. Crowded parties or assemblies should be avoided, particularly at night. Fatigue, drowsiness, and all debilitating causes are injurious. Baths impregnated with common salt, or sea bathing (if convenient) should be frequently used.

That regimen which the individual has found best suited to his constitution should be adhered to. Whatever disorders the stomach and bowels predispose to cholera; therefore, avoid all unripe fruit; avoid watery vegetables, such as cabbage, melons, cucumbers, or peas, beans, salads, radishes, onions, garlic, &c. &c. Fruits of all kinds had better be avoided during the prevalence of the cholera. Fresh beef, mutton, fowl, and occasionally a little well cured ham are recommended. Red pepper and fresh mustard may be used.—Pork, as commonly used, and shell fish, are particularly prohibited. Pearl barley, rice, sago, gruel well boiled, and potatoes, may be allowed. Black tea, and fresh sweet milk, are admissible. The use of beer, cider, and acid wines are particularly injurious. Madeira wine, good sherry, or brandy, may be used in moderation by persons who have been accustomed to those drinks. The system should neither be lowered by unwonted abstinence, nor excited by any violent stimulus.—Pastry, puddings, fritters, preserves, ice creams, &c. are prohibited.

The bowels should be kept free from costiveness.—The best aperient medicines are carbonate or super carbonate of soda and Rochelle salts; half a drachm of the former and two or three drachms of the latter; likewise, a combination of rhubarb and soda; active purging should be avoided. Twenty or thirty grains super carbonate of soda mixed in a little cold water, and taken a short time after each meal, will have a happy effect in correcting acidity and preventing indigestion.

The mind should be calm and tranquil; free from fear, or apprehension of the disease.

Means of cure.—Whenever the Cholera is preceded by looseness of the bowels and lassitude, the patient is advised to go to bed without delay, and take hot drinks freely, and a dose of castor oil and laudanum. When the Cholera makes its attack, the blood generally forsakes the superficial vessels, and the large internal vessels become engorged or congested, attended with cold skin, nausea and spasms; in such cases a stimulant emetic is recommended, such as an infusion of mustard seed—A desert spoon full of powdered mustard—one or two spoons full of common salt dissolved in warm water, or ten or fifteen grains of the sulphate of zinc, repeated until vomiting is produced. Of all the means which nature or art can bring into operation, the act of full vomiting is the most powerful in driving the blood from the trunk into the superficial vessels; it is also the most universal excitant, of secretion. Nausea and retching are quite different in their effects, they depress the powers of the heart and nervous system. After full vomiting give hot sage, or balm tea and laudanum—infusion of red pepper and laudanum, or Warner's cordial and laudanum, in quantities suited to the force of the disease.—Use drinks as hot as can be swallowed; place the patient between blankets—use frictions of spirit of turpentine, or volatile liniment; apply bags of hot hickory ashes over the stomach, and if necessary dip the bags into hot water, and apply them; the effect is prompt and powerful; apply mustard plasters over the stomach

and bowels, and tin vessels adapted to the body, (which may be easily procured,) filled with hot water over the plasters. Use the vapour bath, &c.

It is recommended that every person who may be threatened with the Cholera, will seek medical aid without delay.

H. HUNT, President.

Jno. H. BAKER, Secretary.

SUMMARY.

A gentleman, at the corner of Arch and Broad streets, Philadelphia, walking with his wife and sister, was assailed by a gang of ruffians, one of whom seized him by the throat, and demanded his money, disregarding the entreaties of the ladies, who were exceedingly terrified. The ruffians were exceeding reticent, only by the appearance of persons approaching to the spot.

The U. S. schooner Boxer, Lieut. Com. Page, was at Para, 1st June, to sail for Pernambuco in six days.

Jacksonville, (Ill.) June 21.—By a letter received in town the first of this week, intelligence has been received that a party under Col. Henry, had a skirmish, in which 7 Indians, and 3 of our men were killed. If it be true that the hostile party have fortified themselves, a speedy termination of the war may be anticipated. We shall probably receive some intelligence before our next paper goes to press.

The Supreme Court of Alabama, has decided that promissory notes, payable to bearer, are not within the statute of assignment, and that consequently they are placed upon the same footing as bills of exchange by the law merchant. In the hands of an innocent holder they are not subject to any equity the maker may have against the payee.

The trial of Col. William G. Taylor, at New Orleans, for counterfeiting notes of the United States Bank, after having occupied the District Court during the week, was concluded at a late hour on Saturday evening, the 23d ult. The jury almost immediately returned a verdict, not guilty.

The cholera had entirely subsided at St. Petersburg previous to the 13th May.

The British sloop of war Sp. rowhawk, Capt. Currie, arrived at New York on Friday from Jamaica, having on board the Earl of Belmore, late Governor of Jamaica, family and suite, on their return to England. We understand it is their intention to remain some time in this country.

We understand that Mr. Adam Payne, a travelling preacher, who passed here on his way to the State of Illinois, was killed a week or two since, 60 or 70 miles on the other side of Chicago, by the Indians.—St. Joseph Beacon.

The Monmouth Inquirer, published at Freehold, N. J. states that on Monday last the pines, a few miles south and southeast of that place, took fire and did very considerable damage.

A Temperance Hotel has been established at Westchester.

Upwards of thirty thousand emigrants arrived at Quebec this season prior to June 23.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander McClelland has been elected by the Synod Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological College at New Brunswick, to supply the place of the late Dr. Dewitt. We understand that he was accepted.

Sheep and Dogs.—A census of the sheep and dogs in Washington county, Ohio, was taken this spring by the assessor, and the result shows a total of 18,949 sheep, and 1,448 dogs within that county.

The Boston Daily Advertiser remarks, "It is a singular fact, that in the first ten hours of the 4th of July, the amount of property destroyed by fire was greater than the whole preceding six months."

Seizure.—The schooner Water Witch from Halifax, has been seized at Boston by order of the Collector, for illegally bringing passengers. The law permits only 2 passengers to every 5 tons, whether in American or foreign vessels.

Gen. Eaton and Mr. Van Buren were present by invitation, at the Hickory Club, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last. Both were toasted, and made appropriate replies. Mr. Van Buren's health has improved during his mission abroad.

"In the case of M. A. Heard," says the National Intelligencer, "indicted for an assault on Mr. Arnold, it may be proper to say that we understand his trial has not taken place in consequence of alleged insanity."

Five hundred hands can obtain immediate employment upon the Danville and Potomac Railroad, in the vicinity of Potomac, Pennsylvania.

The New York Mercantile of yesterday, says,—"The steamboat Boat Boston which left here on Tuesday, was not permitted to land her passengers at Newport. The boat had just arrived below Providence when the President left there on Wednesday afternoon. Captain Bunker informs us, that the Board of Health at that place had resolved to permit the passengers to land, in case no malignant disease should exist among them. The Board of Health at Newport, would be governed by the same regulations as existed at Providence. It is not probable therefore, that any further objection will be made to the landing of passengers at either place."

MEXICO.—Letters from Vera Cruz the 11th ult. are received. St. Anna had overthrown the retreating government troops near Xalapa, and it was expected would immediately attack them. Gen. Montezuma had forced the gov't. troops under Gen. Teran to retire from before Tampico.

ISRAELITES IN CANADA. For many years the Jews in Canada have been resisted in their efforts to obtain equal rights, and as often as elected members of the Provincial Parliament have been expelled their seats on account of their religion. The British Parliament have at length passed an act confirming them in their rights. The following address to the Rev. Mr. Stevens and his reply, are worthy an attentive perusal.

To the Rev. Brook Bridges Stevens, Chaplain to His Majesty's Forces at Montreal.

Dear Sir,—We have been deputed to present to you the accompanying address from the Israelites residing in this city. In so doing we cannot avoid expressing our pleasure at thus being chosen to convey to you the expression of esteem and regard which your truly pious conduct has excited in the minds of those professing the Jewish faith who reside in Montreal.

We are happy to add to the contents of the address now presented to you, that since it was signed, we have received the truly gratifying intelligence that our gracious and royal King has, by giving his sanction to the Bill passed by our Provincial Legislature at its last session, placed the Jew in Canada upon a level with his Christian brethren, as regards all civil privileges and rights, an occurrence which marks a new era in the annals of liberty and knowledge.

Permit us, reverend and dear sir, to express

to you our individual sentiments of friendship, and to hope that you will soon again renew your residence amongst us. Wishing you and your family a speedy and safe voyage to England, all future prosperity we are, sir, &c.

B. HART.

M. J. HAYS.

ISAAC VALENTINE.

A. P. HART.

E. D. DAVID.

To Benjamin Hart, Isaac Valentine, Moses J. Hays, E. D. David, A. P. Hart, Esquires, and the other members of the Jewish Nation.

My justly valued neighbors and fellow citizens.

Tremblingly alive to the awful woe denounced on me if I be ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, I am nevertheless not ashamed to confess how deeply I am affected by the unexpected and unmerited compliment you have just now offered me, enhanced as it is two fold in value by the delicate secrecy with which it has been prepared. Uncompromising in Doctrine as a Minister of a peculiar persuasion, it has still been always my opinion that sincere Proselytes can never be made by any force save the power of argument, any vehemence save the fervor of prayer, any warmth save the glow of love. The scandalous persecutions which your once theocratic and always distinguished nation has received from the hand of men calling themselves the followers of the meek and merciful Jesus, have been a reproach to their character, an indelible disgrace to their profession; for to adopt your own judicious and liberal remark, persecution in any form is "a system which the true Christian faith can never encourage."

Full well (from my own personal experience can I testify) full well have I obeyed the injunction of your captive Prophet, "Seek the peace of the City wherein ye dwell," for in all the duties of Patriotism, Loyalty and Charity, few have equalled, none have surpassed me. When I think of your late venerable and benevolent Patriarch (D. David)—when I recollect the personal friendship I have invariably experienced at your hands;—when I reflect on your past history, and ponder over your future destiny;—when I consider that your great Progenitor enjoyed the illustrious title of "the Father of the Faithful and the Friend of God,"—that on your triumphant march "the sea fled and Jordan was driven back,"—that the sun stood still in his meridian course to gaze on your victories; when I behold you daily before my eyes as a lasting witness of the immutable truth of Jehovah's promises and promises;—when I remember how faithfully for ages ye preserved entire and uncorrupted "the lively oracles of God;" I feel an intensity of interest in all your concerns both temporal and eternal, which may be best expressed in the words of your own plaintive and patriotic Bard, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem! let my right hand forget her cunning."

My prayers shall be offered that the Almighty may hasten the period when ye "shall no more be the Lord's leaven which brought up the Children of Israel out of the Land of Egypt; but the Lord liveth which led the seed of the House of Israel out of the north country, and from all countries whither he had driven them, and they shall dwell in their own land;" that period when "all the ends of the world shall remember themselves and be turned unto the Lord, and all the kindred of the people shall worship before the desire of all nations, the Mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace."

I am gentlemen, your affectionate and deeply obedient servant,

B. B. STEVENS, M. A. Chaplain H. M. Forces.

Montreal, June 7, 1832.

We have been favored with the following interesting and satisfactory account of some experiments made on the 3d and 4th inst. with a locomotive engine on the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, and congratulate the stockholders and the public upon the result.

RAIL-ROAD EXPERIMENTS.

Extract from the Report of John Randel, Jr. Esq. Engineer-in-chief of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad Company to the Board of Directors, dated New Castle, July 4, 1832, relative to the performance of the Locomotive "DELAWARE." This engine is one of Stephenson's make with Booth's patent boiler, and the performance detailed is the first effort made with her.

EXTRACT.

"Yesterday and to-day I made trial of this engine between this place and Frenchtown, and have the satisfaction of being able to say that it works well. The large radii of our curves (the least being 10,000 ft.) will enable us to pass through them without abating its velocity. In going yesterday from Frenchtown we passed through the 5th curve (radius 20,000 ft.) with a velocity of upwards of 15 miles per hour, and in returning to New Castle we passed through it with a velocity of upwards of 20 miles per hour.

"Although every part of our road is in good repair, yet to insure safety the embankments were crossed with a reduced velocity, shutting off the steam a short distance before we arrived at each of them, notwithstanding in going to Frenchtown a speed of about 12 miles per hour; and when returning to New Castle (12 miles of the distance being performed after dark) we averaged upwards of 10 miles per hour. The shortest period of time within which we passed from one mile post to another was two minutes (or at the rate of 30 miles per hour); this was performed between the 7th and 8th mile from New Castle, where the road is straight and level. A part of this mile was run over with a velocity of upwards of forty miles per hour, and from the small portion of steam used to obtain that velocity, I have no doubt that the whole distance of sixteen miles can be passed over with this Engine and tender, in the short space of twenty minutes, or at the extraordinary rate of fifty miles per hour; a speed far surpassing, and perhaps trebling the velocity which for some time to come will be agreeable to the passengers crossing this peninsula.

"The fuel employed in making these experiments was pine wood."

"NAPOLEON" is crowded out by the Veto Message.

FOR SALE

A LARGE and beautiful Arabian mare, with a Richard's colt by her side. She was got by Commodore Jones' Arabian out of a Dey of Algiers mare, and she out of a Pad-dy Whack mare; six years old and is a superior brood mare. Also one thorough bred mare, thirteen years old, in fine health and condition and in foal by Maj. Seldon's horse Suesen.—The property of a gentleman in Queen Ann's, who is overstocked. Inquire of JAS. C. WHEELER.

July 17, 1832

The Arabian mare will be in Easton to-day, the 17th of July.

MARRIED

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

DIED

On Sunday morning the 8th instant, Mr. James N. Casson in the 25th year of his age, formerly Merchant of Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.

EASTON ACADEMY,

July 16, 1832.

The Trustees of the Easton Academy, are requested to meet at the Academy on Saturday next, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. Per order.

JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

July 17

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

22d June, 1832.

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

July 17

NOTICE.

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

LAMBERT REARDON.

July 17

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

July 17

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER EDGAR,

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

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

ROBINSON LEONARD.

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

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

July 17

THE UNITED STATES INSURANCE

COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

incorporated by the State of Maryland, with a capital of 200,000 dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to 500,000 dollars.

PETER NEFF, President.

DIRECTORS.

E. T. Elliott C. A. Heincken

Isaac Tyson Joseph P. Grant

Wm. H. Freeman Job Smith, Jr.

Henry Bird Stewart Brown.

This Company will insure as follows:

1. On Buildings and Merchandise, or other property, either in or out of the City, against loss or damage by Fire or other casualty.

2. On Promissory notes, Bonds and other obligations, by charging a premium, receiving the obligation and issuing their Certificate for the payment of the same.

3. On Lives for any period of time. By this insurance the Salaried officer, the Clergy, Clerks and every other person whose family depends upon his personal services for support, may, by laying aside a small part of his earnings, make a comfortable provision for his family at his death, and save them from pecuniary distress. The life of a debtor may also be insured by a creditor, whose hopes of payment depend upon that life.

4. Grant Annuities, which will be paid quarterly, half yearly or yearly. A person advanced in years, whose income is inadequate to his support, may purchase an annuity much greater than the simple interest, and thus secure an ample income for life.

5. Sell endowments, by which parents may provide for their children.

Office South street near Baltimore street, where any further information may be had.

J. I. ATKINSON, Secretary.

The Frederick Herald; Hagerstown Torch

Light; Richmond Whig; Fredericksburg Herald; Norfolk Herald and Easton Whig, will copy the above to the amount of two dollars and charge American office.

July 17

Bank Stock at Public Sale.

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

Ten Shares of Stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, belonging to the estate of Samuel Chamberlaine, deceased.

Terms of sale, cash.

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.

of Samuel Chamberlaine, deceased.

July 10

Farms to Rent.

To Rent for the year 1833, two Farms in Wye Neck, late the property of Philemon Thomas, deceased.

For terms apply to

WILLIAM H. GROOME.

Easton, 10th July, 1832.

Valuable property to Rent.

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

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

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

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.

of Thomas P. Smith, deceased.

July 10

LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to remove from the county, I will sell at a fair price, and on accommodating terms, the FARM I purchased of William W. Moore. This farm containing one hundred and seventy-nine acres of land, is beautifully situated on Miles River, in a pleasant neighborhood, about four miles distant from Easton. The buildings are convenient and in good repair; a further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, can visit the premises and judge of the improvements. If desired by the purchaser, I will also sell the stock, farming utensils, (all which are of the most approved kind,) the growing crops and supply of provender for the present year, in which case possession will be immediately given.

HENRY HOLLYDAY, Jr.

POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.
THE LEGION OF PEACE.

Hark! hark, to that strain, as it glitters from the strand,
Where the steamer foams on in her war deck'd array;
Her white waving sheets by the cool zephyr fann'd,
As courting she seeks to the shore to delay.

As it rises aloft through the wide welkin's blue,
Or along the stream's verge its wild echoing rears;
It bears the sweet sound of the martial adieu
Of the legion of peace on its errand of love.

While her bright array'd ranks smiling bend from her prow,
And their voices afar in glad unison roar.
Hope cheering each heart, and joy lighting each brow,
Lead hither the responsive farewell from the shore.

Their banners aloft in the sun's fervid beam,
Wave adieu to their friends and the home of their souls,
As, like a gondola, she glides o'er the stream,
And her music in soft-pealing melody rolls.

The legion of peace through the land of the brave,
The heralds of freedom and union have gone;
The banner they bear on the turret to wave,
Where their fathers the battles of liberty won.

There to ally their ranks on the field of their fame,
And drink of that spirit which triumphed of yore,
When peasant-born heroes immortal became,
And hallow'd the soil of their birth with their gore.

There to linger around the green graves of their rest,
And feel with their glory their spirits breathe high,
Where each bard to the foeman his conqueror's breast,
Like freemen to live, or as soldiers to die.

There in triumph to wave the bright badge of their land,
The ensign which liberty wrought for the free,
On plains where Columbia's true brave-hearted band
Caus'd the lion-legions of Britain to flee.

When music dissolves with its rapturous strain,
And their hearts are beguiled with the mirth flowing bowl,
Their thoughts shall revert to the victors and slain
And exult in the deeds of each valorous soul.

When their guards with the stars take their sentinel round
All peaceful and still e'er eyelid shall close,
With no perils to rouse from the straw-covered ground
Where their tents are outspread on the plains to repose.

Their ensign and errand their passports shall be;
Their watchwords, Peace, Liberty, Union and Home;
Cheer'd, welcom'd and cherish'd, and bless'd by the free,
Where, in sunshine or shadow, their footsteps may roam.

With merry huzzas from the joy-greeting throng,
And dimple-wreath'd smiles from the cheeks of the fair,
With music's loud chime, and the soul-thrilling song,
Their ranks shall be greeted and gladdened while there.

Go, heralds of union! Peace guarding your way!
That brighter the altars of Freedom may burn!
And the throngs that have gathered in farewell array,
To cheer your departure, shall hail your return!

T. G. S.
June 29.

From the Connecticut Mirror.
THE CROSS.

BY REV. J. NEWLIN MAYNITT.
If I must needs glory, I will glory in the cross of Christ.—SAINT PAUL.

The Cross—the cross!—on Cavalry's height,
It lifts its brow, serene and calm,
Adorned with beams of heavenly light,
And redolent with holy balm:

And from its blessed fold, still roll
Rich streams, to heal the sin-sick soul!

The cross—the cross—around its head
Four thousand years their glories bring,
They gather where the Saviour bled—
Where suffered Heaven's immortal King!

The bleeding cross—there incense rose,
There the Redeemer blessed his foes!

The cross—the cross—which Prophets saw,
Through distant Time's dark clouds appear—
To hush the thunders of the law—
With gladness earth and heaven to cheer:

Good tidings rang along the skies—
"The Saviour for lost sinners dies!"

The cross—the cross—where Jehovah's might
Awoke upon its burning brow,
And shook the realms of death and night,
And laid their trophied honors low.

Hail glorious cross—victorious sign!
All conquering power—all glory thine!

From the Genesee Farmer.
TRAINING CATTLE.

I was much pleased with an article in your last paper, taken from the N. E. Farmer, published in the American Farmer, No. 1, p. 7, of the current volume on training cattle. The frequent abuse of our laboring animals by those who receive the benefits of their labor, and who ought in return to treat them mercifully, has often given me great pain. Indeed, it is a matter to me perfectly surprising, how any intelligent being can so wantonly and unthinkingly abuse dumb animals, as many are in the daily habit of doing. I venture to say, from my own observation, and that has not been limited in this particular, that nine-tenths of the perverseness of laboring animals arise from mismanagement, at some period or other, of those who train or use them. It appears to me the rules of management, in all these cases, are extremely simple. You have only to study the natural disposition and history of the animals to know how to

manage them. By your own feelings, you can easily perceive that they can have but little heart or disposition to labor if scantily fed; of course, good feed is the first step in obtaining good labor. The next is to have your teams properly trained so as to know you, and also to be fond of you, and to love the sound of your voice, for animals are capable of much affection. I have known numerous instances of the kind, and in all cases with which I have been familiar, those who treated their cattle or horses with kindness, always obtained from them the most work, and that too in the easiest way.

DEFALCATION.

Important Case.—A bill has been filed in Chancery by the stockholders of the National Insurance Company in the city of New-York, to recover from the President and Directors a large amount that was purloined from the funds of that Company by Oliver G. Kane, their late Secretary. The allegation is that the Directors were guilty of gross negligence and inattention to their duties. The capital stock of the Company was \$300,000. The amount of deficiencies \$178,426. Mr. Kane entered upon the duties of his office in October, 1824, and shot himself in the latter part of December, 1827. He commenced his plunder in January, 1825, and continued it during a period of three years, without detection, or even suspicion.

Recapitulation of his monthly plunder.

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October, 239 27	October, 24,681 61
November, 1,024 17	November, 2,900 12
December, 8,328 28	December, 8,328 28
Jan. & Feb. 12,667 48	
March, 3,639 76	
April, 8,399 04	
May, 5,376 34	
June & July, 10,206 15	
August, 4,646 06	
Sept. & Oct. 16,350 82	
November, 7,294 97	
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Total, \$178,426 49	

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THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

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

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post office at Easton, 30th June 1832, which if not called for sooner, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, on the 1st October.

B. Kirby, Ann L. Bracco, Bennett Bayne, Rev. Thos. Bentley, Henry Balderston, C. A. Banning, Margaret Bartlett, James Bell, John W. Banning, Eliza E. Boyd, J. C. 2

Crawford, Ann Crowder, Anna Maria Chezum, Daniel Coats Lodge, No. 76 2 Cooper, Scipio Cilman, Tillman D.

Denny, John Dimmock, Mrs. Denny, Benj. 54 3

Fairbanks, John B. Floyd, Joseph Foxwell, Noah Farland, Joseph G.

Goldsborough, John Goldsborough, Eliza Goldsborough, C. H. Goldsborough, Chas. Gale, James 2 Grace, Skinner Grace, Thomas H.

Harris, Ann E. Hayward, Wm. Jr. Hale, Rebecca Howard, John Harrison, A. B. Horney, Capt. Jno. A. Hackett, Charles J.

Innis, R. & son Jones, William Jenkins, William Kirby, Hyman Kemp, Dr. Sam'l. T. Winder, Edw. S. 2

Persons calling for letters mentioned in this list, will please say they are advertised.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
July 3 Sw

NOTICE.

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

A member of the Association.
Easton, Talbot county, 26th June, 1832.

JOHN MANROSS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And general agent, for collecting debts, conveying, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. prepared at short notice.
Denton, Caroline county, }
March 20, 1832 3m

MRS. RIDGAWAY

MILLINER AND MANTUA MAKER.
WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON.

WISHES to employ one or two young ladies, who understand the Millinery business, in all its various branches, and one Mantua-maker, who understands her business in all its varieties; to such, liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

June 5
The Baltimore American, will please insert the above to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

Maryland Colonization Society.

THE Managers of the State Colonization Fund being desirous of sending five hundred Emigrants to Liberia this year; and having limited the period for the sailing of the last expedition to the 1st of November, as they do not intend to send emigrants during the winter, solicit from all the friends of Colonization throughout the state, information as to the number, age, sex, employment, condition and character of such coloured people as may wish to emigrate. The time at which they would prefer going, and any other useful particulars within their knowledge. The Managers will be happy to be informed of applications for removal to other places than Liberia. It is manifest that without such a co-operation on the part of the public, the difficulty of collecting emigrants at proper points of embarkation, and at the proper periods will be exceedingly great.

Whenever a sufficient number of emigrants to authorize an expedition, shall offer, the managers will send one at any time during the summer or autumn, of which one month's notice will be given.

The Managers have appointed Mr. Robert S. Finley their agent, who will also act in the same capacity for the Maryland State Colonization Society. He will visit the several counties for the purpose of consulting measures with the citizens, that the benefit of the law may be equally extended to every part of the State.

Letters may be addressed to the managers at Baltimore.

MOSES SHEPPARD,
CHARLES HOWARD,
CHARLES C. HARPER.

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court.

26th day of January, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Jonathan Everts, administrator of Capey Pritchett, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 26th day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Test,
W. A. FORD, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Capey Pritchett, late of Caroline county, dec'd.; all persons having claims against the said deceased estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of January next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day of January, Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

JONATHAN EVITTS, Adm'r.
of Capey Pritchett, dec'd.

July 8 Sw

350 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into the market.

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Aqueduct st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
Baltimore.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE

WHIG OFFICE:

SUCH AS

HAND BILLS, POSTING BILLS, CIRCULAR LETTRES, PAMPHLETS,

VISITING AND OTHER CARDS, MAGISTRATES, and all the BLANKS

ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

NEW FASHIONS, NEW FANCY GOODS and MILLINERY.

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

Fancy articles and Millinery, which she is prepared to make up in the best style.

MANTUA-MAKING.
July 3

A CARD.

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

STAPLE AND FANCY SPRING GOODS, of all descriptions, embracing the latest fashions and newest style, all of which will be offered extremely low for CASH, or on time to punctual dealers.

may 15 Swco3w

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of

British, French, German, India &c. Domestic

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA TOW LINENS

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations.

Easton, April 24

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY

CORNER of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, has for sale

a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS

CONSISTING IN PART OF

"Walkham," "Appleton," "Lowell," "HAMILTON," "NASHUA," "EXETER," "SPRINGFIELD," &c.

MANUFACTURED, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece.

G. C.
Baltimore, Jan. 7 6m

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened and arranged their new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, &c.

Also a good assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED TEAS,

which they are prepared to sell at very low prices, for CASH, or at short dates to punctual customers.

The friends of the subscribers, the former customers of the store, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine the assortment, which will be found of the newest style.

Highest price given for Wool, Feathers, Tow Linen &c.

ROSE & SPENCER.
Easton, May 15th, 1832.

WARE at very reduced prices.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale, his entire stock on hand consisting of

STONE, FINE AND COMMON EARTH-EN WARE.

The whole or any portion would be sold at a great bargain, well worth the attention of purchasers inasmuch as the discount he would allow, (more than usual) would itself be a handsome profit—he also would dispose of the Pottery Lot and Improvements, being eligibly situated in the vicinity of the best water, and in as healthy a situation as any part of the city of Baltimore, being on Salisbury street, between S. High and Exeter streets, O. T.—The Lot is 11 feet front by 80 feet (more or less) deep, 100 feet apply corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets.

DAVID BROWN.

N. B. The Columbian Restorative for the hearing, to be had as above, (which has proven its efficacy) as the number of certificates in possession of the subscriber will show (among others one of forty years duration,) and as he has different preparations thereof, those who require it will please send (post paid) a minute description of the sensations in their Ears, &c. &c. to enable him to determine which is most suitable for their use.

Baltimore, June 5 4w D. B.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting will be held by the Protestant Methodist Church, in the immediate vicinity of their house of Public Worship on Argothly, in the 3d election district of Anne Arundel county, to commence on Friday the 29th day of July 1832. By tributary streams to the rivers, both of Magdalen and Patuxent, a conveyance by water within less than a mile of the encampment, (from either point) is afforded. The Ministers and Members of all denominations and the public generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

June 26

CAMP-MEETING.

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

Chiefs of all denominations are respectfully invited to attend.

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

The Talbot and Kent papers will please publish the above notice.
June 23rd, 1832.

The Acts of Assembly.

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

J. M. FAULKNER, Shf.
of Talbot county.
Easton, July 10th, 1832 Sw

AGENCY OFFICE, 48 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE subscriber continues the business of buying and selling Real and Personal Estate, and will pay particular attention to the disposing of Servants, for terms of years or for life. Owners of Servants that are good, and who can be recommended, will be sure of getting good and fair prices for them.

In regard to SLAVES that are placed in my hands to be disposed of, and their owners not wishing them to go out of the State, I pledge my word never to violate instructions. Persons having SLAVES for which they wish the HIGHEST CASH PRICES, without restriction as to the place they are to go to, may depend on having every justice done them, as if present.

JOHN BUSK,
Baltimore,

may 22

FOR SALE.

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

Apply to
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or
THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md.
may 29 cow3t

JAMES GARDETTE, DENTIST

OF PHILADELPHIA.

WILL REMAIN A FEW DAYS IN EASTON. HE may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's.

J. G. not having made suitable arrangements for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

March 20
Reference, Hon. Judge Earl, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline County, to wit:

PURSUANT to the act of assembly entitled "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Thomas Groce for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline county Court, and do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the final hearing of said application of the said Thomas Groce and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him and to him by his creditors or any of them; and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next October.

Given under my hand this 12th day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

RICHARD CHAMBERS.

True copy,
Test, Jos. Richardson, Clk.
June 26 Sw

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline County, to wit:

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Given under my hand this 13th day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

RICHARD CHAMBERS.

True copy,
Test, Jos. Richardson, Clk.
July 3 Sw

PETER W. WILLIS,

Clock & Watch

MAKER,

Denton, Maryland:—

POETRY.

From the United States Gazette. THE LEGION OF PEACE.

Mark! hark, to that strain, as it glitters from the strand,
Where the steamer foams on in her war deck'd array;
Her white waving sheets by the cool zephyr fann'd,
As courting she keels to the shore to delay.

As it rises aloft through the wide welkin's blue,
Or along the stream's verge its wild echoes rave;
It bears the sweet sound of the martial adieu
Of the legion of peace on its errand of love.

While her bright array'd ranks smiling bend from her prow,
And their voices afar in glad union roar,
Hope cheering each heart, and joy lighting each brow,
Lead hither the responsive farewell from the shore.

Their banners float in the sun's fervid beam,
Wave adieu to their friends and the home of their souls,
As, like a gondola, she glides o'er the stream,
And her music in soft-pealing melody rolls.

The legion of peace through the land of the brave,
The heralds of freedom and union have gone;
The banner they bear on the turrets to wave,
Where their fathers the battles of liberty won.

There to ally their ranks on the field of their fame,
And drink of that spirit which triumphed of yore,
When peasant-born heroes immortal became,
And hallow'd the soil of their birth with their gore.

There to linger around the green graves of their rest,
And feel with their glory their spirits breathe high,
Where each bard to the foeman his conquerer's breast,
Like freemen to live, or as soldiers to die.

There in triumph to wave the bright badge of their land,
The ensign which liberty wrought for the free,
On plains where Columbia's true brave-hearted band
Caus'd the lion-led legions of Britain to flee.

When music dissolves with its rapturous strain,
And their hearts are beguiled with the mirth
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Their thoughts shall revert to the victors and slain
And exult in the deeds of each valorous soul.

When their guards with the stars take their senti-
nel round
All peaceful and still every eyelid shall close,
With no perils to rouse from the straw-covered ground
Where their tents are outspread on the plains to repose.

Their ensigns and errand their passports shall be;
Their watchwords, Peace, Liberty, Union and Home;
Cheer'd, welcome'd and cherish'd, and bless'd by the free,
Where, in sunshine or shadow, their footsteps may roam.

With merry huzzas from the joy-greeting throng,
And dimple-wreath'd smiles from the cheeks of the fair,
With music's loud chime, and the soul-thrilling song,
Their ranks shall be greeted and gladdened there.

Go, heralds of union! Peace guarding your way!
That brighter the altars of Freedom may burn!
And the throngs that have gathered in farewell array,
To cheer your departure, shall hail your return!

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'If I must needs glory, I will glory in the cross of Christ.'—SAINT PAUL.

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It lifts its brow, serene and calm,
Adorned with beams of heavenly light,
And redolent with holy balm:
And from its blessed foot, still roll
Rich streams, to heal the sin-sick soul!

The cross—the cross—around its head
Four thousand years their glories bring,
They gather where the Saviour bled—
Where suffered Heaven's immortal King!
The bleeding cross—there incense roars,
There the Redeemer blessed his foes!

The cross—the cross—through Prophets saw,
Through distant Time's dark clouds appear—
To hush the thunders of the law—
With gladness earth and heaven to cheer:
Good tidings rang along the skies—
'The Saviour for lost sinners dies!'

The cross—the cross—Jehovah's might
Awoke upon its burning brow,
And shook the realms of death and night,
And laid their trophied honors low.
Hail glorious cross—victorious sign!
All conquering power—all glory thine!

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L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

April 10

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post office at Easton, 30th June 1832, which if not called for sooner, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, on the 1st October.

B.	Kirby, Ann	L.
Bracco, Bennett	Lee, Ann	
Bayne, Rev. Thos.	Lloyd, Miss	
Bentley, Henry	Lloyd, Alice	
Balderston, C. A.	Lloyd, Edward Jr.	
Banning, Margaret	Leonard, Woolman	
Berlett, James	Larrimore, W.	
Bell, John W.	M.	
Banning, Eliza E.	Martin, Mary H.	
Boyd, J. L.	McNeal, Eliza'h.	
	Mixsell & sons, Phil'p.	
Crawford, Ann	Martin, Edward	
Crowder, Anna Maria	N.	
Chezum, Daniel	Nicholson, M. D.	
Coats Lodge, No. 76	Newnam, Skinner	
Cooper, Scipio	O.	
Cilman, Tillman	Osborn, James	
Denny, John	Ottwell, James	
Dimmock, Mrs.	P.	
Denny, Benj. 54	Politt, Samuel J.	
Fairbanks, John B.	Purle, Rebecca S.	
Floyd, Joseph	Pinkine, Elizabeth	
Foxwell, Noah	R.	
Farland, Joseph	Reese, William	
	Reese, Rev. D. E. Jr.	
G.	Ridgway, Henry	
Goldsborough, John	Rathell, Charles	
Goldsborough, Eliza	S.	
Goldsborough, C. H.	Storks, Rev. Levi	
Goldsborough, Chas.	Spencer, Eliza	
Gale, James 2	Slaughter, Wm.	
Grace, Skinner	Stevens, Mary	
Grace, Thomas	Sullivan, James	
H.	Spencer, Lamb't. W.	
Harris, Ann E.	Starland, Peggy	
Hayward, Wm. Jr.	Swan, Isaac	
Hale, Rebecca	Saulsbury, Wilson	
Howard, John	Stevens, John	
Harrison, A. B.	T.	
Horney, Capt. Jno. A.	Thompson, Capt. W.	
Hackett, Charles	Thomas, Nicholas	
J.	Troth, William	
Innis, R. & son	W.	
Jones, William	Wilcox, Thomas	
Jenkins, William	Willis, William	
K.	Wilson, James	
Kirby, Hynson	Widdings, Thomas	
Kemp, Dr. Sam'l. T.	Winder, Ed'd. S.	

Persons calling for letters mentioned in this list, will please say they are advised.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.

July 3

NOTICE.

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

JOHN MANROSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And general agent, for collecting debts, conveyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. prepared at short notice.
Denton, Caroline county, }
March 20, 1832 5m

MRS. RIDGAWAY

MILLINER AND MANTUA MAKER,
WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON,
WISHES to employ one or two young ladies, who understand the Millinery business, in all its various branches, and one Mantua-maker, who understands her business in all its varieties; to such, liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

The Baltimore American, will please insert the above to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

Maryland Colonization Society.

The Managers of the Society for Colonizing the Emigrants to Liberia this year, and having limited the period for the sailing of the last expedition to the 1st of November, as they do not intend to send emigrants during the winter, solicit from all the friends of Colonization throughout the state, information as to the number, age, sex, employment, condition and character of such coloured people as may wish to emigrate. The time at which they would prefer going, and any other useful particulars within their knowledge. The Managers will be happy to be informed of applications for removal to other places than Liberia. It is manifest that without such a co-operation on the part of the public, the difficulty of collecting emigrants at proper points of embarkation, and at the proper periods will be exceedingly great.

Wherever a sufficient number of emigrants to authorize an expedition, shall offer, the managers will send one at any time during the summer or autumn, of which one month's notice will be given.

The Managers have appointed Mr. Robert S. Finley their agent, who will also act in the same capacity for the Maryland State Colonization Society. He will visit the several counties for the purpose of concerting measures with the citizens, that the benefit of the law may be equally extended to every part of the State.

Letters may be addressed to the managers at Baltimore.

MOSES SHEPPARD,

CHARLES HOWARD,
CHARLES C. HARPER.

may 30

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

26th day of January, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Jonathan Evitts, administrator of Capey Pritchett, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 26th day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Test,

W. A. FORD, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Capey Pritchett, late of Caroline county, dec'd.; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of January next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day of January, Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

JONATHAN EVITTS, Adm'r.

of Capey Pritchett, dec'd.

July 3

350 NEGROES

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 15 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market.

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

Baltimore.

may 29

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, BEAUTY AND EXPEDITION, EXECUTED AT THE

WHIG OFFICE:

SUCH AS

HAND BILLS,

POSTING BILLS,

CIRCULAR LETTRES,

PAMPHLETS,

VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,

MAGISTRATES and all other BLANKS

ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

NEW FASHIONS,

NEW FANCY GOODS and

MILLINERY.

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

Fancy articles and Millinery, which she is prepared to make up in the best style.

MANTUA-MAKING.

July 3

A CARD.

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

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING AND FANCY

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

may 15 3wco3w

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of

British, French, German, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS,

QUEENSWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA

TOW LINENS

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations.

Easton, April 24

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY

CORNER of Baltimore and Charles Streets,

Baltimore, has for sale

a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS

CONSISTING IN PART OF

"Walham," "Appleton," "Lowell,"

"HAMILTON," "NASHUA," "EXETER,"

"JERRY," and "PITTSFIELD"

MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece.

G. C.

Baltimore, Jan. 7 6m

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened and arranged their new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, &c.

Also a good assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED TEAS.

which they are prepared to sell at very low prices, for CASH, or at short dates to punctual customers.

The friends of the subscribers, the former customers of the store, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine the assortment, which will be found of the newest style.

Highest price given for Wool, Feathers, Tow Linen &c.

ROSE & SPENCER.

Easton, May 15th, 1832.

WAR at very reduced prices.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale, his entire stock on hand consisting of

STONE, FINE AND COMMON EARTH-EN WARE.

The whole or any portion would be sold at a great bargain, well worth the attention of purchasers inasmuch as the discount he would allow, (more than usual) would itself be a handsome profit—he also would dispose of the Pottery Lot and Improvements, being eligibly situated in the vicinity of the best water, and in as healthy a situation as any part of the city of Baltimore, being on Salisbury street, between S. High and Exeter streets, O. T. The Lot is 110 feet front by 80 feet (more or less) deep; for terms apply corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets.

DAVID BROWN.

N. B. The Columbian Restorative for the hearing, to be had as above, (which has proven its efficacy) as the number of certificates in possession of the subscriber will show (among others one of forty years duration), and as he has different preparations therefor, those who require it will please send (post paid) a minute description of the sensations in their Ears, &c. &c. to enable him to determine which is most suitable for their use.

Baltimore, June 5 4w D. B.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting will be held by the Protestant Methodist Church, in the immediate vicinity of their house of Public Worship on Magdohy, in the 3d election district of Anne Arundel county, to commence on Friday the 20th day of July, 1832. By tributary streams to the rivers, both of Magdohy and Patuxent, a conveyance by water within less than a mile of the encampment, (from either point) is afforded. The Ministers and Members of all denominations and the public generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

June 26

CAMP MEETING.

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

Christians of all denominations are respectfully invited to attend.

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

The Talbot and Kent papers will please publish the above notice.

June 29d, 1832.

The Acts of Assembly.

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

J. M. FAULKNER, Shf.

of Talbot county.

Easton, July 10th, 1832 3w

AGENCY OFFICE,

48 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.—No. 46.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1832.

WHOLE No. 202.

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

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY FIVE CENTS per square.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the 22d Congress

[PUBLIC No. 57.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain

Internal Improvements for the year one

thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the United States of America

in Congress assembled, That the following

sums be appropriated for the purpose of making

the improvements hereinafter enumerated:

For removing obstructions to the naviga-

tion of Kennebec river, at Lovejoy's Nar-

rows, Maine, including a balance of former

appropriations, of two thousand five hundred

and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-eight

hundredths, carried to the surplus fund, two thousand

six hundred dollars.

For repairing Plymouth Beach, Massachu-

setts, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For further protection and preservation of

the Beach at Provincetown, Massachusetts,

four thousand six hundred dollars.

For deepening the channel through the

Pass au Heron, Alabama, being the balance

of the appropriation of one thousand eight

hundred and twenty-eight, carried to the sur-

plus fund first January, one thousand eight

hundred and thirty-one, six thousand and fifty

dollars.

For deepening the channel at Pascagoula

river, being the balance of the appropriation

of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five,

carried to the surplus fund the first of January,

one thousand eight hundred and thirty, fifteen

thousand nine hundred dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Red

river, Louisiana, and Arkansas, being the bal-

ance of the appropriation of one thousand eight

hundred and twenty-eight, carried to the sur-

plus fund, two thousand six hundred and

twenty-eight dollars, and the further sum of

twenty thousand dollars.

For carrying on the work of the Delaware

breakwater, two hundred and seventy thousand

dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay Lu-

cius W. Stockton the amount expended by

him on the repairs of the Cumberland Road,

during the year one thousand eight hundred

and thirty-one, five thousand eight hundred

and sixty dollars.

For completing the repairs of the United

States' military road between Pensacola and

Tallahassee, four thousand dollars.

For completing the same from St. Augus-

tine to Tallahassee, two thousand five hun-

dred dollars.

For the completion of the improvement of

the harbor and river St. Marks, in Florida, as

recommended by the Chief Engineer, four

thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing repairs to piers, at the en-

trance of Kennebec river, Maine, one thou-

sand seven hundred dollars.

For removing obstructions in the Berwick

branch of the Piscataqua river, two hundred

and fifty dollars.

For completing the sea wall for the preser-

vation of Deer island, Boston harbor, sixty

thousand dollars.

For completing the breakwater at Hyannis

harbor, Massachusetts, seven thousand six

hundred dollars.

For removing the bar at the mouth of Nan-

tucket harbor, six thousand dollars.

For completing the breakwater and dyke,

and deepening the channel, in the harbor of

Mill river, in Connecticut, four thousand four

hundred and ninety dollars and forty three

cents.

For completing the pier and mole at Oswe-

go, New York, nineteen thousand dollars.

For removing obstructions at the mouth of

Big Sodus bay, New York, seventeen thou-

sand dollars.

For improving the entrance of Genesee riv-

er, sixteen thousand dollars.

For completing the pier at the mouth of

Buffalo harbor, ten thousand three hundred

dollars.

For the work at Black Rock harbor, New

York, five thousand one hundred dollars.

For securing and completing the work at

Dunkirk harbor, New York, ten thousand two

hundred dollars.

For completing the improvement of the har-

bor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, four thou-

sand five hundred dollars.

For improving the harbors of New Castle,

Marcus Hook, Chester and Port Penn, on the

Delaware, ten thousand dollars.

For carrying on the work for the improve-

ment of Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina, twen-

ty two thousand dollars.

For improving Cape Fear river, below Wil-

mington, North Carolina, twenty eight thou-

sand dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Ohio,

Missouri and Mississippi rivers, fifty thousand

dollars.

And the President of the United States is

hereby authorized to extend the improve-

ment of the steamboat navigation from Pitts-

burg to the Cumberland road, at Brownsville,

upon such plan as he may approve, under the

provisions of the act of May twenty-four, eighteen

hundred and twenty-four; and that the

President of the United States be, and he is

hereby, authorized to extend the provisions of

the act of twenty-fourth May, one thousand

eight hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An

act to improve the navigation of the Ohio and

Mississippi rivers," so as to embrace in its

operations the river Missouri, from its junc-

tion with the Mississippi to the mouth of the

Kansas river; and also, the Upper Mississippi

river from St. Louis, in Missouri, to Galena,

in Illinois, with power to remove all obstruc-

tions in the channel of said river between those

points; and that the provisions of the act ap-

proved twenty-fourth May, one thousand

eight hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An

act to improve the navigation of the Ohio and

Mississippi rivers," be extended so as to in-

clude, in its operation, the improvement of the

Mississippi from New Orleans to the Gulf of

Mexico, and the deepening of the bar at the

mouth of the Mississippi.

For improving the navigation of the Arka-

sas river, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*,

The Engineer Department, after due ex-

amination, is satisfied that, during a portion

of the ensuing year, the men and machine

now employed in removing obstructions in the

Ohio and Mississippi rivers, can be more use-

fully employed in removing those of the Arka-

sas river: *Provided*, That the compensa-

tion of the superintendent of the Ohio and

Mississippi rivers, shall be the sum of three

thousand dollars per annum, in full for all his

services; and he shall not hereafter be allowed

any thing in the shape of commissions in

his disbursements.

For improving the mouth of Conneaut

creek, Ohio, seven thousand eight hundred

dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions

at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, Ohio, three

thousand eight hundred dollars.

For a pier head at Cunningham creek, Ohio,

one thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions

at the mouth of Grand river, Ohio, two thou-

sand six hundred dollars.

For completing the improvement of Cleave-

land harbor, Ohio, six thousand six hundred

dollars.

For removing a sand bar at the mouth of

Black river, Ohio, eight thousand dollars.

For removing obstructions at the mouth of

Huron river, Ohio, one thousand five hundred

dollars.

For piers at La Plaisance bay, Michigan,

eight thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the navigation of

the Cumberland river, thirty thousand dollars,

to be expended under the direction of the War

Department.

For the removal of the obstructions to the

navigation of the Savannah river, between the

mouth thereof and the city of Savannah, the

sum of twenty five thousand dollars, including

the balance of the former appropriation to the

same object, to be expended according to a

plan and an estimate of the Department of

War.

For defraying the expenses incidental to

making examinations and surveys under the

act of thirtieth April, one thousand eight

hundred and twenty-four, thirty thousand

dollars.

For repairs of the Cumberland road east of

the Ohio river, and other useful improve-

ments on said road, to carry into effect the

provisions of an act of the General Assembly

of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the pre-

servation and repair of that part of the United

States' road within the limits of the State of

Maryland," passed the 23d day of January,

one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two,

to which said act the assent of the United

States is hereby given, to remain in force dur-

ing the pleasure of Congress, the sum of one

hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be ex-

pended under the direction of the Secretary

of the Treasury, in such manner as he may

think proper, to carry into effect the provisions

of the act of the General Assembly of Penn-

sylvania, passed the 23d day of January,

one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two,

to which said act the assent of the United

States is hereby given, to remain in force dur-

ing the pleasure of Congress, the sum of one

hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be ex-

pended under the direction of the Secretary

of the Treasury, in such manner as he may

think proper, to carry into effect the provisions

of the act of the General Assembly of Penn-

sylvania, passed the 23d day of January,

one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two,

to which said act the assent of the United

States is hereby given, to remain in force dur-

ing the pleasure of Congress, the sum of one

hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be ex-

pended under the direction of the Secretary

of the Treasury, in such manner as he may

think proper, to carry into effect the provisions

of the act of the General Assembly of Penn-

sylvania, passed the 23d day of January,

one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two,

to which said act the assent of the United

States is hereby given, to remain in force dur-

ing the pleasure of Congress, the sum of one

hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be ex-

pended under the direction of the Secretary

of the Treasury, in such manner as he may

think proper, to carry into effect the provisions

of the act of the General Assembly of Penn-

sylvania, passed the 23d day of January,

one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two,

to which said act the assent of the United

States is hereby given, to remain in force dur-

ing the pleasure of Congress, the sum of one

hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be ex-

pended under the direction of the Secretary

of the Treasury, in such manner as he may

think proper, to carry into effect the provisions

of the act of the General Assembly of Penn-

sylvania, passed the 23d day of January,

one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two,

to which said act the assent of the United

States is hereby given, to remain in force dur-

ing the pleasure of Congress, the sum of one

hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be ex-

pended under the direction of the Secretary

of the Treasury, in such manner as he may

think proper, to carry into effect the provisions

of the act of the General Assembly of Penn-

sylvania, passed the 23d day of January,

one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two,

to which said act the assent of the United

States is hereby given, to remain in force dur-

ing the pleasure of Congress, the sum of one

hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be ex-

pended under the direction of the Secretary

of the Treasury, in such manner as he may

think proper, to carry into effect the provisions

of the act of the General Assembly of Penn-

sylvania, passed the 23d day of January,

one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two,

to which said act the assent of the United

States is hereby given, to remain in force dur-

ing the pleasure of Congress, the sum of one

hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be ex-

pended under the direction of the Secretary

of the Treasury, in such manner as he may

think proper, to carry into effect the provisions

of the act of the General Assembly of Penn-

sylvania, passed the 23d day of January,

one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two,

to which said act the assent of the United

States is hereby given, to remain in force dur-

ing the pleasure of Congress, the sum of one

hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be ex-

pended under the direction of the Secretary

of the Treasury, in such manner as he may

think proper, to carry into effect the provisions

of the act of the General Assembly of Penn-

sylvania, passed the 23d day of January,

one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two,

the coach, and the luggage to be brought in. He continued in London; was remarkably useful among his sick neighbors, and never caught the infection.

Office of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

SUNDAY, July 15, 1 P. M.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE—INSUR-

RECTION IN PARIS. DISMANTLING

OF THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—

PARIS DECLARED UNDER MAR-

TIAL LAW—PASSAGE OF THE RE-

FORM BILL.

Our news schooner Eclipse came to

town this morning at 9 o'clock, having board-

ed at sea at 3 o'clock last evening the packet

ship Francis 1st, Capt. Pell from Havre on

the 10th of June. By this arrival the editors

of the Courier and Enquirer are exclusively

in possession of Paris dates of the 8th and

Havre of the 9th June.

The intelligence will be found of exciting

interest, as demonstrating the disturbed sit-

uation of France and the probability of another

Revolution. We have confined ourselves al-

most exclusively to the particulars of the in-

urrection in Paris as we have neither time or

space to trace the movements in the depart-

ments. Of these Maine et Loire, La Vendee,

Loire inferieure, Deux Sevres and several oth-

ers, are placed under Martial Law by Royal

Ordonnance. It has been discovered that the

Duchess de Berri and Gen. Bourmont have vis-

ited all the southern provinces, and many of

their circulars and private orders have been

seized and published.

The accounts come to us only through the

Ministerial papers, the liberal ones having

been either suppressed or issued with blank

pages, and we have no correct means of judg-

ing of the disturbances but by their partial re-

presentation. Yet from them, we learn en-

ough to excite great anxiety for the future.

The dismantling of the Polytechnic school—

the declaring Paris and several of the depart-

ments under Martial Law—the suppression of

the liberal press—the admitted force of the

Chouans and the presence of the Duchess de

Berri and General Bourmont—all lead us to

—tend further difficulties. It will be per-

Where our translation from the papers of

breast, the 7th another attempt was

Like freedom to live, and principal attempt

There in triumph to wave the bright ba-

land,

The ensign which liberty wrought for the free,

On plains where Columbia's true brave-hearted band

Ca'd the lion-led legions of Britain to lead.

When music dissoles with its rapturous str-

And their hearts are beguiled with the Mode,

Flowing bowl, Printers!

Their thought seized on the mast, at the

And office and the respective Printing Offi-

Orders were issued on the 7th of June, for

the arrest of M. M. Labrousse, Cabet and

—Pages.

The Messager des Chambres of the 7th of

June says, that the Chouans had taken im-

portant city in the west, and that serious dis-

turbances had broken out in Caen. The same

journal informs us that it was generally rum-

oured throughout Paris, that the Duchess de

Berri had been arrested.

M. le Duc Fitz-James was arrested at his

house on the morning of the 7th ult.

The Journal des Debats,—"We are enabled

to state positively that the marriage of the

Princess Louise, the King's eldest daughter,

with King Leopold, was finally concluded up-

on at the meeting between the two Sovereigns

at Campagne, and we believe it certain that

the ceremony will take place at Campagne in

the course of July."

The three Arrondissements in the West placed

under Martial Law contain 234 parishes,

namely, that of Laval, 93; Chateau Gontier,

79; and Vitre, 62. It is said that on forward-

ing the Ordinance to Laval, the Minister en-

joined the immediate military occupation of all

places noted as rallying points, or places where

meetings are held.

The Paris papers of the 8th announce that

Young Napoleon had suffered a relapse, and

a passenger by the ship Marcus arrived this

The London Times of May 29, takes the

annexed notice of Mr. W. Gore Ouseley's re-

cent publication relative to the United States:

We have received a copy of a publication

entitled *Remarks on the Statistics and Political*

Institutions of the United States of America, by

Mr. W. GORE OUSELEY, who has lately been

attached to the British Legation at Washing-

ton. Mr. Ouseley's "remarks," which are pre-

fessedly written with haste, and which are ar-

ranged without much regard to order or meth-

od, are chiefly valuable for the contradic-

tion which his personal experience enables

him to give of the mis-statements lately pub-

lished respecting the American people, or his

canvassed explanation of peculiarities which

cannot be denied. Mr. Ouseley admits that

he is not America with strong prepossessions

against its institutions, but now argues, that

though a republican Government, like that of

the United States, might be inapplicable to

Europe, it is well adapted to that society and

to that state of circumstances, where it is

established. Indeed, he declares his opinion

that the political system of our Western breth-

ren is better "adapted for the security,

"good government, and welfare of the Amer-

ican people, than any which under their

"peculiar circumstances, could have been

"conceived."

This publication points out several errors

and mistakes in Mr. Trollope's recent book

on American characters and manners, or

rather shows that that clever traveller often

generalizes local peculiarities, or exaggerates

general facts.

We have not room for entering into the

controversial part of this publication, but be-

lieving it to be another evidence of the

benefit which the public must derive from

discussion even of national institutions in re-

moving prejudices and establishing truth. The

chief topics to which Mr. Ouseley adverts are

the supposed defects of the American Govern-

ment—the merits of the Supreme Court of

the United States—the alleged misrepresen-

tations of the domestic manners of the Amer-

icans—the financial and general prosperity

of the Union; its system of taxation and the

comparative weight of taxes on each individ-

ual—the state and revenues of the clergy—

and the judicial system, and its expenditure.

His remarks on each of these subjects are

highly deserving of attention, though, from

the object of his publication, they appear

rather as corrections of previous statements,

than as displays of spontaneous original in-

formation. In most cases he confirms, though

in some he controverts, the clever and animated

accounts of Captain Basil Hall, who can never

be accused of perverting facts, whatever

may be thought of the theories which he founds

on his limited experience of American insti-

tutions.

We, as foreigners, may admire the results

of republican freedom in a new situation—un-

der most favourable circumstances—and with

laws borrowed from our old English monar-

chy, without being subjected to any charge of

liberal prejudice, though we prefer our own

trial form of monarchical government to that

which exists at Washington.

At the same time we are disposed to admit

that the persons who have recently given

accounts of American society, have grossly

underrated the influence of the habits to which

they have been accustomed in Europe in per-

verting their judgments, and have ascribed

to political institutions many of those pecu-

liarities of character which have originated in

a social organization over which Government

has had little control.—After all, the great

cause, brought against our American breth-

ren, is that, free from many of the vices of

an ancient and luxurious community like our

own, they are likewise deficient in its gen-

eral taste and refinement,—that they are behind

in the elegant arts, though they excel us in

the general comfort provided for the whole

people,—that their men of wealth have a less

distinction in a society where wealth confers

no privilege, than they would have among a

on Smith's wharf, which took fire was that

occupied by Messrs. Manning and Hope,

which was soon completely in flames. The

fire then spread to the warehouses on either

side, involving in one common destruction

the warehouses occupied by Messrs. John

Lester, Hugh Boyle and Buck and Hendrick

on the north of John White, Esq.—Cash-

ier. An adjoining or more northerly ware-

house, also belonging to John White, Esq.,

was partially damaged, and on this side the

fire was arrested. Its progress southerly was

arrested by the block of fire-proof warehous-

es belonging to Robert Smith, Esq.—These

latter were subjected to a truly fiery ordeal of

some hours,—the rear of them being but a

few feet from the piles of burning lumber,—

but the faithfulness of their construction pre-

served them from material damage.

Commencing at the upper or northern end

of the block, the loss on Smith's wharf may

be thus—In a hasty and no doubt imperfect

summary.

1. Warehouse owned by John White, Esq.,

and occupied by Messrs. H. & S. White, Esq.,

slightly damaged and some injury done to its

contents.

2. Warehouse, owned and occupied as a

warehouse, totally burnt—a parcel of grain also

burnt, but most of whiskey removed.

3. Warehouse occupied by Messrs. Manning

and Hope, and owned by Jos. King, Jr.—To-

tally destroyed with merchandise of various

kinds.

4. Warehouse occupied by Mr. John Les-

ter—destroyed, with part of its contents, con-

sisting of various goods on storage.

5. Warehouse occupied by Hugh Boyle, Esq.,

as an iron store—destroyed. There were

about 400 hides on storage in the second

story. The whole a heap of ruins.

6. Warehouse—lower floor occupied as a

store house by Messrs. Wm. Howell & Son,

and the upper part by Messrs. Buck and

Hendrick, sail makers. The whole destroyed,

and the contents partially saved.

It is impossible to form any thing like a cor-

rect estimate of the amount of damage sus-

tained by this destructive fire. Three or four

of the houses destroyed were insured in the

Equitable Society's Office, and it is believed

that most of the merchandise destroyed was

also insured. On the lumber stock of Messrs.

Carson & Co. there is a policy in the Fire

men's Office for \$4000. The damage to the

lumber was confined to their yard alone.

The exertions of the firemen on this occa-

sion, and of many citizens who rendered their

services, are above all praise. Under a hot

sun, and exposed to the scorching heat of the

conflagration, their labours were afforded with

an energy and perseverance never surpassed.

It is but justice to add that many of the

coloured people also took part in the most

valuable and exposed duties. During the height

of the fire, the flames were carried to the

roofs of the warehouses on the opposite sides

of the dock, and one of them with a single

roof, on Spear's wharf, actually took fire.

It was, however, immediately extinguished.

Among the persons injured were the fol-

lowing:

Hy. W. Deimler, Journeyman of Jacob Ro-

gers, latter, thigh broken by the falling of a

beam. Member of the Mechanical Engine.

Henry Patterson, injured by the falling of

the same wall.

An apprentice of Buddy & Colvin, toe

maimed and foot injured by an engine.

Joshua Valiant, severely injured in the hip

by falling from the roof of one of the warehous-

es burnt.

This fire, in its origin and results, is very

similar to which occurred in the lumber yard

on McEldesty's Dock, some years ago.

Besides the heavy losses in the destruction

of houses and merchandise we regret to

add, the loss of lives. Mr. Morrin was

crushed on Sunday afternoon by the falling of

a wall of one of the warehouses, and the

body of a man was taken from the ruins yester-

day morning. Several persons made very

valuable and exposed duties. During the height

of the fire, the flames were carried to the

roofs of the warehouses on the opposite sides

of the dock, and one of them with a single

roof, on Spear's wharf, actually took fire.

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es burnt.

This fire, in its origin and results, is very

similar to which occurred in the lumber yard

on McEldesty's Dock, some years ago.

Besides the heavy losses in the destruction

of houses and merchandise we regret to

descent, and burst into a flood of tears on finding that he could not return to save him. The faithful creature perished!

Let those of our friends who are advocates of the indiscriminate slaughter of this half man, half-beast, read the foregoing fact—and pause.

N. Y. Gaz.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

It will be seen by our columns to-day, that the representatives of the Jackson Republican party of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, met in convention at this place on Tuesday last, and fixed upon Messrs. Thomas King Carroll, Richard Spencer and Henry D. Miller, to run this fall as electors of President and Vice President of the United States; a selection that we feel satisfied will meet the approbation of the party.

The last accounts from New York, Friday the 19th inst. shew that the Cholera is still on the increase. There has been but a few cases yet in Philadelphia, but from the spread it is making in and about the city of New York, we have no doubt it will reach that place, and in fact visit ultimately every section of the Union.

THE TARIFF BILL.

It will no doubt be gratifying to a majority of our readers to learn that the Bill to reduce the Duties on Imports has finally passed both Houses of Congress, differing very little from the bill as it first passed the House of Representatives. The Editors of the Intelligence pronounce it emphatically a Bill of Compromise, and compliment those who have aided in producing the result in the following language:—"Great and meritorious, and patriotic, have been the concessions to alleged suffering in one part of the country, by their brethren in another. May their extent be properly appreciated!"

From the Globe.

"THE TARIFF." The nation will be gratified to learn that the Tariff Bill, which originated in the House of Representatives, has become a law. The Senate receded from the objectionable amendments introduced by that body, in conformity to the recommendation of the Committee on Conference appointed by both Houses. The vote was taken, *seriatim*, upon the twenty controverted points, out of which the discussion arose, and they were given up by great majorities.

"The Bill as it came from the House is much better for the South, and the agricultural interests of the West, than it was with the amendments of the Senate."

JACKSON REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

EASTON, July 17, 1832.

According to previous notice, the delegates from the different counties of the Eastern Shore and Harford, friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson as President, and Martin Van Buren, as Vice President, assembled in the Court of Appeals room.

On motion, General THOMAS M. FOREMAN, was called to the chair, and THOMAS WRIGHT, 3d, appointed Secretary.

The following was handed to the Secretary, as the delegates from the different counties.

HARFORD.
Charles S. Sewall Abraham Jarrett
Thomas Hope Henry Gale
Henry H. Johns

CECIL.
Gen. T. M. Foreman John N. Black
Wm. C. Scott Granville S. Townsend
Augustus T. Miller

KENT.
Hor. Beck Thomas H. Horsey
George Gale James Boon
Isaac Spencer, Jr.

QUEEN ANN'S.
Lemuel Roberts Thomas Wright, 3d.
Robt. D. C. Wright

TALBOT.
A. C. Bullitt Samuel Stevens
L. W. Spencer Dr. S. S. Dickinson
Henry Goldsborough Nicholas Martin
James Harrison Wm. Rose
Spedden Orem, Jr. E. O. Martin
A. S. Colston Henry Thomas.

CAROLINE.
Levin Charles James G. Ludrick
John Stevens Jonathan Everts
Peter Willis John Talbott
Joshua Clark Robt. T. Keene.
John Thawley

DORCHESTER.
Chas. Leary Dr. Clough
Wm. Vans Murray L. Ross
J. F. Williams Dr. T. Woolford
Matthew Hardcastle John Keene
J. A. Stewart Thomas White.

Of these gentlemen, thirty-six appeared in the meeting.

The following resolution, offered by A. Jarrett, Esq. was adopted:—

Resolved, That the delegates attending from each Congressional district, within the counties composing the eight Eastern shore counties and Harford county on the Western shore, meet together by Congressional districts, and each select their own candidate for an elector of President and Vice President, and report the same to this convention for its approbation.

The convention took a recess of one hour.

At 1 o'clock P. M.—The convention re-assembled, and proceeded to nominate three gentlemen to be run as electors of President and Vice President; when the delegation from Harford, Cecil and Kent nominated HENRY D. MILLER, of Cecil;

The delegation of Queen Ann's, Talbot and Caroline, nominated RICHARD SPENCER of Talbot;

And the delegation of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, named THOMAS K. CARROLL;

Who were unanimously appointed by the Convention as the Candidates for this district for electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Scott, was adopted:—

Resolved, That the chairman of this Convention appoint a Central Corresponding Committee of five gentlemen from Talbot county, to correspond with similar committees, which we recommend to be appointed in the different counties composing this electoral district.

In pursuance of this resolution

Edward Lloyd
Wm. Howard, Jr.
A. C. Bullitt
S. S. Dickinson and
Samuel Stevens, Esqs.

were appointed said committee.

The following resolutions, also submitted by Mr. Scott, were adopted:—

Resolved, That this convention has undiminished confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of Andrew Jackson—that the course of his administration has been such as demands our warmest admiration and gratitude; and that we pledge ourselves, collectively and individually to use all fair and honorable means to promote his re-election to the station which he now fills with so much honor to himself and dignity to his country.

Resolved, That the nomination of Martin Van Buren for the Vice Presidency of the United States, meets our entire approbation, and we pledge ourselves to support the same.

Mr. Sewall offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the proceedings of the convention be signed by the chairman, attested by the Secretary and forwarded for publication in the Jackson papers of this Shore, Baltimore and the Harford Republican.

Mr. Scott submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to its officers, for the dignity and urbanity with which they have presided. The Convention now adjourned.

T. M. FOREMAN, Chairman.
THOS. WRIGHT, 3d. Secretary.

BALTIMORE, 16th July, 1832.

At a meeting of the Jackson Republican General Committee this day, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, every act of the present Chief Magistrate, however magnanimous and independent, is attempted by his enemies to be distorted to the purposes of faction and party, and the patriotic leaders of the opposition have already given to their cohorts the signal of attack upon his late constitutional dissent from the bank of the United States; and whereas this committee approve that veto as an exercise of the constitutional prerogative on his part wisely and fearlessly asserted, for the best interests and safety of the country, and as a further evidence of that stern republican virtue, which is free from selfish ambition.

Resolved, That in refusing his assent to the bank bill, the President has exhibited the moral energy and dignity of his character, directed to the glory and perpetuity of his country, and not to personal ends—and that he hath confounded his enemies, and exposed the inconsistency and desperation of the disaffected coalitions, that charge him with a personal, selfish and hypocritical course, while they triumphantly proclaim his rejection of the bank, as the downfall of his popularity, and the signal of his defeat.

Resolved, That the popularity of the President depends neither upon the monied monopolies of the country, nor the aristocracy that sustains them; but is enthroned in the hearts of the people, who will always be found at his side, when the constitution is about to be construed away, by designing or corrupt politicians.

Resolved, That we believe in no precedent, that permits the letter of the constitution to be strained for or evil—but we cherish the President, whose political life has been one consistent struggle, to perpetuate to the country, the blessings and advantages which that great instrument secures.

Resolved, That we continue to admire the dignity, forbearance and patriotism of his course, through all the perplexing relations and questions of national policy, with which the agitators have sought to surround and embarrass his administration; and we firmly believe him to be the only man, in whose hands the Union and the safety of the country are secure, against the evil spirits, who would live and thrive by ambition and anarchy.

Resolved, That we cordially respond to all the views and reasoning presented in his objections to the bank bill; and if the liberties of the country, or the purity of our institutions, can be weighed against gold; if the "State corporations can exist only by the forbearance of the bank of the Union," the President hath said it ought not to be perpetuated, and all the people will say amen!

Resolved, That we believe, that this independent fearless veto, hath neither "injured his popularity, nor weakened his prospects;" that it is a manly appeal to the best interests and judgment of the country, and that neither factions in the Senate, nor silver in the bank, can prevent an approving response to it, from a vast and triumphant majority of the people.

WM. KREBS, President.
W. H. MILLER, 1st Vice do.
J. H. MILLER, 2d Vice do.

McCLINTOCK YOUNG, Secretaries.
THO. L. MURPHY.

THE BANK AND ITS FEED ADVOCATES.

Is it not a significant "sign of the times" and "a coincidence," which, under other circumstances would throw the Intelligence into ecstasies, that the two champions in the Senate to attack the President's veto, are both the retained counsel of the Bank—and that both, on former occasions, when not retained, have voted against its charter?

Mr. Clay, in 1811, or thereabouts, dwelt on the constitutionality and expediency of the charter. But Mr. Clay in 1832, with \$17,000 in his pockets as counsel and attorney for the Bank, votes for the charter.

Mr. Webster, in 1816, votes and speaks against the present Bank. But Mr. W. in 1832, with many thousands received from it as counsel and attorney, is loudest and longest in favor of its recharter.

"Oh! shame, where is thy blush."

Washington, Tuesday, July 17, 1832.

The Session of Congress closed yesterday at eight o'clock in the morning, and by nine o'clock most of the Members were on their way to their respective homes. Many indeed had left the city within the week preceding. We are not surprised at their impatience to get away, for they have been long absent from home, and cut off from those amiable and interesting associations which are the charm of domestic life. Our best wishes attend them.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The Resolution requesting the President to recommend a day of Fasting and Prayer to the Deity to avert the scourge of the Cholera, which passed the Senate, failed in the House of Representatives, after being so changed in its substance as to make the recommendation the act of the two Houses of Congress, without calling upon the President on the subject.

CHOLERA.

The New York Board of Health report

July 12.

119 New Cases 51 Deaths

July 13.

101 do 49 do.

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia—Thursday having been observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, no newspapers were published, and we are consequently without advices of the state of the health of that city.

New York—The report for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 19th instant, shows a material increase of new cases and deaths viz:—

	New Cases.	Deaths.
City private practice,	114	42
Hospital	77	28
Bellevue	11	12
	202	82

Thirty-one of the cases are in the neighborhood of and including the Five Points.

In reference to the above report, the Commercial Advertiser of Thursday afternoon remarks:—

"While from the preceding statement, the disease seems yet to be on the increase, yet if all the deaths had been reported, there must nevertheless have been an abatement in its virulence. Had such not been the fact, with so great an increase of the number of cases from yesterday's report, there would have been a still greater increase of deaths—upon the supposition, always, that the number of deaths yesterday, and have been to day correctly returned."

The New York Post of Thursday afternoon accounts for the increase of cases in the following way:—

The increase of the cases to-day may be accounted for by the fact, that the Corporation have just adopted a regulation by which every physician not reporting a case of Cholera coming within his practice, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars. This will naturally lead to reporting all cases which resemble the prevailing epidemic in their symptoms. It will of course be deemed safest in all cases which admit of the least doubt to report them as Cholera, and members of the faculty will take this course as the surest method of escaping the penalty. A gentleman who has this morning visited Crosby street Hospital, informs us that the cases there have assumed a different and milder character, the peculiar and more frightful symptoms having nearly disappeared."

It appears that the reports to the New York Board of Health, of Monday and Tuesday last, were incorrect, the cases and deaths on both those days being more than what were reported. The Commercial says, on this matter:—

After all, as we are officially advised by the President of the Medical Council, the reports of the board of Health for Monday and Tuesday, day have been very deceptive—not, however, from any direct fault of the Board itself, but from the defectiveness of its organization, and the improper conduct of the physicians who neglect or refuse to report their cases. By the letter from Dr. Stevens, it appears that the Report of Monday, instead of 94 deaths from Cholera, should have presented a total of 107. And the report of Tuesday, instead of the diminished number of 64, should have been 104. These facts in regard to the reports of the two former days, very naturally cast suspicion upon the reports of yesterday. In any event, it now appears that our congratulations of Tuesday, were premature.

Interments in New York for 24 Hours Ending Tuesday, 8 P. M. about

Tuesday, " 184

Wednesday, " 123

Thursday, " 120

Distressing Intelligence.—The Detroit Board of Health on the 7th July announce the occurrence of two cases of Cholera on board the steam-boat Henry Clay, bound to Chicago, with the troops from this city. The first of these was an intemperate soldier, who had indulged in drinking whiskey and eating voraciously, and who consequently died in a few hours. The second individual attacked was still living. An endorsement on the letter communicating this intelligence, adds that four other cases had occurred, and that the Henry Clay had proceeded for Chicago. From the crowded state of the boat, four hundred men being on board, it was feared that many more cases would occur.

CHOLERA AMONG THE U. S. TROOPS.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Extra.]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Detroit, July 5th 1832.

The undersigned, a committee of physicians attached to the Board of Health of Detroit, having inquired into the circumstances attending the two cases of cholera on board the steamboat Henry Clay, report that the first case occurred in a man of very intemperate habits, who had been indisposed for several days, and during the extreme heat yesterday, drank immoderately of whiskey and ate voraciously, was attacked during the night with spasms and died in about nine hours after the attack.

The other cases commenced since the death of the first and is less violent in degree, and it is hoped the patients may recover. These facts are stated in this form that the fears of our citizens may not be unnecessarily excited, fear having been ascertained to be one of the most powerful predisposing causes of the disease. The inhabitants may rely upon the earliest and most authentic information, should any thing occur to require the issuing of another bulletin. The troops, among whom the disease has occurred are from the seaboard, and not from a district of country where a single case of epidemic cholera has appeared, and are crowded on board of a steamboat to the number of about 400.

N. B. The boat has proceeded up the lake, without landing any of the soldiers on board.

R. S. RICE.

J. L. WHITING.

M. CHAPIN.

Committee of the Board of Health.

An endorsement on the back of the slip containing the above, says:—"Four other cases occurred after the publication of this. The Henry Clay proceeded on her way to Chicago—God knows how many will reach there."

The Montreal Minerva of Friday, states that among 350 members of the Temperance society in that city there had been 1 death and a very few mild cases only. This speaks volumes.

Mr. A. States that a great number have died of fear alone—that many of the dead have been opened in Montreal, and no internal disease could be found—The best preventives are a clear conscience, a submissive obedience to the will of Providence—a calm mind and an unruffled temper.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Aaron Vail, late Secretary of the Legation of the United States at London, to be Charge d' Affaires at London.

George W. Campbell, of Tennessee, one of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the late Convention between the United States and France.

John K. Kane, of Pennsylvania, same.

Thomas H. Williams, of Mississippi, same.

John E. Frost, of the District of Columbia, Secretary to the Board.

John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, Clerk.

William McKee, of Missouri, Commissioner on the part of the United States for running the boundary line between the United States and the United Mexican States.

Robert Love, of North Carolina, Surveyor.

Samuel O. Bayard, of Ohio, Clerk.

Gordon Forbes, to be surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Yocomico, in the State of Virginia, vice John S. Tapscott, deceased.

John W. Langdon, to be Consul of the United States at Lagaira, Isle del Carmen, in Mexico.

David G. Burnett, of New Jersey, to be Consul of the United States at Galveston, in Mexico.

Frederick List, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the Duchy of Baden.

Robert Ruedorff, of Munich, in Bavaria, to be Consul of the United States at that place.

Powhatan Ellis, to be Judge of the United States, for the District of Mississippi, vice Peter Randolph, deceased.

A VALUABLE CLIENT.

Several of the lawyers in Congress, in advocating the Bank of the United States, are only attempting to save the life of their best client. We should like to know how much Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay have received from the Bank "for professional services" since 1816. Rumor says it is enough to make common men rich.

There is one case which illustrates the liberality of the Bank to its advocates. The Director desired to issue Branch Drafts for a currency, without law, and in violation of their charter. To furnish themselves with an apology they bought the opinions of certain eminent lawyers.

In page 513 of the report of the majority of the Bank Committee, is an opinion occupying less than a page, signed Hor. Binney, by whom it was prepared. At the foot are these words:—"I entirely concur in this opinion."

"I can see no possible legal objection to the practice above stated, and concur entirely in the opinion."

WM. WIRT.

In page 533 of the report of the minority, in answer to a question of the Committee, is the following statement by the President of the Bank:—"of the fees paid to counsel for their opinions in regard to the issue of Branch drafts:—"

To Horace Binney, Esq. \$ 50
To Daniel Webster, 100
To William Wirt, 100

So Mr. Webster was paid for writing eight words, including his name, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!

Should he not attempt to preserve the life of a client that pays him such handsome fees? Globe.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DENTON, Md. July 13, 1832.

Mr. Editor,

Having always regarded Legislative bodies as being so intimately connected with their constituents, I have never been scrupulous to examine their proceedings; consequently have seldom had the mortification to see in the record of their proceedings any very extensive usurpation of delegated power. I think, nevertheless, you will admit, before I am done, that I have now seen a very gross abuse of that power.

Yes, sir, contrary to the will of the people of Denton, we are under a strange yoke; subject to a power heretofore unknown to us, and now only known to be served. We, sir, are at this time under the control of a board of Commissioners—two of whom live out in the country—and two of whom were unsuccessful candidates for that office when the election rested (as it now should) with the People!

Yes, sir, the late Legislature have passed a law making us the subjects of foreigners and enemies; (as it were) for what is a man living four miles in the country, but a foreigner?—and what is a man that the people would not elect, forced upon us by a superior power of opposition, but an enemy? Well then, our Delegates in the assembly, have, contrary to the voice of the people, put us in bondage unto a foreign and inimical power—from which we have no appeal!

The commissioners have the control of the whole town; there will is a bye-law for us—from their decrees we know no appeal—are we not there, subject to foreigners, from which we have no appeal!

Have we become incapable of judging for ourselves? Is there not enough skill and judgment within the walls of our town to wield the affairs of its government, why then do we find the names of individuals who do not reside within the precincts of our village, placed upon the list of our Commissioners? Does it not argue to the silent looker-on, that there is something wrong?—If Denton be incorporated, and under a government and bye-laws—let that government and those bye-laws be administered by the people—let us, if we are capable of self-government, govern ourselves; if not, then let us delegate some person or persons to govern us; but never, while we call ourselves freemen—never while we speak of constitution and laws as protectors, let us be put by force into the hands of our adversaries.

What are commissioners who could not be elected by the people, but who have been forced upon us by a stronger power of opposition, but adversaries? Have they not sought after the reign of power even with the accelerated speed of a volcano? And now that they have obtained it, what they may do, God only knows—I will not undertake to conjecture—it is enough for me to know the manner in which I became subject to them.

Citizens of Denton! Freemen everywhere! I call upon you! did you ever know any thing to equal it? Is it not a despotism usurpation of power? What! are we to be placed under such commissioners as these, by such power as this? and bear it calmly too? no! you will not thus permit your rights to be taken from you.

NAPOLÉON.

New Daily Paper.—The Pennsylvania new daily paper, has just started in Philadelphia. It gives a warm support to the present general administration.

NEW YORK, July 19.

The Money Market.—The pressure of the money market is very severe—more so, we are assured, than it has been known to be for many years past. This pressure however, is but a natural consequence of the flight of one half of our population before the pestilence, and the cessation and universal derangement of the business of the city. In this posture of affairs, it becomes the Banks to extend every possible indulgence to their customers, by the renewal of all good paper on which extensions are asked, and by such further discounts as they can make with any reasonable degree of safety.

Anxious, however, to extend every possible facility to the merchants of the city in the present emergency, which could be done consistently with its own safety, the Branch yesterday offered to loan the several Banks ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, at five per cent. in sums proportioned to the capitals of the city banks respectively, until the 1st of October, taking the postnotes of the Banks as security. Several of the Banks, we learn, have acceded to the proposition; and should all come into the measure, a very sensible relief to the money market will be the consequence.—Commercial Advt.

From the Advocate and Journal.

Some wag has posted the following on the door of a store in the upper side of Pearl street—the occupant of which has "shut up till the Cholera subsides." It is too good to be lost.

"Not Cholera sick, nor Cholera dead, But from the fright of Cholera fled—He'll quick return, when Cholera's over, If from the fright he should recover."

A Patient Lad.—"Ben," said a father, the other day, "I'm busy now; but, as soon as I can get time, I mean to give you a flogging." "Don't hurry yourself, Pa," replied the patient lad—"I can wait."

[Communicated by an absent friend.]

ACROSTIC.

Hail, oh hail, thou happy spirit,
Enter now into thy rest;
Soon on Earth thy conflicts ended,
Thou art now forever blest.

Earthly joys could not detain thee,
Riches, more than these, are thine.
Angels now are thy companions,
None with us, like these, we find.

Nomine sorrows or temptation—
Care and strife with thee are o'er;
Oh what bliss to thee's unfolding
Now on that eternal shore.

Now amid the Heavenly songster,
On the banks, beyond the stream—
Loud you tune your golden lyre—
Life, eternal, is the theme!

Your work is done—the crown is won.
R. E. K.

DIED.

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

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

July 21.

Wheat, white \$1 15 a 130
Do. Red 1 20 a 125
Corn, yellow 61 a 63
White do. " 61
Rye 60 a 62 1/2
Oats 45
Sup. Howard st. flour 61 a 65 1/2

WOOL, unwashed, washed.
Common, 1-4 merino 15 a 20 25 a 28
1-2 Merino 20 a 22 30 a 35
3-4 do. 20 a 25 35 a 42
Full do. 22 a 27 40 a 45

KENT ISLAND, July 14th, 1832.

Mr. Editor,

Of the meeting and proceedings of the Kent Island Temperance Society, held this day, please give publication through your circulating paper.

After a very apposite address delivered by N. H. Thayer, Esq. in which the civil effect of ardent spirits upon the natural and moral constitution of mankind was lucidly portrayed, the society was organized by electing Isaac Winchester President.

John S. Blunt 1st Vice President.
N. H. Thayer 2d Vice President.
Jacob Winchester Secretary.
John M. Eareckson Treasurer.

When on motion, it was resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the President and Secretary, and sent to the office of the Centreville Times and Whig at Easton for publication.

ISAAC WINCHESTER, Pres't.
JACOB WINCHESTER, Sec'y.

TEMPERANCE.

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

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

A BALL.

MR. MALLET

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

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

Camp Meetings

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Chesapeake District.

Rev. L. McCOMBS, P. E.

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

Caroline Circuit—3d of August at Greensborough.

Sonoma and Kent—9th of

POETRY.

KINDRED HEARTS.

By Mrs. Hemans.

Oh! ask not, hope thou not too much
Of sympathy below;
Few are the hearts whence one same touch
Bids the sweet fountains flow:
Few—and by still conflicting powers
Forbidden here to meet—
Such ties would make this life of ours
Too fair for aught so fleet.

It may be that thy brother's eye
Seems not as thine, which turns
In such deep reverence to the sky,
Where the rich sunset burns.
It may be that the breath of spring,
Born amidst violets lone,
A rapture o'er thy soul can bring—
A dream, to his unknown.

The tune that speaks of other times—
A sorrowful delight!
The melody of distant chimes,
The sound of waves by night;
The wind that, with so many a tone;
Some chord within can thrill—
These may have language all thine own,
To him a mystery still.

Yet scorn thou not for this, the true
And steadfast love of years,
The kindly, that from childhood grew
The faithful to thy tears!
If there be one that o'er the dead
Hath in thy grief borne part,
And watched through sickness by the bed,—
Call him a kindred heart!

But for those bonds all perfect made,
Wherein bright spirits blend
Like sister flowers of one sweet shade,
With the same breeze that bend,
For that full bliss of thought allied,
Never to mortals given,—
Oh! lay thy lovely dreams aside,
Or lift them unto heaven.

From Spencer—THE HERMITAGE.

A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale hard by a forest side,
Far from resort of people that did pass
In travel to and fro: a little wide
There was a holy chapel edified,
On which the hermit dwelt to say
His holy things each morn and eve: there
When by a crystal stream did gently play,
Nigh from a sacred fountain welled forth a
way.

THE GLADE.

As him into that forest far they led,
Where was their dwelling in a pleasant glade,
With mountains round about environed,
And mighty woods, which did the valley shade,
And like a stately theatre it made,
Spreading itself into a spacious plain;
And in the midst a little river play'd
Amongst the mossy stones, which seem'd to plain
With gentle murmur his course they did restrain.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

Having derived great benefit from visiting and using the VIRGINIA SPRINGS, and having observed with much interest the powerful efficacy of their waters on other persons, I believe that their virtues are much less known than they ought to be, and that there are numerous invalids to whom their use would be eminently beneficial. To supply in some degree the deficiency of information which I conceive to exist respecting these springs, especially in this part of the country, I propose to give a sketch of them so far as my own observations will enable me.

The Virginia Springs (so termed par excellence) lie close to the great ridge of the Alleghany mountain, which divides the waters running into the Chesapeake from those flowing into the Ohio. Part of them are situated on each side of this ridge, and the whole are included in a rectangle extending in length about 60 miles from N. E. to S. W. and in breadth 20 miles.—Within this space issue from the earth these medicinal waters, so varied in their properties, and so powerful in their effects, that it may be appropriately termed the very abode of the goddess Hygieia. In these respects it is, in the opinion of the writer, who has travelled much throughout the United States and Europe, unrivalled by any district on the face of the globe.

The most convenient access to this region from Baltimore is by the way of Washington, Fredericksburg, Charlottesville and Staunton. As this is the usual route followed by persons going from this neighbourhood, I will enumerate and describe the different springs in the order in which they usually fall under the observation of a Baltimore visitor. The most frequented and best known of them are the Warm, the Hot, and the Salt Sulphur Springs.—These waters, with the exception of the warm and hot springs, which resemble each other, are entirely different in their qualities. Besides these, the whole district of country we have described is filled with streams issuing from the sides of the mountain, and evidently impregnated with minerals, but whose medicinal qualities have not been satisfactorily ascertained.

The Warm Springs are situated in Bath county, to which they have given their name, and immediately at the foot of a high mountain ridge, to which they have also given the name of Warm Spring Mountain. This mountain, running N. E. and S. W. parallel, at the distance of 19 or 20 miles, to the great Alleghany, forms the eastern boundary of the fertile valley of Jackson's river, a tributary of James river.

The warm springs issue from the ground in sufficient quantity to turn a small mill (a little distance below, and are uniformly of the temperature of 96°. They are strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, but it is not known that they contain any other substance in solution. The bath or basin is a circle of about 30 feet diameter, in which the water is kept to the height most agreeable to bathers, generally to the chin. The water flows upwards, perfectly limpid, through the pebbles at the bottom of this basin, and is in sufficient quantity to maintain the bath always at the temperature of the human body. There is also constantly disengaged from the bottom a large quantity of gas, the bubbles of which, striking against the body, produce the most delightful titillation imaginable. The whole of these circumstances combine to form a bath

the most luxurious possible, and to which we believe we may defy nature and art, singly or combined, to produce an equal.—It is said to be very useful in Rheumatic or cutaneous complaints, but is generally employed after a visit to the White Sulphur Springs.

The situation of the little village of Warm Springs in a deep valley, renders the effect of the mid-day sun very powerful; it is partly compensated, however, by the great elevation of the whole valley above the level of the tide. The inhabitants appear to be much scandalized by the unfounded assertion of Mr. Jefferson, that "it rains here four or five days in every week."

The Hot Springs are five miles S. W. from the Warm Springs, and appear to be similar to them in every respect except the temperature, which is variously stated from 107° to 119°. They are said to be very effectual in old chronic rheumatic complaints. The method of using them is for the patient to remain in the bath ten or fifteen minutes, and on coming out to lie on a mattress, covered with blankets. A most profuse perspiration ensues, which is kept up for some time, and which renders great care necessary to protect the system against injury.

The White Sulphur Springs, about 45 miles to the S. W. of the Warm Springs, are situated in Greenbrier county, on Howard's creek, a branch of Greenbrier river, which is a tributary of the Kanawha. They are at the western foot of the Alleghany Mountain, and immediately on the route that has been proposed and surveyed for the communication, whether by rail road or canal, between the James River and Kanawha. The name is taken from a white deposit of sulphur which is left by the water on the shores of its channel. The spring is a tolerably copious one, of the ordinary temperature, and is generally used internally. Taken in this way, to the amount of five or six glasses daily before breakfast, it acts as a most powerful alterative, without producing any of those violent or injurious effects which usually attend the administration of alterative medicines. At the same time, its sensible effects on the body are very moderate, acting only as a purgative for a day or two, and then as a mild stimulant. Hence it is found to be eminently serviceable in deranged states of the biliary secretions, appearing to possess all the giant power of mercury without its deleterious qualities. In cases also of nervous irritability arising from deranged action of the system, it appears to operate like a charm. The use of this water for two days gave the writer a good night of undisturbed sleep, a luxury he had not enjoyed for years before. There are many other diseases in which it appears to be very efficacious, but which the limited visits of an invalid did not afford sufficient time or occasion to study.

The investigation of the subject has scarcely been attended to, for it is undoubtedly worthy of all the talents and time which a scientific observer could give to it. It is curious to remark one effect of the use of this water. Persons accustomed to the daily use of spirituous liquors, lose all desire for them, and generally abandon them while at these springs.

Beautifully situated as the White Sulphur Springs are, at the foot of the mountain, in a fertile valley, and at such an elevation above tide that the nights are never unpleasantly warm, they seem intended by nature for one of her most delightful retreats, either for the invalid or for the healthy, tired of the heat and bustle of a city. It is with regret, however, that we have to state that art has done but little to profit by the bounties of nature. An extensive tract of land surrounding the Springs being the property of one individual, precludes the competition which is the soul of accommodation to the public. Still, in despite of the bad living, and the numbers of dogs and hogs roaming around the cabins without, and the legions of fleas within, the establishment is generally crowded during the season. This is strong evidence of the high estimation in which the springs are held.

The water of these springs has never, as far as we are aware, been analyzed; and probably chemical science would be ineffectual in detecting the cause of its medicinal virtues. It is evidently impregnated with a small quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and of sulphur held in solution by some unknown agent.—The writer had no means with him of making a careful examination: he was there obliged to content himself with evaporating two or three gallons of the water. The gas which escaped was very small, and of a very peculiar disagreeable odour. Accident prevented a further examination of this residuum. We believe, according to the suggestion of Dr. Murray, of Edinburgh, that in general cases, chemical analysis does not show the constitution of mineral waters, the ingredient principles contained in them being subject to new compositions and decompositions during the progress of the operation. Indeed it seems that even here we know all the constituent elements of a mineral water, we cannot combine them artificially so as to produce a compound of equal efficacy to that afforded by nature. We do not perceive any thing unreasonable in the belief that these Springs are expressly intended by the wisdom of Providence for the use of man, and that there is contained in them some principle which, like the miasma of the atmosphere is too subtle to be liable to be detected by tests and reagents.

The Sweet Springs, about eighteen miles to the S. E. of the White Sulphur, are very strongly chalybeate, and have a taste very agreeable to most persons, which, for want of a more distinctive name, has been called sweet. The discharge of water is quite large, forming a beautiful bath, of a medium temperature, the mercury standing in them at about 76°. The elevation of their position, being much higher above tide than the White Sulphur, renders the climate delicious, and a house generally well kept, adds to the enjoyment of visitors.

The Salt Sulphur Springs, to the S. W. of the White Sulphur, were not visited by the writer. They are stated, however, to possess the extraordinary property of diminishing arterial action, without enfeebling the tone of the system. Hence they are often visited by persons affected with pulmonary complaints, who are said, when the disease is not too completely formed, to derive great and permanent benefit from their use.

Awful Casualty. A very distressing occurrence took place on Friday afternoon, at a steam mill on the west side of the Ridge Road, near the House of Refuge. One of the workmen, named Wright, being employed near the large strap which turns the machinery, it caught his apron, raised him from the floor in a twinkling, and forced him over the drum to the middle, through a aperture of about 4 inches in width, literally crushing him to pieces. He left a wife and two children who reside in Coates street, near Budd.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

The ladies of New York have presented to Mr. Graham, the temperance lecturer, a "silver bowl." The bowl is probably hereafter to be an emblem of temperance. So mote it be.

Valuable property to Rent.

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

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

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.
of Thomas P. Smith, deceased.
July 10 3w

Bank Stock at Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 24th day of the present month (July) at 3 o'clock, P. M. The Shares of Stock in the Branch Bank at Easton, of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, belonging to the estate of Samuel Chamberlain, deceased. Terms of sale, cash.

JOHN STEVENS, Adm'r.
of Samuel Chamberlain, deceased.
July 10 3w

Farmers' Bank of Maryland, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.
July 17

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

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

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

ROBINSON LEONARD.

The Subscriber, grateful for the past favors of his friends and customers, respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to afford a general satisfaction, in executing any business in his line, which they may choose to entrust him with. N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and son in Easton, or with my Brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at Easton Point for the transaction of all business connected with the Packet, will be promptly attended to.

THE UNITED STATES INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

Incorporated by the State of Maryland, with a capital of 200,000 dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to 500,000 dollars. PETER NEFF, President. DIRECTORS: E. T. Elliott, C. A. Heineken, Isaac Tyson, Joseph P. Grant, Wm. H. Freeman, Job Smith, Jr., Henry Bird, Stewart Brown.

This Company will insure as follows: 1. On Buildings and Merchandise, or other property, either in or out of the City, against loss or damage by Fire or other casualty. 2. On Promissory notes, Bonds and other obligations, by charging a premium, receiving the obligation and issuing their Certificate for the payment of the same. 3. On Lives for any period of time. By this Insurance the Salaried officer, the Clerks, Clerks and every other person whose family depends upon his personal services for support, may, by laying aside a small part of his earnings, make a comfortable provision for his family at his death, and save them from pecuniary distress. The life of a debtor may also be insured by a creditor, whose hopes of payment depend upon that life. 4. Grant Annuities, which will be paid quarterly, half yearly or yearly. A person advanced in years, whose income is inadequate to his support, may purchase an annuity much greater than the simple interest, and thus secure an ample income for life. 5. Sell endowments, by which parents may provide for their children. Office South street near Baltimore street, where any further information may be had. J. I. ATKINSON, Secretary.

The Frederick Herald; Hagerstown Torch Light; Richmond Whig; Fredericksburg Herald; Norfolk Herald and Eastern Whig, will copy the above to the amount of two dollars and charge American office.

FOR SALE

A LARGE and beautiful Arabian mare, with a Richard's colt by her side. She was got by Commodore Jones' Arabian out of a Dey of Algiers mare, and she out of a Paddy Whack mare; six years old and is a superior brood mare. Also one thorough bred mare, thirteen years old, in fine health and condition and in foal by Maj. Seldon's horse Sussex.—The property of a gentleman in Queen Ann's, who is overstocked. Inquire of JAS. C. WHEELER.

July 17, 1832
The Arabian mare will be in Easton to-day, the 17th of July.

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Federal Alley, opposite the Court House, and next door to the Post Office. Easton, June 19.

JAMES'S FAMILY MONITOR, or Help Aids to Domestic Happiness—being the substance of a course of sermons on the Epistle to the Ephesians—by the Rev. John Angell James—For sale at this office.

BOOK AND STATIONERY

STORE,
AT THE POST OFFICE, ADJOINING
MR. LOWE'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has opened an assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he will endeavor to perfect in a few days, and invites his friends and the public to give him a call. At his store may now be had, among others,

Blair's Ancient History Rudinman's Latin Grammar
Tyler's History Euclid's Elements
Goldsmith's Rome Keith on the Globes
Grasshopper's Greece McIntyre on the Globes
Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost
Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures
Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geography and Atlas
Testament Adams' do. do.
Wilson's do. do. Academic Reader
Greek Exercises Introduction to do.
Huthinson's Xenophon English Reader
Horace Delphinus Introduction to do.
Vilgil Sequel to do.
Cesar English Grammars
Graecia Minora Spelling Books
Gracia Majora Gough, Pike, Jess and
Smart's Cicero Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c.
Clarke's Homer Also, Slates, Pencils,
Viri Romae Paper, Blank Books,
Historia Sacra Lead Pencils, &c.
Muir's Syntax EDWARD MULLIKIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland will offer for sale at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty-two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolsey Manor and part of another tract of land called Love's Rables and contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
Branch Bank at Easton,
Easton, April 10th, 1832.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale; that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid.—The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Cashier of the Branch
Bank at Easton.
Branch Bank, Easton, }
may 1st, 1832. (G)

LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to remove from the county, I will sell at a fair price, and on accommodating terms, the FARM I purchased of William W. Moore. This farm containing one hundred and seventy-nine acres of land, is beautifully situated on Miles River, in a pleasant neighborhood, about four miles distant from Easton. The buildings are convenient and in good repair; a further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, can visit the premises and judge of the improvements. If desired by the purchaser, I will also sell the stock, farming utensils, (all which are new and of the most approved kind), the growing crops and supply of provender for the present year, in which case possession will be immediately given.

HENRY HOLLYDAY, Jr.
may 15

NOTICE.

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

LAMBERT REARDON.
July 17

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

July 17

The Acts of Assembly.

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

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
of Talbot county.
Easton, July 10th, 1832 3w

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven), Annapolis and Baltimore. She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centerville (by Cor-sica) and Chestertown, and return the same days.

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

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.
April 10

BANK OF MARYLAND,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24th, 1831.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz: For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent. For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent. On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. By order, R. WILSON, Cashier.
may 15 *25Sept.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened and arranged their new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, &c.

Also a good assortment of FRESH IMPORTED TEAS.

The subscribers are prepared to sell at very low prices, for Cash, or at short dates to punctual customers. The friends of the subscribers, the former customers of the store, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine the assortment, which will be found of the newest style. Highest price given for Wool, Feathers, Tow Linen &c.

ROSE & SPENCER.
Easton, May 15th, 1832.

PETER W. WILLIS,

Clock & Watch
MAKER,
Denton, Maryland.—

Offers his services to his friends and old customers, and the public generally.—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perform. CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS. N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.

February 21, 1832.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A single man, who can come well recommended, for sobriety and industry, will find immediate employment, by applying to the editor.

AGENCY OFFICE,

48 BALTIMORE Street,
BALTIMORE.

THE subscriber continues the business of buying and selling Real and Personal Estate, and will pay particular attention to the disposing of Servants, for terms of years or for life. Owners of Servants that are good, and who can be recommended, will be sure of getting good and fair prices for them. In regard to SLAVES that are placed in my hands to be disposed of, and their owners not wishing them to go out of the State, I pledge my word never to violate instructions. Persons having SLAVES for which they wish the HIGHEST CASH PRICES, without restriction as to the place they are to go to, may depend on having every justice done them, as if present.

JOHN BUSK,
Baltimore,
may 22

NEW FASHIONS.

NEW FANCY GOODS and
MILLINERY.

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

Fancy articles and Millinery,
which she is prepared to make up in the best style.

MANTUA-MAKING.
July 3

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE

WHIG OFFICE:

SUCH AS
HAND BILLS,
POSTING BILLS,
CIRCULAR LETTRES,
PAMPHLETS,
VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,
MASTHEADS, and all other BLANKS
ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

JOHN MANROSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And general agent, for collecting debts, conveying, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. prepared at short notice.
Denton, Caroline county, }
March 20, 1832 3m }

MRS. RIDGAWAY

MILLINER AND MANTUA MAKER,

WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON,

WISHES to employ one or two young ladies, who understand the Millinery business, in all its various branches, and one Mantua-maker, who understands her business in all its varieties; to such, liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

June 5
The Baltimore American, will please insert the above to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

FOR SALE.

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

Apply to
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or
THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md.
may 29 cow3t

JAMES GARDETTE, DENTIST

OF PHILADELPHIA.

WILL REMAIN A FEW DAYS IN EASTON. HE may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's. J. G. not having made suitable arrangements for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

March 20
Reference, Hon. Judge Earl, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline County, to wit:

PURSUANT to the act of assembly entitled "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers to the Judges of Caroline county Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the final hearing of said application of the said Noah Groce and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton, to say day to answer such allegations 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 discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton once a week for the space of three successive weeks three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next October.

Given under my hand this 13th day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

RICHARD CHAMBERS.

True copy, Test, Joseph Richardson, Clk:
July 3 3w

Maryland Colonization Society.

The Managers of the State Colonization Fund being desirous of sending five hundred Emigrants to Liberia this year; and having limited the period for the sailing of the last expedition to the 1st of November, as they do not intend to send emigrants during the winter, solicit from all the friends of Colonization throughout the state, information as to the number, age, sex, employment, condition and character of such colored people as may wish to emigrate. The time at which they would prefer going, and any other useful particulars within their knowledge.

BY AUTHORITY.

is traced to the exertions of the Rev. Finley, of Basking Ridge, New Jersey.

He had opened a correspondence with a number of philanthropic individuals on the subject, and devoted himself to the cause. A concurrent movement was made in March of that year, at Georgetown, (D. C.) by a resident of that place, and several citizens of Maryland and Virginia. During the summer, considerable attention was drawn to the scheme, and in December, Mr. Finley brought the subject forward at Washington. On the 1st January, 1817, the Society was organized, and Judge Washington chosen President. He was succeeded, at his death, by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the present incumbent. There are now twenty-four Vice Presidents.

Ball. American.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The following intelligence is extracted from the *Gallatin*, dated 4th of July. It is believed, the latest and most particular account of the state of the Indian war on the North Western frontier.

"SEAT OF WAR."

June 27.—An express reached town to-day from Kellogg's Grove, bringing information of a battle having been fought with the Indians in that neighborhood, on Monday morning, by a party of the company of Spies, under the command of Maj. Dement. The particulars of which we are unable to ascertain.

On Sunday evening, Maj. D. arrived at Kellogg's Grove, and receiving information early the following morning that traces of Indians were plainly discernible in that immediate neighborhood, called for 20 or 30 volunteers to accompany him to reconnoitre the neighborhood. In a short time they came upon the enemy, whose force was too formidable to be resisted by so small a number; and being too far advanced to make good his retreat, lost some of his party before the arrival of the remainder of his company—after which a considerable skirmish ensued; but, owing to the refractory and ungovernable temper of the horses, occasioned by the fire of arms, and the Indian yell, it was found impracticable to form a line—yet under all these disadvantages, a number of Indians were killed; (the exact number cannot be ascertained, as they were seen to carry several of their dead from the field during the engagement.) Maj. D. lost five men, and about 20 horses, killed in the battle. There were nine Indians found on the field.

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Gen. Atkinson, we learn, has at length commenced his line of march with about 1300 mounted men, and 500 regulars. He is moving on the east side of Rock river.

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the corn from the first acre was gathered, and measured thirty-one bushels and one peck. On the second there were fifteen bushels and a half; about the quantity the land would have been capable of producing without the addition of lime or other manure. On the third twenty-one bushels and a half peck. And on the last, with salt alone, twenty-four bushels and a half peck, making a large difference in favor of the mixture. If the result of this experiment is worth insertion in your useful paper, it perhaps may be of use to the owners of sandy soils in the lower part of Virginia.

SANDY LAND.

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK.

New Cases. Deaths.

Thursday, July 19. 203 82

Friday, July 20. 236 100

Saturday, July 21. 311 104

Sunday, July 22. 239 90

Monday, July 23. 231 73

Tuesday, July 24. 296 96

Wednesday, July 25. 157 61

Thursday, July 26. 141 55

Friday, 27th. 122 42

Saturday, 28th. 145 68

Six cases in Philadelphia, 28th, noon.

The above is made from the reports of the Board of Health. By the report of Interments, made by the City Inspectors, it appears that the deaths in the city last week were 807, of which 717 were of Cholera Mahagant, being an average of 102 deaths a day.

Dr. Rhinelandt stated to the Board of Health that one case had been cured in the Crosby street Hospital by injecting the veins with a saline solution. Twenty four ounces of a solution were injected of one drachm of Carb. Soda and two drachms of Muriate of Soda (common salt) to six pints of water.

The name of the woman is Margaret Mohan. The operation was performed at 7 P. M. July 21st.

Published by order of the Board of Health. J. MORTON, Clerk.

The Board of Health report, for the last twenty-four hours, one case of Malignant Cholera, a male, dead, in Queen street, Kensington, near the glass house.

By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Clerk.

BROOKLYN, July 24.—New cases 12, deaths 4.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 21.—New cases 40, of which 31 are severe. Deaths 11.

Sunday, July 22.—New cases 19, of which 13 are severe. Deaths 14.

Niagara, July 19.—The Cholera makes no progress here. The town was never more healthy. In fact the doctors are actually complaining for the want of business.

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

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

HEALTH OF DETROIT.—Indiana War Extract to the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated

Detroit, July 16th, 1832.

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

A despatch from Gen. Atkinson to General Scott, dated the 9th inst., near the main body of the Indian enemy, represents him to have 450 regulars and 2000 mounted men, and to be within 5 or 6 miles of Black Hawk and his party, consisting of about 800 Indians.

The country, however, is so favorable for the Indians, that, as Gen. Atkinson approached them, they could with facility change their position, and it has become very doubtful whether he will be able to overtake and subdue them. He had some hopes of coming up with them in two days. But I fear Black Hawk has eluded him.

In this vicinity, at the encampment of Col. Cummings at Springwells, among the detachment of Major Thompson, nine miles above this place, and at Fort Gratiot, 70 miles above us, the troops are doing well. No new cases have occurred. The sick are recovering, and the prospect is brightening. For Dr. Everett, however, as was anticipated, has gone to his long account.

Your truly, JOHN NORVELL.

Extract of a letter, dated Detroit, July 16th, 1832.

Dear Sir.—The intelligence from the advance of the Army of General Scott, is disastrous. An express arrived a few minutes ago from Chicago, with a letter from Captain Monro, dated the 12th inst. The steamboat Sheldon Thompson, with the General's staff, and a part of the troops, arrived on the 10th at Chicago. Twenty-five of the soldiers were dead, and sixty more on the sick list. Four of the officers had also been attacked, but were on the recovery. Capt. Galt and Lieut. McDuffie were among these four. No officer died.

In this quarter, the people and the troops are improving, except Dr. Everett, who paid the debt of nature on Saturday morning, at the encampment, Fort Gratiot.—The cholera has been subsiding for some days.

I gave a detailed statement to the Secretary of War, on Saturday, of the progress of the disease here and among the troops in this quarter. Before my letter reaches Washington, he will have left that city. I wish you to see it if you please.

P. S. A letter from General Atkinson, of the 9th inst., states that he was near the Indians and was in hope of overtaking them, but was not sanguine.—Globe.

