

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.

EASTON ACADEMY. A Public Examination of the Scholars belonging to this Institution, will be held on Thursday and Friday the 16th and 17th of August next, at the Academy, at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend.

NOTICE. THE grand order of "Independent Odd Fellows," of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, will dedicate a Lodge in this town, on the 16th day of August. The admission of members and installation of officers will take place at an early hour.

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

TO RENT, For the ensuing Year, That large and desirable farm the property of the late Thomas Goldsborough, Esquire, situated about three miles from Greensborough, in Caroline county,--the land is in a high state of improvement and the buildings in good order.

MARIA GOLDSBOROUGH, who will be at the farm on the 10th of August next.

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

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. July 31

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 \*125Sept.

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

JOHN MECONEKIN. N. B. Call and see my ware-room. I have some very handsome Bedsteads and other furniture, which I should like to show you, if I do not sell. J. M. July 31 3w

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE. LATROBE'S JUSTICES' PRACTICE--including the DUTIES of a CONSTABLE; with a collection of forms for CONVEYANCING--FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. July 24

NOTICE. WHEREAS, it appears by the return of John A. Sangston, late Collector of the public taxes of Caroline county, made to us, Commissioners of the tax for the county aforesaid, on the 26th June, 1832, that the following tracts, parts of tracts or parcels of land and lots of ground, are situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, and have become chargeable for the payment of county taxes, the said Collector, not being able to find any personal property thereon, nor elsewhere in the county, liable for, or chargeable with the payment of the same--Viz:

Table with columns: Owners names, Qty. acres, yrs due, names of the lands. Includes James Brion, Nancy & Samuel Swift, Sarah Tripp, S. Barrow's heirs.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That unless the County charges due on the Lands as aforesaid, shall be paid unto John A. Sangston, late Collector of the county, within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed the land as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the high bidder for the payment of the same, and such necessary cost and charges as may accrue thereon, and for a proportionable part of the cost of this advertisement.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Clk. Denton, June 26th, 1832.--July 31. 4t

TO THE PUBLIC. The Subscriber most respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his establishment at Lewes, during the approaching warm season. His house (the same lately occupied by Mr. Asa Clifton) has just been thoroughly repaired and much improved.

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

THOS. BURCHENAL. Greensborough, July 23, 1832.

MARYLAND: CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, 24th day of July, A. D. 1832. On application of Archibald Cahall, administrator of James Cahall, late of Caroline county deceased--It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

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 James Cahall, late of Caroline county deceased--All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the fourth day of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-two. ARCHIBALD CAHALL, Adm'r. of James Cahall, deceased. July 31 3w

STRAY MARE. Was taken from the pasture of James Barton, in Caroline county, on the night of the 17th inst., a large bay Mare, entirely blind. Any person finding and returning her, or giving me information of it, shall be liberally rewarded. JONATHAN TYLOR. Denton, July 31 3w

NOTICE. PERSONS who purchased at the sale of the personal property of the late John Allen and John C. Warner, deceased, are notified that their notes will be due on the first of August next. Immediate payment will be expected, as the administrator will not take the responsibility of granting a longer credit than the Orphan's Court has directed. NICH'S. B. NEWNAM, adm'r. July 31 3w

AN OVERSEER WANTED. A single man, who can come well recommended, for sobriety and industry, will find immediate employment, by applying to the editor.

BY AUTHORITY. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, passed at the First Session of the 22d Congress.

AN ACT making an appropriation for a Custom-house in the city of New York, and for other purposes.

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 shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to purchase a site, and to cause a building to be constructed thereon, to be used as a custom house in the port of New York; and that the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied to the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the improvement of Custom-House square at the port of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, nine hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, provided the same shall by him be deemed expedient, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the following sums be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz: for the erection or purchase of a Custom house and public store at the port of Middletown, five thousand dollars; for the erection or purchase of a Custom-house and public store at the port of New London, five thousand dollars; for the purchase of a lot, and the erection of a Custom-house and public store at the port of New Bedford, fifteen thousand dollars; and for the purchase of a Custom house at the port of Kennebunk, sixteen hundred dollars; for completing the Custom-house and fence round it, of the port of Newport, five hundred dollars.

A. STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. LITTLE W. FAZEWELL, President of the Senate pro tempore. Approved, July 13, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON. [Public No. 85] AN ACT to carry into effect certain Indian treaties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, in addition to the balance remaining unexpended in the Treasury, already appropriated to defray the expenses of transporting and subsisting such portions of the various tribes of Indians as have heretofore emigrated west of the Mississippi, or as may emigrate during the present year, in conformity with the provisions of various treaties entered into with them.

For the payment of the account of John Drew, a Cherokee Indian, three thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirteen cents. For the payment of John W. Flowers, a Cherokee Indian, five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause any unsatisfied claims of John W. Flowers, Nicholas Miller, William Drew, and Joseph Rodgers, Cherokee Indians, for stock lost by them, respectively, by spoliations committed by citizens of the United States, in the years one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, in the Territory in Arkansas, ceded to the United States by the Cherokee tribe of Indians, in the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, to be settled and paid in the same manner as if such spoliations had been committed before the cession of the said Territory, on the principles of the Act of Congress, approved March thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers;" and that the Secretary of War be directed to endeavor to ascertain the names of the persons who committed the depredations upon the property of said Indians, and take suitable steps for the prosecution and punishment of such persons; and also for the recovery of the value of the property plundered or destroyed by them.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Approved, July 13, 1832.

[Public No. 89] AN ACT extending further the right of debtors to the port of Key West, and altering the limits of the district of Key West.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all ships or vessels, and merchandise arriving in the United States, from and after the first day of August next, from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, shall be admitted to make entry at the port of entry of Key West.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, all the ports, harbors, shores, and waters of that part of Florida extending from Indian river to Tampa Bay, and of the islands opposite and nearest thereto, be, and the same are hereby, annexed to, and shall form a part of the collection district of Key West.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the proviso of the third section of the act of the seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, so far as respects the port of Key West, together with all such other parts of said act as are inconsistent with the provisions of the present act. Approved, July 13, 1832.

[Public No. 90.] AN ACT authorizing the entry of vessels and merchandise arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond the same, at the port of

Edgartown, in Massachusetts. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first of August next, all vessels or merchantmen, arriving in the United States from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, may be entered at the port of Edgartown, in Massachusetts.

Approved, July 13, 1832. [Public No. 91] AN ACT concerning the issuing of patents to aliens, for useful discoveries and inventions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the privileges granted to the aliens described in the first section of the act, to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries and inventions to certain persons therein mentioned, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the rights of patentees, approved April seventeenth, eighteen hundred; be extended, in like manner, to every alien, who, at the time of petitioning for a patent, shall be resident in the United States, and shall have declared his intention, according to law, to become a citizen thereof; Provided, That every patent granted in virtue of this act and the privileges thereunto pertaining, shall cease and determine, and become absolutely void without resort to any legal process to annul or cancel the same in case of a failure on the part of any patentee, for the space of one year from the issuing thereof, to introduce into public use in the United States, the invention or improvement for which the patent shall be issued; or in case the same for any period of six months after such introduction shall not continue to be publicly used and applied in the United States, or in case of failure to become a citizen of the United States, agreeably to notice given at the earliest period within which he shall be entitled to become a citizen of the United States.

Approved, July 13, 1832. [Public No. 92] AN ACT to enforce Quarantine Regulations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the revenue cutters, revenue boats, or revenue officers, employed or authorized to be employed for the purposes of the revenue, should be insufficient to aid in the execution of the quarantine and health laws of any State, or the regulations made pursuant thereto, the said Secretary may cause to be employed such additional revenue boats and revenue officers as he may deem necessary for that purpose, the said revenue boats to be of such size and description as he may see proper. That it is to continue in force until the 1st of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.

Approved, July 13, 1832. [Public No. 93] AN ACT to extend the time of issuing Military Land Warrants to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time allowed for issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army shall be extended to the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the further quantity of three hundred thousand acres of land be, and the same is hereby appropriated, in addition to the quantity heretofore appropriated by the act entitled "An Act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and navy, and of the continental army during the revolutionary war," approved the thirtieth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, which said appropriation shall be applied in the manner provided by the said act to the unsatisfied warrants which have been or may be issued as therein directed to the officers and soldiers, and officers as described in the first, fifth, and seventh sections of said act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the last paragraph of the first section of the said act which authorizes the issuing of warrants upon an affidavit that the original was lost, and upon the production of an official copy thereof, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. Approved, July 13, 1832.

[Public No. 94.] AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to pay to the Seneca tribe of Indians, the balance of an annuity, six thousand dollars, annually paid to said Indians, and remaining unpaid for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to pay to the Seneca tribe of Indians, the sum of two thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars and forty cents, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, that being the balance due on the annuity payable to said Indians for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Approved, July 13, 1832. [Public No. 95.] AN ACT concerning Tonnage Duty on Spanish Vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no other or greater duty of tonnage be levied in the ports of the United States on vessels owned wholly by subjects of Spain, coming from a port in Spain, than shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury be ascertained to have been paid on American vessels in the ports of Spain previous to the twentieth of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That vessels owned wholly by Spanish subjects, coming from any of the colonies of Spain, either directly or after touching at any port or place, shall pay, in the ports of the United States, the same rate of duty on tonnage that shall be levied on American vessels in the Spanish colonial port, from whence such Spanish vessels shall have last departed; the said amount to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized, from time to time, to give directions to the officers of the Customs of the United States for the collection of such duties, so as to conform to the said duties to any variation that may take place in the duties levied on American vessels in such Spanish ports.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever the President shall be satisfied that

the discriminating or countervailing duties of tonnage levied by any foreign nation on the ships or vessels of the United States, shall have been abolished, he may direct that the tonnage duty on the vessels of such nation shall cease to be levied in the ports of the United States; and cause any duties of tonnage that may have been levied on the vessels of such foreign nation, subject to the abolition of its discriminating duties of tonnage to be refunded.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the second and third sections of this act shall be in force and take effect from and after the first day of January next. Approved, July 13, 1832.

[Resolution, No. 7.] A RESOLUTION for binding the several copies of the returns of the fifth census, printed by authority of the act of the twenty-third of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives cause the returns of the States and Territories of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States and the schedule of the whole number of persons within the United States taken according to the different acts providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the act of Congress of the twenty-third of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, to be bound in suitable binding, and that the same be paid for out of the contingent fund of the two Houses of Congress.

Approved, July 13, 1832. [Public, No. 96.] AN ACT to increase and improve the Law Department of the Library of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Librarian to prepare an apartment near to, and connected by, an easy communication with that in which the Library of Congress is now kept, for the purpose of a Law Library; to remove the law books, now in the Library, into such apartments; and to take charge of the Law Library, in the same manner as he is now required to do of the Library of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall have free access to the said Law Library; and they are, hereby, authorized and empowered to make such rules and regulations for the use of the same, by themselves and the attorneys and counsellors, during the sittings of the said court, as they shall deem proper. Provided, Such rules and regulations shall not restrict the President of the United States, the Vice President, or any member of the Senate or House of Representatives, from having access to the said library, or using the books therein, in the same manner that he now has, or may have, to use the books of the Library of Congress.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Law Library shall be a part of the Library of Congress, subject to the same regulations, except such alterations as are herein provided for, as now are, or hereafter shall be established for the Library of Congress; and the incidental expenses of the Law Library shall be paid out of the appropriations for the Library of Congress.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be, and hereby is appropriated, for the present year, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and a further annual sum of one thousand dollars, for the period of five years; to be expended in the purchase of law books; and that the Librarian shall make the purchases of the books for the Law Library, under such directions, and pursuant to such catalogue, as shall be furnished him by the Chief Justice of the United States.

Approved, July 14, 1832. [Public No. 97.] AN ACT to provide for completing the removal and erection of the Naval Monument.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of paying the workmen for renewing the inscriptions, and giving uniformity of color to the naval monument, its ornaments and statues recently removed from the Washington Navy Yard to the Capitol Square, a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 14, 1832. [Public No. 98.] AN ACT concerning certain officers of the Marine Corps.

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 hereby is, authorized to cause to be allowed and paid to such officers of the marine corps, as have heretofore received the brevet rank of majors in said corps, the amount of pay and emolument to which they would have been entitled as commandants of separate stations, if said brevet rank had been recognized by the Navy Department: Provided, That no officer shall receive under this act more than the difference between the pay and emoluments actually received by them, and those to which their said brevet rank would have entitled them as aforesaid.

Approved, July 14, 1832. [Public No. 99.] AN ACT supplementary to the several acts making appropriation for the Civil and Military Service during 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, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the following objects specifically, namely: For the pay and mileage of members of both Houses of Congress and delegates, and of the Joint Committee directed to prepare a code of laws for the District of Columbia, one hundred thousand dollars.

For alterations in the Hall of the House of Representatives,--and other expenditures on the Capitol, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For changing the course of Tiber Creek, three thousand two hundred and two dollars.

For planting trees and improving the walk on Pennsylvania Avenue, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For completing the building now erecting

in the city of Philadelphia for the Mint establishment of the United States, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

For the employment of temporary clerks to enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to bring up the business of his office, five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of removing from the burying ground of Rock Creek Church to the Congressional cemetery the remains of James Jackson, and James Jones, formerly members of Congress from the State of Georgia, such sum shall be requisite, not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

For defraying the increased expenses of the Quarter Master's Department, incurred in the Indian war, one hundred thousand dollars.

For completing Barracks, Quarters, Hospital and Store Houses, at Key West, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the expenses incurred by the Secretary of the Treasury in collecting information of the extent and condition of the manufactures of the United States, in compliance with certain resolutions of the House of Representatives, eighteen thousand dollars.

To enable the President of the United States to contract with a skillful artist to execute, in marble, a pedestrian statue of George Washington, to be placed in the centre of the Rotunda of the Capitol, the sum of five thousand dollars.

For the construction, under the superintendence of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, of a substantial brick or stone vault in the Washington Parish burial ground, for the temporary interment of members of Congress one thousand dollars.

For arrearages arising from a deficiency of appropriation for printing the laws of the Territory of Florida and for the payment of C. G. Greenup remaining unpaid as estimated by the Treasury Department, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirteen cents.

For deficiency of appropriation for the salary of the Governor of Florida, five hundred dollars.

In addition to the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, five thousand dollars.

For the salary of the Surveyor of Public Lands in the Territory of Arkansas, and compensation to draughtsman and clerks in his office, during the remainder of the current year, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For the pay, subsistence, and forage of surgeons, assistant surgeons, and others, provided for by the act of June eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, seven thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars.

For the pay, subsistence, and other expenses of the mounted rangers, according to the act of June fiftieth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, in addition to the sum of fifty thousand dollars heretofore appropriated, eighty-three thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars.

For the expenses of militia and volunteers called into the service of the United States, in addition to the appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars heretofore made for that subject, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the transportation of the army, ordnance, subsistence, and other objects connected with the Quartermaster Department, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For the subsistence of militia called into service to suppress the Indian hostilities, fifty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of pensions to widows and orphans granted during the present session, three thousand dollars.

In order to carry into effect the act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, the following sums; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

For the compensation of temporary clerks, three thousand dollars.

For rent, printing of forms and regulations, six hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be authorized to apply a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars out of the amount appropriated for the purchase of provisions for the relief of the Seminole Indians, by the act making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to defray the expenses of a delegation of the said Indians to explore the country west of the Mississippi for the purpose of deciding upon a removal thither; and so much of the appropriation for the payment of laborers in the Ordnance Department, as will not be required in consequence of the new organization of the Ordnance Department, shall be transferred to the pay department, to enable the latter to meet the additional expenditures to which that organization is subjected.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the district paymasters of the army of the United States, in addition to the regular troops, to make payment to all other troops in the service of the United States, whenever required thereto by order of the President.

Approved, July 14, 1832. [Public No. 100.] AN ACT providing for the purchase by the United States of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company, in the District of Columbia, and for the erection of a public bridge on the site thereof.

WHEREAS it is represented to this present Congress that the Washington Bridge Company are willing and desirous to sell, convey and transfer to the United States, the bridge by them owned, in its present condition, with all their rights, property, and privileges, as a company, under the existing laws, including their lands, piers, abutments, roads, and ways, as well as all material by them owned at the site of the said bridge, whether worked up in the construction or reconstruction of the same or not, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That provided the said Washington Bridge Company shall, at a lawful meeting of the stockholders thereof, agree to convey, and shall actually convey to the United States, the said bridge as it now is, with all the estate, right, title, and interest, either in law or equity, by them owned, as a company, under existing laws, in said bridge, with its piers, abutments, roads and ways, together with all the materials by them now owned or to be owned, at the said bridge and ways, either worked up or not, in the construction or reconstruction of the said bridge and all other

their rights, privileges, and immunities as such company, within two calendar months from the passing of this act; which conveyance the said company is hereby authorized and empowered to make, by deed, under their corporate seal, to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; then the said Secretary shall be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to pay to the said company the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That upon the execution of such conveyance by the said company, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be erected upon the site of the present bridge a good and sufficient bridge across the river Potomac, of such materials, and upon such plan of construction as he shall approve and direct: Provided, That the said bridge be so constructed as to have a draw therein suitable for the safe passage of vessels of the largest dimensions, capable of navigating the Potomac river above the said bridge, not less than sixty feet at the least and, also, on each side of the said draw, and at a suitable distance therefrom, an arch of sufficient elevation to admit the passage under the same of an ordinary steamboat; which said draw and arch shall be at the Virginia channel in the said river: And, provided further, That there shall be a similar draw at the Maryland channel, of not less than thirty-five feet, with a similar arch: And, provided, also, That in the selection of materials and in the construction of the said bridge, the utmost care shall be had to the preservation of the navigation of the said river.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That towards the construction of the said bridge works hereby authorized and directed, the sum of sixty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall apply and distribute the said sum of twenty thousand dollars in the following manner, that is to say; first to reimburse the expenses incurred by the said company since the last adjournment of Congress, to the stockholders advancing the same, and the balance among the stockholders, pro rata, on the cost of each share, to the present holder thereof, to be ascertained by the company if necessary, by the oath or affirmation of the present holder.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall have no effect, unless three valuers, to be appointed by the President of the United States having no interest in the said bridge, or in any property in the District of Columbia, and not being inhabitants of the said District, or a majority of them, shall, on oath, decide the property of the said bridge, so far as respects the interest in the United States, exclusive of any supposed value of the privileges by them held under their charter as a company, is of the value of twenty thousand dollars, or unless in case the said valuers, or a majority of them shall value the said property at a sum less than twenty thousand dollars, the said bridge company will agree to accept the amount of such valuation. This act shall be in force from the passing of this act.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

[Public No. 101.]  
AN ACT for the discharge of sundry judgments against the former Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and for the relief of L. & W. Lippincott & Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, and required to pay, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amounts now severally due upon certain judgments rendered in favor of several Insurance Companies of the city of New York against the late Marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, that is to say; upon a judgment rendered by the circuit court of the eastern district of Pennsylvania on the twenty-first day of May, eight hundred and thirty, in favor of the Ocean Insurance Company, against John Conard, for thirty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and fourteen cents; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court on the twenty-second of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the Pacific Insurance Company, against the said John Conard, for forty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty-eight cents; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court on the twenty-second of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the Neptune Insurance Company against the said John Conard, for eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and twenty-five cents; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court, on the twenty-second of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the National Insurance Company against the said John Conard, for sixteen thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court on the twenty-second of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the American Insurance Company, for twenty thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars and one cent; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court on the twenty-fourth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the Niagara Insurance Company, for sixteen thousand two hundred and one dollar and eighty-five cents; against the said John Conard; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court on the tenth of November, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the Merchants Fire Insurance Company, against the said John Conard, for twenty-five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-five cents; also, upon a judgment rendered in the same court, on the tenth of November, eighteen hundred and thirty, in favor of the Atlantic Insurance Company, against the said John Conard, for twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-five cents; together with the interest and all the legal costs which have accrued on the said judgments against the said Conard, either in the said circuit court or in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to adjust and settle the claims of L. & W. Lippincott and Company, of Philadelphia, for damages sustained by them in consequence of the illegal seizure, and sale made in the said city of Philadelphia, by the Collector of that Port, acting under the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That no allowance shall be made for any damages sustained by them other than the interest upon the amount of the property detained from them, and the interest on the value of said property at the time of the illegal seizure, and the time of its delivery to them on the substitution of their security.

Approved, July 14, 1832.

## A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the French, was concluded and signed at Paris, on the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; which Convention is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the French, animated with an equal desire to adjust amicably, and in a manner conformable to equity, as well as to the relations of good intelligence and sincere friendship which unite the two countries, the reclamations formed by the respective Governments, have, for this purpose, named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, William C. Rives, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the said United States, near His Majesty the King of the French, and His Majesty the King of the French, Count Horace Sebastiani, Lieutenant General of His Armies, His Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.  
The French Government, in order to liberate itself completely from all the reclamations preferred against it by the citizens of the United States, for unlawful seizures, captures, sequestrations, confiscations, or destructions of their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engages to pay a sum of twenty-five millions of francs to the Government of the United States, who shall distribute it among those entitled, in the manner and according to the rules which it shall determine.

ARTICLE II.  
The sum of twenty-five millions of francs, above stipulated, shall be paid at Paris, in six annual instalments, of four millions one hundred and sixty-six thousand and six hundred francs sixty-six centimes each, into the hands of such person or persons as shall be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it.

The first instalment shall be paid at the expiration of one year next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and the others at successive intervals of a year, one after another, till the whole shall be paid.

To the amount of each of the said instalments shall be added interest at four per cent. thereupon, as upon the other instalments then remaining unpaid; the said interest to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

ARTICLE III.  
The Government of the United States, on its part, for the purpose of being liberated completely from all the reclamations presented by France on behalf of its citizens, or of the Royal Treasury, (either for ancient supplies or accounts, the liquidation of which had been reserved, or for unlawful seizures, captures, detentions, arrests, or destructions of French vessels, cargoes, or other property,) engages to pay the Government of His Majesty the King of the French, the sum of one million five hundred thousand francs.

ARTICLE IV.  
The sum of one million five hundred thousand francs, stipulated in the preceding article, shall be payable in six annual instalments, of two hundred and fifty thousand francs; and the payment of each of the said instalments shall be effected by a reservation of so much of the annual sums which the French Government is bound, by the second article above, to pay to the Government of the United States.

To the amount of each of these instalments shall be added interest at four per cent. upon the instalment then paid, as well as upon those still due; which payments of interest shall be effected by means of a reservation, similar to that already indicated for the payment of the principal. The said interest shall be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention.

ARTICLE V.  
As to the reclamations of French citizens against the government of the United States, and the reclamations of citizens of the United States against the French government, which are of a different nature from those which it is the object of the present convention to adjust, it is understood that the citizens of the two nations may prosecute them in the respective countries before the competent judicial or administrative authorities, in compliance with the laws and regulations of the country, the dispositions and benefit of which, shall be applied to them in like manner as to native citizens.

ARTICLE VI.  
The French government and the government of the United States reciprocally engage to communicate to each other, by the intermediary of the respective legations, the documents, titles, or other informations proper to facilitate the examination and liquidation of the reclamations comprised in the stipulations of the present convention.

ARTICLE VII.  
The wines of France, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall be admitted to consumption in the States of the Union at duties which shall not exceed the following rates, by the gallon, (such as is used at present for wines in the United States); to wit, six cents for red wines in casks; ten cents for white wines in casks; and twenty-two cents for wines of all sorts in bottles. The proportion existing between the duties on French wines, thus reduced and the general rates of the tariff, shall be maintained in case the government of the United States should think proper to diminish those general rates in a new tariff.

In consideration of this stipulation, which shall be binding on the United States for ten years, the French government abandons the relations which it had formed in relation to the 8th article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana. It engages, moreover, to establish on the long staple cottons of the United States, which, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall be brought directly thence to France by the vessels of the United States or by French vessels the same duties as on short staple cottons.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of eight months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these articles, and thereto set their seals.

Done at Paris, the fourth day of the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

W. C. RIVES,  
HORACE SEBASTIANI, [s. s.]  
AND WHEREAS the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective

ratifications of the same, were this day exchanged, at the city of Washington, by Edward Livingston, Secretary of State of the United States, and Louis Charles Serrier, officer of the Legion of Honor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the French in the said United States, on the part of their respective governments.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, THAT I, ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington, the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States, the fiftieth.

ANDREW JACKSON,  
By the President:  
EDWARD LIVINGSTON,  
Secretary of State.

Office of the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot,  
Monday, P. M. July 30, 1832.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packetship Dover, Capt. Nye, which arrived at this port at 11 o'clock last night, from Liverpool, we have received our files of London papers to the evening of June 19, and Liverpool papers to the 20th. We are also indebted to Captain Nye for London papers of the 19th. The Dover sailed on the morning of the 21st, too early to obtain papers.

The London Courier contains advices from Paris to the 19th, giving the intelligence of the arrest of M. de Chateaubriand, the Baron Hyde de Neuville, and the Duke de Fitzjames. The particulars of these arrests are given in the extracts below. It is said that the French Ministry, encouraged by the favorable demonstrations of public opinion, have resolved on a dissolution of the chamber of Deputies. It had been expected that the Duchess de Berri would be taken prisoner in La Vendee, but the latest rumor was that she had made her escape.—Capt. Pepin, of the National Guard, and had been acquitted.

It is now stated that St. Jean d'Acres surrendered at discretion to Ibrahim Pacha, on the 20th of April, and that a safe residence in Egypt, with an annual income of 750,000 piastres, has been assigned to the governor of that fortress.

The Irish Reform Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons; and it produced some debates between Mr. O'Connell and the ministers. The London and Birmingham Rail road bill was read the third time in the House on the 19th, and passed.—Earl Grey had been ill, but was said to be considerably better.

Mr. P. Thompson in moving in the House of Commons a Committee to consider the Custom duties acts, mentioned a number of duties which he proposed to reduce. For the benefit of British shipping he proposed that the duty on hemp should be entirely taken off. Many candidates had declared for the approaching election under the Reform Bill.

There is no confirmation of the report of the landing of Don Pedro in Portugal.

The marriage of King Leopold has been postponed.

The papers are less occupied with notices of the cholera than for some months past. A few cases occurred daily at Paris, and many parts of England. It appeared with more violence at Liverpool on the 15th, when there were 30 cases. Total of cases remaining in the world at the close of last report, 375.

The Dutch affairs are yet unsettled. Three more protocols are published. It is stated that another of a more decided character had been agreed to, which intimates if the Dutch should inflict any injury on Antwerp, the damage shall be deducted from the 8,200,000 guilders, which Belgium is to pay to Holland.

The talk is revived of a company for establishing a steam communication, in 12 days between Liverpool and Boston, by way of Terceira and Halifax.

The Duke of Wellington was assailed by a mob as he was riding along the streets of London, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and insulted by hisses, and groans, and pelled with mud.

Letters from Lisbon state that in consequence of the arrival of two U. S. ships of war, a demand of a million of dollars from the Usurper's government for injuries to the American commerce, these claims had been adjusted. A vessel had arrived at Lisbon from Terceira, which reported the sailing of Don Pedro's squadron in high spirits. His arrival was expected every moment. Don Miguel, it was said, had 14,000 troops to oppose his landing.

London, June 19, evening.—The Paris papers of Sunday, which arrived this morning, announce the arrest of three distinguished persons—M. de Chateaubriand, M. Hyde de Neuville, and the Duke of Fitzjames. It is said that M. Berryer has made disclosures respecting them, which fully justify their arrest. These persons were, it is said, to have formed the council of regency for Henry the Fifth, if the late attempts at counter revolution in Paris and La Vendee had been successful.

Liverpool, June 29.—France. The triumph of the government, in the last attempt at counter revolution in Paris, has been complete.—That the affair was fomented by the Carlists, or promoted by foreign influence, both appear to have been unfounded reports, and were, indeed, from the first destitute of probability.—There was too little plan and combination to allow of a previous conspiracy, except what might have been got up on the eve of Lamarque's funeral. There was indeed, no correspondence between the republicans of Paris and those of the provinces. This would arise from the vain confidence of the former. They thought that, as Paris rules France; they ruled Paris, little dreaming but that the heroes of July in one year must be conquerors in the year of another. It is clear that they depended upon the troops, and especially upon the National Guard, and their mistake in this respect has been their discomfiture. The fact that both the troops of the line and the National Guards in general are averse to revolutionary tumults, and ready to uphold good government, has been demonstrated, and this is an important result. The check, or rather the overthrow, which the relics of the Bonaparte faction, and the republicans have received, must, if wisely improved, tend to the establishment of order in France, and to produce domestic confidence, and the confidence of foreign powers. There is, indeed, a loud complaint of the harshness and unconstitutional character of the measures adopted by the French Ministry. They prove, certainly, that, though Perier is dead, there is no want of desire and vigor among his remaining colleagues. But there is little fear of their going too far; and, for the present, a strong govern-

ment is necessary for the preservation of liberty among so restless a people. From the attempt of an opposite character in the West, nothing beyond temporary mischief is to be apprehended.—Courier.

Accounts from Paris of Saturday evening represent the state of affairs there as much more settled—not but that many of the recent acts of the French government kept it in bad odour with a part of the people. The sums taken to maintain public credit had been successful, and confidence was so far restored that the facilities of raising money were restored. Martial law, however, continued in force from which it was inferred that the government apprehended another explosion.—Some important despatches had been received by the French government from St. Petersburg in the course of Saturday, on which a council was immediately summoned, and which sat in deliberation for some hours.—The report of a triple alliance between Austria, Russia and Prussia, to the prejudice of other powers of the continent, was very current, and believed in some of the best informed circles.—Morn. Chron.

Algiers.—The French papers contain an extract from the *Moniteur Algierin* on the 26th ult, giving the particulars of an action between the troops under Lieut. Gen. Baron Doyere, commanding the division of Oran, and several thousand Arabs who attacked the town and its forts on successive days from the 3d to the 8th ult. The Arabs displayed great boldness; but were continually repulsed with great loss, and ultimately they, on the 8th, made their retreat in a thick fog. The loss of the French was very trifling.

Paris June 18. "It was in the papers found upon M. Berryer, that reasons were discovered for arresting M. M. de Fitzjames, de Neuville and Chateaubriand. They were arrested by virtue of a requisition issued by the Procureur General of the Court Royal of Rennes and a mandat of detention issued by one of the Councillors employed in the instruction of the affairs relative to the disturbances in the West.

"The same mandat was applicable to the Duke de Belluno, but who has not yet been found.

"M. de Chateaubriand was arrested at five in the morning, at No. 84 Rue d'Enfer. His house was surrounded at two, but daylight was waited for to make an entrance.

"M. de Chateaubriand manifested much sangfroid at the circumstance, which was to him, doubtless, unexpected.

"He spoke to all those who surrounded him with a perfect tranquillity of mind, and took his *Gradus* in order, as he said, to make a voyage to lighten his captivity.

"M. de Chateaubriand was being the President of the secret Regency; We repeat this report as it is circulating all over Paris, otherwise we should not have mentioned it.

"This rumour, however, and a thousand others which are in circulation, will make no difference as to the situation of the prisoner.

"Did we imagine that it would in the least exaggerate his difficulties, we would rather break our presses than repeat any thing of the sort.

"But looking to a celebrated writer, a man of genius, upon whom all Paris, all France and all Europe have fixed their eyes, we cannot but recollect what is attached to an event which we witness with profound grief, connected as it is with others so dreadful and so melancholy.

"The Baron Hyde de Neuville was arrested at his residence at 4 in the morning. He was in bed, severely recovered from his sufferings from the cholera, and an attack of sciatic gout.

"He has protested against all the causes mentioned in the mandat of detention.

"He is a small chamber in the Prefecture.

"Madame de Neuville has requested as a favor, to be allowed to accompany her husband as his nurse.

"The Duke de Fitzjames was arrested, as we understand, in a house in the Rue lead Chaussee, d'Antin.

not, without cause, towards the government of Louis Philippe, and may possibly not have been a sorrowing spectator of the insurrectionary movements attending and following the recent funeral of Gen. Lamarque."—Balt. Amer.

## CHABERTS TREATMENT OF THE CHOLERA.

The following card has been issued through one of the New York papers.

Xavier Chabert to the *American Public*.—Impelled by the purest and deepest feelings of humanity, and at this eventful crisis, I take the liberty to present to the public some undoubted facts ready to be proven by a multitude of the citizens of New York, who are now living witnesses and both willing and anxious to come forward and attest to the successful treatment instituted in their cases of Cholera.

Up to Saturday evening at 11 o'clock, I have treated 528 cases, and have lost 4 cases by death. They all possessed the same symptoms, subject to some little variation, from peculiarities of constitution and habit.

Symptoms.—After a two or three days constiveness, a spontaneous diarrhoea, uniform in appearance, though differently described by the several individuals—as water, yellow water, very thin and bilious, like tea with curdled milk in it, &c. this accompanied with different degrees of slight uneasiness of the bowels, a tightness about the chest, generally described by the patient as uneasiness about the heart, heat, redness of pupils, nausea, then vomiting of a fluid, from a light yellow to a deep green colour—a pallid countenance, profuse perspiration in large drops, cold extremities and corrugated integuments of fingers and toes, change of voice, approaching deafness, languor, laboured breathing, great thirst and a desire for cold drinks, spasms of the extremities and in some cases convulsions. All my patients have thus been variously affected, and this the result of my treatment—out of 523 patients four deaths.

None of these patients were sent to hospital, and were prescribed by no other medical men, and were seen by none except those who were kind enough to watch and assist my practice. The most of the patients were presented at my lodgings, but many were attended by me at their own residences, and who could not come to me. The above are the universal symptoms of Cholera, improperly so called, as it at present exists in New York.

Treatment.—My general treatment has been when the patient was conscious, to administer the mildest cathartic, with directions for the warm bath forthwith. Also during the diarrhoeal stage the warm-bath. At which, also, I commence the use of diffusible stimulants—particularly one I have myself prepared, which perhaps by the public will be called a nostrum; warm vinegar to the stomach and chest, and externally by flannel, drinks of chamomile tea, in which are infused juniper berries, with fumigations of juniper berries, hot vinegar, to the apartment, &c.

By the kindness of some physicians, who have inspected my practice, those cases that have been varied by circumstances or complicated with other diseases, prescriptions have been made and transmitted to the several druggists, particularly to Mr. Marshall Slocum, who can demonstrate the facts. All this is neither charlatanism or quackery, but the truth. This disease is the most distant in its nature from inflammation in all its varieties, and, as it appeared in New York, is to be injured and rendered fatal by bleeding, by mercury, and especially by opium.

I have the happiness to state, that a medical gentleman of undoubted qualifications, who has seen my cases, with those in the severest stage, and their treatment, and who has been extensively engaged in examining bodies after death of those who have died with the disease, is preparing to lay before the public the true pathology of Cholera, by which he says he can prove by induction, as I can prove by facts, that mine is the proper treatment of the Cholera of New York.

That all this has been hitherto done equally to rich and poor, free of any charge whatever, and that the medical friends who inspected my course, have rendered their services and advice, night and day, gratuitously.

I shall continue to direct my efforts in this wise to do good, having hourly gratification in the presentation of the emphatic thanks offered for my labours.

I have nothing further at this time to say; but to invite the physicians of Hospitals, with the members of the Honourable the Board of Health, to "come and see."

XAVIER CHABERT, 54 Reed street.

SALINE INFUSION.

We copy the following account of the success of the Saline infusion from the New York Hospital report.

Melan, a female aged 40, was brought into the Crosby-st. Hospital, July 22, in a collapsed state. The pulse was not perceptible, skin cold and moist, heat in the epigastric region, soaked and livid and shrivelled hands. Sunkens state of the eyes and face, with some lividness over various parts of the body. 14 oz. of the following solution:—"Mur. soda 2 drachms, sulph. carb. soda 1 drachm, aqua hieij." were injected into a vein at the bend of the arm. This was followed by a slight increase in the volume and force of the pulse, an improvement of the respiration, it being freer, and of longer duration at each inspiration; the heat of the surface of the body was augmented. An hour and a half after the injection, 40 oz. of the same fluid were injected into another vein, which was followed by a decided improvement of all the bad symptoms.

She expressed herself as feeling much better.

During the night there were given three injections of brandy and water.

Sunday morning 9 o'clock. She is very much improved, reaction has been fully established, and she asks for some food. She continued to improve all day and on Monday morning nearly well. She has been sent to the Convalescent Ward, and will in a few days be discharged, perfectly cured.

The notes of this case were given by Dr. Cox of Philadelphia, now on a visit to New York, who has injected two cases. This operation is very simple, and can be performed with great ease. Dr. Depyre, the assistant Physician, has injected two cases which we believe to have terminated successfully.

The Physicians of this Hospital are  
DR. RHINELANDER,  
DEPEYRE, } Assistants.  
BEJTERNE,  
SICKELLS,  
GALE, } Residents.  
HAZELHURST.

We are informed by Dr. Rhineland, that the operation is performed by every Physician attached to the Hospital, and done with as much facility as cupping or bleeding.

Murder.—We have to record a transaction unusual in our section of country—the perpetration of a most cruel and wanton murder

John Puryear, a planter, living about a mile from this place, shot his overseer on Wednesday last. Puryear, when in his cups, was in the habit of abusing his family, and his overseer, named May, an inoffensive man had been in the habit of interfering on such occasions. On the day of his death, May, on returning to the house, perhaps for his dinner, found his employer intoxicated, and abusing his family. He entered, as usual, to see Puryear, begged him to desist, and told him it was a shame for him to act so. Puryear asked him "if he took it up?"—stepped into the house, took down his rifle, and deliberately shot him.

May had left a wife and seven or eight small children without a single bequest, save that of the cold charity of the world. Puryear was, on the evidence of his own daughter, committed to prison, where he now awaits the stern justice of the law.—Southern Banner.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 27.  
Fire.—Yesterday, about day break, the large and elegant edifice, known as the Broadway Hotel, was discovered to be on fire on the roof. A considerable quantity of furniture and traveller's baggage was destroyed, but no lives lost, as we have heard. No estimate can be made of the loss. Owing to the situation in which the fire was discovered, no doubt remains of its being the work of an incendiary.

Another Fire.—On Thursday night last, about 1 o'clock, our citizens were aroused by another alarm of fire, which was discovered to be the steam saw mill owned by Rogers & Carroll, situated at the western extremity of the city, where Third street strikes the river. So rapid was the progress of the flames that the mill, which was a frame of iron, was destroyed before the firemen arrived. An adjacent dwelling, the name of whose owner we have not heard, was partially consumed; one half of the building being saved by the exertions of the fire companies. The loss is not estimated—the mill, we understand, was insured to 5,000 dollars. The fire is attributed to the act of an incendiary.

Another fire, it is said, was discovered, a hour afterwards, on the same night, in a house on 7th street, but which, fortunately, was extinguished before it could do any damage.—Likewise the work of an incendiary!

Thus, in five nights, four extensive fires have occurred, in which human life and a vast amount of property have been lost, and all exhibiting decisive proofs of being produced by some abandoned villain for the sake of plunder. Our City Council must adopt some means to check this frightful evil.—An efficient watch be immediately organized. We cannot forbear paying a justly deserved tribute to our active and indefatigable Fire Department. Though harassed as they have been, for the five last nights, their promptitude, vigilance, and effective co-operation; merit the highest encomiums, and entitle them to the regard and esteem of our citizens.

Since the above was in type, we learn that an attempt was made on the same night to set fire to the Bazaar, by throwing a fire ball on the roof. The ball, fortunately, rolled into an alley, where it was extinguished by some persons who discovered it. We also learn that another attempt, which partially succeeded, was made about the same time to set fire to a steamboat at the landing. It was discovered, however, and extinguished before it had had time to do any mischief. A meeting of the citizens was held at the Council Chamber last evening, to take into consideration some means of preventing the further progress of this alarming evil.—Republican.

Another Steam-boat burnt, with loss of lives.—The Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser of the 25th inst. says:  
On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, the steam boat Phoenix, (lying at the wharf, within one hundred feet of the spot where the Portsmouth met a similar fate on the night of the 12th inst.) was discovered to be on fire—which spread with such rapidity that many jumped overboard, and it is believed that a number were drowned—we have heard positively of one; but what adds peculiar horror to the circumstance is, that four individuals were burnt to death, consisting of a man, his wife and child and sister in law! The progress of the flames was not arrested until the boat was burnt down to the guards.

It is a fact, not to be disputed, that so accustomed have we become to relations of steam-boat disasters, that they no longer excite any other than a momentary interest, and not even that only under the most calamitous circumstances, and the present. It is that of the cause, which lead to the want of human life, (leaving property out of the question) were inquired into. When a stage driver, by carelessness or inattention to his duty, causes injuries to be sustained by passengers, he is tried; and if convicted, is muled in heavy damages; and why not on board boats, or other vessels, where ten times as many lives are jeopardized?

The frequency of these disasters forbid their being treated lightly any longer. Let those whose special duty it is, look to it. It would have been well if Congress could have found time, in a seven months session, to have legislated upon this subject, but they were too much taken up with personal alterations and broils, to attend to the interests of their constituents or their own duty.

Since writing the above, we learn that the name of the fire was the *Emerald*; we came on board at Ripley, and were on a visit to their friends in this city.

Rail Road Experiment.—We understand that an experiment was performed on Saturday on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the new Locomotive Engine from York, Pa. constructed by Mr. Phineas Davis, which proved highly satisfactory. It conveyed, exclusive of its tender, a train of seven cars, weighing in the whole about twenty-five tons, from the Depot at Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, a distance of thirteen miles, in one hour and five minutes. The first seven to the relay house were travelled in thirty-four minutes; the motion was not checked here, however, but the train proceeded, and in thirty-one minutes more arrived at the Mills, a further distance of six miles. The latter five miles of the road being curved at radii of four hundred feet, and at the same time ascending at an average of from thirteen to eighteen feet per mile, were passed at the rate of ten to twelve miles per hour, thus evincing the capability of the engine and its adaptation to the road.—The fuel employed was Anthracite Coal, and the steam was redundant throughout the latter half of the distance which required the greatest application of power.—Balt. Amer.

An Apostate Rescued.—A man by the name of Morgan, who had been elected to the state Senate of Louisiana, at a Jackson man, deserted the party last summer, and by his vote secured the election of Mr. Waggaman to the senate of the United States. The Clay men ennobled him greatly, at the time, for his treachery, and alleged that he had changed his ground because the people in his district had changed. The election has recently taken

place, and he is defeated in his attempt at a re-election. The majority of Jackson votes in the district is 338. Thus it is proved that Mr. Waggaman misrepresents the people of his state in the United States Senate; thus the apostate has received his merited reward.

EASTON, MD.  
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, 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.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.  
For the District composed of Harford county and the Eastern Shore.  
HENRY D. MILLER, of Cecil county  
RICHARD SPENCER, of Talbot.  
THOMAS K. CARROLL, of Somerset.

THE VETO OF THE U. S. BANK.  
In our last, we said that in this paper we would give our views more at large on subject of the U. S. Bank, and would take a brief view of the principles of the measure. This pledge we will now attempt to deem, and in doing so, have to acknowledge that the subject is one on which, we are sensible of our own deficiency and the want such information as would enable us to do justice.

Before we enter upon the subject we bestow a moment's attention on the East Gazette of the 25th ult. The individual, it is known to be the author of most of the editorial articles of that paper, being a man of some pretensions to intellectual respectability can alone justify us in descending to this papering notice.

The first paragraph in which he attempts to speak of the principles of the measure is continued tissue of recrimination and abuse. He does not attempt a criticism of the gauge or arguments, nor to show in what President has erred in principle. He says President has "commenced with an obvious falsehood," and that "in viciousness of character and deliberate wickedness of design this paper is unequalled by any state paper which he recollects to have seen published. Such denunciations, without an attempt to show their justice, is presuming more on the credulity of his readers, and their absolute subservience to the dicta of party leaders, we believed any man of common sense would hazzard in this enlightened day. To denounce and abuse in the province of the lowest or meanest minds, to examine and disprove, that of all intellects.

The language of this article is as unimpeachable as the style and manner of it is unimpeachable of an intelligent community.—He says "President pretends to subvert sound principles, and substitute false ones." If we understand the word pretend, it means to appear to do, that which is really not intended to be done. The President then does not wish or intend to subvert sound principles, and to substitute false ones" but pretends, or wishes to thought to do so. A species of ambiguity which, we think, never has

ken place, and he is defeated in his attempt at a re-election. The majority of Jackson votes in the district is 358. Thus it is proved that Mr. Waggoner misrepresents the people of his state in the United States Senate; and thus the apostate has received his merited reward.

### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, 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.**

#### ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT,

For the District composed of Harford county and the Eastern Shore.

**HENRY D. MILLER, of Cecil county.**  
**RICHARD SPENCER, of Talbot.**  
**THOMAS K. CARROLL, of Somerset**

#### THE VETO OF THE U. S. BANK.

In our last, we said that in this paper we would give our views more at large on the subject of the U. S. Bank, and would also take a brief view of the principles of the message. This pledge we will now attempt to redeem, and in doing so, have to acknowledge that the subject is one on which, we are fully sensible of our own deficiency and the want of such information as would enable us to do it justice.

Before we enter upon the subject we will bestow a moment's attention on the Easton Gazette of the 28th ult. The individual, who is known to be the author of most of the editorial articles of that paper, being a man with some pretensions to intellectual respectability, can alone justify us in descending to this passing notice.

The first paragraph in which he attempts to speak of the principles of the message is one continued tissue of recrimination and abuse. He does not attempt a criticism of the language or arguments, nor to shew in what the President has erred in principle. He says the President has "commenced with an obvious falsehood," and that "in viciousness of character and deliberate wickedness of design" this paper is unequalled by any state paper which he recollects to have seen published. Such denunciations, without an attempt to shew their justice, is presuming more on the credulity of his readers, and their absolute subservience to the dicta of party leaders, than we believed any man of common sense would hazard in this enlightened day. To denounce and abuse is the province of the lowest order of minds, to examine and disprove, that of higher intellects.

The language of this article is as unintelligible, as the style and manner of it is unworthy of an intelligent community. He says the President "pretends to subvert sound principles, and substitute false ones." If we understand the word pretend, it means to appear to do, that which is really not intended to be done. The President then does not wish or intend "to subvert sound principles, and to substitute false ones" but pretends, or wishes to be thought to do so. A species of ambition, which, we think, never has entered the mind of any man, unless indeed it be the man who pretends to have a heart for every man, by having "a hand for every man," or the man who looks upon "polite courteous simulation" as a virtue.

Again in the last paragraph he makes the former Secretary of State and the President, to conspire together, and "for the sole purpose of personal political advancement, wantonly to sport with the moaned interests of the whole country to hinder and obstruct all the business of life?—To depreciate the revenues of the Government, and the private property of the people?—to arrest the onward progress of public and private improvement, and to place the whole body of the people under the pressure of a precipitated final settlement, uncalled for by any consideration belonging either to Debtor or Creditor."

The supposition that political advancement would follow such means, is as novel as it is absurd. The Bank must be either approved of by the majority of the people, or disapproved of.—If approved, then has the President, from some motive, thrown himself into the course of the popular current, to arrest its progress even at the risk of his fame, dearer even than life. What then could have been his motive? was it for popularity? To resist a popular measure to secure his popularity; how absurd. What then was his motive? was it the indulgence of "viciousness of character" or "deliberate wickedness of design" as the Gazette seems to infer? No man in his senses believes it. Even the author of the article in the Gazette is not so blinded by the prejudices of party, so lost to every honorable impulse to action, as to believe it.—What then is the true motive? One or more of three causes must have operated on the President's mind in the rejection of this bill; he either believed it to be unconstitutional, and therefore felt bound in conscience to reject, or he believed it to be detrimental to the interests of the people, or dangerous to the Union, and consequently ought to have given it his veto; or he believed it to be unpopular. If he was actuated by either of the first named causes, all honest men must approve the principle on which he acted, however they may doubt the accuracy of his judgment. The author of the article in the Gazette however, does not believe it was rejected in honest error of judgment. He says, "the individuals who counselled it, and the individual who signed it, all knew better."

He then affects to believe that the bill re-chartering the Bank was unpopular, or at least that the President and his advisers thought so. How can he reconcile this opinion with the conduct of the President's friends in Congress. They, with one consent, opposed the consideration of this question, at the present session. The opponents of the President, cried aloud for the question. No man believes the President ignorant of the state of public sentiment, or that he expected by his veto to increase his popularity. This object of political advancement, is ascribed to him, because it was the only base or ignominious principle of action of which his conduct was susceptible.

The operation of the Banking system can only be well understood by one practically acquainted with its details. We do not profess this acquaintance, but will give our opinion on what we look upon as plain natural effects, growing out of certain obvious causes, which effects, have been very improperly ascribed to the wonder working machinery of the U. S. States Bank.

It is a fact within the recollection of every man, that from the commencement of the French Revolution in '87 up to the embargo of Mr. Jefferson, the United States enjoyed an unparalleled degree of commercial prosperity. Enjoying the carrying trade of Europe, wealth flowed into all her ports, as by a magical operation. This commercial prosperity naturally begat facilities for trade. Banks sprang up in a night like mushrooms.—Bank paper the only circulating medium, became common as brown paper; no one questioned its solvency. All Banks were good, because all were unproved. Money was plenty, our lands were high, and other things equally so.

In this state the embargo found us. The suspension of commerce naturally produced a scarcity of specie. All the avenues for its approach were closed. The Banks had to curtail their discounts, money became scarce, and lands began to fall, but still the Banks sustained their credit, because the public forbore to press them.

Next came the war, which, continuing the obstructions to commerce, these innumerable Banks, the natural offspring of commerce, unwilling to diminish their dividends until driven to it, unable to pay in specie 10 per cent. on the amount of their notes in circulation, no longer able to maintain even the appearance of solvency, began to be pressed for payment of their notes. To pay in specie, or the notes of solvent Banks, was impossible. Their creditors could not, or would not, take the houses and lands mortgaged to them; their paper was discredited, and they compelled to wind up. Such is the natural operation of things. The paper of Banks, like that of individuals, as soon as suspected, becomes depressed in the market; and in proportion to the prospect of speedy and entire payment, is the value of all Bank paper.

In this state of the currency of the country; just at the close of the war, as commerce began to renew its operations, the U. S. Bank came into being. In addition to this circumstance, the Legislature of several of the states, about this time required of the Banks to a certain extent, to redeem their notes with specie, under penalty of a forfeiture of their charters. The U. S. Bank going into operation under such propitious circumstances, free from the embarrassment which hung over other Banks, and refusing to receive on deposit, or in payment of debts, any thing but specie, or the notes of specie paying Banks, its credit at once was established, and it erected into a censor morum of all other Banking institutions.

It found all the state Banks, we will admit, in a state of insolvency, as to specie payments. The country during the embargo and war, had been drained of its specie; (on which the U. S. Bank itself went into operation, being mostly imported from abroad, at a high premium.) In stating these facts, however, we must also recollect, that every state Bank, of any credit was, at this time struggling for existence, while those which had been proved to be insolvent, were winding up their concerns. Discounts were diminished or discontinued, dividends curtailed, salaries reduced. The fear of forfeiting their charters with some, a determination to restore their credit with others, was fast working out a healthful state of the currency of the country. Nature was relieving herself, by the operation of plain natural principles, and although the U. S. Bank may have assisted, and by the application of extraneous remedies, have brought about a more speedy cure, the credit of our State Bank paper must as certainly, and as inevitably have been restored to its par value, or the old Banks have been wound up, and discontinued, and new ones erected, as that the human body under the influence of violent disease, will either sink under it, or become restored by the natural recuperative powers of its own constitution.

The fact of our State Banks paying specie, or not, for their notes, must always determine the value of their paper. The U. S. Bank can no more give them specie, or give them solvency, when drained of their specie, than it can check the course of trade and commerce. If similar causes should again operate, all the Banks in the Union can't prevent the exportation of specie from the United States. If the Banks, in such times, issue paper at all, they must very soon exhaust their supply and the only advantage which the U. S. Bank would have over others, would be in its more extended operations, and in the Government deposits.—But even with these advantages, the branches which might be situated in those states, from which the specie was drained, would be compelled to suspend specie payments, or the whole institution would soon be ruined. Suppose specie, in our country, should get to be worth a premium of 25 or 30 per cent. as it was about the close of the war, what man so stupid, as to suppose that the U. S. Bank could continue its specie payments? much less then could it preserve the currency of the country generally, at its par value. If a suspension of specie payments, not only by the State Banks, but by the U. S. Bank, must inevitably follow a general drain of specie from the country, what can be more

obvious, than that they must all alike wait the return of specie to the country, to resume their payments, according to the plain operations of trade, producing their natural results?—This supposed capacity of preserving at par the paper of other banks, seems, with the great body of the community, to form the chief object for wishing the continuance of the United States Bank. This object will fail them whenever the day of trial may come.

There are other grounds, more tenable, on which the advocates of this Bank urge its preservation; but being of less immediate interest to the people, we shall not attempt their examination. Let us now notice some of the objections to the Bank bill, made by the President, and in doing so will express our own.

The President first notices the bonus paid for the charter, and says if the Congress will sell this monopoly, they have not sold it for its value. His argument on this point is able, but it is a matter which we will pass over, as a simple difference of opinion between the two branches of Government, exercising equally the right of judging. The objection which he makes to the 4th section, which provides that the Bank and all of its branches shall receive the notes of any of its branches from any other bank but leaves them at liberty to refuse them, if presented by an individual, we think worthy the attention of the people. This feature alone should have defeated the bill. His argument against the Bank, as it regards the restraint imposed on the taxing power of the states, and in relation to the immunities secured to foreign stockholders, who now hold one-third of the stock, and if this law had passed would soon have held two thirds, we think merits the attention of every man. Can there be a greater objection to such an institution, which is erected mainly for the safety of the Government in time of war, than that it may, and indeed most certainly will, fall into the hands of foreigners? We think there cannot.

The views of the President in relation to the constitutionality of the law, we will not examine. His arguments are clear and forcible, and however much others may differ from him in opinion, if, in his judgment and conscience, the constitution presented insurmountable objections to the passage of the bill, he was right in rejecting it.

We will suppose, however, for the sake of argument, that these objections on the constitutionality of such an institution, be looked upon as a matter settled; if, in the estimation of a very large portion of the Union, and among those men of the highest character and talent, such an institution would be dangerous to the liberties of the country, is there any so great advantage to be derived from it, either to the government or to the people, as to induce us to throw every thing at stake to preserve it? We humbly think not.

Would not a state bank, in each state of the Union, established on the credit and capital of the State, for the redemption of whose notes the State should become responsible, afford all the advantages which could be derived from a U. S. Bank. The notes of such banks could not fluctuate much in value. Possessing the advantages of the public deposits, for the General and State Governments, such institutions, if well directed, could not but afford a handsome revenue to the States. Would this not be better than paying it to foreigners. But there would be an advantage in these State institutions, which the U. S. Bank would not afford, in accommodations to the Banking corporations of the States, and to individuals. It would be an object with such Banks by every possible means, to preserve the real property of the state from sudden and great fluctuations in value. The reverse of this is the case with the U. S. Bank. Any drain upon the specie of the country, any sudden shock or convulsion in the commercial community, produces an instantaneous check to the accommodations in the U. S. Bank, and by her calls on other banks, this check becomes general. She thus holds a perpetual rod of terror over all our banking institutions. None but the rich, or such as are supposed to be able to pay their notes at 60 days, can obtain accommodations. A farmer or mechanic, pressed for a few hundred dollars, may apply in vain to the Banks for an accommodation. They are all held in check by the U. S. Bank, and dare not issue their paper, lest a run be made on them for specie. The farmer's land or the mechanic's stock is sold for half its value, to some money man, who having means of paying his notes in Bank at a short notice, can always obtain a loan.

We have already trespassed on the patience of our readers, in treating on this subject.—Its importance at this time, must be our apology.

A meeting of the Temperance Society of Talbot county, was held on Tuesday evening last, in the meeting house of the Methodist Episcopal society, at Easton. The Rev. Mr. Watkins, of Annapolis, by invitation, attended, and delivered an interesting Address; after which ninety whites, and nineteen blacks, enrolled their names in the Temperance cause.

The editor of the Snow Hill Messenger, is truly a candid fellow—he tells in plain terms the reasons for his actions. In the fall of 1830, he turned for General Jackson, and he gave as his reason, that the anti-Jackson candidates for the Legislature had their tickets printed by some body else. He has now turned against the president, and his reason is, the veto of the Bank.

The match race between Col. W. R. Johnson's mare *Arietta*, and Mr. Kelly's gelding *Snow Ball*, (of Kentucky), 1000 yards for \$1000 a side, was run on Saturday last, over the Central course, at Baltimore, and won by the latter, with ease.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, at a meeting on the third instant, at Washington city, had under consideration the proposition made by the Legislature of Maryland with a view to the adjustment of the difficulties existing between that company and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. The meeting did not determine on the proposition, but the following plan for effecting a "compromise," was read and referred to the committee on rail-road controversy:—

"Resolved, That the following propositions as best fitted to compromise, on principles of justice, and reciprocity, all the interests involved, be submitted to the Rail Road Company.

1. That the Rail Road for the present terminate at the Point of Rocks.
2. That the right of the Rail Road Company to extend the Road, after the completion of the Canal to Cumberland, and subsequent to the year 1840, be reserved.

3. That, in the mean time, the resources of the two Companies be united and directed to the vigorous completion of the Canal to Cumberland, and thence to the Ohio.

4. That the requisite legislative provisions to carry this object into effect be applied for by the two Companies.

5. That dividends on the stocks of the two Companies be made pro rata out of the net proceeds of the tolls derived from the Canal and Rail Road.

6. That in case the Rail Road Company should declare its assent to the foregoing terms, either as they now stand or with any necessary modifications, that a Committee of three members of this Company be appointed by the President and Directors, to meet a like Committee of the Stockholders of the Rail Road Company; and the said joint Committee be, and they are hereby, authorized to make and execute a definitive plan and compact between the two Companies, for the purpose of carrying the foregoing propositions into effect.

It is a pity that the name of the modest author of this proposition is not given—it is worth knowing, and worth preserving too.—Who would not like to enjoy the acquaintance of so unassuming a gentleman? The rail-road company may make the Canal to the Ohio, (for the Canal company never can do it,) and then, after seven or eight years, they may finish the rail-road, if they see fit. Now if this is not a fair offer, we should like to see one.

**THE CHOLERA in the United States,** has very much enlarged its borders. It now prevails, in a greater or less degree, in many places in the State of New-York, particularly in the new settlements of the western part of the state—in the Michigan Territory—in New Jersey—in Philadelphia, and in Norfolk and Portsmouth in Virginia. It has not yet made its appearance in Baltimore; but according to a private letter we have seen, the immediate premonitory symptoms, prevail extensively in that city.

In New-York, it will be seen, the disease has considerably abated, and is said to be more manageable. The report of interments for the 1st inst., exhibit a mortality, decreased by one half from the average of the preceding week. In Philadelphia the disorder is gaining, but we entertain hopes that the purification the city has undergone, with the strict sanitary regulations constantly enforced, will disarm the foe of many of its terrors. In Norfolk and Portsmouth it is remarkable that the blacks, who were mostly exempt at the north, particularly in Canada, suffer most severely.

Seeing the malady is thus spreading, it becomes us to reflect whether we have done all that we can do, to mitigate its influence, if not to prevent its appearance among us. If any thing remains to be done, there is no time to be lost; and if we find the work of purification has been completed, still our watchfulness should not be intermitted.

**New-York Board of Health Report.**

Date	New Cases	Deaths
July 29th	132	89
" 30th	103	89
" 31st	121	41
Aug. 1st	93	48
" 2d	81	34

**The report of the City Inspector for the same days, is as follows:**

**INTERMENTS DURING TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDING**

Day	Spasmodic Cholera	85
Sunday, 8 A. M. 108	Spasmodic Cholera	85
Monday, do. 81	do. do.	47
Tuesday, do. 78	do. do.	53
Wednesday, do. 76	do. do.	52
Thursday, do. 81	do. do.	56

The Crosby-street Hospital is now clear of Patients.—The whole number received has been 253—of whom have been discharged cured, 140—died, 113. There are neither new cases nor deaths at Bellevue.

**THE CHOLERA.** All persons confined in Bellevue Prison at the suit of the United States, were discharged on Wednesday, on their own recognizances. Carrari still remains in this prison, as there seems to be some question amongst the authorities, as to whether he is to be considered a prisoner in the charge of the State of New York, or in the charge of the United States. N. Y. Post.

**CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.** Number of persons attacked with the Spasmodic Cholera, and the deaths by that disease, which have taken place in Philadelphia and Liberties, from the 27th of July to the 2d August.

Date	Dwellings	Hospitals	At Home	At Prison	Total	Deaths
July 27,	0	2	0	0	2	2
" 28,	0	6	0	0	6	4
" 29,	4	1	0	0	5	1
" 30,	8	6	0	1	15	7
" 31,	5	9	5	0	19	9
Aug. 1,	16	4	1	0	21	8
" 2,	8	14	5	13	40	15
Total	41	43	12	14	109	46

We give the latest accounts from Norfolk, which will be found in the following, taken from the Baltimore Gazette of Saturday:—

**BOARD OF HEALTH.** Norfolk, 1st Aug. 1832.

The Board of Health reports, that of the cases of Cholera reported up to 12 o'clock on Monday the 30th ult. four have died; and that for the 48 hours up to 12 o'clock this day, eight new cases have occurred, of which five had died. Of the last named cases there was one white man and seven persons of color.

By order of the Board,  
**THO. G. BROUGHTON, Sec'y.**  
We are yet without any official information from Portsmouth, on the subject of the Cholera; and the reports therefrom are so various and contradictory that we deem it worse than useless to give them publication. Several new cases, we hear, have occurred, the exact number of which, or their result we are unable to state.  
The Norfolk Beacon mentions a test of the efficacy of the simple cure for Cholera published in the New-York papers, consisting of a tea-spoonful of common Table Salt, one table-spoonful of Vinegar, and one tea-cupful of boiling Water, taken together, and as hot as possible—the dose repeated if required. The Beacon says:—

(The efficacy of the above simple prescription has been tested by a gentleman in this place, whose female servant was seized on Saturday last, with severe pains in the bowels, attending with vomiting.—We are assured that she was entirely relieved in less than half an hour.)

#### THE INDIAN WAR.

From the St. Louis Times, July 21.  
The Indian War is for the present, at an end. Our army as we stated in our last paper, marched in pursuit of the enemy, who were said to be encamped near the four lakes. When Gen. Atkinson reached Lake Cosh-kong (which on Tanner's Map of 1830, is placed near the junction of the river Goose-creek-haw with Rock river) he found the country clear, and his long sought enemy vanished.

The Indians, it is supposed, have made for the Chippewa country, and will endeavor to cross the Mississippi, but far beyond any white settlements. Gen. Atkinson, expecting, when he marched, to meet the enemy in a short time, had taken with him but a small quantity of provisions, and was obliged to halt and divide his forces, at the lake above named. He himself with the regulars, some six hundred and fifty strong, remained at the lake, the militia, consisting of three brigades under Generals Posey, Dodge and Henry, and about two thousand men, were ordered to march for Fort Winnebago, on the Ouiskonsin, where stores were hourly expected. It was the intention of the Commanding General to consolidate his forces and renew the pursuit as soon as he had obtained sufficient stores.

The march of the army was exceedingly laborious and fatiguing. The greater part of the country they passed over was a complete marsh, formed by bodies of water beneath the surface of the earth. Men and horses sunk to considerable depth at every step. A gentleman who was with the army informs us that he was on a large mound, fifteen or twenty feet high, which could be shaken by a single man, like a boat on the water.

The whole army, regulars and irregulars, officers and soldiers, had enjoyed excellent health, and were sustained throughout their encampment and march by a full confidence in their General.

We believe that there is no expectation that our army will again meet with the Indians.—Black Hawk will not expose himself and his band to the danger, that late success of the whites in skirmishes, and the number of scouting parties through the country will prevent the recurrence of the depredations and murders by small parties, which made the beginning of this contest so terrible and alarming.

Two companies of the 6th Regiment U. S. Infantry, arrived here on Thursday, in the steam boat N. America, from the Baton Rouge, on their way to the Seat of War.

[COMMUNICATED.]  
Temperance appears to be the motto among all classes, and as one most effectual means of prohibition to the drunkard, I would respectfully suggest that a meeting be called by the merchants alone for the express purpose of considering whether it is not expedient to abandon the sale of ardent spirits altogether. If the merchants on a large scale will give into the measure, the small ones will follow. The example will be great, the reward perhaps glorious.

A lately convinced retailer.

The Rector of St. Michael's Parish intending to be absent on Sunday next, August 5th, there will not be divine Service at Mr. N. Willis's.

**MARRIED.**  
On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Levi Storks, Mr. Hugh Valiant, to Miss Rebecca A. Denny, all of this county.  
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Walter Fountain, Mr. Robert Fish, to Miss Mary R. Kersey, of this county.

**DIED.**  
In this town on Thursday evening last, Isaac Chambers, Esq.  
In this county on Saturday the 28th ult. James Ridgway, Esq.

**BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.**

Commodity	Price
Wheat, white	\$1 25 a 130
Do. Red	1 16 a 120
Do. ordinary to good Md.	1 10 a 115
Corn, yellow	70 a 72
White do.	69 a 70
Rye	65 a

**BY THE WESTERN MAIL.**

**POSTSCRIPT.**  
**CHOLERA.**—In Philadelphia on Friday, 3d, 35 cases, 14 deaths.  
Saturday, 4th, 45 new cases, 15 deaths.  
In New-York, on the 3d, 90 new cases, 24 deaths.  
Saturday, 4th, 89 new cases, 30 deaths.  
The news from England is to the 28th of June, and is of no great interest.

**CAMP MEETING.**  
A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church, will be held in the woods on the College Road, about 1 mile from Chester Town, commencing on Thursday the 16th inst. and ending the Wednesday following.—All religious denominations, and the public generally are invited to attend.

**Strayed or Stolen.**  
FROM the subscriber's pasture, about the 10th of July, a dark brown horse about 4 years old, with black legs, mane and tail. A suitable reward will be given for his return to the subscriber, at Crossroads, on Choptank river, three miles below the Trappe.  
S. M. DICKINSON.  
aug 7

**WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore county, on the 25th of July, 1832, by Wm. A. Schaeffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself HARRIET or FANNY KINGSTON, says she is free, but is supposed to belong to the estate of Benjamin Daves, deceased, of Washington.** Said colored woman is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, has a small scar on the left arm occasioned by a burn.—Had on when committed, a blue domestic frock, white silk bonnet, white linen apron, white cotton stockings and black morocco shoes. The owner of the above described colored woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON,  
Warden Balt. County Jail.  
aug 7 5v

### PROPOSALS

For publishing in the town of Easton, Md. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER TO BE ENTITLED **The Farmers' & Mechanics' Journal, and Temperance Herald.**

By JOHN D. GREEN.

It is the design of the publisher of this Journal to make it useful and interesting to Farmers and Mechanics, and to aid and assist in the great cause of Temperance, so happily begun in these United States.

All political matter and religious controversies, will be excluded.

The Journal and Herald will be printed on a fine super-royal sheet, and good type, at two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore, will confer an obligation, which will be gladly reciprocated, by giving this a few insertions.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Benjamin Hiss, late a Carrier of Baltimore city, will please call without delay and settle their accounts, and all those who have claims against the said estate, will please present them properly authenticated to the subscriber, who has been appointed permanent trustee, and whose receipts alone will be good for all claims due said Benjamin Hiss.  
GEORGE W. KREBS,  
No. 53 South Calvert-st. Baltimore.  
aug 7 5w

The Easton Whig and Centreville Times, will please copy the above advertisement to the amount of \$1, and charge Baltimore Chronicle.

**SPLENDID SCHEME.**  
If you want fortunes dont forget to direct your orders to  
**J. CLARK,**  
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last few years than at all the other offices in the State together.  
New York Consolidated Lottery, No. 29. To be drawn August 22.  
**HIGH PRIZES.**

1 prize of \$30,000	15 prizes of \$1000
1 15,000	15 500
1 7,500	15 300
1 3,600	15 200, &c.

Tickets \$6, shares in proportion.  
The cash for all these can be had any where.  
aug 7

**SPLENDID SCHEMES.**  
If you want fortunes dont forget to direct your orders to  
**J. CLARK,**  
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last few years than at all the other offices in the State together.  
Union Canal No. 16. To be drawn August 11th.

**HIGH PRIZES.**

1 prize of \$25,000	15 prizes of \$1000
1 10,000	15 500
1 5,000	15 300
1 2,500	15 200, &c.

Tickets \$8, halves 4, quarters 2.  
NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 28 for 1832. To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, August 15th 1832. 60 Number Lottery—9 drawn ballots.  
\$20,000 for \$5.

**SCHEME.**

1 prize of 20,000	1 2,370
1 6,000	10 1,000
1 2,500	10 500

&c. amounting to 136,880  
Tickets \$5, Halves, 2 50, Quarters 1 25.  
New York Consolidated Lottery, No. 29. To be drawn August 22.

**HIGH PRIZES.**

1 prize of \$30,000	15 prizes of \$1000
1 15,000	15 500
1 7,500	15 300
1 3,600	15 200, &c.

Tickets \$6, shares in proportion.  
NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 30 for 1832. To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, August 29th, 1832, 60 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.  
\$30,000, 15,000.

**SCHEME.**

1 prize of 30,000	1 3,680
1 15,000	5 5,000
1 7,500	

&c. amounting to 188,040  
Tickets \$5, Halves, \$2.50 Quarters \$1.25.  
A certificate of a package of 32 whole Tickets, can be obtained by remitting 62 dollars.—address  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
Baltimore.

The cash for all these can be had any where.  
[Please continue copying the above, till further order, dropping each Lottery as its time for drawing expires.]  
august 7

**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 to Domestic Happiness—being the substance of a course of sermons on the Epistle to the Ephesians—by the Rev. John Angel James—For sale at this Office.**  
July 24

**300 NEGROES WANTED.**  
I WISH to purchase them from the age of 13 to 25 years. Persons having such to sell, shall have CASH, and the HIGHEST Prices 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, Intelligence, Washington and Gazette

POETRY.

MORNING.

"His compassions fail not they are new every morning."
Hues of the rich unfolding morn
That ere the glorious sun be born,

EVENING.

"Abide with us, for it is towards evening and the day is far spent."
Sun of my soul! Thou Saviour dear,
It is not night if thou be near;

Uncle Josey was a farmer, and always kept corn for sale. But he always sold it at one dollar a bushel, when every body else sold it for eighty seven and a half cents.

Mr. Mullikin. As from previous notice, it appears, that you are an active member of that association, that may be very correctly ranked among the most useful of the present age, you will of course, to as ardent a brother extend the right hand of fellowship.

FOR THE WHIG.

Watch by the sick: enrich the poor
With blessings from thy boundless store:
Be every mourner's sleep to night,

to some may appear plausible; but as for singly myself, I could not conceive of a greater insult offered to the majesty of heaven, than in neglecting to place at the head of such a work as this, our minister, if he himself were the grand mover.

"Lepers in sanitarly garb,"
"Wolves in the clothing of the lamb,"
the christian distiller and vender: How shall I write, and console myself with the reflection that "very temperate" did it stop here it were not inconsistent; but go into his wheat field!

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FOR THE WHIG.

Watch by the sick: enrich the poor
With blessings from thy boundless store:
Be every mourner's sleep to night,

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.

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

PETER W. WILLIS, Clock & Watch Maker, Denton, Maryland.

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

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 Leno's Rables and contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less.

JOHN MANROSS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. And general agent, for collecting debts, conveyancing, Sec. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. prepared at short notice.

MRS. RIDGWAY 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 are Mantua makers, who understand her business in all its varieties; to such, liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

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

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 twelfth 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.

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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.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain. Easton and Baltimore Packet. april 10

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.

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.

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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, John Smith, Jr., Henry Bird, Stewart Brown.

This Company will insure, on other property, either in or out of the City, against loss or damage by Fire or other casualty. 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

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES. The Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, is now opening a full and general assortment of

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant, JOHN WRIGHT. Easton, July 24

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

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 Ruddiman's Latin Tytler's History Grammar Goldsmith's Rome Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Grinshaw's England Melchre on the Globes Tooke's Pantheon Paradise Lost Bunyan's Pilgrimage Blair's Lectures Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geographical and Atlas

Wilson's do. do. Adams' do. do. Greek Exercises Academic Reader Hutton's Xenophon Introduction to do. Horace Delphini English Reader Virgil Introduction to do. Sullust Sequet to do. Caesar English Grammars Graeca Minora Spelling Books Graeca Majora Gough, Pike, Jess and Smart's Cicero Bennett's Arithmetic Clarke's Homer Also, Slates, Pencils, Viri Romae Paper, Blank Books, Historia Saera Lead Pencils, &c. Muir's Syntax EDWARD MULLIKIN. July 10

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 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 the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front. JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore. may 29

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE WHIG OFFICE, SUCH AS HAND BILLS, POSTING BILLS, CIRCULAR LETTERS, 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

LOOK HERE! IF REUBEN BRINTON, late a Corporal in McEwens company of the 16th Regiment of Infantry, during the late war, or his legal Representatives, will call upon Colonel Adam Whann of Elkton, Md., they will hear of something to their advantage. July 31, 1832. Printers throughout the U. States friendly to old soldiers, are requested to publish this notice.

CAMP-MEETING. A Camp-meeting will be held at the Bay-side, on the land of Capt. Wm. Haddaway, to commence on the 10th and close the 21st of August. July 31

ST. AUBIN. To be rented for a cultivated Farm of Hammond, commonly called St. Aubin. The Farm is well enclosed, in excess of 200 acres, and may be considered a Farm in the county. For terms apply to JOHN P. S. The Subscriber's house at Easton Point in and about Easton July 31 Sw

TO LET. That large and desirable of the late Thomas situated about three miles in Caroline county, state of improvement good order—to a will be moderate. Samuel Dickinson, scriber, MARIA who will be at the gust next. July 31 Sw

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EASTON

VOL. IV.---NO. 4

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

THE TERMS: Are Two Dollars and Five Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. VERTICEMENTS inserted three Dollars; and continued work FIVE CENTS per square.

PROPOSAL: For publishing in the town of Easton a WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER TO BE ENTITLED 'The Farmers' & Mechanical, and Temperance' By JOHN D. GILBERT.

It is the design of the publisher to make it useful and interesting to Farmers and Mechanics, and to the great cause of Temperance, begun in these United States. All political matter and replies, will be excluded.

The Journal and Herald of a fine super-royal sheet, a two dollar yearly in advance, payable half yearly in advance. Editors of papers on the Continent an obligation, which is conferred, by giving this a Aug 7

SPLENDID SCHEMATA: If you want fortunes don't your orders to J. CLARKE Lottery V. Who has sold and paid last few years than at all the State together. New York Consolidated To be drawn August 23

HIGH PRIZES: 1 prize of \$30,000 1 15,000 1 7,500 1 3,600 1 Tickets \$5, Halves, 2 The cash for all these ca Aug 7

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ST. AUBIN. To be rented for a cultivated Farm of Hammond, commonly called St. Aubin. The Farm is well enclosed, in excess of 200 acres, and may be considered a Farm in the county. For terms apply to JOHN P. S. The Subscriber's house at Easton Point in and about Easton July 31 Sw

TO LET. That large and desirable of the late Thomas situated about three miles in Caroline county, state of improvement good order—to a will be moderate. Samuel Dickinson, scriber, MARIA who will be at the gust next. July 31 Sw

IF REUBEN BRINTON, late a Corporal in McEwens company of the 16th Regiment of Infantry, during the late war, or his legal Representatives, will call upon Colonel Adam Whann of Elkton, Md., they will hear of something to their advantage. July 31, 1832. Printers throughout the U. States friendly to old soldiers, are requested to publish this notice.

CAMP-MEETING. A Camp-meeting will be held at the Bay-side, on the land of Capt. Wm. Haddaway, to commence on the 10th and close the 21st of August. July 31

ST. AUBIN. To be rented for a cultivated Farm of Hammond, commonly called St. Aubin. The Farm is well enclosed, in excess of 200 acres, and may be considered a Farm in the county. For terms apply to JOHN P. S. The Subscriber's house at Easton Point in and about Easton July 31 Sw

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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.

PROPOSALS For publishing in the town of Easton, Md. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER TO BE ENTITLED The Farmers' & Mechanics' Journal, and Temperance Herald.

It is the design of the publisher of this Journal to make it useful and interesting to Farmers and Mechanics, and to aid and assist in the great cause of Temperance, so happily begun in these United States.

The Journal and Herald will be printed on a fine super-royal sheet, and good type, at TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

Editors of papers on the Eastern Shore, will confer an obligation, which will be gladly reciprocated, by giving this a few insertions.

SPLENDID SCHEME. If you want fortunes dont forget to direct your orders to J. CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last few years than at all the other offices in the State together.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, No. 29. To be drawn August 22. HIGH PRIZES. 1 prize of \$30,000 15 prizes of \$1000

SPLENDID SCHEMES. If you want fortunes dont forget to direct your orders to J. CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last few years than at all the other offices in the State together.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 28 for 1832. To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, August 15th 1832. 60 Number Lottery--9 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEMES. If you want fortunes dont forget to direct your orders to J. CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last few years than at all the other offices in the State together.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 30 for 1832. To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, August 29th, 1832, 60 Number Lottery--10 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEMES. If you want fortunes dont forget to direct your orders to J. CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last few years than at all the other offices in the State together.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 31 for 1832. To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, August 31st, 1832, 60 Number Lottery--10 drawn ballots.

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.

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.

TO RENT. For the ensuing Year, That large and desirable farm the property of the late Thomas Goldsborough, Esquire, situated about three miles from Greensborough, in Caroline county--the land is in a high state of improvement and the buildings in good order--for particulars apply to Samuel Dickinson, of Talbot or to the Subscriber.

MARIA GOLDSBOROUGH, who will be at the farm on the 10th of August next.

LOOK HERE! IF REUBEN BRINTON, late a Corporal in McGewen's company of the 16th Regiment of Infantry, during the late war, or his legal Representatives, will call upon Colonel Adam Whann of Elkton, Md., they will hear of something to their advantage.

Writers throughout the U. States friendly to old soldiers, are requested to publish this notice.

EASTON ACADEMY.

A Public Examination of the Scholars belonging to this Institution, will be held on Thursday and Friday the 16th and 17th of August next, at the Academy, at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't. Easton, July 31, 1832. (G)

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.

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

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

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Wobley Manor and part of another tract of land called Loece's Rambles and contains the quantity of 236 acres of Land, more or less.

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.

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, 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.

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

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE WHIG OFFICE

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



BY AUTHORITY.

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

(PUBLIC No. 102.) AN ACT to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, so much of the act entitled "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the nineteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, as is herein otherwise provided for, shall be repealed, except so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery and collection of all duties which shall have accrued under the said act; and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which may have been incurred under the same.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the 3d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

First. Wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall not exceed eight cents per pound, shall be imported free of duty; and if any wool so imported shall be fine wool mixed with dirt or other material, and thus reduced in value to eight cents per pound, or under, the appraisers shall appraise said wool at such price as in their opinion it would have cost had it not been so mixed, and a duty thereon shall be charged in conformity with such appraisal; on wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the place of exportation, shall exceed eight cents, shall be levied four cents per pound, and forty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That wool imported on the skin shall be estimated as to weight and value, as other wool.

Second. On all milled and fulling cloth, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or Kendall cottons of which wool shall be the only material, the value whereof shall not exceed thirty-five cents a square yard, five per centum ad valorem; on worsted stuffs, shawls and other manufactures of silk and worsted, ten per centum ad valorem; on worsted yarn, twenty per centum ad valorem; on woollen yarn, four cents per pound, and fifty per centum ad valorem; on mits, gloves, bindings, blankets, hosiery, and carpets and carpeting, twenty five per centum, except Brussels, Wilton and treble ingrained carpeting, which shall be at sixty three cents the square yard, all other ingrained and Venetian carpeting, (thirty-five cents the square yard; and except blankets, the value whereof, at the place from whence exported, shall not exceed seventy-five cents each, the duty to be levied upon which, shall be five per centum ad valorem; on flannels, bookings and baizes, sixteen cents the square yard; on coach leas thirty-five per centum; and upon merino shawls made of wool, or of which wool is a component part, and on ready made clothing, fifty seven per centum ad valorem.

Third. On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, twenty-five per centum ad valorem, excepting cotton twine, yarn, and thread, which shall remain at the rate of duty fixed by the act to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, of twenty-second May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four: And, provided, That all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, not exceeding in value thirty cents the square yard, shall be valued at thirty cents per square yard, and if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, in whole or in part, not exceeding in value thirty-five cents the square yard, shall be valued at thirty five cents per square yard, and on nankeens, imported direct from China, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Fourth. On all stamped, printed, or painted floor cloths, forty-three cents a square yard; on oil cloths of all kinds, other than that usually denominated patent floor cloth, twelve and a half cents the square yard; and on floor matting, usually made of flags or other materials, five per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On iron, in bars or bolts, manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, ninety cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Sixth. On bar and bolt iron, made wholly or in part by rolling thirty dollars per ton; Provided, That all iron in slabs, blooms, or other form less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars or bolts, and pay duty accordingly.

Seventh. On iron in pigs, fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, one cent per pound.

Eighth. On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number fourteen, five cents per pound; exceeding number fourteen, nine cents per pound; on silvered or plated wire, five cents per pound; on iron or cap or bonnet wire covered with silk, cotton, flaxen yarn or thread, manufactured abroad, twelve cents per pound.

Ninth. On round iron or brazier's rods, of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive and on iron, in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit rolled, or hammered, and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron, and on iron, slit, rolled, or hammered for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three cents per pound; on iron spikes, four cents per pound; on iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents per pound; on tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand five cents per pound; on square wire used for the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, and cut in pieces not exceeding the length used therefor, twelve per centum ad valorem; on anvils and anchors, and all parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, two cents per pound; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole

or in part; three cents per pound, and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables or parts thereof; on mill cranks and mill irons of wrought iron, four cents per pound; on mill saws, one dollar each; on blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound; on muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand; on rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each; on all other fire arms, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Tenth. On axes, adzes, hatchets, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles, or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or steel, plated, brass and polished steel saddlery, coach and harness furniture, of all descriptions, steel yards and scalebeams, socket chisels, vices and screws of iron, called wood-crowns, thirty per centum ad valorem; on common tinned and japanned saddlery of all descriptions, ten per centum ad valorem: Provided, That said articles shall not be imported at a less rate of duty than would have been chargeable on the material constituting their chief value, if imported in an unmanufactured state.

Eleventh. On steel, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Twelfth. On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures, not otherwise specified made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all articles manufactured in whole of sheet, rod, hoop, bolt, or bar iron, or of iron wire, or of which sheet, rod, hoop, bolt, or bar iron, or iron wire, shall constitute the greatest weight, and which are not otherwise specified, shall pay the same duty per pound that is charged by this act on sheet, rod, hoop, bolt, or bar iron, or on iron wire, of the same number, respectively: Provided, also, That the said last mentioned rates shall not be less than the said duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Thirteenth. That all scrap and old iron shall pay a duty of twelve dollars and fifty cents per ton, that nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and that only to be manufactured; and all pieces of iron, except old, of more than six inches in length, or of sufficient length to be made into spikes, and bolts, shall be rated as bar, bolt, rod or hoop iron as the case may be, and pay duty accordingly; all manufactures of iron, partly finished; shall pay the same rates of duty as if entirely finished; all vessels of cast iron, and all castings of iron, with handles, rings, hoops, or other addition of wrought iron, shall pay the same rates of duty as if made entirely of cast iron.

Fourteenth. On manufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton; sail duck, fifteen per centum ad valorem, and on cotton bagging, three and a half cents a square yard, without regard to the weight or width of the article: on felts or hat bodies made, or in part, of wool, eighteen cents each.

Fifteenth. On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component part, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, ten per centum ad valorem, and on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk is a component part, five per centum ad valorem, except sewing silk, which shall be forty per centum ad valorem.

Sixteenth. On brown sugar and sirup of sugar cane, in casks, two and a half cents per pound; and on white played sugar, three and one third cents per pound.

Seventeenth. On salt, ten cents per fifty six pounds.

Eighteenth. On old and scrap lead two cents per pound.

Nineteenth. On teas of all kinds, imported from the place this side of the Cape of Good Hope, or in vessels other than those of the United States, ten cents per pound.

Twentieth. On slates of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Twenty-first. On window glass not above eight by ten inches in size, three dollars per hundred square feet; not above ten by twelve inches in size, three dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet; and if above ten by twelve inches, four dollars per hundred square feet: Provided, That all window glass imported in plates, uncut, shall be charged with the highest rates of duty hereby imposed. On all apotheries' vials and bottles, exceeding the capacity of six, and not exceeding the capacity of sixteen ounces each, two dollars and twenty-five cents the groce; all perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, not exceeding the capacity of four ounces each, two dollars and fifty cents the groce; and those exceeding four ounces each, and not exceeding sixteen ounces each, three dollars and twenty-five cents the groce; on all wares of cut glass not specified, and thirty per centum ad valorem; on black glass bottles not exceeding one quart, two dollars per gross; on black and fifty cents per gross, on demijohns, twenty-five cents each, and on all other articles of glass, not specified, two cents per pound, and twenty per centum, on paper hangings, forty per centum; on all Lehigh hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip or grass, and all flats, braids, or plaits for making hats or bonnets, thirty per centum; on the following articles twelve and a half per centum ad valorem, namely: whalebone, the product of foreign fishing, raw silk, and dressed furs; and on the following articles twenty-five per centum ad valorem, namely: boards, planks, walking canes and sticks, frames or sticks for umbrellas and parasols, and on all manufactures of wood, not otherwise specified; copper vessels, and all manufactures of copper, not otherwise specified; all manufactures of hemp or flax, except yarn and cordage, tarred and untarred, ticklenburgs, osanburgs, and burials, not otherwise specified; fans, artificial flowers, ornamental feathers, ornaments for head dresses, caps for women, and millinery of all kinds, combs and sweetmeats of all kinds preserved in sugar or brandy, umbrellas, parasols, of whatever materials made; parchment and vellum, wafers and black lead pencils, and brushes of all kinds. And on the following articles thirty per centum ad valorem, namely: cabinet wares; hats and caps, of fur, leather, or wool; leather whips, bridles; saddles, and on all manufactures of leather, not otherwise specified; carriages and parts of carriages, and blank books; on boots and booties, one dollar and fifty cents per pair; shoes of leather; other shoes and slippers of prunella, stuff, or nankeens; also, porcelain, china, stone and earthenware; musical instruments; and manufactures of marble, shall pay the present duties.

Twenty-second. On olive oil, in casks, twenty cents a gallon.

Twenty-third. On the wines of France, namely, red wines, in casks, six cents a gallon; white wines, in casks, ten cents a gallon;

and French wines, of all sorts, in bottles, twenty two cents a gallon, until the third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty four; and from and after that day, one-half those rates, respectively; and on all wines other than those of France, one half of their present rates of duty, respectively, from and after the day last aforesaid: Provided, That no higher duty shall be charged under this act, or any existing law on the red wines of Austria than are now, or may be, by this act, levied upon the red wines of Spain when the said wines are imported in casks.

Twenty-fourth. On the following articles an ad valorem duty of fifteen per centum, namely, barley, grass or straw baskets, composition, wax, or amber beads; all other beads not otherwise enumerated; lamp black, indigo, bleached and unbleached linens; shell or paper boxes, hair bracelets, hair not made up for head dresses, bricks, paving tiles, brooms of hair or palm leaf, cashmere of Thibet, down of all kinds, feathers for beds.

Twenty-fifth. All articles not herein specified, either as free or as liable to a different duty, and which, by the existing laws, pay an ad valorem duty higher than fifteen per centum to pay an ad valorem duty of fifteen per centum from and after the said third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, shall be exempted from duty: that is to say, teas of all kinds, imported from China, or other places east of the Cape of Good Hope, and in vessels of the United States, coffee, cocoa almonds, currants, prunes, figs, raisins, in jars and boxes, all other raisins, black pepper, ginger, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, cassia, cloves, pimento, camphor, crude saltpetre, flax, unmanufactured, quicksilver, opium, quills, unprepared, tin in plates and sheets, unmanufactured marble, argol, gum arabic, gum senegal, epaulets of gold and silver, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, saffron, turmeric, wood or paste; aloes, ambergris, burgundy pitch, bark, peruvian, cochineal, capers, chamomile flowers, coriander seed, cantharides, castanas, catnip, chalk, cocculus indicus, coral, dates, filberts, filtering stones, frankincense, grapes, gambouge, hemlock, henbane, horn plates for lanterns, ox horns, other horns and tips, india rubber, ipeacacuanha, ivory unmanufactured, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, olives, oil of juniper, paintings and drawings, rattans unmanufactured, reeds unmanufactured, rhubarb, roton stone, tamarinds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellacs, sponges, sago, lemons, limes, pine apples, coconuts and shells, iris or iris root, arrow root, bole ammoniac, colombo root, annatto, annise seed, oil of annise seed, oil of cloves, cummin seed, sarsaparilla, balsom tula, asafoetida, avia root, alcomhor, canella oil, cascarrilla, harlem oil, horsethorn, manna, senna, tapioca, vanilla beans, oil of almonds, anux vomica, amber, platina, busts of marble, metal or plaster, casts of bronze or plaster, strings of musical instruments, flints, kelp, kermes, pins, needles, mother of pearl, hair unmanufactured; hair pencils, Brazil paste, tartar crude, vegetables, such as are used principally in dyeing and in composing dyes, weld, and all articles used principally for dyeing, coming under the duty of twelve and a half per centum, except bicarbonate of potash, prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, and nitrate of lead, aquafortis, and tartaric acids: all other dyer's drugs, and materials for composing dyes, all other medical drugs, and all articles not enumerated in this act, not the existing laws and which are not liable to an ad valorem duty of fifteen per centum, except tartar emetic and Rochelle salts; sulphate of quinine, calomel and corrosive sublimate, sulphate of magnesia, glauber salts: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to reduce the duties upon alum, copersas, manganese, muricic, or sulphuric acids, refined salt petre, blue vitriol, carbonate of soda, read lead, white lead or litharge, sugar of lead, or combs.

Sec 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the third day of March aforesaid, so much of any act of Congress as requires the addition of ten or twenty per centum to the cost or value of any goods, wares or merchandise in estimating the duty thereon, or as imposes any duty on such addition, shall be repealed.

Sec 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the third day of March aforesaid, where the amount of duty on merchandise, except wool, manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, imposed into the United States, in any ship or vessel, on account of one person only, or of several persons jointly interested, shall not exceed two hundred dollars, the same shall be paid in cash without discount; and if it shall exceed that sum, shall, at the option of the importer or importers, be paid or secured to be paid, in the manner now required by law, one half in three, and one half in six calendar months; and that, from and after the third day of March, so much of the sixty second section of the act entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," approved the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, as authorizes the deposit of teas under the bond of the importer or importers, shall be repealed. And that so much of any existing law as requires teas, when imported in vessels of the United States from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to be weighed, marked and certified, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the third day of March aforesaid, the duties on all wool, manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, shall be paid in cash, without discount, or at the option of the importer, be placed in the public stores, under bond at his risk, subject to the payment of the customary storage and charges; and to the payment of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum while so stored: Provided, That the duty on the articles so stored shall be paid one half in three, and one half in six months from the date of importation: Provided, also, That if any instalment of duties be not paid when the same shall have become due, so much of the said merchandise as may be necessary to discharge such instalment shall be sold at public auction, and retaining the sum necessary for the payment of such instalment of the duties, together with the expenses of safe keeping and return of such goods, the overplus, if any, shall be returned by the collector to the importer or owner, or to his agent or lawful representative: And provided, also, That the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods, may, at any time after the deposit shall have been

made, withdraw the whole or any part thereof, on paying the duties on what may be withdrawn, and the customary, storage and charges, and of interest.

Sec 7. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the duty which now is, or hereafter may be imposed on any goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the United States, shall by law, be regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon, the value of the square yard, or of any other quantity or parcel thereof; and in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual value thereof, at the time purchased, and place from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require, and it shall, in every such case, be the duty of the appraisers of the United States, and every of them, and of every other person who shall act as such appraiser, by all the reasonable ways or means in his or her power, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the true and actual value, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares and merchandise, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require, and all such goods, wares and merchandise, being manufactures of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the United States in an unfinished condition, shall, in every such appraisal, be taken, deemed, and estimated by the said appraisers, and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, to have been, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same were imported into the United States, of as great actual value as if the same had been entirely finished: Provided, That, in all cases where any goods, wares or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is or shall be by law regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon, the value of the square yard or any other quantity or parcel thereof shall have been imported into the United States from a country other than that in which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the current value thereof at the time of purchase, before such last exportation to the United States, in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

Sec 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the appraisers to call before them, and examine upon oath, any owner, importer, consignee, or other person, touching any matter or thing which they may deem material in ascertaining the true value of any merchandise imported, and to require the production on oath, to the collector, or to any permanent appraiser, of any letters, accounts, or invoices, in his possession, relating to the same, for which purpose they are hereby authorized to administer oaths. And if any person so called shall fail to attend, or shall decline to answer, or to produce such papers when so required, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States fifty dollars; and if such person be the owner, importer, or consignee, the appraisement which the said appraisers may make of the goods, wares or merchandise, shall be final and conclusive, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And any person who shall swear falsely on such examination, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and if he be the owner, importer, or consignee, the merchandise shall be forfeited.

Sec 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, from time to time, to establish rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States as the President of the United States shall think proper, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares and merchandise, as aforesaid, imported into the States, and just and proper entries of such actual value thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities, as the case may require, and of such actual value of every of them; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report all such rules and regulations, with the reasons therefor, to the next session of Congress.

Sec 10. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties by this act imposed, in respect to all goods, wares and merchandise, on the importation of which in American or foreign vessels, a specific discrimination has not already been made, which, from and after the third day of March aforesaid, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States; Provided, That this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandise, which shall be imported after said day in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by an act of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec 11. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed, on goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be imported from and after the said third day of March, upon the exportation thereof within the time and in the manner prescribed in the existing laws at the time: Provided, no drawback shall be allowed on a less quantity of cordage than five tons.

Sec 12. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws at the time shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of the duties imposed by this act, on goods wares and merchandise, which shall be imported into the United States from and after the said third day of March, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for the allowance of drawbacks by this act authorized as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing, in the then existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by, this act, and that so much of any act which is contrary to this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec 13. And be it further enacted, That whenever goods composed wholly, or in part of wool or cotton, of similar kind, but different quality, are found in the same packages charged at an average price, it shall be the duty of the appraisers to adopt the value of

REPUBLICAN TICKET  
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
ANDREW JACKSON, OF TENN.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF N.Y.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT  
VICE PRESIDENT  
For the District composed of Hay and the Eastern Shore  
HENRY D. MILLER, of Cal.  
RICHARD SPENCER, of T.  
THOMAS K. CARROLL, of Va.

The Veto Message of the President from the independent country, generally, the warm demonstrations, for its many firmness at. From those of the opposition— had been put under the authority or which could be made to feel of that institution—or, from such conducted by individuals having feelings dependent on the Bank—dent course could hardly be even then, if the whole truth is confessed, statements, if made approximate the truth.

In the Gazette of Saturday last, a laboured article, (intended to show has been lost to the administration,) which contains the following: "We know of some important communications, which have been the Veto Message and the reasons therefor." We call upon the editor without it we must contradict. There can be nothing indicating the name of the individual—the we be glad to see his added to the names given in various places, ter talks about.

We assert, there have been tant nor unimportant changes in the statements made about the places, are unworthy of credit. We are prevented from making the length of the collector's advice at a late hour yesterday.

On Monday 8th instant, the members were elected Directors of the Bank at Easton, viz:—  
For Easton and Talbot  
Wm. Hugblitt, Lamb  
Wm. H. Groome, Samuel  
John Leeds Kerr, John  
For Cecil County—Henry  
For Kent County—William  
For Queen Ann's County—

For Caroline county—George  
For Dorchester county—H.  
For Somerset county—Jo  
For Worcester county—Geo

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE  
New York Board of Health  
New Cases  
August 5th. 92  
" 6th. 101  
" 7th. 89  
" 8th. 82  
" 9th. 73

Philadelphia Board of Health  
New Cases.  
August 5th. 125  
6th. 176  
7th. 136  
8th. 114  
9th. 154

At Norfolk, 7th, for the 24 o'clock, 34 new cases, 10 deaths.  
At Portsmouth, 12 new cases, 7 deaths ending the 7th.  
In Suffolk, Va. the disease has with great fury. This is a 30 miles south of Norfolk.  
The Cholera has made its Wilmington and New Castle. We cannot pretend to give account of the progress of the city. It has become so extensive name the cases that are given papers we receive, would exhaust our sheet.

Extract of a letter dated Port. The health of this village is worse off than you in the city by the number of deaths for five days, which is as follows: In the County Poor August 3, new cases 4, " 4, " 5, " 6, " 7, " 8, " 9, " 10, " 11, " 12, " 13, " 14, " 15, " 16, " 17, " 18, " 19, " 20, " 21, " 22, " 23, " 24, " 25, " 26, " 27, " 28, " 29, " 30, " 31, " 32, " 33, " 34, " 35, " 36, " 37, " 38, " 39, " 40, " 41, " 42, " 43, " 44, " 45, " 46, " 47, " 48, " 49, " 50, " 51, " 52, " 53, " 54, " 55, " 56, " 57, " 58, " 59, " 60, " 61, " 62, " 63, " 64, " 65, " 66, " 67, " 68, " 69, " 70, " 71, " 72, " 73, " 74, " 75, " 76, " 77, " 78, " 79, " 80, " 81, " 82, " 83, " 84, " 85, " 86, " 87, " 88, " 89, " 90, " 91, " 92, " 93, " 94, " 95, " 96, " 97, " 98, " 99, " 100, " 101, " 102, " 103, " 104, " 105, " 106, " 107, " 108, " 109, " 110, " 111, " 112, " 113, " 114, " 115, " 116, " 117, " 118, " 119, " 120, " 121, " 122, " 123, " 124, " 125, " 126, " 127, " 128, " 129, " 130, " 131, " 132, " 133, " 134, " 135, " 136, " 137, " 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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.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, For the District composed of Harford county and the Eastern Shore. HENRY D. MILLER, of Cecil county. RICHARD SPENCER, of Talbot. THOMAS K. CARROLL, of Somerset.

The Veto Message of the President, has drawn forth from the independent presses of the country, generally, the warmest commendations, for its manly firmness and patriotism. From those of the opposition—from such as had been put under the authority of the Bank, or which could be made to feel the influence of that institution—or, from such as are conducted by individuals having family connections dependent on the Bank—this independent course could hardly be expected. But, even then, if the whole truth is not candidly confessed, statements, if made at all, should approximate the truth.

In the Gazette of Saturday last, we have a laboured article, (intended to show how much has been lost to the administration by the Veto,) which contains the following sentence:—"We know of some important changes in our community, wrought against general Jackson by the Veto Message and the reasons contained in it." We call upon the editor to name one—without it we must contradict the statement. There can be nothing indelicate in giving the name of the individual—he would doubtless be glad to see his added to the "respectable names given in various places," that the writer talks about.

We assert, there have been neither important nor unimportant changes, "in our community," and we are prepared to show that the statements made about changes in other places, are unworthy of credit. This exhibition we are prevented from making to-day by the length of the collector's advertisement received at a late hour yesterday.

On Monday 8th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Branch Bank at Easton, viz:— For Easton and Talbot County. Wm. Hughtell, Lamb W. Spencer, Wm. H. Groome, Samuel T. Kennard, John Leeds Kerr, John M. G. Emory. For Cecil County.—Henry Chamberlain. For Kent County.—William Barroll. For Queen Ann's County.—Wm. Carmichael. For Caroline county.—George Reed. For Dorchester county.—Henry Page. For Somerset county.—George C. Handy. For Worcester county.—John C. Handy.

Table with 3 columns: Date, New Cases, Deaths. Philadelphia Board of Health Report. August 5th, 92, 29; 6th, 101, 37; 7th, 89, 33; 8th, 82, 22; 9th, 73, 28.

Table with 3 columns: Date, New Cases, Deaths. Baltimore Price Current. August 10. Wheat, white \$1 20 a 130; Do. Red 1 15 a 118; Do. ordinary to good Md. 1 10 a 112; Corn, yellow a 72; do. White a 70; Rye a 65.

At Norfolk, 7th, for the 24 hours ending 12 o'clock, 34 new cases, 10 deaths, 5 whites, 5 colored. At Portsmouth, 12 new cases, 7 deaths, for the 24 hours ending the 7th at 5 P. M. In Suffolk, Va. the disease has broken out with great fury. This is a small town, 28 or 30 miles south of Norfolk. The Cholera has made its appearance at Wilmington and New Castle, Del. We cannot pretend to give a satisfactory account of the progress of this dreadful malady. It has become so extended, as that to name the cases that are given in the various papers we receive, would exceed the limits of our sheet.

Extract of a letter dated Poughkeepsie Aug. 6. The health of this village is bad, and we are worse off than you in the city, if we may judge by the number of deaths for the last four or five days, which is as follows:— In the County Poor House. August 3, new cases 18, deaths 2; " 4, " 26, " 15; " 5, " 16, " 13; " 6, " 18, " 7. In the Village. Private Practice, August 6, new cases 9, deaths 2, marking in four days 87 cases and 39 deaths, a serious mortality for a population of 600.

Albany.—On the 6th, the new cases were 26—deaths 14. The Boston papers of the 7th inst. state that a sudden and alarming disease had broken out in the State Prison at Charlestown on Sunday night—that on Monday there were one hundred and fifteen sick—no deaths, however, had occurred—and the general opinion of the physicians was, that the disease is not Cholera.

Burgundy Pitch—Reputed efficacy in Cholera.—The following is a somewhat singular extract from a letter, dated 29th ult. from a gentleman in Glasgow to his friend in Leith:—"Last night I received from my father, who resides in Frankfort, proclamations from the Prussian and Austrian Governments, by which it appears that the annexed plaster is a most complete preventive against the cholera; of 10,000 people who have put them on, not one has ever been attacked, though in the midst of the disease. I have immediately communicated this simple preventive to the Board of Health, who highly approved of it, and are getting them made in thousands. The plaster alluded to, is of Burgundy Pitch, commonly

called strengthening plaster; the upper part of a peaked form to be put on the pit of the stomach, and the lower part expanded, and to cover the abdomen.

Camp Meeting.—We are authorized to state, that the Methodist Protestant Camp Meeting, advertised in our last paper to take place on Thursday 16th inst. will not be held, in consequence of the great excitement and alarm which prevails respecting the Cholera. Kent Inquirer.

Intelligence is received of the death, by Cholera, of Chief Justice Ewing, at Trenton, N. J.

By the upsetting of a stage in South Carolina, Judge Clayton, Mr. Lamar and Gen. Griffin, of the House of Representatives, on their way home from Washington, together with the lady of the first-named gentleman, were severely injured. Mr. L. had both ankles dislocated; Gen. Griffin and Mrs. Clayton each had a collar-bone broken. The stage was crowded, and all the passengers received more or less injury.

The brig American sailed from Norfolk for Liberia on the 25th ult. having on board 127 free people of colour—103 of them liberated slaves, whose former owners have furnished them with an ample stock of clothing, groceries, agricultural and household utensils, and tools of every kind necessary to assist them on their arrival in Africa to furnish their settlements. 16 of those, who are very valuable, were emancipated by Mrs. Page, of Jefferson county, Virginia, the sister of Bishop Mead.

Col. Drayton has declined the offer of a public dinner, by a meeting of his constituents, held in reference to his vote in favor of the Tariff law passed at the late session of Congress. He assigns as his reason the existence of a pestilential malady in the country, the ravages of which it is apprehended, may extend to Charleston. In such a state of things, he states that it is deemed imprudent for a large number of persons to meet together in hot and crowded apartments to indulge in the festivities of a public entertainment.

He proposes, in compliance with the evident wishes of his friends, in reference to his views of the Tariff controversy, and the late Bill, to offer them through the public prints, or by a communication to the Committee, a comparison of the Tariff acts of 1823, and 1832, and their effects upon protected articles, and on the revenue. It is to be given so soon as he receives the official documents, which he expects daily.

Great interest is justly attached to the views of a statesman so pure and patriotic as Col. Drayton is universally esteemed to be. They are of peculiar importance now, because of his leading position towards the Union party of S. C.—Bull. Amer.

U. S. SHIP CONCORD, OF MAHON, June 24, 1832.

Sra: In obedience to that part of your verbal instructions which directed me to show the ship in as many ports of the Archipelago as possible, I have kept her constantly in motion, sailing round the different islands, and communicating with the various ports. From the time of our leaving Alexandria up to the present day, a period of eighty-two days, we have communicated with twelve islands, and anchored in ten different ports, in some of them more than once; and during the above mentioned period, we have been in port eighteen days, and at sea sixty-four days. From the strict sanitary regulation adopted in the ship, our crew have enjoyed excellent health: we have not a single individual on the sick list.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your most obedient servant, (Signed) M. C. PERRY. Com'd'g U. S. Naval Forces, Mediterranean.

DIED In this town on Tuesday last, 7th, HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. leaving a widow and four children and a large circle of friends, to lament their bereavement. At New Brunswick, on the 30th ult. Rev'd. JOHN CAHOE, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New Jersey, in the 70th year of his age.

Table with 3 columns: Name of Person, Name of Property, 1830, 1831, Total. District No. 1. Mem'y Adam's heirs, Lot on Harrison street, Easton, 52, 55, 1 07.

A CAMP-MEETING of the Methodist Protestant Church will take place on the 23d instant, on Oyster Shell Point, near the land of Mr. William Lecompte, and a few hundred yards from the river. Christians of all denominations are invited to attend. August 14

Office of the Commissioners under the law to carry into effect the Convention with France. WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 6, 1832.

THIS being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Commissioners, one of them attended at the Apartment, provided by the Secretary of State; and having ascertained that a full meeting of the Board cannot probably be effected before the third Monday of September next, in consequence of the recent enactment of the law under which the commission has issued, and the distant residences of the other Commissioners named therein, it was Ordered, That the meeting of the Board stand adjourned to the 3d Monday of September next at noon, at this place. And that the Secretary cause public notice hereof to be given in the Journals authorized to publish the laws of the United States and in those nearest the residences of the several Commissioners. By order, JOHN E. FROST, Sec.

THE papers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States will publish the above notice as often as their papers may be issued, for the first week after its reception, and then once a week till the next meeting of the Board. aug 8-14 JwSept17

T. SCHNEBLY—Dentist, FROM HAGERS-TOWN. OFFERS his professional services in all its various branches to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity. He is happy to inform them that he has an arcanum or sovereign remedy for tooth ache, which gives immediate relief upon its application. He may be found at the Easton Hotel or will wait upon Ladies at their own houses if requested. Easton August 14, 1832. Sw

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for three years, from January 1, 1833, to December 31, 1835, on the following post routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky, will be received at this office until the 2d day of November inclusive; to be decided on the 9th day of November.

IN MARYLAND.

1418. Wiesesburgh by Black Horse, White Hall, Long Green Academy, Watkin's Tavern and Fork Meeting House to Kingsville, 30 miles and back, once a week. Leave Wiesesburgh every Wednesday, after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 12 noon, arrive at Kingsville same day by 10 p. m.

Leave Kingsville every Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 8 a. m. arrive at Wiesesburgh same day by 6 p. m.

1419. From Somersfield, in Somerset county, Pa., by Selbysport, Md. and Youghogony Iron Works to Yough Glades, 20 miles and back, once a week. Leave Somersfield every Thursday at 6 a. m. arrive at Yough Glades same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Yough Glades every Thursday at 1 p. m. arrive at Somersfield same day by 7 p. m. 1420. From Williamsport by Bakersville to Sharpsburgh, 12 miles and back, once a week. Leave Williamsport every Wednesday at 2 p. m. arrive at Sharpsburgh same day by 5 p. m.

Leave Sharpsburgh every Wednesday at 9 a. m. arrive at Williamsport same day by 12 noon.

1421. From Sabillsville, in Frederick county, Md. to Waynesburg, Pa., and back, once a week. Leave Sabillsville every Wednesday at 3 p. m. arrive at Waynesburg same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Waynesburg every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Sabillsville same day by 9 a. m.

1422. From Salisbury by Derickson's Roads, Cathell's Mills and Whaley's Store to Berlin, 22 miles and back, once a week. Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 5 a. m. arrive at Berlin same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Berlin every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Salisbury same day by 8 p. m.

1423. From Annapolis by Haddaway's Ferry to St. Michaels, 35 miles and back, once a week. Leave Annapolis every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at St. Michaels same day by 3 p. m.

Leave St. Michaels every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Annapolis same day by 2 p. m.

1424. From Unity by Hood's Mills to Westminster, 25 miles and back, once a week. Leave Unity every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Westminster same day by 3 p. m.

Leave Westminster every Friday at 3 p. m. arrive at Unity every Saturday by 10 a. m.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a pro rata allowance, for any extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit six cents. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the Judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, or 2 horse stage or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the

mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Proposals for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, increase of expedition, extension of routes, frequency of trips or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route and its beginning and termination as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "Proposals."

The following is a proper form for a proposal:—"I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement on route No. , from to for the yearly compensation of dollars."

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are estimated, and may not be entirely correct; but if any errors have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.

12. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired, and should any person refuse to take a contract as his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

13. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid without his consent, first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

14. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post office law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases, when a contractor shall run the stage, or other vehicle, more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, (unless the Postmaster General shall otherwise direct,) and without increase of compensation.

15. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.

16. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue three years. Decisions on bids will be made known on the 9th day of November.

WILLIAM T. BARRY, Postmaster General. General Post Office Department. July 24, 1832—aug 14—law300.

JOCKEY CLUB.

The committee heretofore appointed to draw up a Constitution for the Government of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club met on Tuesday last, and unanimously agreed to a Constitution. The day proposed for the first race to be run in Easton is the Wednesday preceding the Tuesday of the race on the Central Course in October next. A general meeting of the Members is requested at Easton on Tuesday the 21st inst. for the purpose of appointing officers.

2 member of the Committee. Easton, August 14 N. B. A handsome course is laid out and preparing in Mr. Rose's field near Easton.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Benjamin Hiss, late a Currier of Baltimore city, will please call without delay and settle their accounts, and all those who have claims against the said estate, will please present them properly authenticated to the subscriber, who has been appointed permanent trustee, and whose receipts alone will be good for all claims due said Benjamin Hiss. GEORGE W. KREBS, No. 52 South Calvert-st. Baltimore. aug 7 Sw

The Eastern Whig and Centreville Times, will please copy the above advertisement to the amount of \$1, and charge Baltimore Chronicle.

A LIST OF LANDS,

IN Talbot county, returned by Bennett Bracco, county Collector, as chargeable with county Taxes, on which the taxes have not been paid, and on which no personal property hath been found by the collector, liable therefor, viz:

Table with 5 columns: Names of Persons, Names of Property, 1830, 1831, Total. District No. 1. Mem'y Adam's heirs, Lot on Harrison street, Easton, 52, 55, 1 07.

Table with 5 columns: Names of Persons, Names of Property, 1830, 1831, Total. Lot in Easton, 47, 47, 94. Lots on Dover road and Harrison street, 1 93, 2 07, 4 00.

That unless the county charges due on the lands aforesaid, be paid to Bennett Bracco, Collector of the county aforesaid, within the space of twenty days from the date hereof, the said lands, or such part thereof as shall be found necessary to pay the above taxes, together with the legal expenses thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court-House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1832, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Commissioners of Talbot County, THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clerk. The Baltimore American will publish the above four times (two) and forward the bill for collection. August 14

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines would do honor to the muse of Hemans. How forcibly they impress us with the loss of one of the most talented of her sex.

And well may Israel's daughter weep O'er her, their fairest taken So early to her dreamless sleep,

From the New York Mirror. JEP'IAH.

By the late Mrs. S. Louisa P. Smith.

The trump that tells of triumph won, Sends its clear note on high, And proudly in the morning sun,

And Israel's hosts in pride return, From off the blood-stained clod, While fires on every altar burn

What tribute shall the victor yield Unto the king of kings, Who safely from the battle field

And what, alas! are triumphs won, And what is human praise, To him who, childless and alone,

And what, alas! are triumphs won, And what is human praise, To him who, childless and alone,

And what, alas! are triumphs won, And what is human praise, To him who, childless and alone,

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nary calamities. Not to enlarge upon the sanguinary wars that have taken place, or upon the struggle that is now going on between civil liberty and arbitrary power; not to dwell upon the wretchedness that is evidenced by the poorer classes of a dense population,—we will direct our view to that alarming disorder, which for years has been making such awful havoc among eastern nations.

It seizes upon the sluggards, who take no pains for a comfortable or decent subsistence. It especially claims for its victims the intemperate and licentious, who openly disregard the commands of God, and the warnings of their friends, and are going resolutely on to an untimely grave.

The common preservatives against the disorder need not here be described. But the moral preservatives we would enforce in the strongest manner. We would enjoin upon all our people, as they regard their lives in this alarming crisis, to abstain from all intemperate and licentious indulgences, from all exhilarating amusements and unseasonable hours, and to follow a sober and regular course of life.

On this part of the subject, we may notice the divine goodness in the means that have been used to prepare our people for the dreadful trial. Had intemperance continued to increase, instead of being checked, the ravages of the disorder would probably be far greater than we have now reason to apprehend.

Thanks to a merciful God, that he put into the hearts of his people to devise extraordinary means for checking that destructive vice. Those who were in danger of its influence, can now see his beneficent hand in the means used for their preservation. They have much reason to be thankful to him, and even thankful to those who have come forward to stem the torrent that threatened to overwhelm the land.

But we do not thank to those who would not engage in the contest, and no benefit to those who still persevere in the evil habit. Their sin is even greater, because it has been more clearly pointed out, and because greater exertions have been used to reclaim them. And now they may see their error, when it is coming too late to retrieve it.

In the present alarming season, we have an extraordinary call to this preparation. The destroying angel, that has long swept triumphantly over foreign nations, has reached our shores, and is spreading his ravages among us. We have reason to apprehend that he will traverse the whole length and breadth of our land, cut off the intemperate and licentious, and even some of our regular and useful people.

All this is leading directly on to eternal death—a removal from earth, and an utter exclusion from heaven. Such is the natural and legitimate result of our sinful course. Means have been employed, and are still used, to remedy all these evils. A Saviour has offered himself up in sacrifice for our sins. A holy Spirit has come to raise us to a spiritual life. Calls, threatenings, promises, and providential dispensations, have all been employed, to awaken us, and save us from the wrath to come.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber most respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his establishment at Lewes, during the approaching warm season. His house (the same lately occupied by Mr. Aaa Clifton) has just been thoroughly repaired and much improved.

His table will be furnished with every luxury from the water, and his bar will be found to contain the most choice liquors. Bathing houses have been fitted up for the accommodation of Ladies and gentlemen, and every attention will be paid to render their visits agreeable.

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

Leves, Del. July 31 4w

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having paid a visit to Lewes town this season to take pleasure in recommending those of my friends who wish to take an excursion for pleasure and the improvement of their health, to call on Mr. E. F. Morgan, and to be in the county aforesaid, and have become chargeable for the payment of county taxes, the said Collector, not being able to find any personal property thereon, nor elsewhere in the county, liable for, or chargeable with the payment of the same.—Viz:

Table with columns: Owners names, Quany. acres, sum due, years, names of the lands. Includes James Brion, Nañcy & Samuel Swift, Sarah Tripp, S. Barrow's heirs.

Hillsborough.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That unless the County charges due on the Lands as aforesaid, shall be paid unto John A. Sangston, late Collector of the county, within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed the land as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the high bidder for the payment of the same, and such necessary cost and charges as may accrue thereon, and for a proportionable part of the cost of this advertisement.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, CLK. Denton, June 26th, 1832.—July 31. 4t

NOTICE.

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

JOHN MECONEKIN. N. B. Call and see my ware-room. I have some very handsome Bedsteads and other furniture, which I should like to show you, if I do not sell. J. M. July 31 3w

BANK OF MARYLAND.

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:

Table with columns: 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 \*425Sept.

NOTICE.

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

By order of the Commissioners. THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK. July 31

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church, will be held in the wood on the College Road, about 1 mile from Chester Town, commencing on Thursday the 16th inst. and ending the Wednesday following. All religious denominations, and the public generally are invited to attend. July 7

Easton and Baltimore Packet.



THE SCHOONER EDGAR.

A new and commodious vessel having recently been built of the very best materials, Copper fastened and Capped, 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 with 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 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 Centreville (by Corcoran) and Chestertown, and return the same days.

All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof. L. G. TAYLOR, Captain. april 10

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. RIDGWAY 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. J. W.

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.

PETER W. WILLIS, July 3

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.

PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

300 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase them from the age of 13 to 25 years. Persons having such to sell, shall have CASH, and the HIGHEST Prices 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 (fill forbid; Globe, Intelligence, Washington and Gazette, Alexandria, fill forbid.

JAMES'S FAMILY MONITOR, or Help to Domestic Happiness—being the substance of a course of sermons on the Epistle to the Ephesians—by the Rev. John Angel James—For sale at this office. July 24

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.

L. TROBIE'S JUSTICES' PRACTICE.—Including the DUTIES OF A CONSTABLE; with a collection of forms for CONVEYANCING—FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. July 24

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 Riddiman's Latin Tyler's History Euclid's Elements Goldsmith's Greece Keith on the Globes Gresham's England McIntyre on the Globes Fook's Pantheon Paradise Lost Bonnycastle's Algebra Blair's Lectures Griesbach's Greek Worcester's Geography and Atlas Wilson's do. do. Adams' do. do. Greek Exercises Academic Reader Hutkinson's Xenophon Introduction to do. Horace Delphini English Reader Vilgil Introduction to do. Caesar Sequel to do. Græca Minora English Grammars Gough, Pike, Jess and Bennett's Arithmetic, &c. &c. Viri Rome Also, Slates, Pencils, Paper, Blank Books, Lead Pencils, &c.

EDWARD MULLIKIN. July 10

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES.



The Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, is now opening a full and general ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

MATERIALS,

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

HATS.

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

The public's obedient servant, JOHN WRIGHT. Easton, July 24

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

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber expects to be in Easton on the 14th of August, and remain a few days, for the purpose of making collections, and finally closing his business there.—He requests all persons indebted, to call on him at Mr. Lowe's, and as most of the claims are of long standing, he expects some exertion will be made to settle them without further delay. LAMBERT REARDON. July 17

Camp Meetings

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Chesapeake District. Rev. L. McCOMBS, P. E. Cecil Circuit—24th July at Sewell's Woods. Caroline Circuit—3d of August at Greensborough. Smyrna and Kent—9th of August Tilghman's Woods. Talbot and Queen Ann's—30th of August, George's Woods.

N. B. The Regular Quarterly Meeting for Caroline Circuit, will be held at Hillsborough on the 25th and 26th of August. July 24.

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 29

STRAY MARE.

Was taken from the pasture of James Barton, in Caroline county, on the night of the 17th inst., a large bay Mare, entirely blind. Any person finding and returning her, or giving me information of it, shall be liberally rewarded. JONATHAN TYLOR. Denton, July 31

NOTICE.

PERSONS who purchased at the sale of the personal property of the late John Allen and John G. Warner, deceased, are notified that their notes will be due on the first of August next. Immediate payment will be expected, as the administrator will not take the responsibility of granting a longer credit than the Orphan's Court has directed. NICH'S. B. NEWNAM, adm'r. July 31 3w

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A single man, who can come well recommended, for sobriety and industry, will find immediate employment, by applying to the editor. June 5

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp-meeting will be held at the Bay side, on the land of Capt. Wm. Haddaway, to commence on the 16th and close the 21st of August. July 31

MARYLAND:

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, 24th day of July, A. D. 1832.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly 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 affixed, this twenty fourth day of July, 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 James Cahall, late of Caroline county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the fourth day of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-two. ARCHIBALD CAHALL, Adm'r. of James Cahall, deceased. July 31 3w

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 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 Eastern Whig, will copy the above to the amount of two dollars and charge American office. July 17

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 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

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE,

more county, on the 17th July, 1832, by Wilkerson Taylor, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a colored woman, who calls herself MARY ADELINE BOND, says she is free, but did belong to Francis Asbury Ford, living on the York Turnpike Road. Said colored woman is about twenty three years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, has a scar on the left wrist which she says was occasioned by the bite of a mad cat. Had on when committed, a rose colored frock, and a yellow cotton handkerchief on her head. The owner of the above described colored woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Balt. County Jail. July 31

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE,

more county, on the 25th of July, 1832, by Wm. A. Schaeffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself HARRIET or FANNY KINGSTON, says she is free, but is supposed to belong to the estate of Benjamin Dawes, deceased, of Washington city. Said colored woman is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 1 inch high, has a small scar on the left arm occasioned by a burn.—Had on when committed, a blue domestic frock, white silk bonnet, white linen apron, white cotton stockings and black morocco shoes. The owner of the above described colored woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Balt. County Jail. aug 7 3w

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's pasture, about 4 years old, with black legs, mane and tail. A suitable reward will be given for his return to the subscriber, at Crossadore, on Choptank river, three miles below the Trappe. SAM. DICKINSON. aug. 7

EAST

VOL. IV.—NO

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

THE TERMS: Are Two Dollars and Annam payable half yearly. VERTICEMENTS inserted at a Dollar; and continued work FIVE CENTS per square.

POETRY

The verses below are from a book of high distinction. They do not soothe and make better hard ones—for they describe accuracy and beauty and ture of grief for the dead, celtence may some-times be and chastened in the memory to render constant and steady after heaven. This excellent, like a golden chain from contains them, seems to me pure mornner, and he is pure damps and pains, and upwning of holy symtaries.

THE DEAR

"Thy sweet to believe of the If we miss them below, we shall

The departed! the departed They visit us in dreams, And they glide above our Like shadows over stream But, where the cheerful light In constant lustre burn, The departed—the departed— Can never more return!

The good, the brave, the true How dreamless is their sleep Where rolls the dirge-like dirge Of the over-living deep, Or where the hurrying night Pale Winter's robes have Above their narrow palaces In the cities of the dead!

I look around and feel Of one who walks alone Among the wrecks of form In mournful ruin strow I start to hear the stirring Among the cypress trees For the voice of the departed Is borne upon the breeze

That solemn voice!—it mingles With the voices of the dead, Issues can think Earth's Will cheer my heart again The melody of Summer w The thrilling notes of hi Can never be so dear me, As their remembered w

I sometimes dream their p Still on me sweetly fall Their tones of love I faint My name in sadness ca I know that they are happy With their angel plum But my heart is very dre To think that they are

The departed—the departed They visit us in dream And they glide above our Like shadows over stream But, where the cheerful light In constant lustre burn, The departed—the departed— Can never more return

THE FREED

BY MRS. HE From Blackwood's Mag Return, return, my I have desired they cage w 'Tis lovely as a violet In the heart of farcist bowe

"I am free, I am free—I re The weary time of the ce Through the rolling cloud The sky is in round me—th The hills lie glowing, sea With their blessing me, I see; I see the waves flash on t I am free, I am free—I re

Alas, alas, my bird! Why seek'st thou to wear thou not best! When thy song trent

Did my song of the sun rise? Did the voice of the capti Oh! had'st thou known it, It had tales of a burning From a dream of the fur Through its notes the pe And its dying fall, when Sighed for wild flowers

Was it with thee that thou Yest mine eye flashes I have seen the glaze In its quick and de

"It flashed with the fire of With the soul of the wi With the spirit that pa

Woo me not back—I re My home is high, and wide My kindred things are And the faint unobsc And the odors that w Farewell, farewell, I have called on s

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.

POETRY.

The verses below are from the pen of a poet of high distinction. The heart which they do not soothe and make better, is a hard, yet hard one—for they describe with touching accuracy and beauty and all-absorbing nature of grief for the dead, and show that excellence may some-times become so hallowed and chastened in the memory of survivors, as to render constant and strong an aspiration after heaven. This excellence of the loved and lost, like a golden chain from the heaven which contains them, seems to meet the grasp of a pure mourner, and he is drawn away from damps and pains, and upwards to a near union of holy sympathies.

THE DEPARTED.

"The subject to believe of the absent is love, If we miss them below, we shall meet them above."

The departed! the departed! They visit us in dreams, And they glide above our memories, Like shadows over streams;— But, where the cheerful lights of home In constant lustre burn, The departed—the departed Can never more return!

The good, the brave, the beautiful! How dreamless is their sleep, Where rolls the dirge-like music Of the over-tossing deep,— Or where the hurrying night-winds Pale Winter's robes have spread Above their narrow palaces, In the cities of the dead!

THE FREED BIRD.

From Blackwood's Magazine for October. Return, return, my bird! I have dressed thy cage with flowers, 'Tis lovely as a violet bank In the heart of forest bowers.

And it may be they joyed like thee to part— Like thee that wert all my own! "If they were captives, and pined like me, Though love might guard them, they joyed to be free; They sprang from the earth with a burst of power, To the strength of their wings, to their triumph's hour; 'Call them not back when the chain is riven, When the way of the pinion is all through Heaven! Farewell!—With my song through the clouds I soar, I pierce the blue skies—I am Earth's no more!"



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

passed at the First Session of the 22d Congress.

[PUBLIC, No. 119.] AN ACT making appropriation towards the expense of laying out and opening a military road, from fort Howard, at Green Bay, to fort Crawford, on the Mississippi. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, towards the expense of laying out and opening a military road from fort Howard, at Green Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, to fort Crawford, on the Mississippi, by the way of fort Winnebago.

[PUBLIC, No. 120.] AN ACT to revive and continue in force "An act authorizing the payment of certain certificates, approved seventh May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two." Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act authorizing the payment of certain certificates, approved on the seventh May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force for the term of four years from and after the passing of this act; and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, a notification of which revival and continuance shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the certificates, the payment of which is authorized by said act in one or more of the public papers printed in each of the United States.

[PUBLIC, No. 121.] AN ACT supplemental to the act, "granting the right of pre-emption to settlers on the public lands," approved the 29th day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the occupants and settlers upon the public lands of the United, who are entitled to a pre-emption according to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved the twenty-ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, and who have not been, or shall not be, enabled to make proof and enter the same within the time limited in such act, in consequence of the public surveys not having been made and returned, or where the same has been reserved from sale on account of a disputed boundary between any State and Territory, the said occupants shall be permitted to enter the said lands on the same conditions, in every respect, as are prescribed in said act, within one year after the surveys are made, or the land attached to a land district, or the boundary line established; and if the said lands, shall be claimed for sale before the expiration of one year as aforesaid, then they shall be entered before the sale thereof.

[PUBLIC, No. 122.] AN ACT to authorize the sale of lands reserved from sale at Fort Jackson, in the State of Alabama. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to offer for sale, the lands heretofore reserved from sale at Fort Jackson, in the State of Alabama. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every settler on said lands, who, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, cultivated any part thereof, and is now in possession of the same, shall be allowed to enter at the proper land office, one quarter section, according to the provisions of the first section of an act to grant pre-emption rights

[PUBLIC, No. 123.] AN ACT to authorize the sale of lands reserved from sale at Fort Jackson, in the State of Alabama. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to offer for sale, the lands heretofore reserved from sale at Fort Jackson, in the State of Alabama. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every settler on said lands, who, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, cultivated any part thereof, and is now in possession of the same, shall be allowed to enter at the proper land office, one quarter section, according to the provisions of the first section of an act to grant pre-emption rights

to settlers on public lands, approved May twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty. Approved, July 14, 1832.

[PUBLIC, No. 124.] AN ACT for the relief of the officers and soldiers of Fort Delaware. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Second Auditor of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to ascertain the amount of property lost by each officer and soldier in the conflagration which occurred at Fort Delaware, on the eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty; and the amount so ascertained shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated. Approved, July 14, 1832.

[PUBLIC, No. 125.] AN ACT to release from duty, iron prepared for, and actually laid on railways or inclined planes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any iron, imported for the purpose of being applied in the construction of any railroad or inclined plane by any State or incorporated company has been actually and permanently laid on any such railroad or inclined plane, that then, and in that case he may allow a drawback of the duty on such iron so laid down; or if the duty shall have been actually paid, he may refund the same; any way in any act to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided, That no iron shall be considered as laid on railroads, or inclined planes without further manufacture.

[PUBLIC, No. 126.] AN ACT supplemental to the act "granting certain reliques and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahaba, and Black Warrior rivers," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the State of Alabama, to alter the plan for the improvement on the Tennessee river below Florence, by canalizing instead of sluicing, so as to accomplish the object which Congress had in view in making the appropriation. Provided, That no more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including the sum already expended on that part of the river shall be expended below the said town of Florence. Approved July 16, 1832.

[PUBLIC, No. 127.] AN ACT to authorize the sale of lands reserved from sale at Fort Jackson, in the State of Alabama. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to offer for sale, the lands heretofore reserved from sale at Fort Jackson, in the State of Alabama. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every settler on said lands, who, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, cultivated any part thereof, and is now in possession of the same, shall be allowed to enter at the proper land office, one quarter section, according to the provisions of the first section of an act to grant pre-emption rights

[PUBLIC, No. 128.] AN ACT to authorize the sale of lands reserved from sale at Fort Jackson, in the State of Alabama. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to offer for sale, the lands heretofore reserved from sale at Fort Jackson, in the State of Alabama. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every settler on said lands, who, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, cultivated any part thereof, and is now in possession of the same, shall be allowed to enter at the proper land office, one quarter section, according to the provisions of the first section of an act to grant pre-emption rights

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[PUBLIC, No. 130.] AN ACT to authorize the sale of lands reserved from sale at Fort Jackson, in the State of Alabama. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to offer for sale, the lands heretofore reserved from sale at Fort Jackson, in the State of Alabama. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every settler on said lands, who, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, cultivated any part thereof, and is now in possession of the same, shall be allowed to enter at the proper land office, one quarter section, according to the provisions of the first section of an act to grant pre-emption rights

[PUBLIC, No. 131.] AN ACT to authorize the sale of lands reserved from sale at Fort Jackson, in the State of Alabama. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to offer for sale, the lands heretofore reserved from sale at Fort Jackson, in the State of Alabama. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every settler on said lands, who, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, cultivated any part thereof, and is now in possession of the same, shall be allowed to enter at the proper land office, one quarter section, according to the provisions of the first section of an act to grant pre-emption rights

Tennessee, Coosa, Cahaba, and Black Warrior rivers," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the State of Alabama, to alter the plan for the improvement on the Tennessee river below Florence, by canalizing instead of sluicing, so as to accomplish the object which Congress had in view in making the appropriation. Provided, That no more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including the sum already expended on that part of the river shall be expended below the said town of Florence. Approved July 16, 1832.

[RESOLUTION, No. 8.] RESOLUTION to repeal a resolution, approved the twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, authorizing the President of the United States to employ a skillful assistant in the corps of the engineers. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of October next, the Joint Resolution, approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, authorizing the President of the United States to employ a skillful assistant in the corps of engineers be, and the same is hereby repealed. Approved July 15, 1832.

[RESOLUTION, No. 9.] RESOLUTION in relation to the execution of an act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in execution of the act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, approved, June seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; the time of imprisonment as a prisoner of war, shall be taken and computed as a part of the period of service. Approved, July 14, 1832.

[RESOLUTION, No. 10.] RESOLUTION directing the transmission of the Fifth Census by Mail. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Documents containing the Fifth Census be transmitted free of postage, by mail, to members of Congress and other persons entitled to receive the same. Approved, July 14, 1832.

[RESOLUTION, No. 11.] RESOLUTION respecting the Biennial Register. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the matter heretofore contained in the Biennial Register, published by direction of a joint resolution passed on the twenty-seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, there shall be included a correct list in the Biennial Register, of all printers of the laws of the United States subsequent to the thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, with the compensation allowed to each, and of all printers within the period aforesaid, in any way employed by Congress, or by any department or officer of the Government, with the compensation allowed to each, designating the department or officer causing the printing to be executed; and that said Register shall contain a correct statement of all allowances made by the Post Master General within the period last aforesaid, to each contractor or contractor for carrying the mail, discriminating the sum paid as stipulated by the original contract, and the sum as additional allowances. And to enable the Secretary of State to comply with this resolution, the several heads of departments, and officers directing or incurring the expense, or making the allowances mentioned, shall cause the lists, and the matter hereby required to be added, to be lodged in the office of the Department of State, as is directed in other cases by the resolution of April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Resolved, That said Register shall contain a correct list of the Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors of the Bank of the United States and its branches, in office on the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three; which list shall be transmitted by the President of said bank to the Secretary of State by the first Monday of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Resolved, That all Biennial Registers, under the said resolution of April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall be compiled and published conformably to the principles therein and hereby established. Approved, July 14, 1832.

Communicated for the Baltimore Patriot. BALTIMORE, 20th July, 1832. To WM. E. WYATT, D. D. Rev'd and Dear Sir:—At the united suggestion of the Trustees of the University of Maryland, present at the commencement lately held by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, I have to request that you will afford us a copy, for publication in the newspapers, of the excellent address you pronounced on that occasion. You therein forcibly inculcated the manifold advantages, especially in manners and morals, and the equal literary and scientific facility, of educating our youth within our own borders. We are persuaded that strong arguments and elevated sentiments embraced in that address, will have a favorable influence towards enlightening the minds of our citizens on this interesting subject; an effect which cannot fail to lead them to support and encourage our efforts to establish a liberal and an enlarged University. I have the honor to be, &c.

Your obedient servant, NATH. WILLIAMS, Vice President. Baltimore, July 21st, 1832. My dear Sir:—The considerations which prevailed with me, at so short and unexpected a notice, to address the assembly upon the recent interesting occasion alluded to in your note, have equal weight in dictating compliance with the request of the Trustees, which you have politely communicated. But I should have asked the privilege of giving more fullness to the views offered, than circumstances would then permit, did I not perceive that you pro-

posed the publication of the address in some daily paper, and for such a channel, it has, I fear, already too much expansion.

To those who are acquainted with the circumstances under which those remarks were made, there need perhaps scarcely be added any other apology for their defects. My consent to the publication, I beg that the Trustees will assign to a cordial interest in their enterprise, and to the respectful deference to their wishes, with which I am their obedient servant. W. E. WYATT, NATH. WILLIAMS, Esq. Vice President, Board of Trustees, of the U. Md.

ADDRESS Delivered at the Commencement held by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Maryland, July, 1832. None but those who are singularly devoid of reflection or sensibility, can be unconscious of a lively interest in the occasion which has drawn together the present assembly. A first experiment in mechanics, which may have an influence upon social comfort and prosperity; the dedication of a majestic edifice to its appropriate uses; the committal of a vast bosom we foresee that it must traverse countless leagues, encounter storms, sustain fearful conflicts, and beneath which, at length, worn with toil, we behold it, in imagination, resigning itself to a resistless destiny;—these are circumstances which are found to awaken almost uniformly a strong and pleasurable emotion. And yet what is the claim of either of them to such regard, when compared with the entrance of these youths upon a stage, so early and yet so eventful, in their career of immortality? The narrowest observation and experience teach us, that ere they can arrive at the close of this period, however smiling and calm the prospect may now be, they also must encounter storms, be agitated with conflicts, must endure many an hour of care and toil, while their best consolation as regards this world, will often be the hope, that before long they shall sink to a secure repose. Can we look upon them at such a moment without emotion? Can any fail to yield to the excite ment of the occasion?

There are, however, circumstances, just now, peculiarly calculated to awaken our interest. I do not allude to the promise of worth and usefulness, of which we have just witnessed a gratifying evidence in these young gentlemen, entirely in accordance, I am told, with the general tenor of their collegiate attainments and character. But I have reference to the institution from which they have derived their education.

To know that in Europe, or in other cities of our own country, adequate opportunities are afforded of obtaining an ample and effective education, must not doubt be gratifying. But the reflection, at the same time, that those were advantages which the youth of Baltimore could enjoy at the risk of forfeiting many other solid and inestimable privileges, would be calculated to mingle much sadness with our benevolent sympathy. The present exhibition proves that such is not the case. And I acknowledge, that not only as a citizen of Baltimore, but as a citizen of the United States, I am strongly moved by many affecting, powerful considerations to observe the signs of more selfish—mean parental feelings—rejoice in the practical evidence, now afforded, that the avenues to literature and science are open to our children at home. And as I can not but suppose the importance of education to be a topic which you have duly examined and felt; as I cannot but hope that the elevation and dignity which it imparts to the character, the purity which it diffuses throughout our taste for pleasure, the vast and varied power of usefulness, the independence of spirit, the preparation for vicissitudes and reverses, resulting from it, are all appreciated by such an assembly as the present; I shall only take the liberty of offering a few remarks upon the claims of this Institution in particular to our patronage and solicitude. These remarks are not uncalculated for, as I think be readily admitted, when it is remarked that from an institution, organized and chartered nearly thirty years ago, there are now but two pupils about to receive honors, which might and should be bestowed at the same moment upon as many hundreds. Founded and chartered it was by the Legislature, but not endowed, because, no doubt, they deemed that an ample and lasting endowment would be derived in Baltimore from the force of public opinion, from a clear perception of our interests, and those of our children; and from the operation here of all those views and causes which have led so many other cities in the Union, with almost prodigal hand, to rear, and foster, and enrich, similar institutions. Where the subject is justly appreciated by eighty thousand people, there can be no necessity for the endowment of a college. Well would it be, that from the public treasury funds were supplied, to cherish genius, and elicit eminent worth, when discovered in poverty and obscurity. Noble would be the task of a legislative body to train in colleges, perhaps for their own halls, and offices of distinction and power, those whom an adverse Providence would otherwise doom to more humble vocations. But the citizens of a metropolis like this, must be blind to their own honour and pleasure, as well as interest, if they seek for legislative aid; and if they fail to establish within their own precincts, a purely collegiate institution, that is, one utterly devoid of all sectarian and political influence, and exclusively devoted to the cause of literature and science. Such an opinion is justified, it appears, by a variety of considerations.

Holding, as he does, no official relation to the very respectable Faculty whose pupils have just completed their academic course, the application to your speaker to discharge the present duty, is presumed to have been made with reference to his designation as Professor of Theology. That appointment, even if it were unconnected in him with the sacred office, would more than justify—it would demand a candid statement in the first place, of the moral considerations which should move you to educate your children at home; at home retaining the security and enjoyment of your own soil, and your own table, if possible, within reach of such privileges every day, if from peculiar circumstances more cannot be had. Why should a parent send from the shelter which God and nature designed for the young, those for whose moral principles, and means of usefulness, and cheerful and innocent enjoyment of life, that parent must be primarily accountable? Is it because their passions are found to be strong or perverse, and their unformed character demanding an energy and vigilance of control which it is irksome to the parent to employ? And who will believe that a duty towards a little endearing child, from which a parent shrinks, can be

performed by a mercenary agent with more effect, in behalf of thirty or forty, or perhaps a hundred, to whom he is only bound by the ties of interest or transient regard? I would not deny that, in some cases, it may be in the power of the principals of academies and colleges to maintain, through the force of penalties, and regard for future interest, and ambition to excel, or to escape dishonour, a control of the moral conduct, a devotion to study, an influence over the public department of a school, which a parent fails to secure. But is this the whole of moral education? Is this all that is meant by bringing up our offspring "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord"? Can there be no lurking diseases when the aspect is fair; no vice but that which meets the eye of the world at noon day? Is every boy safe, and must he prove a blessing to his family, and an honour to his country, whom the rigid discipline of a college has rendered studious, and so far as decorum in Society is concerned, regular and upright? If the sacred influence of home, a mother's tenderness, a father's authority, the noble ambition to keep all cheerful, and virtuous, and happy, where brothers and sisters are continually assembled about the same board,—if all this fail to give an amiable and honourable impress to the character, depend upon it, a schoolmaster's frown, or penalties, or admonitions, cannot effect more. Of what description are the *lads that are generally educated at a distance from their parents*. The docile, virtuous, diligent, who afford early fruits as well as blossoms for the delight of the cultivator? Not at all. But you send away,—I speak of course of ordinary practice and motives,—you send away the odourate; and the impetuous, those that seem to have a premature bias to vice; who are not safe from contagion even within the almost monastic seclusion, if you choose to make it so,—of your own walls. And whether do you send them? To an institution to which probably, fifty, or perhaps five hundred, other parents have, from the same views, sent their offspring, and impetuous, and prematurely vicious ones also. Exposed as they have, been by day and by night to your observation, you have ascertained that there is much or something to fear for their morals, and future prosperity in the world. And therefore you place them in one of the wards of such a hospital of moral diseases as I allude to, at the distance of two or three hundred miles from you, and then lie down quietly in your beds at night, with the comfortable assurance, that because you do not see the malignant symptoms of approaching ruin, such do not exist,—that all is well, and that you have done the best for your children.

The principal of the distant academy, sometimes harassed in his avowedly responsible office, having proved, by long experience, that human agency under such circumstances can do no more for your sons, writes you word,—and he sees nothing in their countenances and courteous deportment to warrant a contrary impression,—that they are obedient, and diligent, and so uniformly to Church, and have accomplished a certain term of course of study, and upon the principles imbibed, and the affections cherished, during such term of study, under such circumstances of peril to the honourable principles and virtuous feelings of the heart, depend the earthly career and the immortal privileges of the children that God has entrusted to your parental care.

But many a parent upon his bed of death, when offspring thus educated, of whose genuine innate propensities he must be too ignorant, are about to be abandoned without a guardian to all the temptations and conflicts of the world! Fearful must be the meeting of such a parent with those offspring at the tribunal of God, should they appear there as the victims of iniquity, the subjects of a curse, rather than as the friends of human kind, about to claim their recompense,—the faithful subjects of the Redeemer, about to receive his applause. But I admit that these evils, great and deplorable as they appear to me, are in many cases unavoidable; and as neither colleges nor even the narrower halls of instruction, can be established in every town and hamlet, a liberal education can only be attained by multitudes, on condition of their encountering such risks. But what would seem to be the dictate of prudence where education at a distance from home is found to be inevitable?—Let the distance be as small, let the alienation from your child, be as short in duration, as often interrupted, as possible. And instead of aiding to congregate boys in large masses, where moral or immoral impressions may be quickly, and continually, and powerfully communicated from one to another, secure for him the privileges of a private residence, of domestic religious instruction, of pastoral care, and if nothing could prevail with you to sanction his intimacy with one unprincipled companion, when under your own guardianship, expose him not abroad to the contamination of *many such*, without striving to give him some equivalent for parental vigilance and counsel. It is not however the misfortune of Baltimore, to be so situated. We have a population able in numbers and wealth, without any foreign aid, to support a University in all its branches. Hall the sums lavished in maintaining an ostentatious style of living, in expiring foreign vices, would be better bestowed in introducing to our town all those departments of knowledge, which refine and exalt, and bless human kind. In speaking thus of what might be done, it is implied no doubt that for these purposes much greater combination of powers, much more aid, is necessary. But the basis of a noble institution is here established. The chartered privileges are ample. And all that now remains to be done, is to assemble within its halls the youth of the city, qualified by their condition and prospects for liberal attainments, instead of dispersing them over the wide extent of the State, in pursuit of what could be as effectually gained at home. Under the present arrangement, instead of a liberal education being open to whole classes of the citizens, to those designed for commercial as well as professional life, but a small portion of the community enjoy such privileges; they are attained at great pecuniary cost, and at the risk of much moral evil. Vast sums are annually sent out of the State. Local attachments are weakened, which, especially in those who must be the future legislators of the State, and guardians of its interests in our national councils, ought to be cherished. And of this plan be persevered in, instead of endeavoring to correct and exalt the prevailing taste, and literary character of the community, by inviting into it a body of eminent men, to fill the various chairs of the University, we shall be actually be making great pecuniary sacrifices to maintain such men abroad; we shall contribute to banish from the society of Baltimore that class of persons whose intercourse, and

...and example, would tend to dignify, refine and enlighten us. Hitherto these consequences have not been realized. If I were liberally to speak of the perfect fidelity in his office, and other capabilities, of the Reverend gentleman whom the Trustees have been so happy to place at the head of the institution, it would be necessary or delicate to do more than allude to the admirable addresses, which, upon the late re-organization of the college, were delivered from two of the chairs; I could not, however, in any apology, be found for leaving Baltimore, in pursuit of genius or science, or taste. The presiding officer of the institution, it is known, has enjoyed the utmost advantages of foreign culture and observation. And if the introductory addresses to which I have alluded had emanated from the same section of the globe, how should we all acknowledge their force, follow their beauty, and quote their sentiments, and to what sacrifices would we not submit in procuring for our offspring such instruction!

But, after one more observation, I shall add only such remarks to the young candidates for the Baccalaureate, as they may be presumed to claim from me upon the present occasion. In pointing out the evils which result from the education of our children abroad, I have not yet noticed, but can never forget, the danger involved of an utterly neglected, or utterly uneducated, religious instruction. Speaking here, as under the regulations of the theological chair, which admit no recommendation of peculiar systems and modes of accountability, that of the ministerial character, I feel it my duty solemnly to protest against the careless exposure of children, in academies and colleges, to the influence of such religious bias, prejudices, or principles, as the teachers may happen to approve. Morals have no sure basis but religion. The pure doctrines of Christianity must be admitted to exert a happier control over the conduct and affections, than erroneous, corrupt, and superstitious doctrines can. What is pure Christianity, it must be supposed that every parent has inquired and decided for himself. And what he has conscientiously embraced as in strictest conformity to revelation, as the safest guide to eternal life, he is bound by every sacred, mighty obligation to inculcate, and to have inculcated, upon his children. There is a spirit of reckless infidelity often manifested by parents, in the indifference or rashness with which they place their offspring at schools, without regard to the danger of imbuing what they must conceive an erroneous view of God, his nature, his worship, and his will. Terrible may be their remorse in the last great day, if the young, whose immortal interests God had committed to their watchful care, should be found to have fallen, through wrong views of revealed religion, into dangerous principles of action, into an unholiness, and into an impudent death. Education, when conducted at home, renders religious instruction at colleges a great measure unnecessary. And no academical advantages can justify a parent, in exposing his children to the influence of principles from which his own conscience and understanding would recoil, and which, both a knowledge of their practical operation, and the word of God, declare to be unsound.

It remains for me now, only to offer to the young gentlemen who have just received their first degree in the Arts, a very few salutatory remarks. This office would be interesting, and welcome to me under any circumstances; but it is made especially so by the recollection of the hours we have recently passed together in the studies peculiar to the Chair. You are entitled, young gentlemen, to have it announced upon the testimony of the Board, that your course has uniformly been marked by a department diligent, docile and honorable. And while this consciousness must be to you the source of lasting and lively pleasure, it warrants the indulgence upon the part of your friends, of the most gratifying anticipations. Let it be your care and your resolve, that, through the strength which your religion teaches you how to obtain, these anticipations be not disappointed. You cannot be unacquainted with the nature, although you may find it difficult justly to appreciate the extent, of your coming trials. The history of the past, in this and every nation, affords a too accurate picture of what you yourselves will find the world to be; its snares are not now more exposed, its conflicts not fewer, its hostility to virtue and truth not more disarmed. Go into it, then, with minds enlightened by study, fortified with deliberate and solemn resolutions, with hearts warmed with love of your fellow men, but, above all, with a spirit surrendered to the religion of the Messiah gradually extending itself over the civilized world,—what has been effected by the mightiest of the Infidel host, among the most enlightened and philosophic communities that have ever lived? Through all these ages of the closest scrutiny, and the most determined opposition, with all its ingenuity and science, and bold profession, with all its scoffs, malice, and sophistry, infidelity has accomplished nothing to the lasting prejudice of Christianity.—Individuals have risen, and have wrought into the system has it disproved? Has it disproved the existence of God, the operations of his Providence, or the doctrine of judgement to come? In the face of the universal superstition and prodigy which covered the wisest nations before Christ, has it proved the sufficiency of reason without revelation to guide and sanctify mankind? Has it proved that the benevolent author of our being has never communicated his will to his creatures, but that he does not require our worship, nor sustain us by his spirit, or that he has provided no atonement for our guilt? If then, the great and distinctive principles of Christianity remain, just as they are found age after age, by the repairer and furnisher of the ancient armour of infidelity, what does the ingenuity of the sceptic effect? He prevails, by stilling his convictions and fears, to make the drunkard a little more brutal in his riot, than he would be otherwise; the gambler more remorseless in his gain he occasions, the sensualist a greater curst, in his class of society, than during assassin on the scaffold rather more reckless and bold. Wherein, let him show us, is the wisdom or benevolence of the system that would tear from the heart its consolations and hopes, and give it in return only doubts, and speculations, and shaken principles of morality, and gloom and darkness resting upon its eternal prospects? Adopting not a mere skeleton, nor a mutilated portion of the gospel, but the whole of revelation, as the guide of your life; resolve you to live for Eternity. Begin to-day the course of piety

in which you would wish to close your career, if God should spare you eighty or a hundred years. Fix it in your mind, and recal the maxim under all temptations,—that it is easier & pleasanter to practise the utmost self-denial, what might appear the gloomiest austerity, than to endure the consequences of vicious indulgence. And if this be the case, guard your hearts against the first impulse of criminal passion. Spare the bud which may now be crushed by the hands of an infant, and in a very few years it will weary the arms and the age of the sturdy farmer to lay it low. So it is with anger, pride, and all the unhalloved impulses of our nature.—Commend yourselves to the God of your life, at this interesting and most important crisis. Taught that you are not your own, that you are bought with a price, in the choice of your profession, in your intercourse with the world, and in all subsequent arrangements aim at attaining the most usefulness to God and man. And let the history of every day be in beautiful harmony with the whole volume, in which are recorded the actions and thoughts and words of God's redeemed children, through an immortal existence.

**From the American Farmer.**  
**Isabella Grape.**—This grape is rapidly coming into favor and will soon, we think, rank among the first in all our vineyards and gardens. It is a singular circumstance that the good qualities of a grape so long known to cultivators, should have escaped notice for so many years. Only about two years ago, a gardener of considerable intelligence, who makes gardening a business, and who had cultivated the Isabella grape for sale among other kinds, informed us that he would not give it a place in his grounds were it not that the vines were sometimes called for by his customers. He advised us not to take it (we were about buying some) for it was, he said, "a worthless, contemptible variety, scarcely deserving the name of a grape." That very year, however, a vine that remained unsold, and which had escaped his grubbing hoe, bore fruit, which he did not think worth gathering. About the 1st of October, a visitor seeing the grapes and not knowing the kind, asked him what grapes they were. "O nothing but the miserable Isabella," said he. The visitor pulled a bunch and tasted them. Why, said he, they appear good to me. "Good," said the gardener, "here, try these," handing him some clusters that had just been served. Indeed, said the visitor, I think the Isabella as good as these. The gardener was vexed at the bad taste of the visitor, and rather peevishly caught a bunch of the Isabella and tasted one himself, when as the sailors say, he was "struck all aback"; he then acknowledged that although he had cultivated the Isabella for many years for sale, he never before knew their good qualities. He now considers them the best grape under all circumstances in his nursery.

The cause of this error as to the quality of the Isabella, has arisen from a mistake in the marks and time of the maturity of the fruit. It has almost universally been supposed to be ripe when it became black or rather deep purple, and this takes place the latter end of August and beginning of September; when it is now found not to be ripe for nearly a month afterwards. Let those therefore, who have a vine of this grape under the ban, allow the fruit to remain on the vines till the latter end of September or even the forepart of October, and then try them. Besides being fine table grapes, when they mature, they may be made into wine, and are also the best for the next spring.—They also make an excellent wine, as has been proved by a gentleman at the north.

The following notice of an Isabella vine is taken from the Genesee Farmer. (We ought to have remarked, that it is one of the hardiest grapes known, and one of the surest and most abundant bearers.)

"We lately examined a grape vine of the variety known in this vicinity as the Isabella grape in the garden of H. B. Williams, Esq. of one thousand clusters of grapes. We think it would not be over rating to say, that the prospects were fair for this vine to produce two hundred and fifty pounds of grapes this season. Similar grapes were worth in this market the past season, twelve and a half cents per pound; but should the produce be two hundred and fifty pounds, and be sold at twenty-five cents per pound, the amount would be twenty-five dollars. One acre of ground would be capable of supporting one hundred and fifty vines—which at the above rate, might produce \$3750. Now we are sensible that this sum will appear so large to some of our farmers that they will say it is impossible to make an acre of land produce so much, but yet we think it might be done.—Let them examine for themselves, make fair allowances for the uncertainty of all crops, as to growth, market &c. and then say whether there is not a greater prospect for profit in the cultivation of grapes, than any other crop whatever."

**Baltimore, July 29th, 1832.**  
**MR. SMITH,**  
Sir:—In your No. 19, vol. 14, you notice a particular kind of seed you had from Mr. Skinner, which he received from Commodore Porter—you would be obliged to any person for its botanical name. Mr. Skinner presented to me this summer a small parcel of seed by the name of the tree, which he received from Commodore Porter. I expect it was the same as yours. The seed has vegetated and the plants are from 6 to 8 inches high, which I find to be the *Acacia julibrissin* of Linnaeus.—This tree is very ornamental, and will stand, when planted, and protected with a bass mat or other slight covering the first two winters. Mr. Philip Thomas has a fine specimen growing in front of his country seat, that produces flowers every season. It was planted many years ago. I understood, by Mr. Latula, the former owner of the estate to which gentlemen the inhabitants of Baltimore are very much indebted for introducing a great many of the choice plants that were found in the old collections.

The *Acacia julibrissin* is the Gual bruschin, or rose of silk, of The Persians, and the Gazia of Italian gardeners; is an elegant hardy tree, with tufts of pink colored flowers, which resemble tassels of silken thread. I have plenty of plants ready for sale this fall, from 5 to 8 feet high, which I can supply at one dollar each.

Respectfully,  
**SAM'L. FRAY, Nurseryman,**

**From St. Thomas.**—A letter received in Boston from St. Thomas, dated July 24th, states that no American vessel is allowed to enter that harbor, through fear of the Cholera, but every one must anchor outside the fort with a quarantine flag hoisted, and must be detained there until examined by the physicians; afterwards, if there is no sickness on board, she is allowed to enter.

**GENERAL SANTANDER.**  
It affords us great pleasure to lay before our readers the following excellent proclamation of the President at New Grenada, on his arrival at Santa Martha. Gen. Santander is a Patriot, and his Proclamation does honor to his heart as well as to the great cause in which he is engaged. We are rejoiced at his safe return to his native country, and from an intimate knowledge of his political opinions and his love of justice, we anticipate great and lasting benefits to New Grenada from his administration of affairs. (Editors Cour. & Eng. Translated for the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.)

**PROCLAMATION OF GEN. SANTANDER.**  
Francisco Paula Santander to his fellow citizens of New Grenada.  
My respected Countrymen.—On touching again the shores of our beloved country, my first duty is to adore the supreme hand which has protected my life, and sustained your patriotic exertions in the re-establishment of the reign of the laws.—From the dungeons of Boca Chica, I declared to the government who had imprisoned me in them, that if they permitted me to leave Colombia to reside in distant countries, I would not return without their consent. I added: "The oath of a man who has known how to perform the oaths he has taken, at the risk of his property, interest, tranquility and life, is a sufficient guaranty." Time has done new justice to the sincerity of my words. I return to the bosom of my country, and you have freely opened the gates to me; I return not to avenge my personal injuries, nor to show who have been my persecutors.

I come to offer it all the services I can render, with the disinterestedness and patriotism with which I have served it since the 20th July, 1810. With what powers I have I will cooperate with you for the happiness of New Grenada, happiness which is to be found only in obedience to the Constitutional laws and authorities.—You have known my public life in times of the country's prosperity and adversity. You have known whether I am capable of fulfilling my duties, and of forming my promises under all circumstances.

I have recently received a strong proof of confidence from your legitimate representatives, by inviting me to preside for a time over the destinies of New Grenada. In my present situation, and in the condition of the country, after having presided over the Central Republic of Colombia for six years, my election to the Presidency of this State confers on me the greatest debt of gratitude. I hope your representatives will never repeat leaving preferred me to occupy a post already honored by the virtues of one of the patriarchs of the liberty of New Grenada.—I illustrious victim of his devotion to the country.

Countrymen, of all states and of all opinions, I again declare to you, that whether magistrate or private citizen, soldier or laborer, liberty under a republican government will continue to be my idol, the laws the only rule of my conduct, and the benefit of the majority, the object of my study and my sacrifices. On the altar of the country I lay all my personal resentments; I forgive all my enemies, and will devote myself without reserve to the re-establishment of internal peace and general harmony, and the reign of the laws, in the same all of you, nor offering worthy of the civilization and the liberal principles which we have proclaimed. No more injuries, no more rancor, on account of past errors or faults.—Let us merge them all in procuring a strict fulfillment of the constitution, let us unite the attention of the authorities to the obligations which it imposes on us; let us observe the conduct of those who form us; let us clear our institutions; but let us not insult ourselves any longer, nor frustrate the contrary results which ought to flow from a code of protecting laws, and a just, impartial government. Let us become convinced, that persecution convinces no one of his errors, and prevents no political re-actions. On the contrary, moderation, tolerance and justice, correct the heart and disarm discontent. Firmness and vigilance will chastise the incorrigible, without subjecting the country's honor or the cause of civilization to any injury.

I confidently believe, my respected countrymen, that these ideas deserve your approbation. We belong to the social world, we have entered on the career of civilization, and we are observed by all enlightened nations. We cannot therefore, set like barbarians, isolated from communication with civilized society. Our first duty surely is to secure the existence of our country; and to preserve our political system, by employing those repressive measures towards its enemies which are directed by common security, reason and the laws; by all that is honorable, just and equitable; and dishonorable; and I am as incapable with the dishonor induced by injustice to be cast upon myself, nor to incur the evils attendant on continued persecution. What greater happiness can there be, what higher glory, than to belong to a country in which are respected the laws, equity, sound judgment and public opinion?

**F. P. SANTANDER.**  
Santa Martha, June 16, 1832.

**DEER HUNTING.**  
**Among the Copper and Dog Rib Indians.**  
The herds of rein deer are attended in their migrations by bands of wolves, which destroy a great many of them. The Copper Indians kill the reindeer in summer with the gun, or taking the advantage of a favorable piece of ground, they inclose a herd on a neck of land, and drive them into a lake, where they fall an easy prey; but in the rutting season, and in the spring, when they are numerous on the skirts of the woods, they catch them in snares. The snares are simple nooses, formed in a rope made of twisted sinew, which are placed in the aperture of a slight hedge constructed of the branches of trees. This hedge is disposed so as to form several winding compartments, and although it is by no means strong, yet the deer seldom attempt to break through it. The herd is led into the labyrinth by two converging rows of poles, and one is generally caught at each of the openings by the sinew placed there. The hunter lying in ambush, starts some of them with his bayonet as they pass by, and the whole herd frequently becomes his prey. Where wood is scarce, turf trenched up answers the purpose of a pole to conduct them towards the snares.

The Dog-rib Indians have a mode of killing these animals which, though simple is very successful. It was thus described by Mr. Wentzel, who resided long among that people. The hunters go in pairs, the foremost man carrying in one hand the horn and part of the skin of the head of a deer, and in the other a small bundle of twigs, against which he, from time to time, rubs the horns; imitating the gestures peculiar to the animal. His comrade follows, treading exactly in his footsteps, and holding the guns of both in a horizontal position, so that the muzzles project under the arms of him who carries the head. Both hunters have a fillet of white skin round their foreheads, and the foremost has a strip of the same kind round his wrists. They approach the herd by degrees, raising their legs

very slowly, but setting them down somewhat suddenly, after the manner of a deer, and always taking care to lift their right or left feet simultaneously. If any of the herd leaves off feeding, to gaze on this extraordinary phenomenon, it instantly stops, and the head begins to play its part by flicking its shoulder, and performing other necessary movements. In this way the hunters attain the very centre of the herd without exciting suspicion, and have leisure to single out the fattest. The hindmost man then pushes forward his comrade's gun, the head is dropt, and they both fire at nearly the same instant. The herd scampers off, the hunters trot after them in a short time the poor animals halt and ascertain the cause of their terror, their feet stop at the same instant, and having loaded as they ran, greet the gazers with a second fatal discharge.—The consternation of the deer increases, they run to and fro in the utmost confusion, and sometimes a great part of the herd is destroyed within the space of a few hundred yards.

**FROM THE NEW YORK MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.**  
**ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.**  
By the arrival of the ship William Byrnes, Capt. Sprague, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 2d July, we have received a London paper of the 1st July, and the Liverpool Albion of 2d. These papers do not contain any news of moment in addition to what we have already received by the Ontario and Hibernia—we, however, select the following items.

The Scotch Reform Bill was read a third time and passed, in the House of Commons, on Wednesday last, on the following day carried to the House of Lords. It was read a first time there on Thursday, and the second reading was fixed for Friday night; it is expected that both these Bills may be carried to a conclusion about the 12th of July.

**ILLUMINATIONS.**—A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster, took place at the Crown and anchor Tavern, on Friday, Sir Francis Burrell in the Chair to consider the best method of expressing the public satisfaction on the great victory achieved by the passing of the Reform Bills. When, after numerous suggestions, it was decided by a large majority that there should be a Grand Illumination on the fourth day after the Royal Assent should be given to the English, Scotch, and Irish Reform Bills, provided that Sunday did not interfere.

Rejoicings are still going forward in different parts of the country to celebrate the passage of the Reform Bill. In the city of Salisbury, on Tuesday and Wednesday, there were illuminations and processions. Three thousand persons dined together in the Market place, with the Mayor in the Chair, and 7,000 more were regaled at their own houses.

An address to the Duke of Wellington on the attack made upon him in the city, was agreed to at a meeting of Merchants and Bankers, on Friday, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon his Grace and present the address.

It is not expected that any business of moment will be done in Parliament after the passage of the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills. We find that in all parts of the Kingdom, candidates for the new Parliament are coming forward with Addresses to the Electors. The approaching election will be a very important and a very animated one.

The Liverpool Albion of the 2d July says: We are glad to hear, that notwithstanding the cholera, trade is brisk. The sales of cotton have been extensive, and the produce market generally has been active. The export of merchandise is considerable, particularly to the United States. The state of business among the shop keepers is very indifferent from the absence of strangers who usually visit the town at this period of the year.

We regret to state, that the cholera continues to make progress in this town; and the board of health have at length come to the resolution of reporting to the general board in London the cases which have occurred here. Up to Wednesday last, on which day, we believe, this course was first adopted, the number of cases had been 29, and of deaths 24. In addition to which, there were on Friday three new cases and 2 deaths.

**Guardian.**

Russia has now at sea twelve sail of the line. The great fleet, of 30 sail, is at Cronstadt.

A new protocol is said to have been lately signed by the London Conference, relating to the affairs of Greece, which contains the following clauses:—That Prince Otto, appointed King of Greece, shall proceed to his state escorted by 3000 Bavarian troops, who are to remain in the country. The three powers which have signed the protocol will secure to him a loan of 30 millions of francs. If Prince Otto, King of Greece, should die without issue, the crown shall not pass to the reigning family of Bavaria, but a new King shall be chosen by the three powers.

The Court Journal speaks of coolness shown towards Ministers at Court, and says it was observed lately by one of the cabinet who was applied to for some favor which depended on the King, "you had better apply to the Duke of Wellington. We have not a single friend at Court."

Bell's Messenger states, on private information from Paris, that M. Dupin has consented to accept the presidency of the Council on certain conditions, which, it is expected will be conceded. Marshal Soult, the minister of foreign affairs, will remain in office. Montalivet will probably retain the portfolio of the interior.

The Spectator for the evening of Saturday, June 30th, says, "during the week the papers have had daily paragraphs respecting the situation of Sir Walter Scott, several of which have been calculated to raise hopes, which, unhappily, are quite fallacious. It is true that he has occasionally taken more nourishment than he had done previously and has consequently been somewhat strengthened by it; but there is no change in the symptoms of his disease that leads to the slightest hope of his recovery. Such, we are informed is the opinion of his medical attendants."

**From the Zanesville Messenger.**  
The only argument we have yet heard in favor of the Bank bill which was vetoed, is this—that the Bank is very convenient to merchants and borrowers. The question of right is entirely omitted. We like the course taken by the people of Athens on an important occasion. When Themistocles proposed a plan which would be advantageous to the people, they would not reveal it to Aristides who reported "that the enterprise which Themistocles proposed was the most advantageous to the people—but at the same time the most unjust." The Athenians therefore commanded him to lay aside all thoughts of it. Will the American people prove less virtuous? Will they sacrifice their constitution to the benefit, imaginary or real, of a bank? If, in this instance they value their constitution less than money, where will they stop? Monopoly will be heaped upon monopoly until the people themselves will have no power to control them. If Congress can give an exclusive right of banking to any set of individuals, cannot the state do the same? Suppose the Legislature of Ohio should give the exclusive right of banking to one set of men. Would not every citizen consider his rights invaded? Or suppose Congress should give a company of men, the sole right of importing teas (which has been done in Great Britain) or cloth, or any articles on the more certainly, than by individual enterprise. No body would submit to this. Yet Congress have the same right thus to regulate trade, that they have to regulate the currency, by granting exclusive rights to banking privileges. We defy any one to show the difference.

And further—by the law which Jackson vetoed, it was impossible to tax foreign stockholders, who hold nearly one fourth of the whole property of the Bank. Suppose, that the states succeeded in taxing their citizens who hold stock in this bank, it is believed to 1-2 per cent. it will make the stock worth 8 per cent more in foreign countries than in this.—Then if a merchant wished to pay a debt of fifty thousand dollars, in England, he would pay it by sending forty-six thousand dollars of this stock there. And if he could thus pay fifty thousand dollars with forty-six thousand of stock, he would be foolish not to do so. Thus the bank charter would force the stock abroad, and the regulation of our currency belong to a foreign monopoly. A smaller per centage always causes gold coin to be sent back to Europe; and like causes produce like effects.—Let every one consider the effect of the bank bill before he clamors against the President for vetoing it.

**KENTUCKY ELECTION.**  
The following returns comprise all we have been enabled to collect:  
BREATHITT, (J.) BECKNER, (G.)  
City of Louisville 888 1143  
Fayette 330 821  
Gerrard 177 583  
Madison 407 667  
Clark 332 639  
Montgomery 376 553  
Fleming 569 345  
Bourbon 304 755  
Scott 1017 786  
Harrison 868 207  
Woodford 393 658  
Shelby 245 617  
Franklin 84 84  
Jessamine 414 447  
Jefferson 617 897  
Mercer 800 603  
Mason 744 1195  
Anderson 250 75  
Grant, 1st day at 12 78 53  
Bath 518 392  
Owen 312 138  
Bracken 180 307  
Boone 607 815  
Meade 137 133  
Warren 303 247  
Campbell 859 476  
Green 12 o'clock 225 171  
Washington 555 342  
Nelson 194 409  
Lincoln 116 334  
Mount Vernon 97 157  
Letcher 354 239  
Breckenridge 141 342  
Logan 324 260  
Barren (Glasgow) 350 500  
Boone 96 (ma.) 171  
First day—Second day—Complete.

**Strong faith.**—The Editor of the Boston Patriot says he would prefer Chancellor Kent's judgment with regard to the proper person to be elected to the Presidency than the opinion of any partisan convention.—Should the Judge happen to express an opinion in favour of Jackson, how soon would his judgment be discarded. The Editor had better relinquish the business of thinking for himself, and depend altogether upon the judgment of Chancellor Kent; and if he is not convinced, Mr. Webster, perhaps, will do so as well.

**Out at Last.**—Our neighbours of the Chronicle have, from some time past, been approving of an amalgamation between the Clay men and Antislavery of New York and Pennsylvania. They now express the hope that the "example which has been set in N. York will extend throughout the Union." We are perfectly willing. What say the Masons and Odd Fellows of Baltimore? Are they willing to vote for an Antislavery candidate for the presidency? We like the idea. Conduct that is worthy of praise in New York, is certainly worthy of imitation elsewhere. It becomes the Masons to think of the proposition.

**Ball. Rep.**

**Speulators.**—Some of the opposition are employed in making calculations of the amount of loss sustained by the holders of stock in the United States Bank, in consequence of the fall in the price, produced by the veto. As they are so very confident that the election of the President will be defeated by it, why should they trouble themselves about the matter. No doubt it will rise in value when Mr. Clay is elected. It is mere matter of dollars and cents which troubles them. Principle has very little to do with the matter. They would sell the liberties of the country to accomplish their purposes.—Ball. Repub.

**CHOLERA.**—The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend in this city, has been politely communicated to us for publication.—Nat. Intel.

"New-York, Aug. 6, 1832.  
"I took a dose of magnesia and rhubarb, which left me in a confirmed state of diarrhoea, which lasted for three days during which time I could find nothing to check it."  
"On the third day I began to have a different feeling, such as dizziness in the head, a ringing in the ears, cold chills, very thirsty, and a continual disposition to cascade."

"I then called in my doctor, who gave directions to have my body rubbed well with spirits of camphor; and then laid flannel moistened with it on the stomach; and ordered me to take every hour four drops. I was then covered with six or eight quilts and blankets. In about an hour and a half, I was in a profuse sweat, and the cholera, as well as the diarrhoea soon became extinct."

"I treated quite well that night, but was so weak in the morning as to be unable to stand. The next day I felt much better; ate beef steaks at breakfast and dinner, drank port wine, and went to work again."

"Doctors differ much in the mode of treatment. You may rely on the use of camphor. It has become a universal resort. Should the cholera appear in your city, do not fail to rub your body (particularly your stomach) well with it on going to bed. If you are well, let well alone; it will take care of itself. Bleeding is considered dangerous.—I know an instance of immediate death from it."

**EASTON, MD.**  
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 21, 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.

**ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.**  
For the District composed of Harford county and the Eastern Shore.  
**HENRY D. MILLER,** of Cecil county.  
**RICHARD SPENCER,** of Talbot.  
**THOMAS K. CARROLL,** of Somerset.

**Movements in the South.**—Meetings have been held in various places in Georgia, at which resolutions have been adopted that the new Tariff law "is a deliberate, palpable and dangerous breach of the Constitution," and that Georgia "ought not, cannot, and will not submit to it." That should the General Government attempt, by force, to coerce into submission, any State which may interpose its sovereignty, to arrest the evil, and thereby preserve the Constitution, we should feel, constrained, by a sense of self preservation, to consider her defence essential to our safety.

A convention to meet at Milledgeville the second Monday of November is recommended.

The meetings have received the countenance and support of Wm. H. Crawford, Judge Clayton, Mr. Berrieh, Mr. Foster, of Congress and other distinguished citizens.

**The Cholera.**—Two deaths, one on Friday, the other on Saturday last, have occurred in St. Michaels district of this county, of this dreadful disease, and have produced some excitement. The particulars of the case of Mr. Sewell, we have not heard, further than that he resided in Baltimore, and came to this county, the place of his nativity, a few days before his death; was attacked and died suddenly, it is said with all the symptoms of this disease. The case of Capt. Edward Dodson we have had more particularly. He had been indisposed, with a diarrhoea for several days. The day he left Baltimore, having recovered in some degree, he ate green corn for dinner, and drank a glass of porter. He started home, and soon after getting under way, was taken much worse.—Camphor was administered, and his body well rubbed with it. From this he obtained some relief, and on his way home, anchored near Kent Point with the view of landing some sea sengers for the Camp Meeting next (Saturday) morning. The wind sprang up and the vessel began to drag her anchor. At this time about 1 o'clock, A. M. being in a deep slumber, he got out of his berth, went on deck and assisted in getting his vessel under way. Immediately on going below he was taken with a vomiting, and shortly after with cramp or spasms in his limbs, then in his body. His vessel reached St. Michaels between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, and in about 20 minutes after he breathed his last, without being taken ashore.

Capt. Dodson was a worthy, correct young man, of good constitution, and has left a wife and two children. His death was undoubtedly hastened, if not caused, by imprudence in diet and drink before leaving Baltimore, and by the unfortunate accident off Kent Point, which caused him to leave his birth in a state of free perspiration. His case adds another to the many warnings we have had, to be moderate and temperate in diet, drink and exercise. No constitution, however robust, can bear irregularity during the prevalence of this epidemic. Diet, generally innocent, is now deadly poison. The earth, the water, the air, all seem to partake of its influence.

**PHILADELPHIA.**  
13th Aug. 105 new  
14th " 43  
15th " 72  
16th " 79

**Wilmington.**—15th Aug.  
Baltimore.—The Baltimore report 12 deaths by Cholera Monday morning, 14th.

Fourteen ladies belong to the Sisters of Charity, gone to Philadelphia, to seek. They are employed in their labour of love.

A letter from White County, Aug. 12, published, says 5 cases of Cholera had occurred there, all just arrived from Baltimore heartily of crabs.

**STATE ELECTION.**  
For the information of the time of holding all States.  
Maine—Second Monday  
N. Hampshire—Sec. Massachusetts—Sec. ber.  
R. Island—Governor Representative in Connecticut—First Vermont—First New-York—First Pennsylvania—Second Delaware—Second Maryland—First Virginia.—In the North Carolina—Sec. S. Carolina—Sec. Georgia—First Missouri—Second Kentucky—First Tennessee—First Alabama—First Mississippi—First Louisiana—First Indiana—First Illinois—First Missouri—First Missouri.

**CURIOSITY.**  
Mr. Raston affirms in the U. States Semina that \$95,000 in specie was sent to the States by the AYBE in on so lately as this cent. annually upon among us?—Kentuck

pecuniary advantage. To be low man, seems to be the May he realize all the pleasures which such principles are wont to afford.

The author of the editorials, zette, has given the public upon a letter said to be written (who) to the editor of the Gazette. This letter accuses sitting in the porch of some journey to Tennessee, and charges of corruption of aster and Mr. Clay, two of best of the land.

The article very gravely "every man who has been a neral Jackson, and has from him, ought now dilige the truth of this conversation letter—and if he finds it correct Jackson, his cause, and vers in being his adherents.

As the gentleman who writes for the Gazette, seems to think that the whole is a lie,—true, the author of the letter consigned to everlasting oblivion (tempt among men),"—would more manly for him to have gone to "to seek into the matter himself, before publishing as a grave fact? But he how are we to come at the not himself vouch for the dria Gazette, but expressed his very first sentence; a Gazette gives no clue to it therefore compelled to put down as a pitiful state. So, after all, we are Jackson—"a sense of duty to remain firm to our principles regard for our own of us, never to believe a by those whose object is supported by indubitable

A preparation in conformity of Doctors PARRETT and adelphia, for Cholera, is Store of Dr. SAMUEL W. to have been found highly

**THE CHOLERA.**—The ble of the number of new the Cities of New York and our last, reported by the NEW YORK

13th Aug. 105 new  
14th " 43  
15th " 72  
16th " 79

**PHILADELPHIA.**  
10th Aug. 142 new  
11th " 126  
12th " 110  
13th " 180  
14th " 111  
15th " 73  
16th " 94

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pecuniary advantage. To be useful to his fellow man, seems to be the object of Dr. S. May he realize all the pleasures, all the rewards which such principles and such efforts are wont to afford.

The author of the editorial of the last Gazette, has given the public a labored comment upon a letter said to be written (by nobody knows who) to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette. This letter accuses the President of sitting in the porch of some tavern, on his journey to Tennessee, and dealing out abuse and charges of corruption against Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay, two of the greatest and best of the land.

The article very gravely concludes that "every man who has been an advocate of General Jackson, and has not yet withdrawn from him, ought now diligently to seek into the truth of this conversation detailed in this letter—and if he finds it true, he ought to desert Jackson, his cause, and all who persevere in being his adherents."

As the gentleman who wrote this editorial for the Gazette, seems to have misgivings that the whole is a lie,—(for he says, "if not true, the author of the letters")—ought to be consigned to everlasting degradation and contempt among men,—would it not have been more manly for him to have given some diligence to "seek into the truth" of the matter himself, before publishing it to the world as a grave fact? But he has not done so; and how are we to come at the truth? He does not himself vouch for the truth of the Alexandria Gazette, but expresses strong doubts in his very first sentence; and the Alexandria Gazette gives no clue to the author—we are therefore compelled to put the whole statement down as a pitiful slander, a contemptible lie. So, after all, we are not yet to desert Jackson—a sense of duty requires us still to remain firm to our principles—and a sacred regard for our own character demands of us, never to believe any statement made by those whose object it is to mislead, except supported by indubitable evidence.

A preparation in conformity with a prescription of Doctors PARRISH and ASHMEAD of Philadelphia, for Cholera, is made at the Drug Store of Dr. SAMUEL W. SPRINGER. It is said to have been found highly efficacious.

**THE CHOLERA.**—The following is a table of the number of new cases and deaths in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, since our last, reported by the Boards of Health:—

NEW YORK.		
13th Aug.	105 new cases.	23 deaths.
14th "	42 "	15 "
15th "	75 "	26 "
16th "	79 "	26 "

  

PHILADELPHIA.		
10th Aug.	142 new cases.	80 deaths.
11th "	136 "	83 "
12th "	110 "	81 "
13th "	150 "	49 "
14th "	111 "	37 "
15th "	73 "	25 "
16th "	94 "	30 "

**Washington.**—15th Aug. 8 new cases.  
**Baltimore.**—The Baltimore Board of Health report 12 deaths by Cholera for the week ending Monday morning, 14th inst.

Fourteen ladies belonging to the Nunnery of the Sisters of Charity, at Emmitsburg, have gone to Philadelphia, to assist in nursing the sick. They are employed at the alms house in their labour of love.

A letter from White Haven, Somerset County, Aug. 12, published in the Village Herald, says 5 cases of Asiatic Cholera, and 4 deaths had occurred there. The deceased had all just arrived from Baltimore, and had all eaten heartily of crabs.

**STATE ELECTIONS.**  
For the information of the Public, we publish the time of holding Elections in the several States.

- Maine—Second Monday in September.
- N. Hampshire—Second Tuesday in March.
- Massachusetts—Second Monday in November.
- R. Island—Governor and Senator in April. Representative in April and August.
- Connecticut—First Monday in April.
- Vermont—First Tuesday in September.
- New York—First Monday in November.
- New Jersey—Second Tuesday in October.
- Pennsylvania—Second Tuesday in October.
- Delaware—Second Tuesday in November.
- Maryland—First Monday in October.
- Virginia—In the month of April.
- North Carolina—Commonly in August.
- S. Carolina—Second Monday in October.
- Georgia—First Monday in October.
- Ohio—Second Tuesday in October.
- Kentucky—First Monday in August.
- Tennessee—First Tuesday in August.
- Alabama—First Monday in August.
- Mississippi—First Monday in August.
- Louisiana—First Monday in July.
- Indiana—First Monday in August.
- Illinois—First Monday in August.
- Missouri—First Monday in August.

\*South Carolina appoints her Electors by the Legislature.

**CURIOS FACTS.**  
Mr. Banton affirms, in his speech delivered in the U. States Senate, that the Bank documents show that that institution had only sent \$938,000 in specie to the Western States; while Messrs. Clay and Webster affirm, that the amount of debt, due by citizens of the Western States to the Bank is \$30,000,000;—Whereas, it appears, that for every dollar in specie sent to this country by the Bank, it has issued some \$40 or \$50 in paper; upon which our citizens are paying interest. The interest of \$30,000,000 at 6 per cent. per annum, is \$1,800,000—nearly double the amount of hard money represented by the paper. In this the FAYOR to which we are called upon so justly to support the Bank?—a favor by which she makes nearly two hundred per cent. annually upon actual base silver capital sent among us?—Kentucky Sentinel.

**OBITUARY.**  
Died at Boonsborough, Caroline county, on the night of the 15th instant, Captain JOSEPH TALMOR.  
The deceased had been for several months in a delicate state of health, he was, however, apparently on the mend, having on the night of his death retired to rest without any symptoms of approaching dissolution. But "alas! the destroyer came."—He died about 1 o'clock, A. M. Those who knew him best, will most deprecate his loss, to those who knew him not, no pen could portray his excellence.  
Departed this life in the village of Hillsborough, on Saturday the 11th inst., after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM WATTS.

**OBITUARY.**  
At Woodberry, his residence, died on the morning of the 7th instant, in the 59th year of his age, JOHN LIZARD, Esquire, of Saint Mary county, Maryland.  
Eloquence and Poetry—Painting and Sculpture, have all and each, been put in requisition to furnish forth the Eulogia to the mighty dead. The subject of this notice was not one of that class, which the world calls mighty; and would have desired no other monument than that which his own deeds had created in the hearts of all who knew him. A fine and cultivated understanding, an elevated sensibility to all that was honorable, an utter detestation of all that was base, formed the Tripod on which his character stood.  
But it is not on these sterner virtues that his friends love to dwell. His eye of pity—his hand of charity, and his unostentatious piety were his endearing qualities. His character like the Corinthian pillar, was formed of the best materials and ornamented by the Great Architect above. It is unnecessary to run out the parallel, but a friend may be permitted to say, that the base of the column was mind and moral worth—the shaft all the social virtues, and the capital the Religion of Jesus. S.

**MARRIED.**  
On Thursday evening last, in Caroline, by the Rev. Abraham Jump, Mr. John Chambers, to Miss Susan Bell, both of Caroline county.  
On Thursday evening last, in Queen Anne's by the same, Mr. Stephen Harvey, of Talbot county, to Miss Ann Towers, of Queen Anne's.

**BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.**

	August 17.
Wheat, white	\$1 30 a 133
Do. Red	1 30 a 125
Do. ordinary to good Md.	1 10 a 115
Corn, yellow	73 a 73
do. White	70 a 71
Rye	70 a 70

**AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.**  
THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Locust Grove, the seat of Thos. Hayward, Esq. on THURSDAY next, the 23rd inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.—A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.  
By order  
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.  
aug 21

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a writ fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Isaac P. Cox, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 18th of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. for cash, to the highest bidder, the following property, viz—All the Lands with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, devised to the said Isaac P. Cox by his father, consisting of a Mill, Mill-seat and Farm, lying and being in Talbot county, containing the quantity of 150 Acres of land, more or less, and being part Taylor's Ridge and part Hutchinson's Addition, but be the names what they may, with free privilege of the mill pond as high as high water mark.  
Also, all those lands with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, lying and being in said county, which belonged to Joseph Darden, late of the aforesaid county, deceased at the time of his death, and was sold by the sheriff to Robert H. Goldsborough Esq. and by him to the said Isaac P. Cox, containing the quantity of 297 1/2 Acres of land more or less, and being part of Bennett's Freshes and part of Taylor's Ridge, but be the name or names what they may—also 4 head of horses, 1 two year old colt, 4 cows, 6 heifers, and 1 calf, 8 shoats and 2 sows and pigs, 1 or cart, 1 horse do. 6 ploughs 2 fuke harrows, and 1 drag do. 2 wheat fans, 1 gig and harness, and all the residue of his farming utensils, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned f. fa. officers fees in my hands for collection, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.  
Aug 21 Sw

**SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,**  
No. 32, Baltimore street.  
**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**  
For the Benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, Class No. 13, for 1833, to be drawn on FRIDAY, August 31, 1833.  
66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Balls.  
100 of \$1,000.  
**SCHEME.**  
1 prize of \$20,000 56 100  
1 " 10,000 56 80  
1 " 5,000 112 50  
1 " 3,000 112 40  
100 prizes of \$1,000 924 30  
16 " 500 1960 20  
15,040 Prizes amounting to \$366,080.  
Tickets \$10 Halves \$5 Quarters \$2 50 eighths 1 25.  
New York Consolidated Lottery, No. 29, To be drawn on Wednesday, August 22nd, 1833.  
66 Number Lottery—10 drawn Balls.  
\$30,000 \$15,000!  
Tickets only 6 dollars.  
**SCHEME.**  
1 prize of \$30,000 1 3600  
1 " 15,000 15 prizes of 1000 7500  
1 " 7500 &c. amtg to \$228,800  
1 " 5000 &c. Quarters 150.  
Tickets \$6, Halves \$3 Quarters 1 50.  
23 whole tickets, can be had by remitting 75 dollars—Half and Quarter Packages in proportion.  
aug 21

**NOTICE.**  
PERSONS indebted for property purchased at the sale of the personal property of the late John G. Leonard, are informed that their notes are due, and payment is expected without delay, as the administrator is not authorized to grant further indulgence.  
GEO. W. LEONARD, Adm'r.  
aug 21 Sw

**PORT WINE, &c.**  
THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia  
**A SUPPLY OF GENUINE PORT WINE**  
which they can recommend. Also, some superior OLD L. P. MADEIRA, and other WINES;  
WHITE SUGAR, for preserving, &c.  
W. H. & P. GROOME.  
aug 21 cowSw  
N. B. They keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh Family Flour of the most approved brands.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michaels Parish, intends opening on the first Monday in November next (the 5th day of the month) a school for boys at the Parsonage of his Parish. The situation of the Parsonage, which is about 9 miles from Easton, is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being entirely free from those bilious complaints, which prevail in many other parts of the Eastern Shore. Besides the pleasantness, and healthiness of the place, it possesses other advantages, in some measure peculiar to itself, for an institution of the kind proposed. It is secluded, and will hold out to students no temptations to neglect their studies, and to form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling house is commodious, and well adapted to the accommodation of boarders.  
The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than is usual in schools of a similar description. It is intended so to arrange it, that students may be fitted, not only for a College course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, should they not wish to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education. In addition to the branches commonly taught in Academies, viz: the Latin and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declamation, &c. pupils will be instructed in Composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber hopes, from his long experience in teaching, that he will be able to render his seminary worthy of the attention and patronage of the public. His mode of discipline, though strict, will be mild, and such, he trusts, as will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the knowledge which he designs to impart. His number of pupils will be limited to twenty.  
Boarding will be provided by Robert Banning, Junr., who has rented the Parsonage expressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to give satisfaction in his department of the establishment, and the subscriber has no doubt, from Mr. B's well known standing and character, that he will fully redeem his pledge. He feels himself happy in being associated, in so important an undertaking, with a gentleman for whom he has so high an esteem, and whom he can so cheerfully and so strongly recommend to the confidence of the Public.  
The price of boarding and tuition will be \$125 per annum. Should it be inconvenient for students to furnish themselves with bedding and washing, they will be provided for them at an additional expense of not more than \$12 per annum. There will be no other extra charges.  
Communications to the subscriber will meet with an earlier notice by being directed to Easton, to JOHN SPENCER, Esq. St. Michaels Parsonage, Talbot co. Md. August 16th, 1833.—aug 21

**Constable's Sale.**  
BY virtue of one writ of venditioni exponas, and one writ fieri facias, issued by Thomas C. Nichols, Esq. at the suit of William C. Ridgway, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Thomas Parrott, I have seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Parrott, one lot of ground and the improvement thereon, whereon the said Parrott now resides, being part of a tract called Londonderry; one other lot of ground on the road leading from Easton to the Point, known as the oak lot, and part of the aforesaid tract; one other lot, part of the aforesaid tract, situate on the said road, leading to the Point. And notice is hereby given that on Tuesday the 11th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. I shall offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court-house, in the town of Easton, all the right, title, claim, interest and demand, in law and in equity, of the said Parrott, in and to the aforesaid property, so seized and taken. Attendance by  
BENNETT JONES, Constable.  
aug 21 4t

**Trustee's Sale.**  
BY virtue of a decree of Queen Anne's county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, will be sold in Centreville, on Saturday 22d of September next, at two o'clock, P. M. on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months,—a tract of land lying in Wye Neck, Queen Anne's county, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND, containing one hundred and eighty nine and one-fourth acres, more or less, being part of the real estate of Samuel W. Thomas, deceased; ordered by said Court to be sold for the payment of the debts of said deceased, upon the terms following, viz: The purchaser to give bond with security to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, in three separate instalments as above stiled, with interest thereon from the day of sale.  
The situation of the farm is eligible, and the quality of the soil kind and fertile. Persons disposed to purchase are recommended to visit and view the premises. For further particulars apply to  
RICH'D. B. CARMICHAEL, Trustee.  
Centreville, aug 14—21

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by Caroline county Court, to divide or otherwise value the Lands and Real Estate of William Dillin, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, will meet on the lands mentioned in said commission, on Thursday 27th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will then and there proceed in the execution of said commission. All persons interested are hereby notified to attend.  
R. T. KEENE  
JOHN HUMBOLD  
WM. ORRELL  
JES. B. RUMBOLD  
JAS. HUBBARD, Commissioners.  
Aug 1—21 6W

**CAMP-MEETING** of the Methodist Protestant Church will take place on the 23d instant, on Oyster Shell Point, near the land of Mr. William Leconte, and a few hundred yards from the river. Christians of all denominations are invited to attend.  
August 14

**TO RENT,**  
For the ensuing year, and possession given in November next, that well known BRICK HOUSE and LOT in the town of St. Michaels, at present occupied by James W. Harrison. The above property is one of the best stands in St. Michaels for a Store and Tavern. Persons wishing to rent will please come and view the premises immediately.  
WRIGHTSON JONES.  
aug 21. Sw

**MARYLAND:**  
**TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,**  
August Term, Anno Domini, 1833.  
ON application of William B. Willis, adm'r. with will annexed of Capt. William Willis, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,**  
Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Capt. William Willis, late of Talbot county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of February next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-two.  
WILLIAM B. WILLIS, Adm'r. of Capt. William Willis, dec'd.  
aug 21 Sw

**MARYLAND:**  
**TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,**  
August Term, Anno Domini 1833.  
ON application of James Chaplain, administrator of Jenkins Abbott, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.  
Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,**  
Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jenkins Abbott, late of Talbot county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of February next, or they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-two.  
JAMES CHAPLAIN, Adm'r. of Jenkins Abbott, deceased.  
aug 21 Sw

**JOCKEY CLUB.**  
The committee heretofore appointed to draw up a Constitution for the Government of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club met on Tuesday last, and unanimously agreed to a Constitution. The day proposed for the first race to be run in Easton is the Wednesday preceding the Tuesday of the race on the Central Course in October next. A general meeting of the Members is requested at Easton on Tuesday the 21st inst. for the purpose of appointing officers.  
A member of the Committee.  
Easton, August 14  
N. B. A handsome course is laid out and preparing in Mr. Rose's field near Easton.

**ALL PERSONS** indebted to the estate of BENJAMIN HISS, late a Currier of Baltimore city, will please call without delay and settle their accounts, and all those who have claims against the said estate, will please present them properly authenticated to the subscriber, who has been appointed permanent trustee, and whose receipts alone will be good for all claims due said Benjamin HISS.  
GEO. W. KREBS,  
No. 52 South Calvert-st. Baltimore.  
aug 7 Sw  
The Easton Whig and Centreville Times, will please copy the above advertisement to the amount of \$1, and charge Baltimore Chronicle.

**ST. AUBIN FARM.**  
To be rented for a term of years, the highly cultivated Farm of the late Dr. Nicholas Hammond, commonly called St. Aubin, situate near Easton.  
The Farm is well enclosed, and all the buildings are in excellent order and repair. It produces fine crops of every kind of grain, and may be considered among the best grazing Farms in the county.  
For terms apply to the Subscriber.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, July 31, 1833.  
P. S. The Subscriber has a good dwelling house at Easton Point, several other Houses in and about Easton to be let.  
J. G.

**T. SCHNEBLY—Dentist,**  
FROM HAGERS-TOWN.  
OFFERS his professional services in all its various branches to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity. He is happy to inform them that he has an excellent and sovereign remedy for tooth ache, which gives immediate relief upon its application. He may be found at the Easton Hotel or will wait upon Ladies at their own houses if requested.  
Easton August 14, 1833. Sw

**LIBERAL PREMIUMS.**  
THE publisher of the Casket, a monthly periodical of Literature and Arts, published in Philadelphia, with the view of increasing the attraction of the new volume of that work, to be commenced on the first of January, 1833, and at the same time to aid the cause of American Literature, offers the following premiums for original compositions:  
One hundred dollars for the best original tale, founded on scenes connected with American history.  
Thirty dollars for the best original essay, on any subject within the scope of moral philosophy and science.  
Twenty-five dollars for the best original poem, not exceeding seventy lines; the subject left to the discretion of the writer.  
The articles forwarded in competition will be submitted for decision to the perusal of five respectable gentlemen of this city. Competitors will forward their communications post paid, to Samuel C. Atkinson, Fr. Philadelphia.  
aug. 14

**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, 1833. } [G]

**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 fifth 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 Rambles and contains the quantity of 228 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, 1833.

**Office of the Commissioners under the law to carry into effect the Convention with France.**  
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 6, 1832.  
THIS being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Commissioners, one of them attended at the Apartment, provided by the Secretary of State, and having ascertained that a full meeting of the Board cannot probably be effected before the third Monday of September next; in consequence of the recent enactment of the law under which the commission has issued, and the distant residences of the other Commissioners named therein, it was  
Ordered, That the meeting of the Board stand adjourned to the 3d Monday of September next at noon, at this place. And that the Secretary cause public notice hereof to be given in the Journals authorized to publish the laws of the United States and in those nearest the residences of the several Commissioners.  
By order,  
JOHN E. FROST, Sec'y.

**PROPOSALS.**  
FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for three years, from January 1, 1833, to December 31, 1835, on the following routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky, will be received at this office until the 2d day of November inclusive; to be decided on the 9th day of November.  
IN MARYLAND.  
1418. Wicomsburg by Black Horse, White Hall, Long Green Academy, Watkin's Tavern and Fork Meeting House to Kingsville, 30 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Wicomsburg every Wednesday, after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 12 noon, arrive at Kingsville same day by 10 p. m.  
Leave Kingsville every Thursday after the

arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 8 a. m. arrive at Wicomsburg same day by 6 p. m.  
1419. From Somerset, in Somerset county, Pa., by Seltyport, Md. and Youngsberg from Works to Yough Glades, 20 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Somerset every Thursday at 6 a. m. arrive at Yough Glades same day by 11 a. m.  
Leave Yough Glades every Thursday at 1 p. m. arrive at Somerset same day by 7 p. m.  
1420. From Williamsport by Bakersville to Sharpsburgh, 13 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Williamsport every Wednesday at 2 p. m. arrive at Sharpsburgh same day by 5 p. m.  
Leave Sharpsburgh every Wednesday at 9 a. m. arrive at Williamsport same day by 12 noon.  
1421. From Sabillville, in Frederick county, Md. to Waynesburg, Pa., and back, once a week.  
Leave Sabillville every Wednesday at 5 p. m. arrive at Waynesburg same day by 7 p. m.  
Leave Waynesburg every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Sabillville same day by 9 a. m.  
1422. From Salisbury by Derickson's Mill, Roads, Cathell's Mills and Whaley's Store to Berlin, 22 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 9 a. m. arrive at Berlin same day by 11 a. m.  
Leave Berlin every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Salisbury same day by 3 p. m.  
1423. From Annapolis by Haddaway's Ferry to St. Michaels, 35 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Annapolis every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at St. Michaels same day by 3 p. m.  
Leave St. Michaels every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Annapolis same day by 3 p. m.  
1424. From Unity by Hood's Mills to Westminster, 28 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Unity every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Westminster same day by 2 p. m.  
Leave Westminster every Friday at 3 p. m. arrive at Unity every Saturday by 10 a. m.

**NOTES.**  
1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a pro rata allowance, for any extra expense which such alteration may require.  
2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.  
3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the Judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.  
4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year, payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.  
5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.  
6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 2 horse stage or otherwise.  
7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.  
8. Proposals for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, increase of expedition, extension of routes, frequency of trips or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.  
9. The number of the route and its beginning and termination as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "Proposals."  
The following is a proper form for a proposal:—  
"I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement on route No. \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ for the yearly compensation of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars."  
He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.  
10. The distances, as stated, are estimated, and may not be entirely correct; but if any errors have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.  
11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever created failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.  
12. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired, and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.  
13. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid without his consent, first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.  
14. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post office law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases, when a contractor shall run the stage, or other vehicle, more rapidly or more frequently than is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, (unless the Postmaster General shall otherwise direct,) and without increase of compensation.  
15. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.  
16. All contractors for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue three years. Decisions on bids will be made known on the 9th day of November.  
WILLIAM T. BARRY, Postmaster General, General Post Office Department, July 24, 1832—aug 14—law300.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a pro rata allowance, for any extra expense which such alteration may require.  
2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.  
3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the Judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.  
4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year, payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.  
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6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 2 horse stage or otherwise.  
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8. Proposals for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, increase of expedition, extension of routes, frequency of trips or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.  
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The following is a proper form for a proposal:—  
"I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement on route No. \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ for the yearly compensation of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars."  
He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.  
10. The distances, as stated, are estimated, and may not be entirely correct; but if any errors have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.  
11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever created failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.  
12. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired, and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.  
13. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid without his consent, first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.  
14. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post office law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases, when a contractor shall run the stage, or other vehicle, more rapidly or more frequently than is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, (unless the Postmaster General shall otherwise direct,) and without increase of compensation.  
15. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.  
16. All contractors for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue three years. Decisions on bids will be made known on the 9th day of November.  
WILLIAM T. BARRY, Postmaster General, General Post Office Department, July 24, 1832—aug 14—law300.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a pro rata allowance, for any extra expense which such alteration may require.  
2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.  
3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the Judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.  
4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year, payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.  
5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.  
6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 2 horse stage or otherwise.  
7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.  
8. Proposals for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, increase of expedition, extension of routes, frequency of trips or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.  
9. The number of the route and its beginning and termination as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "Proposals."  
The following is a proper form for a proposal:—  
"I will convey

# A LIST OF LANDS,

IN Talbot county, returned by Bennett Bracco, county Collector, as chargeable with county Taxes, on which the taxes have not been paid, and on which no personal property hath been found by the collector, liable therefor, viz:

Names of Persons.	Names of Property.	1830.	1831.	Total.
District No. 1.				
Mem'y Adam's heirs	Lot on Harrison street, Easton	52	55	1 07
Joseph Bartlett's heirs	Wakefield, 133 acres	6 80	6 80	13 60
Ann Bell	Lots on Landing road and West street	8 18	3 18	11 36
Henry Brooks, negro	Lot on Goldsborough street	41	45	86
Elizabeth Barton	Lot on Dover street 3-4 acres, and 2 lots on Dover road, near Easton	2 66	2 34	5 00
Step'n. Bowlin, negro	Lot near Dorrel town	35	38	73
Major Benny's heirs	Lot on Dover street, 1-8 acre, Lot on South end Washington street	75	79	1 54
Loftus Bowdle	Lot near Meeting House	39	41	80
Jane Catrup	Catrup's Security, Dover road	10 85	8 63	19 48
Washington Dorrell	Lot near Bethel Meeting House 1-3 acre	35	38	73
John Dawson's heirs	Lot on Court street	51	54	1 05
Sophia Goldsborough	Lot on Aurora street, Lot on Washington st.	12 11	19 11	31 22
Mary Holmes' heirs	Lot on Washington street	2 78	2 78	5 56
John Jeffers' heirs	Lot on Washington street, 3-3 acre	85	92	1 77
Dr. Stephen T. Johnson's heirs	Lot near Easton	67	67	134
Marg't. Kirby's heirs				
Denny and Jacob Crommiller	Part Swamp hole	4 70	5 03	9 73
Friaby Kirby's heirs	Lot at Easton Point, 1-4 acre	2 73	2 92	5 65
Cloudberry Kirby's heirs	Lot on Washington street	66	70	1 36
Ezekiel Lednum	Lot near Meeting House	50	54	1 04
Joseph Lednum	Lot on Harrison street	42	42	84
Caleb Lockwood	Lot on West street	37	40	77
Wm. W. Moore trustee for Quakers	Lot on Harrison street	83	83	166
John Merrick's heirs	Lot on West street	61	66	1 27
Coats' Lodge A. Y. Masons	Lot on Harrison street	51	55	1 06
John Maxwell	Lot on Harrison street	85	88	173
Joseph Parrott's heirs	Lot on Washington street	74	79	1 53
Samuel Pickering	Lot on Washington street	1 14	51	1 65
James C. Parrott	Lot on Dover street	71	76	1 47
Richard D. Ray	Lot on Harrison street	45	48	93
Stewart Redman	Lot on Goldsborough st. and Harrison st.	1 23	1 32	2 55
Susan Seth	Lot near Easton	38	42	80
Moses Smith	Name unknown,	3 71	3 97	7 68
Henry & Ann Troth	Lot in Easton	47	47	94
Henry Toomy's heirs	Lots on Dover road and Harrison street	1 93	2 07	4 00
Henry Willis	Lot on Washington street	56	60	1 16
District No. 2.				
Ann D. Auld	2 lots St. Michaels	41	44	85
Philip Adams, negro	Lot St. Michaels	35	38	73
John Ball	Part Ball's resurvey, 18 acres	52	56	1 08
John Blades, Sen.	Lot part Compensation, 14 acres	57	62	1 19
Levin Blades	3 lots St. Michaels	63	67	1 30
Ephraim Cummins	Part Luckey	59	63	1 22
Elizabeth Dawson	Part Yarford Neck	3 12	3 34	6 46
William Dodson	Lot in St. Michaels	1 1	1 31	2 42
Robert Dawson	Lot in St. Michaels	3 11	3 33	6 44
Greenbury Griffin	2 lots in St. Michaels	41	44	85
James Harrison of Wm. for the heirs of Tibbles Porter	Part Fort's neck, 25 acres	43	43	86
Step'n. Harrison of Wm.	Harrison's Fortune, 125 acres	2 96	2 96	5 92
Stephen Hunt	Lot Dirty Neck, 3 acres	1 00	1 07	2 07
Benj. Harrison	Part Divine St. Andrew, 117 acres	1 67	1 78	3 45
Peter Harrison	Content resurvey—part Chance enlarged 14 acres	63	68	1 31
Oakley Haddaway	Lot St. Michaels	58	62	1 20
Alexander Hemley	Sherwoods' neck, 27 1/2 acres (balance)	7 52	7 52	15 04
Thos. Harrison's heirs	Lot in St. Michaels	59	63	1 22
Ed'd. Harrison's heirs	Lot in St. Michaels	62	67	1 29
Edward Harrison	ditto ditto	56	58	1 14
Elizabeth Jackson	Part Miles end	55	55	1 10
John Jones	Lot on Miles river 1-2 acre	68	73	1 41
Thomas H. Kemp	Part Miles end 20 1/2	5 24	5 24	10 48
Eleanor Leonard	Part William and James, part Partnership 10 acres	37	40	77
Mary Larrimore	Part Antell, 66 1/2 acres, (balance)	99	109	2 08
Jeremiah Marshall	Part Godwin's addition, 15 acres, (balance)	54	58	1 12
Bennett Marshall	Part Content, 12 acres	35	38	73
Nicholas Marshall	Part Godwin's addition, part Godwin's enlargement, 117 acres	3 66	3 66	7 32
Andrew Moore, negro	Part Elliott's Folly, 41 acres	1 95	1 95	3 90
Jacob Mitchell, negro	Lot in St. Michaels 1-4 acre	55	58	1 13
John McQuay	Bamshire and part Divine St. Andrew, 91 acres, (balance)	61	61	122
Noah & Denny Marshall	Part Content, 12 acres	35	38	73
John Porter	Part Ray's Point, 3 acres	45	48	93
Jas. Parsley's heirs	Lot in St. Michaels 1-2 acre	92	92	184
Robert and William Rolle	Part Rolle's range, part of Dorothy's enlargement, 217 acres (balance)	9 24	4 88	14 12
Joseph Ridgway	9 lots in St. Michaels, 1-2 acre each	41	44	85
Thos. Richardson	Lot York, part Hazard, 70 acres	1 93	1 93	3 86
George Shannahan	Chance 22 1/2 acres	10 27	10 27	20 54
Mark Sewell	Lot in St. Michaels	62	67	1 29
Perry Townsend	Part Rehoboth, 84 acres	1 65	1 76	3 41
Singo Thomas	Lot Pot Pie, 1 acre	58	58	116
Vestry of St. Michaels' Parish	Part Benson's enlargement, 155 acres	5 04	5 39	10 43
William Wrighton	Part Luckey, 150 acres, and lot in St. Michaels, 1-2 acre	4 02	4 02	8 04
Mable Wales, Nicholas Watts,	Sander's Lot on Harris' creek 45 acres	95	95	190
William Wells, Jno. Wrightson's heirs.	Part Wats' resurvey, part Anderberry, part Cumberland, part Foxe hole, 244 acres	8 91	9 09	18 00
District No. 3.				
Loftus Bowdle	Lot St. Michaels 1-6th acre	55	59	1 14
Rob't. Banning, guardian for Jeremiah Hopkins' heirs.	8 Lots St. Michaels, 1-2 acres	82	88	1 70
Mar'n. Bantom, negro.	Part of York, 8 acres	5 06	6 06	1 12
Sarah Bowdle,	Part of Barnston and Cox's Chance, near Trappe	2 13	2 13	4 26
Ann Brooks, negro.	Lot 1-4 acres, near Trappe	39	39	78
Henry Brown.	Hog-hole addition, 8 acres	5 01	5 36	10 37
Thomas S. Bromwell,	Lot near Hole-in-the Wall 1 acre	51	51	102
John Bullen's heirs	Land,	4 48	5 90	10 38
John B. Boardley,	Part of Alexander's Chance 5 acres	4 30	4 30	8 60
William Connolly	Land,	2 40	2 57	4 97
Jas. Claylands' heirs,	Part of Timothy Lot 189 acres	3 02	3 02	6 04
Martha Chapman,	Lot in Trappe	2 28	2 28	4 56
guardian of Jas. Claylands' heirs	Part of Bullen's Chance	3 06	3 06	6 12
James Collins' heirs	Part of Kingsale, 12 acres	3 10	3 19	6 29
Jno. Dickinson's heirs	Part of Hatton, Frankfort	9 00	1 17	10 17
William Downing	Part Jamaica point, 260 acres	3 95	3 95	7 90
Dan'l McGinnis' heirs	Part Alexander's Chance and other tracts, 81 acres	3 98	3 98	7 96
Jacob Hayward, negro	Part of Kingsale, 26 1/2 acres	1 16	1 16	2 32
John Holmes,	Part of Sutton's Grange, 156 1/2 acres	3 21	3 43	6 64
Adam Hercules, negro	Part White Philips, 72 acres	3 02	3 02	6 04
John Harrison's heirs	Part of Love's Rambles, 10 acres	92	92	184
John Helsby's heirs	Part St. Michaels, Frankford, part Hatton, 184 acres	2 40	2 50	4 90
Benj. Hopkins, negro	Part Pitt's Range, 85 acres	1 89	1 89	3 78
Nancy James,	Part York, 116 acres	2 05	2 05	4 10
Thos. Holmes, negro	Lot in Oxford, 1-2 acre	1 39	1 39	2 78
Lockerman and Wright				
John Mullikin	Part York's destruction, 105 acres	1 37	1 37	2 74
Jesse Mullikin	Part York's destruction, 105 acres	38	38	76
Enoch Morgan	Part Low's Manor, 200 acres	1 16	1 16	2 32
Isaac Mackey, negro	Part of Kingsale, 26 1/2 acres	1 51	1 51	3 02
James Mackey, in right of his son	Part Sutton's Grange, 156 1/2 acres	3 21	3 43	6 64
John McMahon	Part White Philips, 72 acres	3 02	3 02	6 04
Richard McMahon	Part of Love's Rambles, 10 acres	92	92	184
Thos. Martin's heirs	Part St. Michaels, Frankford, part Hatton, 184 acres	2 40	2 50	4 90
Ann Mullikin	Part Pitt's Range, 85 acres	1 89	1 89	3 78
William Mullikin	Part York, 116 acres	2 05	2 05	4 10
James McDord	Lot in Oxford, 1-2 acre	1 39	1 39	2 78

Benj. P. Moore	Part Job's Content, 10 acres	8 88	8 88	
James McMahon	Part Timothy Lot, 10 1-2 acres	1 58	1 58	
Ann Nichols' heirs	Lot near Trappe, 4 acres	38	38	
James Nichols,	Land,	86	39	125
Jugh S. Orem	Lots Hole in the Wall, 3 acres	62	62	
James Pamphilon	Part Hyerdell Lloyd, 34 1-2 acres	1 10	1 18	2 28
Abner Parrott	Part of Cox's Remnant, and other tracts, 213 1-2 acres	8 69	3 69	12 38
Ben. Prichard, negro	Lot in Trappe, 4 acres	49	49	
Samuel Pickering	Lots in Trappe, 1-4 acres	61	61	
Tristram Perry's heirs	Part of Gurlington, 25 acres	4 81	4 81	
John Ruth's heirs	White Chapel, 35 acres	8 96	9 58	18 54
William Ross	Part Lowe's Rambles, 20 acres	2 04	2 04	
Stephen Reyner	Part Buckland Marsh, 50 acres	10 04	10 04	
Elizabeth Robinson	Part Long Point, 120 acres	1 75	1 75	
James C. Reyner	Buckland Marsh, due	2 23	2 23	
William Sherwood	Part Peterborough, 6 1-4 acres	79	79	
Wm. Street's heirs	Lot in Trappe, 3-3-4 acres	2 80	2 80	
Rich'd Sherwood's heirs	Part Abington, 163 1-2 acres	55	55	
Samuel Smith's heirs	Lot in Trappe, 1-4 acre	4 01	4 01	
Lydia Sherwood	Pitt's Range, 200 acres	4 18	4 18	
Harriet Sherwood	Part Exchange, 97 acres	55	55	
John Tucker, Sen.	Lot in Trappe, 4-3-4 acres	55	55	
John Tucker, Jr.	Part Barmstead, 5 acres	2 17	2 17	
Dr. Dev'ks. Traverser	Part Lowe's Ramble, 100 acres	74	74	
Cyrus Wye, negro	Part Kingsale, 15 acres	93	1 00	1 93
Jas. Walker's heirs				
District No. 4.				
Richard L. Austin,	Austin's Trial, 187 acres	2 56	2 74	5 30
Anthony Booth,	Part John's Hill, 90 acres	1 77	1 77	3 54
Matthias Freeman's heirs,	Part Bugby 196 acres	80	80	
John Ferguson's heirs	Noble's Meadows, 216 acres	3 40	3 40	
Zebulon Gregory,	Part Stappold Moore, part Creedy's Lot, 80 acres	78	86	1 64
Sarah Robert's heirs,	King's Bridge, 210 acres	5 48	5 48	
John Sands,	Part Collins, part Selby, part other tracts, 325 acres	3 51	3 51	
John Tillotson's heirs,	Name unknown, 370 acres	6 89	6 89	
Rebecca Wootters' heirs,	Part Noble's addition, part Planter's delight, 152 acres	1 53	1 53	
Dr. Stephen T. Johnson's heirs,	Part White Marsh, part Rich Farm, 392 acres	9 53	9 53	

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That unless the county charges due on the lands aforesaid, be paid to Bennett Bracco, Collector of the county aforesaid, within the space of twenty days from the date hereof, the said lands, or such part thereof as shall be found necessary to pay the above taxes, together with the legal expenses thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1832, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.  
By order of the Commissioners of Talbot County,  
THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clerk.

**NOTICE.**  
The Assessors appointed under the law of the last session of the Legislature, to assess and value all the real and personal property of Talbot county, having completed their Assessment and made return thereof to the Commissioners for Talbot county. Notice is hereby given that the books and returns of said assessment and valuation will be opened by the Commissioners on Tuesday the 31st inst. also on Thursday and Saturday of the same week, and on the same days of the next succeeding week, for the purpose of giving to all persons interested and wishing to make any alteration in their assessment, an opportunity of inspecting them, and the said days are appointed by the commissioners, to hear and determine any appeals therefrom and to make such alteration therein as may seem just and requisite. They further give notice that they will on Tuesday the 29th of August appoint a Collector of the Tax for Talbot county.  
By order of the Commissioners,  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

**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 kinds of watches will be warranted to perform.  
N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.  
February 21, 1832.

**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

**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 \*125 Sept.

**Strayed or Stolen.**  
FROM the subscriber's pasture, about the 10th of July, a dark brown horse about 4 years old, with black legs, mane and tail. A suitable reward will be given for his return to the subscriber, at Crossroads, on Choptank river, three miles below the Trappe.  
SAM. DICKINSON,  
aug. 7

**AN OVERSEER WANTED.**  
A single man, who can come well recommended, for sobriety and industry, will find immediate employment, by applying to the editor.  
June 5

**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. Ellicott, 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 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 Eastern Whig, will copy the above to the amount of two dollars and charge American office.  
July 17

**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 5

**Camp Meetings**  
Of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Chesapeake District.  
Rev. L. McCOMBS, P. E.  
Talbot and Queen Ann's—30th of August, George's Woods.  
N. B. The Regular Quarterly Meeting for Caroline Circuit, will be held at Hillsborough on the 25th and 26th of August.  
July 24.

**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 owners 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.

**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.**  
Easton and Baltimore Packet.  
July 3

**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

**LOOK HERE!**  
IF REUBEN BRINTON, late a Corporal in McEvens company of the 16th Regiment of Infantry, during the late war, or his legal Representatives, will call upon Colonel Adam Whann of Elkton, Md., they will hear of something to their advantage.  
July 31, 1832.  
Printers throughout the U. States friendly to old soldiers, are requested to publish this notice.  
JAMES'S FAMILY MONITOR, or Help to Domestic Happiness—being the substance of a course of sermons on the Epistle to the Ephesians—by the Rev. John Angel James—For sale at this office.  
July 24

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
Having paid a visit to Lewes town this season take pleasure in recommending those of my friends who wish to take an excursion for pleasure and the improvement of their health, to call on Mr. E. F. Morgan at Lewes-Town who will be found very polite and accommodating. Nothing on my part will be wanting to render those who may visit him, comfortable—terms very moderate.  
THOS. BURCHENAL,  
Greensborough, July 23, 1832.

**SPLendid SCHEME.**

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.—No. 51.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 207.

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 yearly in advance. Advertisements inserted three times for One Dollar; and continued weekly for twenty five cents per square.

## PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for three years, from January 1, 1833, to December 31, 1835, on the following post routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky, will be received at this office until the 31st day of November inclusive; to be decided on the 9th day of November.

## IN MARYLAND.

- 1418. Wiesburgh by Black Horse, White Hall, Long Green Academy, Watkin's Tavern and Fork Meeting House to Kingsville, 30 miles and back, once a week.
- Leave Wiesburgh every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 12 noon, arrive at Kingsville same day by 10 p. m.
- Leave Kingsville every Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 8 a. m. arrive at Wiesburgh same day by 6 p. m.
- 1419. From Somerset, in Somerset county, Pa., by Selbysport, Md. and Youghiogony Iron Works to Yough Glades, 20 miles and back, once a week.
- Leave Somerset every Thursday at 6 a. m. arrive at Yough Glades same day by 11 a. m.
- Leave Yough Glades every Thursday at 1 p. m. arrive at Somerset same day by 7 p. m.
- 1420. From Williamsport by Baker'sville to Sharpshurg, 12 miles and back, once a week.
- Leave Williamsport every Wednesday at 2 p. m. arrive at Sharpshurg same day by 5 p. m.
- Leave Sharpshurg every Wednesday at 9 a. m. arrive at Williamsport same day by 12 noon.
- 1421. From Sabillville, in Frederick county, Md. to Waynesburg, Pa., and back, once a week.
- Leave Sabillville every Wednesday at 3 p. m. arrive at Waynesburg same day by 7 p. m.
- Leave Waynesburg every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Sabillville same day by 9 a. m.

- 1422. From Sabillville by Derickson's Roads, Cathell's Mills and Whaley's Store to Berlin, 23 miles and back, once a week.
- Leave Sabillville every Wednesday at 5 a. m. arrive at Berlin same day by 11 a. m.
- Leave Berlin every Wednesday at 1 p. m. arrive at Sabillville same day by 8 p. m.
- 1423. From Annapolis by Haddaway's Ferry to St. Michaels, 35 miles and back, once a week.
- Leave Annapolis every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at St. Michaels same day by 3 p. m.
- Leave St. Michaels every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Annapolis same day by 2 p. m.
- 1424. From Unity by Hood's Mills to Westminster, 23 miles and back, once a week.
- Leave Unity every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Westminster same day by 2 p. m.
- Leave Westminster every Friday at 9 p. m. arrive at Unity every Saturday by 10 a. m.

## NOTES.

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- Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, increase of trips or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.
- The number of the route and its beginning and termination as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "Proposals."
- The following is a proper form for a proposal: "I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement on route No. from to for the yearly compensation of dollars."
- He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.
- The distance, as stated, are estimated, and may not be entirely correct; but if any errors have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.
- The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip;

or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.

12. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired, and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

13. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid without his consent, first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

14. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post office law, or shall transmit confidential intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases, when a contractor shall run the stage, or other vehicle, more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, (unless the Postmaster General shall otherwise direct,) and without increase of compensation.

15. The Postmaster General reserves the right of continuing or of discontinuing any route, when in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in each case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.

16. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue three years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 9th day of November.

## WILLIAM T. BARRY,

Postmaster General.  
General Post Office Department,  
July 24, 1833—aug 14—law 500.

## POETRY.

### SABBATH DAYS.

Types of eternal rest—fair buds of bliss,  
In heavenly flowers unfolding week by week;  
The next world's gladness tugs'nt' forth, in this—  
Days of whose worth the Christian heart can speak.

Eternity in time—the steps by which  
We climb to future ages—lamps that light  
Man through his darker days, and thought enrich,  
Winning redemption for the weeks dull flight!  
Wakeners of prayer in Man—his resting bowers  
As on his journey in the narrow way,  
Where Eden-like, Jehovah's walking hours  
Are waited for as in the cool of day.

Days raised by God for intercourse with dust,  
To raise our thoughts, and purify our powers;  
Periods appointed to renew our trust—  
A gleam of glory after six days' show'ers!

A milky way mark'd out through skies else dark,  
By radiant suns that warm as well as shine—  
A clue, which he who follows knows no fear,  
Though briars and thorns surround his pathway twin.

Foretastes of Heaven on Earth—pledges of joy  
Surpassing fancy's flight and fiction's story—  
The pleasures of a feast that cannot ebb,  
And the bright outcasts of immortal glory!

### THE CHARIOT.

The chariot! the chariot! its wheels roll in—  
As the Lord cometh down in the pomp of his ire;  
Lo, self-moving it drives on its pathway of cloud;  
And the heavens with the burden of Godhead are bow'd.

The glory! the glory! around him are pour'd,  
Mighty hosts of the angels that wait on the Lord;  
And the glorified saints, and the martyrs are there,  
And there all who the palm-wreaths of victory wear!

The trumpet! the trumpet! the dead have all heard;  
Lo, the depth, of the stone-cover'd chancel are stir'd!

From sea, from the earth, from the south, from the north,  
All the vast generations of man are come forth!

The judgment! the judgment! the thrones are all set,  
Where the lamb and the white-vested elders are met!

There all deem it as at once in the sight of the Lord  
And the flem of eternity hangs on his word.

O mercy! O mercy! look down from above,  
Great Creator, on us, thy sad children with love!  
When beneath their darkness the wicked are driven,  
May our justified souls find a welcome in heaven!

### POLAND.

We rejoice to see that the cause of ill-fated, bleeding Poland, has not only engaged the sympathies of the British nation, but awakened the attention of the British Parliament, in the House of Commons, June 28th, a debate of thrilling interest occurred on this melancholy subject, from which we select such extracts as our time and limits permit.

It was introduced by a speech from Mr. GAZZAN FERGUSON, who reviewed the history of Poland's wrong antecedent to her late desperate struggle for independence, and then passed to the cruelties and violations of faith which had been practised upon her since that war was terminated. He said—

Of 23 Polish Generals, who then became in a manner prisoners under the amnesty, the greater portion were sent to distant parts of the Russian empire, and of the whole number only four had returned to Poland. Common soldiers also, who were included in the amnesty, were marched by thousands to Siberia; but accounts which had been received pictured these brave Poles as marching in columns towards their place of exile; they were met, day by day, in parties of 10 linked by the wrists to a bar of iron; and this was the mode in which the Emperor Nicholas fulfilled the amnesty under which they had surrendered. The Nobles of Poland were treated in the same way. One anecdote had come to his knowledge, which he would state. The Prince Simonovka, who was arrayed in the ranks of his countrymen against the despot's power, was sentenced to banishment into Siberia. The sentence was enforced on the day of his Saint's festival, and the Emperor Nicholas wrote on the sentence, in his own hand, the aggravating punishment that he must be sent into Si-

beria on foot, chained to the bar of the common soldiers. If this was doubted it could be proved, for the document was in existence. The Princess, his mother, urged by her natural feelings, sought to moderate the rigor of his sentence. The Emperor so far relented as to allow the substitution of a milder punishment, on condition that the Nobleman would acknowledge he had been driven into the rebellion by the loss of reason, which had befallen him in consequence of affliction at the death of his wife. The alternative was proposed to him. He nobly refused to comply with the tyrannical and base suggestion, arguing as a reason for his refusal, the feelings which must agitate the minds of his fellow countrymen on seeing him, disavow the part he had taken in their common cause. Of his refusal, no further application on his behalf would be listened to, and he was at this moment in exile, his mother disconsolate and wretched, ignorant of what corner of Siberia his footsteps were directed to.—But this was not all. He left a daughter behind him eight years old. The order of the Russian Government was, that female infants of the Nobility should be taken away from Poland, and carried into Russia. Her only protector was an old soldier of 70, who had been the companion in arms of Cosciusko. When the Russian soldiers were about to enforce their orders to convey the infant away, he seized her in his arms and declared he would not give her up but with his life. His noble disdain of life so terrified the Russian that they retired, and left him in possession of his infant charge.

The Hon. and learned member then proceeded to observe upon that article of the case which related to the abstraction of the children of Poles; and contended that it was with a view towards finally rendering that nation more complete slaves than they had ever yet been, and also, that it was in complete accordance with the proceedings of the old Muscovite rulers; who stopped at nothing to consolidate their power, and who cemented the component parts of their empire with blood. All European powers who were parties to the Treaty of Vienna, had a right to exclaim against these proceedings as to denationalize and to exterminate Poland, and this formed part of the ultimate views of universal monarchy in Europe, which Russia, he was convinced, secretly cherished. His learned friend might smile, and urge mentally as a reason for discrediting that assertion, the fact, that the Russian empire was already so large, that it might fall to pieces of its own weight; but let him recall to recollection the immense size of the Roman empire, which had gone on in an uninterrupted career of foreign conquest; which even Britain had succumbed; and the analogy which had existed between the two cases, was quite sufficient to warrant him in entertaining a belief that many of the European states might fall victims to the insatiable thirst of aggrandizement by which Russia was actuated, ere that empire utterly fell into ruins. He hoped that England would never suffer an attempt to denationalize Poland, without interfering, with other European states, to prevent it; and the first step towards that end, was to put forth a solemn protest against an act so atrocious in its nature. He would not occupy the time of the House any longer.—(Hear, hear.) He felt aware that he had very imperfectly urged the claims which Poland had to the interference of England, and he should therefore conclude by moving that a humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to order to be laid on the table copies of the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, of the 26th February last; and of the organic statute to which it refers, and also for a copy or extract from the despatch of the British Ambassador at Petersburg communicating the same to his Majesty's Government.

Lord SAUNDERS seconded the motion, and said that not a member of the house who had heard the speech of the Hon. Member for Kirkcudbright, but would raise his voice against the violation by Russia of all the treaties with the European Powers on the subject of Poland, and more particularly of the Treaty of Vienna which was then before them.—It was totally impossible for Poland to be amalgamated with Russia as a slavish dependency, which was the condition to which Russia had now reduced her; and the only consoling consideration throughout this melancholy scene of bloodshed and oppression, was, that the conduct of Russia had completely freed, not only Poland, but all the other European powers from the stipulations contained in the Treaty of Vienna, and set them at liberty to take those steps, which, after the necessary discussion, it might be deemed advisable to adopt. Poland might probably be established as a separate kingdom, to be placed as a counterpoise, in the north of Europe, to the Russian power, and then a securer state might be ultimately attained for Europe, by admitting her amongst the family of nations to maintain the general balance. There was one remarkable feature in this question, that neither in nor out of the house was there to be found one person who took any other than that view of it, which had been so ably exposed on the other side of the House.

Lord EXETER said he should beg the House to excuse him from entering upon the discussion of the transactions to which the Hon. and learned Member had so ably referred; at the same time, he begged the House would not suppose the Government to be so blind, as not to have perceived that this country had a right by the Treaty of Vienna, to claim, on the part of Poland an observance of the conditions of her union with Russia.

Lord VISCOUNT MOUNTSTUART said it had been his fortune to receive much kindness and hospitality in Russia, and he was not without some personal predilection for that country. But, said he, if all or much of what we hear is true, and much as we know must be true, that the conduct of Russia to Poland, if the design is on foot to annihilate the Polish nation, name, Constitution, language, all but her immortal memory—the land of Scythians, and Sarmatians, of Sobieski and Kosciusko, that first resisted the torrent of Mahomedan invasion, and secured the liberties and religion of Europe; if her Prince and Nobles, and Senators, are consigned to the dungeons, the mines, the graves of Siberia; if her Noble Ladies travel to the foot of the throne—and see, not for pardon, but for pity upon those whose fault it was to set with conscientious and heroic, though perhaps despairing, devotion, in the cause of their country, hills denied them; if, while confinement and exile thus track the course of her Czartoriskis and her Sargukies, her rising and spirited youth

are daily dashed to swell the ranks of the Russian armies, and to prepare, by their future triumphs over the freedom of the world, —if further—oh! frowning horror!—it be well attested before we credit it—children are carried off to less the memory of their noble country on the frozen banks of the Frisk, or among the mountainous steeps of Caucasus; if these things be, we may, without much compromising ourselves, say that a case is made out for the energetic intervention of England and of Europe; we may, perhaps, without presuming, add, that whatever becomes of that intervention, great room is left for the righteous retribution of Heaven.

Sir GEORGE WASSINGTON said, he felt that the independence of nations had been wounded through the side of Poland, by the infamous partition Treaty. How much more the independence of nations had suffered by the recent wound inflicted on Poland by Russia, was but too apparent to all. He, however, hoped much from the firmness and ability of the Ambassador who it had been resolved upon should go out on a special mission to Petersburg. Much might be expected from his principles and his well-known attachment to freedom. There was little doubt but that his Noble Friend would do his utmost effectually to secure the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna in favor of the Polish nation; and at the same time preserve the peace of the Continent. If it were possible that government should show itself inattentive, or listless, on the subject, he would tell his Majesty's Ministers that whenever the moment arose for taking the sense of the public upon the question of the wrongs of Poland, it would be found that the British nation and people sympathized much more intensely with that brave and gallant people than Ministers had hitherto supposed.—(Hear, hear.) Every British heart beat a response to the call of that gallant and suffering nation of heroes. With such a general feeling on the part of the British people, he thought it would be impossible that any British Ministry would hesitate as to doing its utmost to insure that the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna, as regarded Poland especially, should be carried into effect.

Lord EXETER, in terms of the strongest sympathy, enumerated the claims which Poland had upon the rest of civilized Europe for the valor with which she fought for her liberty, and the patience with which she had borne the result of her struggle to shake off the yoke, where the odds were too great against her to permit her a chance of success. There were, however, other considerations—namely, political ones, which almost pressed as forcibly on all reflecting men's minds as those of a humane character. Was it to be supposed that if Russia were permitted to act with bad faith, and perfidiously break the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna with her allies, as regarded Polish independence, that any well founded hope could be entertained that there was any security for the maintenance of peace in Europe, or for the continuance of the independence of States in the immediate neighborhood of a power gigantic as it was faithless?—(Hear, hear.) Was Russia now, enriched with the spoil and plunder of Poland, with an army recruited by force from that brave but reluctant race of people, and her strength increased by her strength in undisturbed repose, in order to follow up, with greater prospects of success a course of aggression and subjugation?—(Hear, hear.) He felt himself called upon here to do justice to the efforts of our Minister (Lord Castlereagh) to secure, by the Treaty of Vienna, the restoration of Poland to her independence and her proper rank amongst nations. As far as treaties could go, those objects were secured; but what security was there for the independence of the rest of Europe, if her aggression in order to acquire territory were not in this instance checked by nations whose turn was sure to come to submit to the yoke, were they now remiss in asserting the cause of insulted and betrayed Poland? He expected and hoped much from the connection of the Noble Lord about to proceed on a mission to St. Petersburg with the Noble Premier, as well as from his attachment to liberty and to liberal institutions; and he thought it highly probable the knowledge of these circumstances would inspire, even in those despotic regions, all the friends of freedom with courage and confidence. Much as he deprecated any such attempt to plunge, by violent means, this country in a war, he believed the best means, in this instance, to avoid such a result, would be to remonstrate with boldness and promptitude.—(Hear, hear.) If this country were to assert the cause of Poland and her wrongs, and to draw the sword, in company with her free and liberal neighbour, there could be little doubt of the result. It would, at least, be a consolation to find that the sword would not be drawn, in this instance, as it had been in 1815, when we had only preserved ourselves from the disgrace our allies incurred, by not sharing in the spoils of their independent States of Europe.

Mr. O'CONNOR said he was almost afraid to trust himself in the expression of his sentiments, upon a subject which must naturally excite one to adopt language becoming the character of these deliberations. He could not conceal from the House the sentiments of disgust and abhorrence, with which he had heard the details of the cruelties practised by order of the Russian Autocrat, upon this brave and generous nation. He heard talk to night of the rights conferred on Poland, by the Treaty of Vienna. Right! Had she no rights antecedent to that Treaty? Had not that Congress proved they were themselves robbers and partners in guilt? Poland had taken no part in the antecedent struggle. France and Russia had both run over her, it was true. But Poland had rights antecedent to the infamous and iniquitous spoliation of 1772 and 1791.—That spoliation had rendered unsafe and insecure those very Thrones, which looked with delight on the unjust territorial acquisitions that political iniquity had procured them.—There were two distinguished and prominent features in the case of the brave Poles—their great merits and their great wrongs. On the one, they were touched with admiration for the one, or pity for the other, the miscreant conqueror had gone trampling on the prostrate people of that country—wantonly wounding the better feeling of both sexes—nay, with a barbarity unheard of in all history, tearing from their parents the little children, to transplant them to the wild wastes of Siberia. Gracious God! what must have been the feelings of a Polish mother, at this sacrifice of her loved offspring! Then a lady, the wife of a Polish General, within this fortnight, had been announced as having plunged a knife into the bosoms of her little children, rather than to suffer them to be torn from her arms, and banished at the

inhuman mandate of the tyrant. He heard with sorrow and regret, a Noble Lord, avowing the respect he personally entertained for the Sovereign alluded to. He should be ashamed to know, in private life, a man who had been guilty of only one hundredth part of those enormities, which rendered it positively a disgrace to his acquaintance. Was the load of guilt removed from such a man because he wore a crown? He would not hesitate to say that such was his grasping and lawless ambition, that if he could only arrange his finances and his treasure, so that, for a couple of campaigns he would maintain 300,000 of his barbarous hordes in the heart of Europe, nothing would save the civilized world from his designs, short of all Europe rising to check the barbaric irruption.—(Loud cheering for some time.) Had not the Treaty of Vienna been violated from its commencement? Excess of insult and oppression had roused the Poles to resistance, but that was no palliation to the cruelties and oppression heaped on them by this modern Goliath, who, like Attila, might with justice assume an equal title to that which he delighted in—"the scourge of God"—(hear, hear.) Great as had been their sufferings, this noble people had never since 1772 despaired of the issue when things should be ripe. Nor did he despair for them—though at the crisis of their fate we were too much occupied with the Reform Bill now that was settled, it would be seen that the people of this country were actuated by the most lively sympathy for the people of Poland. Despite of the apathy which characterized our conduct formerly, and despite of the indifference of Louis Philippe, whom he regarded as an equal traitor to the cause of liberty, as any other sovereign in Europe, these two great nations would never be induced tamely to look on and see Poland, once the barrier of Christian Europe against the infidel Ottoman, swept from the map of Europe, and blotted from the list of independent nations. No country had ever deserved as well of Europe, and no country had ever been treated worse. He hoped, however, that the nationality of Poland would soon be restored.

Mr. SCHOMBERG said that the Poles had been too long trampled under foot, oppressed and degraded. He trusted, however, that the people of England, backed by the House, would interpose and preserve the people from extinction.

Colonel EVANS relied upon the declaration of Lord Palmerston that this country had a right to call upon the Emperor of Russia for explanation. Most Hon. Members who had spoken had shrunk from the mention of War; but if war was the only alternative to be expected from the negotiations, it ought not to be regretted. With very little expense the commerce and maritime interest of Russia might be completely at the mercy of England and France, and her possessions in Asia and on the coasts of the Black Sea were equally liable to successful attacks.

Mr. GALEY KNIGHT attributed many of the disasters of Poland to the war party of France, who had urged on the insurrection. This party had much to answer for. Poland had been basely deprived of her existence as a nation, blotted out from the map of Europe, and extinguished in the provinces of the usurper. It became the duty of England to see that the treaty, which had been so strictly adhered to in riveting the chains of Italy, should also be strictly observed in preserving the nationality of Poland. As England had been at that time the arbitress of nations, she was bound to see the treaty enforced. He was satisfied that not all the power of Russia would ever be able to restore Poland.

Mr. RIGGAT expressed his strong concurrence in the well merited reprobation cast upon the Emperor of Russia, and hoped that the treaty would be laid upon the table by which England pledged herself to pay the tyrant a sum of money.

Sir R. H. INGLIS expressed his surprise that his Majesty's Ministers had suffered such language as had been used in the House without notice, and that they had said nothing in defence of Government with which they had recommended his Majesty to continue upon the same terms as before. With such a treaty just delivered, it was improper to describe any person, much less a Sovereign, as a miscreant.

Mr. CUTLER FERGUSON denied that he used any such language.

Mr. ROBERT JAGGIE referred to the Hon. Member for Kerry, whom he did not now see in his place.

Lord PALMERSTON—No man regretted more than I did to hear the expressions which fell from the Hon. and learned Member for Kerry; but not conceiving myself responsible for these expressions—(hear, hear.)—I should not have been justified in interrupting the Hon. and learned Member. Much as I regret the use of such expressions, I do not feel that I am called upon, or justified in obtruding my self again upon the House upon such a subject.

Mr. BEAUMONT said that the noble Lord would have acted most injudiciously if he had used such a word, but he (Mr. B.) was delighted to hear those words from the Hon. Member for Kerry. He repeated the words, "miscreant conqueror," and was sure they were only the echo of the voice of the people of England—(hear, hear.) When the people of England were called upon to speak, their language was strong and effective.

Mr. HUME would not only call the Emperor of Russia a "miscreant conqueror," but a monster in human form.

Sir R. INGLIS said that these words ought not to be made use of without notice.

Mr. HUME would repeat the words, and they were too weak to express his detestation of the barbarities of such a tyrant. If the atrocities which had been detailed were untrue, let any Member stand up and deny them; if they were true, was any language too strong to apply to them?

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Mr. WYSE said that was not the first time he had had occasion to observe in that House great tenderness towards the most questionable Sovereigns of Europe. He was sorry to have heard sentiments expressed in that House which should seem, if not to sanction, at least greatly to palliate the acts of oppressive rulers.

Mr. BERRING concurred with the Hon. Member for Oxford in protesting against the use of language which, if not checked or noticed by the Government, was more likely than any thing else to disturb the peace of Europe, and to involve this country in all the embroilments of war. He felt that it would be impossible to preserve this country from constant difficulty and peril, if on every occasion when a grievance of any kind occurred—whether in Poland, or Prussia, or the Peninsula or Ita-

ly—we were to sally forth and adopt the usual course of war. At the same time he felt it was quite right that this country should endeavor, under the Treaty of Vienna, to obtain more just and humane treatment of the Polish nation. In that respect he relied fully upon the temper and discretion, as well as the firmness of the Noble Lord who had been designated for that purpose; and he hoped he would not adopt the tone which had been recommended in that House to night. He could not help remarking upon the waste of 45,000,000 of public money, which, he contended, was not a tithe of the obligation upon this country to supply—(hear, hear.)—Flourishes in favour of Poland might do very well for election speeches—though, he did not mean to doubt the sincerity of the speeches which had been delivered to night, but he thought that the countenancing so profuse and uncalculated an expenditure was a much more just index of the feelings of Gentlemen with regard to the rights of their own country.—(hear.)

Mr. STURGE said the Member for Thetford would have said—

"Mince our words, and mollify damnation with a phrase." He is right—but he should make allowance for others who have sometimes occasion for indulgence towards his own vocabulary, and he should consider a man as pardonable for speaking of a miscreant on a throne as for speaking of his fellow citizens (a part of the English people) as "blackguards in the streets"—(hear.) For his (Mr. Sturge's) part he would not call Nicholas a miscreant, because when he saw a man delegating his brother in whom the spirit of Nero must have manifested, if there be metempsychosis among tyrants to tread the heart of Poland out—when we see him betraying a nation of heroes into submission, and then transporting them to Siberia, shaving off the grey hairs of Nobles with the blood of Europe's saviors in their veins, degrading and enslaving women, sparing neither sex nor age, and thrusting the head of a ruthless and ferocious infanticide into the cradle of Polish childhood—when we see him acting thus, and leaving himself nothing but "damnation," we should not call him "miscreant," but exclaim, "Oh! thou art worse than words can give thee out!"—(hear.)

Sir ROBERT PEEL said it was very well for Hon. members to say that now was the time to go to war, and that France and England should compel Russia to set justly towards Poland; but if ever there existed a moral obligation upon any country, to weigh well the justice of entering upon war, as well as the probability of its success, it existed at the present moment upon great Britain. Before they lightly determined upon war, and predicted its success, they should consider deeply, as to its probable consequences. He would suggest to the Hon. Gentlemen, (Mr. FERGUSON) an addition to his motion. As under the Treaty of Vienna it was said that Poland was to have a Constitution, he thought a copy of that Constitution ought to be laid on the table, with the other documents.

He doubted the policy of exciting the pride and resentment of the Russians to such an extent as to induce them to rally on the side of the Emperor, to protect not only him but themselves from insult—(hear, hear.) Such language was calculated to lower the character of the House and to diminish its means of rendering assistance to Poland by making it impossible for Russia to listen to moderate remonstrances from those who had indulged in such language. He would venture to say that the Poles themselves never indulged in such language—(hear, hear.) It was by pursuing a more dignified course that the land excited in their favor the sympathies of the people of Europe.

Before the House indulged such sympathies to the extent of risking a war, he thought a clear case should be made out, not only of obligation, on the part of this country, to interfere, but also of probable success in the event of such interference.—(hear, hear.)

Mr. C. FERGUSON acceded to the suggestion of the Right Honourable Baronet, and after shortly replying, the motion was agreed to, and the address was ordered to be presented to his Majesty, by such Members of the House as were Members of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at Half-past Two.

**Curing a Hypochondriac.**—A gentleman who had for a long time fancied himself dying of a liver complaint, was advised by Dr. Crawford, of Baltimore, to make an excursion into the state of Ohio. After travelling three months, he returned home, apparently in health; but upon receiving information of the death of a twin brother, who had actually died of a scirrhus liver, he immediately staggered, and falling down cried out that he was dead, and had as he always expected, died of a liver complaint. Dr. Crawford being sent for, immediately attended; and on being informed of the notion which had seized the hypochondriac, immediately exclaimed, "O yes the gentleman is certainly dead, and it is more than probable his liver was the death of him. However to ascertain the fact, I will listen to cut him open before putting a knife and whetting it as a butcher would to open a dead calf, he slipped up to him, began to open his waistcoat. The hypochondriac became so horribly frightened, that he leaped up with the agility of a rabbit and crying out "Murder! Murder! Murder!" ran off with a speed that would have defied a score of doctors to catch him. After running a considerable distance, until he was almost exhausted, he halted; and not finding the doctor at his heels, soon became composed.—From that period this gentleman was never known to complain of his liver; nor had he, for more than twenty years afterwards, any symptoms of this disease.

The Genesee Annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, terminated its session on the 2d. inst. at Penn Yan. The Rev. Bishop Hedding presided. After an impressive discourse from the Rev. Beverly Waugh of this city, 20 candidates were ordained to the office of Deacon, and 9 to the office of Elder. The number of members within the bounds of this conference is 21,011 whites and 58 colored. The resolution passed by the last general conference in relation to temperance was unanimously concurred in. The Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, under the Presidency of the Rev. Dr. Lundy, has been opened with one hundred students.—N. T. Com. Adv.



Hawk stole off, and went up the river on this side. If he did, he took nothing with him, for his valuables, many of them were found on the battle ground, together with certificates of good character, and of his having fought bravely against the United States during the last War, &c. signed by British Officers.

The Sacs it is supposed, would conclude a Peace on any terms. On the 4th August, a party of Sioux came to our camp and begged permission to go and have a fight with them on the bank trail. Same day our whole army went down to Prairie Du Chien, to wait further orders. General Atkinson, Dodge, and Fossy with the U. S. Infantry, arrived there that evening in the steam boat Warri-

The Winnebagoes at Prairie Du Chien, are daily bringing in Sac prisoners and scalps. Koo-koo's sister who was among the Sacs and Foxes, had been taken prisoner—she thinks her husband, SISHA-AR-KA-PEE, or the Big Lake, a Fox, was killed the night she was taken, about July 30th, she had five children, the Winnebagoes have one of them, Menomonees three, and one missing. She States that many canoes sank, and many children were drowned, that Black Hawk had lost Two Hundred warriors, before Gen. Dodge's battle of the 21st, July. Capt. Price and 15 men on the 4th August, when reconnoitering between Cassville and the Wisconsin, fell on a fresh Sac trail, pursued them with full speed of horses, killed and took prisoners to the number of 12.

Major Gen. Scott, of the U. S. Army and Staff, Captains Galt, Bache, and Maynadier had arrived from Chicago via Dixon's fort, at Galena, and left there in the steam boat Warrior, on the 8th August for Prairie du Chien.

General Atkinson, head Quarters, Col. Eustis with five hundred U. S. Troops, Artillery and Infantry were on their march from Chicago to the seat of War, and were expected about the 8th August, which is the latest accounts we have from Galena which is from fifty to seventy miles below Prairie du Chien.

We congratulate our brethren and sisters in Illinois, that the Indian War is almost at an end.

### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 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.

**ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.**  
For the District composed of Harford county and the Eastern Shore.  
**HENRY D. MILLER**, of Cecil county.  
**RICHARD SPENCER**, of Talbot.  
**THOMAS K. GARROLL**, of Somerset.

Kentucky.—The election which took place in Kentucky, the first of this month, has been looked to with much interest both by the friends and the opponents of the administration, as giving some probable grounds of calculation for the approaching electoral election. The election of Governor, the chief officer of the State government, being co-extensive with the electors of President and Vice President, each being determined by a majority, or rather a plurality of the popular votes, must be considered as the best index to the electoral vote. Each party has been modest in claiming the vote of this State. While the opponents of the administration, in the enumeration of the electoral votes certain for Clay, have never failed to place those of Kentucky on their list, yet they have always in their editorial notices, affected to consider the vote of this State as doubtful. They have done this, recollecting their disappointment in 1828, to save themselves a similar disappointment, when in fact they considered the State certain for Clay. Like drowsing men, having no other hope of life, they have held on with a convulsive grasp.

Kentucky, however, is not yet theirs. The returns received by last night's mail, leave no doubt of the election of Brethitt, the Jackson candidate for Governor. They will say, this election is no test. It certainly is not an infallible one, but it is a test, why have they looked to it, and spoken of it, with such interest?—We have always looked upon the vote of Kentucky as doubtful. If Mr. Clay cannot carry his own state, where has he strength. Apart from Daniel Webster he can't carry a state in the Union, unless it be Kentucky. Jackson might give him Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Louisiana, (not one of which voted for Adams and Clay in 1828) and still be safe; while Clay must get them all, with Pennsylvania and New York, or he is gone forever. His is indeed a forlorn hope; those even of his own household are not true to him.

A letter published in the Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday, from Lexington, dated 30th Aug., stated the election of the Jackson Governor, but claims two thirds of the House of Representatives, a majority in Senate, and the Lt. Governor.

It is rumored that four or five cases of cholera, have occurred in and near St. Michaels since the publication of our last. The correctness of the rumour, or the particulars of the cases have not been sufficiently ascertained, to justify a more special notice. To enable us to give satisfaction to our readers, on this all absorbing subject, we will ask of professional gentlemen to give us the particulars of such cases as are manifestly of this disease, the circumstances attending and the probable cause.

### CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

Report of Intermittents (Cholera cases) in Baltimore for the week ending the morning of the 30th of August.

ditto for 24 hours ending 10 o'clock, 21st.	54
ditto do do do 23d	13
ditto do do do 23d	13
ditto do do do 24th	10
ditto do do do 25	14
ditto do do do 26th	12

19 coloured persons.

The above report does not include the deaths at the Alms House of Baltimore City and county, in which institution the disease is making dreadful havoc.

Philadelphia.	Deaths
August 20th New cases 54	18
" 21st " 51	9
" 22d " 49	9
" 23d " 33	10
" 24th " 48	10

New York.	Deaths
August 20th New cases 58	13
" 21st " 52	18
" 22d " 49	23
" 23d " 73	28
" 24th " 45	20
" 25th " 37	14

### NORFOLK.

August 16th, 26 deaths, 19 blacks, 7 whites	
" 17th, 16 " 13 " 3 "	
" 18th, 10 " 6 " 4 "	
" 19th, 7 " 5 " 2 "	
" 20th, 9 " 6 " 3 "	

Brooklyn, Aug. 19. New Cases 10. deaths 7.

Albany, Aug. 18. 26 cases. 4 deaths. 19, 19 " 10 "

Washington, Aug. 21. 4 cases. 2 deaths.

Utica, N. Y. 95 cases. 27 deaths from 13th to 18th August.

### DIED

In this town on the 23d July, WILLIAM, son of Mr. William Vanderford, in the 9th year of his age.

In this town on Tuesday morning last, Miss Charlotte Coburn.

In this town on Friday last Samuel, youngest son of the late Edward Roberts, Esq.

In this town on Friday morning last, Stanley Robins, youngest son of Thomas C. Nicols, Esq.

Departed this life, at his residence, in Sussex county, State of Delaware, on Saturday morning the 25th inst., Mr. JOHN RICHARDS, aged about fifty years. He was a most valuable man; his memory will long be cherished by those who best knew him; he was a man of industry and care; but his great consolation, was in the Christian Religion. The writer of this has often conversed with him on that subject.

He has left a disconsolate widow, and an only son, and several grand children, (well provided for) to bemoan their irreparable loss.

### The St. Michaels and Baltimore PACKET

### SLOOP AMANDA.

Will resume her regular trips on Wednesday, 29th instant, leaving St. Michaels for Baltimore at 9 o'clock, A. M. of that day.—Returning will leave Baltimore on Saturdays, same hour. The subscriber, having been for many years engaged in this business, confidently rests his reputation as a packet master, with his friends and the public he has served. He cannot permit the present opportunity to pass without returning his thanks for the support he formerly received—and trusts he shall still receive the encouragement of the public.

WILLIAM DODSON, Master.

### TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 14th August, 1832.

IN conformity with an Act passed the 14th July, 1832, entitled "An Act to revive and continue in force an Act authorizing the payment of certain certificates," approved 7th May, 1822: NOTICE is hereby given that the act last mentioned is hereby revived and continued in force from and after the said 14th of July, 1832, and from thence until the end of the next Session of Congress thereafter.

LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury.

### AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE PAYMENT OF CERTAIN CERTIFICATES.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled "An act making further provision for the support of the public credit and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, and thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and so much of the act entitled "An act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, and interest, and the unfunded and registered debt, credited on the books of the Treasury," passed the twelfth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as bars from settlement or allowance certificate, commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, but, and the same is hereby suspended for the term of two years from and after the passing of this act, and from thence until the end of the next Session of Congress; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates, countersigned by the loan office of the States, respectively, and settlement certificates, and indents of interest, which, at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury, and upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest at six per cent. per annum, from the date of the last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for carrying this Act into effect, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, 7th May, 1832.

Mexico.—By the last accounts, it appears, hostilities had been resumed between Santa Anna and the government troops.

The number of emigrants that arrived at the port of Baltimore during the month of June, was 2129; and during the month of July 2171—making a total of 4300 in two months. From the number of vessels already arrived, and those known to be on their way hither from different European ports, it is supposed that the immigration into this port in August will be nearly equal to that of the two preceding months.

### PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, I will sell at public sale on Thursday, the 30th of September, next, at the late residence of Alfred Driver, dec'd, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Farming Utensils, the crop of wheat and rye, now in the stack, and a share in a scine and boats, &c. &c.

Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JAS. G. ELLIOTT, Adm'r. of A. Driver, deceased.

### Brilliant Schemes.

AN INDEPENDENCE for a trifle, and a Fortune for less can be obtained, by directing orders for tickets or shares in either of the following splendid schemes to

J. CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

The tickets which he will send being the original ones, the money can be had for the prizes any where.

### NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 30, to be drawn August 29.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of \$30,000	1 prize of \$3,580
1 15,000 5	1 1,000
2 7,500 5	

Tickets \$5—halves 2.50, quarters 1.25.

### NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 31, to be drawn September 5.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of \$10,000	10 prizes of \$1,000
1 10,000 10	500
1 10,000 10	300
1 10,000 20	200

2,260 &c. &c.

Tickets \$5, shares in proportion.

### UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 18, to be drawn September 8th.

HIGH PRIZES.

prize of \$25,000	15 prizes of 1000
90,000 15	500
7,500 15	300
3,550 71	200

Tickets \$6, shares in proportion.

### NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 32, to be drawn September 19th.

HIGH PRIZES.

prize of \$40,000	10 prizes of \$1000
10,000 10	800
6,000 10	600
4,000 10	500
3,000 10	400
2,000 30	200

&c. &c.

Tickets \$10, shares in proportion.

Please to continue to copy the above until further ordered—dropping each Lottery as its time for drawing expires.

### FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIR FACTORY.

No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets, BALTIMORE.

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship, all descriptions of FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely packed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to directions.

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms.

aug 28 1 year

### By the Commissioners,

August 24th, 1832.

On motion, Ordered, That from and after the 28th inst. (August) the Clerk of the Market shall not permit any person or persons whatsoever, at any time within sixty days from that day, to sell at the Market House in Easton, or at any place within the limits of the Town, any of the following articles to wit—GRABS, WATERMELONS, CANTALOUPS, GREEN CORN, CUCUMBERS, CABBAGES, BEETS, TOMATOES, or SQUASHES, and if any person or persons shall sell, or offer for sale any of the foregoing articles after notice of the above order shall have been published at the Market House aforesaid, he, she or they so offending shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence or violation of the order, such sum of money not exceeding five Dollars as the Commissioners shall think proper to impose, for the use and benefit of the Town.

On motion, ordered, that the foregoing order be published in the newspapers in Easton, and at the Market House, for the space of three weeks.

Per order, JAS. PARROTT, Clk. to the Commissioners.

### EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION OFFICE.

The State Colonization Managers will receive applications until the 15th day of August next, from free persons of colour residents of Maryland, who wish to emigrate to Liberia.

The Managers will dispatch a vessel on the 1st of October, if a sufficient number of applicants are received; of which public notice will be given.

All persons who may wish to manumit their slaves on condition of their leaving the state, are requested to inform the Board, whether any of the latter are willing to emigrate to the Colony. And as the law requires all slaves manumitted since its enactment in March last to leave the state, they are invited to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

MOSES SHEPARD, Colonization Managers. C. G. HAGER, July 4.

The Editors of every paper in the State will publish the above to the amount of \$1, and send their bills with one paper to the Managers.

### TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable Judges of Queen Ann's county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, Trustee, will offer at public Auction on SATURDAY, the twenty seventh of October next, ensuing, at the Court House door, in the town of Centreville, Queen Ann's county, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, a part of a tract of land called "Wye Island" situate, lying and being in the county aforesaid, and on Wye river, containing about six hundred and fifty acres, more or less, it being the entire residue of the real estate, whereof Matthias Bordley died seized, after deducting that portion recently laid down, by authority of a judgment of Queen Ann's county Court, as the proper share of his widow, Mrs. Susan G. Bordley, and which said tract or part of a tract of land will be sold for the payment of the debts of said Matthias Bordley.

No estate can be more delightfully situated than this; it lies on a river not only beautiful, but abundant with every luxury—such as fish, oysters and wild fowl, and these of the most superior quality. On the one side, within two miles is the residence of Col. Lloyd, and Wm. G. Tilghman, Esq. of Talbot, and on the other, and within the same distance, the residence of the family of the late John L. Tilghman, Esq. The river up and down on both sides the island commands a most superior population. The land is of the highest character, and the resources for manure inexhaustible. It is well proportioned with Wood, such as PINE, POPLAR and HICKORY.—The Population particularly excellent. To these advantages may be added the distinguished reputation of the island for general good health.

The improvements are a two story brick dwelling, 16 feet by 28, with a shed room and a Kitchen attached—a brick quarter, 30 feet by 30, a convenient meat house, and a most extensive corn house, with a shed around it for the accommodation of eighteen or twenty horses, and a carriage house joining. The corn house is large enough to answer the additional purpose of Granary. The buildings are none of them in good repair.

The terms of sale are as follows—The purchaser on the day of sale will be required to pay to the Trustee two hundred dollars in cash, and the balance of the purchase money will be paid in instalments of one, two and three years from the day of sale till paid, the same to be secured to the Trustee by bond and security to be approved by him. Upon the ratification of the sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, the Trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, to his, her, or their heirs the property sold, free and clear from all incumbrances.

Persons desirous to purchase are invited to visit the premises. Capt. V. Bryan, the tenant will afford every facility.

The creditors of Matthias Bordley are hereby notified within six months from the 27th October, 1832, to file their claims, with their proper vouchers against the estate of the said Matthias Bordley, with the Clerk of Queen Ann's county Court, or they may be excluded from all benefit of the money or money's arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Matthias Bordley.

WM. A. SPENCER, Trustee. Centreville, Aug. 25.—28 10w

### TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Queen Ann's county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, will be sold in Centreville, on Saturday 23d of September next, at two o'clock, P. M. on a tract of land lying in Wye Neck, Queen Ann's county, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND, containing one hundred and eighty nine and one fourth acres, more or less, being part of the real estate of Samuel W. Thomas, deceased; ordered by said Court to be sold for the payment of the debts of said deceased, upon the terms following, viz. The purchaser to give bond with security to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, in three separate instalments as above stated, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

The situation of the farm is eligible, and the quality of the soil kind and fertile. Persons disposed to purchase are recommended to visit and view the premises. For further particulars apply to

RICH'D. B. CARMICHAEL, Trustee. Centreville, Aug. 14—21

### NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 30 for 1832.

To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, August 29th, 1832, 66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

\$30,000, 15,000,	
1 prize of \$30,000	1 \$3,580
1 15,000 5	5,000
1 7,500	

&c. &c. amounting to \$183,040

Tickets \$5. Halves, \$2.50 Quarters \$1.25.

A certificate of a package of 32 whole tickets, can be obtained by remitting 85 dollars—address S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore.

The cash for all these can be had any where.

(Please continue copying the above, till further order, dropping each Lottery as its time for drawing expires.)

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### LOOK HERE.

THE season has again arrived when those persons indebted for Officer's Fees have promised payment of the same, but finding very little exertions on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to notice them through the medium of the newspapers, that unless punctual payments are made, especially of those persons who have failed to pay their last year's fees as well as the present.

I will also say to those persons who have repeatedly promised to pay off executions heretofore, and have neglected so to do, that if the settlement of such cases are not made punctually, they will ere long find their names held up to the gaze of the public, as I am determined to close up my business as I go; my deputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements, and punctuality will be expected.

The public's humble servant,  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

### TO RENT.

The farm, in Bayly's neck, on which Ignatius Rhodes at present resides—to an capable and an approved person the terms will be liberal—apply to

ROBERT H. RHODES. Aug. 29 31

### PORT WINE, & C.

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia

A SUPPLY OF

GENUINE PORT WINE

which they can recommend. Also, some superior OLD L. P. MADEIRA, and other WINES;

WHITE SUGAR, for preserving, &c.

W. H. & P. GROOME.

aug 21 cowsw

N. B. They keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh family Flour of the most approved brands.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against Isaac P. Cox, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 18th of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. for cash, to the highest bidder, the following property, viz.—all the Lands with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, derived to the said Isaac P. Cox by his father, consisting of a Mill, Mill-seat and Farm, lying and being in Talbot county, containing the quantity of 150 Acres of land, more or less, and being part Taylor's Ridge and part Hutcheson's Addition, but be the names what they may, with free privilege of the mill pond as high as high water mark.

Also, all those lands with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, lying and being in said county, which belonged to Joseph Darden, late of the aforesaid county, deceased at the time of his death, and was sold by the sheriff to Robert H. Goldsborough Esq. and by him to the said Isaac P. Cox, containing the quantity of 287 1/2 acres of land, more or less, and being part of Bennett's Freshes and part of Taylor's Ridge, but be the name or names what they may—also 4 head of horses, 1 two year old colt, 4 cows, 6 yearlings, and 1 calf, 9 shoats and 3 sows and pigs, 1 ox cart, 1 horse do, 6 ploughs 3 fluke harrows, and 1 drag do, 2 wheat fans, 1 gig and harness, and all the residue of his farming utensils, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fi. fa. officers fees in my hands for collection, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. Aug 21 5w

### Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias, against the suit of William C. Ridgway, and one writ of fieri facias, issued by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. at the suit of Wm. C. Ridgway, use of Edw'd. H. Nabb, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Thomas Parrott, I have seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Parrott, one lot of ground and the improvement thereon, whereon the said Parrott now resides, being part of a tract called Londonderry; one other lot of ground on the road leading from Easton to the Point, known as the oak lot, and part of the aforesaid tract, situate on the said road, leading to the Point; also the lot and stables belonging to the old white tavern, on Washington street, known by the name of the Fountain Inn. And notice is hereby given that on Tuesday the 18th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. I shall offer at public sale, at the front door of the Court-house, in the town of Easton, all the right, title, claim, interest and demand, at law and in equity, of the said Parrott, in and to the aforesaid property, so seized and taken. Attendance by

BENNETT JONES, Constable. aug 21 4t

### Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Queen Ann's county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, will be sold in Centreville, on Saturday 23d of September next, at two o'clock, P. M. on a tract of land lying in Wye Neck, Queen Ann's county, called and known by the name of BROOKLAND, containing one hundred and eighty nine and one fourth acres, more or less, being part of the real estate of Samuel W. Thomas, deceased; ordered by said Court to be sold for the payment of the debts of said deceased, upon the terms following, viz. The purchaser to give bond with security to be approved by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, in three separate instalments as above stated, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

The situation of the farm is eligible, and the quality of the soil kind and fertile. Persons disposed to purchase are recommended to visit and view the premises. For further particulars apply to

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### LIBERAL PREMIUMS.

THE publisher of the Casket, a monthly periodical of Literature and Arts, published in Philadelphia, with the view of increasing the attraction of the new volume of that work, to be commenced on the first of January, 1833, and at the same time to aid the cause of American Literature, offers the following premiums for original compositions:

One hundred dollars for the best original tale, founded on scenes connected with American history.

Thirty dollars for the best original essay, on any subject within the scope of moral philosophy and science.

Twenty-five dollars for the best original poem, not exceeding seventy lines; the subject left to the discretion of the writer.

The articles forwarded in competition will be submitted for decision to the personal of five respectable gentlemen of this city. Competitors will forward their communications post paid, to Samuel C. Atkinson, Pr. Philadelphia. Aug. 14

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by Caroline county Court to divide or otherwise value the Lands and Real Estate of William Dillin, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, will meet on the lands mentioned in said commission, on Thursday 27th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will then and there proceed in the execution of said commission. All persons interested are hereby notified to attend.

R. T. KEENE  
JOHN RUMBOLD  
WM. ORRELL  
JAS. B. RUMBOLD  
JESSE HUBBARD. Commissioners.

Aug 1—31 8w

Office of the Commissioners under the law to carry into effect the Convention with France.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 6, 1832.

THIS being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Commissioners, named in the act of the Legislature, provided for by the Secretary of State; and having ascertained that a full meeting of the Board cannot probably be effected before the third Monday of September next, in consequence of the recent enactment of the law under which the commission has issued, and the distant residences of the other Commissioners named therein, it was

Ordered, That the meeting of the Board stand adjourned to the 3d Monday of September next at noon, at this place. And that the Secretary cause public notice hereof to be given in the Journals authorized to publish the laws of the United States and in those nearest the residences of the several Commissioners. By order,

JOHN E. FROST, Sec.

The papers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States will publish the above notice as often as their papers may be issued, for the first week after its reception, and then once a week till the next meeting of the Board.

aug 8—14 1wtSept17

### 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 Woodley Manor and part of another tract of land called Long's Run and contains the quantity of 236 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

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

The Subscriber, Rector of St. Michael's Parish, intends opening on the first Monday in November next (the 5th day of the month) a school for boys at the Parsonage of his Parish. The situation of the Parsonage, which is about 9 miles from Easton, is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being entirely free from those bilious complaints, which prevail in many other parts of the Eastern Shore. Besides the pleasantness, and healthiness of the place, it possesses other advantages, in some measure peculiar to itself, for an institution of the kind proposed. It is secluded, and will hold out to students no temptations to neglect their studies, and to form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling house is commodious, and well adapted to the accommodation of boarders.

The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than is usual in schools of a similar description. It is intended so to arrange it, that students may be fitted, not only for a College course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, should they not wish to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education. In addition to the branches commonly taught in Academies, viz: the Latin, and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declamation, &c. pupils will be instructed in Composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber hopes, from his long experience in teaching, that he will be able to render his seminary worthy of the attention and patronage of the public. His mode of discipline, though strict, will be mild and such, as will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the knowledge which he designs to impart. His number of pupils will be limited to twenty.

Boarding will be provided by Robert Banning, Junr., who has rented the Parsonage expressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to give satisfaction in his department of the establishment, and the subscriber has no doubt, from Mr. B's well known standing and character, that he will fully redeem his pledge. He feels himself happy in being associated in so important an undertaking, with a gentleman for whom he has so high an esteem, and whom he can so cheerfully and so strongly recommend to the confidence of the Public.

The price of boarding and tuition will be \$125 per annum. Should it be inconvenient for students to furnish themselves with bedding and washing, they will be provided for them at an additional expense of not more than \$12 per annum. There will be no other extra charges.

Communications to the subscriber will meet with an earlier notice by being directed to Easton. **JOSEPH SPENCER.**  
St. Michael's Parsonage, Talbot co. Md.  
August 16th, 1832—aug 21

**MARYLANDS**  
**TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,**  
August Term, Anno Domini, 1832.  
On application of William B. Willis, adm'r. with will annexed of Capt. William Willis, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
Test, **J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.**  
of Wills for Talbot county.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,**  
Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Capt. William Willis, late of Talbot county deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-two.  
**WILLIAM B. WILLIS, Adm'r.**  
of Capt. William Willis, dec'd.  
aug 21 Sw

**MARYLANDS**  
**TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,**  
August Term, Anno Domini 1832.  
On application of James Chaplain, administrator of Jenkins Abbott, late of Talbot county deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.  
Test, **J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.**  
of Wills for Talbot county.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,**  
Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jenkins Abbott, late of Talbot county deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-two.  
**JAMES CHAPLAIN, Adm'r.**  
of Jenkins Abbott, deceased.  
aug 21 Sw

**PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office on Federal Alley, opposite the Court House, and next door to the Post Office.  
Easton, June 10.

**A LIST OF LANDS,**  
IN Talbot county, returned by Bennett Bracco, county Collector, as chargeable with county Taxes, on which the taxes have not been paid, and on which no personal property hath been found by the collector, liable therefor, viz:

Names of Persons.	Names of Property.	1830.	1831.	Total.
District No. 1.				
Mem'y. Adam's heirs	Lot on Harrison street, Easton	52	55	1 07
Joseph Bartlett's heirs	Wakefield, 133 acres	6	60	6 60
Ann Bell	Lots on Landing road and West street	3	18	3 18
Henry Brooks, negro	Lot on Goldsborough street	41	45	86
Elizabeth Barton	Lot on Dover street 3-4 acres, and 2 lots on Dover road, near Easton	2 66	2 94	5 50
Step'n. Bowlin, negro	Lot near Dorrel town	35	38	73
Major Benny's heirs	Lot on Dover street, 1 8 acre, Lot on South end Washington street	75	79	1 54
Loftus Bowdie	Lot near Meeting House	39	41	80
Jane Catrup	Catrup's Security, Dover road	10	85	95
Washington Dorrell	Lot near Bethel Meeting House 1-3 acre	35	34	1 05
John Dawson's heirs	Lot on Court street	51	54	1 05
Sophia Goldsborough	Lot on Aurora street, Lot on Washington st.	19	11	30
Mary Holmes' heirs	Lot on Washington street	2	28	30
John Jeffers' heirs	Lot on Washington street, 3-8 acre	65	92	1 57
Dr. Stephen T. Johnson's heirs	Lot near Easton	67	67	1 34
Marg't. Kirby, Ann Denny and Jacob Cronmiller	Part Swamp hole	4	70	74
Frisby Kirby's heirs	Lot at Easton Point, 1-4 acre	2	73	75
Cloudsberry Kirby's heirs	Lot on Washington street	66	70	1 36
Ezekiel Lednum	Lot near Meeting House	50	54	1 04
Joseph Lednum	Lot on Harrison street	42	42	84
Calob Lockwood	Lot on West street	37	40	77
Wm. W. Moore trustee for Quakers	Lot on Harrison street	83	83	1 66
John Merrick's heirs	Lot on West street	61	66	1 27
Costa's Lodge A. Y. Masons	Lot on Harrison street	51	55	1 06
John Maxwell	Lot on Harrison street	35	38	73
Joseph Parrott's heirs	Lot on Washington street	74	77	1 51
Samuel Pickering	Lot on Dover street	1	14	15
James C. Parrott	Lot on Harrison street	1	76	77
Richard D. Ray	Lot on Dover street	45	48	93
Stewart Redman	Lot on Goldsborough st. and Harrison at.	1	23	24
Susan Seth	Lot near Easton	38	42	80
Moses Smith	Name unknown,	3	71	74
N. G. Singleton	Lot in Easton	47	47	94
Henry & Ann Troth	Lots on Dover road and Harrison street	1	95	96
Henry Toomy's heirs	Lot on Washington street	56	60	1 16
Ann D. Auld	2 lots St. Michaels	41	44	85
John Adams, negro	Lot St. Michaels	35	38	73
Philip Ball	Part Ball's resurvey, 18 acres	52	56	1 08
John Blades, Sen.	Lot Part Compensation, 11 acres	57	62	1 19
John Blades	3 lots St. Michaels	67	67	1 34
Ephraim Cummins	Part Luckey	59	63	1 22
Elizabeth Dawson	Part Yarford Neck	3	12	15
William Dodson	Lot in St. Michaels	1	31	32
Robert Dawson	Lot in St. Michaels	3	11	14
Greenbury Griffin	3 lots in St. Michaels	41	44	85
James Harrison of Wm. of Tibbles Parter	Part Forth's neck, 25 acres	43	43	86
Jaas. Harrison of Wm. Stephen Hunt	Harris's Fortune, 135 acres	1	26	27
Benj. Harrison	Lot Dirty Neck, 3 acres	1	100	101
Patrick Harrison	Part Divine St. Andrew, 117 acres	1	67	68
Oakley Haddaway	Content resurvey—part Chance enlarged 14 acres	63	68	1 31
Alexander Hemsley	Lot St. Michaels	92	92	1 84
Edw. Harrison's heirs	Sherwoods' neck, 2714 acres (balance)	7	52	59
Elizabeth Jackson	Lot in St. Michaels	62	67	1 29
John Jones	ditto	35	38	73
Thomas H. Kemp	Part Miles end	55	55	1 10
Eleanor Leonard	Lot on Miles river 1-2 acre	68	73	1 41
Mary Larrimore	Part Miles end 2024	5	24	29
Jeremiah Marshall	Part William and James, part Partnership 10 acres	37	40	77
Bennett Marshall	Part Antell, 661 acres, (balance)	39	2	41
Nicholas Marshall	Part Godwin's addition, 15 acres, (balance)	54	08	62
Andrew Moore, negro	Part Content, 12 acres	35	38	73
John McQuay	Part Godwin's addition, part Godwin's enlargement, 117 acres	3	56	59
Noah & Denny Marshall	Part Elliott's Kolly, 41 acres	1	95	96
John Porter	Lot in St. Michaels 1-4 acre	35	38	73
John Purley's heirs	Bamshire and part Divine St. Andrew, 91 1/2 acres, (balance)	61	61	1 22
Robert and William Rolfe	Part Content, 12 acres	35	38	73
Joseph Ridgway	Part Ray's Point, 3 acres	45	38	83
Thos. Richardson	Lot in St. Michaels 1-2 acre	92	92	1 84
George Shannahan	Part Rolfe's range, part of Dorothy's enlargement, 217 acres (balance)	9	24	33
Mark Sewell	2 lots in St. Michaels, 70 acres each	41	44	85
Perry Townsend	Part York, part Hazard, 70 acres	1	88	89
Singo Thomas	Chance 293 acres	10	87	97
Vestry of St. Michael's Parish	Lot in St. Michaels	63	67	1 30
William Wrightson	Part Rehoboth, 64 acres	1	65	66
Mable Wales, Nicholas Waite,	Lot Pot Pie, 1 acre	38	38	76
William Wells, Jno. Wrightson's heirs.	Part Benson's enlargement, 155 acres	5	04	59
District No. 3.	Part Luckey, 150 acres, and lot in St. Michaels, 1-2 acre	95	4	99
Loftus Bowdie	Part Watta's resurvey, part Anderberry, part Cumberland, part Foxes hole, 344 acres	8	91	99
Rob't. Banning, guardian for Jeremiah Hopkins' heirs.	Lot St. Michaels 1-6th acre	55	59	1 14
Martha Banton, negro, Sarah Bowdie, Ann Brooks, Henry Brown, Thomas S. Bromwell, John Bullen's heirs, John B. Boardley, William Connolly, Jas. Claylands' heirs, Martha Chapman, guardian of Jas. Claylands' heirs, James Collins' heirs, Jno. Dickinson's heirs, William Downing	8 Lots St. Michaels, 1-12 acres	82	88	1 70
Dan'l. McGinnis' heirs, Jacob Hayward, negro, John Holmes, Adam Hercules, negro, John Harrison's heirs, John Halsey's heirs, Benj. Hopkins, negro, Thos. Holmes, negro, Loockerman and Wright	Part of York, 8 acres	5	06	56
John Mullikin, Jesse Mullikin, Enoch Morgan, Isaac Mackey, negro, James Mackey, in right of his son, John McMahab, Richard McMahab, Thos. Martin's heirs	Part Barnston and Cox's Chance, near Trappe	2	15	17
Ann Mullikin, William Mullikin, James Medford	Lot 1-1-4 acres, near Trappe	5	01	56
	Hog-hole addition, 9 acres	5	01	56
	Lot near Hole-in-the-Wall 1 acre Land,	4	48	52
	Part of Alexander's Chance 5 acres Land,	2	40	42
	Part of Timothy Lot 139 acres	3	02	35
	Lot in Trappe	2	28	30
	Part of Bullen's Chance	3	06	39
	Part of Kingale, 12 acres	3	19	22
	Part of Hatton, Frankfort	3	00	33
	Part Jamaica point, 360 acres	3	95	398
	Part Alexander's Chance and other tracts, 81 acres	3	23	36
	Pine Point addition	5	01	56
	Lot Ivy town	43	43	86
	Land, 36 acres	10	10	20
	Lot Ivy town	43	43	86
	Part Taylor's ridge, 100 acres	3	37	40
	Lot in Trappe, 1-2 acre	47	47	94
	Lot near Trappe, 1 acre Land,	38	38	76
	Lot near Trappe, 2 acres	51	56	1 07
	Part Low's Ramble, 53 1-2	1	37	38
	Part York's destruction, 105 acres	3	06	39
	Part York's destruction, 105 acres	3	38	41
	Part Low's Manor, 200 acres	1	16	17
	Part of Kingale, 264 acres	1	51	52
	Part Sutton's Grange, 1564 acres	3	21	34
	Part White Philips, 72 acres	3	02	35
	Part Low's Rambles, 10 acres	92	92	1 84
	Part St. Michaels, Frankfort, part Hatton, 184 acres	3	40	43
	Part Pitts' Range, 35 acres	1	39	40
	Part York, 116 acres	2	05	27
	Lot in Oxford, 1-2 acre	1	30	31

Benj. P. Moore	Part Job's Content, 10 acres	8	88	96
James McMahan	Part Timothy Lot, 10 1-2 acres	1	58	59
Ann Nicol's heirs	Lot near Trappe, 4 acres Land,	36	39	75
James Nicols,	Lots Hole in the Wall, 3 acres	1	10	11
Hugh S. Orem	Part Hyerdier Lloyd, 51 1-2 acres	5	69	74
James Pamphillion	Part of Cox's Nemnant, and other tracts, 218 1-2 acres	5	69	74
Aber Farrott	Lot in Trappe, 4 acres	49	49	98
Ben. Frichard, negro	Lots in Trappe, 1 1-4 acres	61	61	1 22
Samuel Pickering	Part of Gurlington, 35 acres	4	81	85
Christina Perry's heirs	White Chapel, 35 acres	6	96	102
John Ruff's heirs	Part Low's Rambles, 20 acres	3	04	37
William Ross	Part Buckland Marsh, 50 acres	10	04	104
Stephen Keyner	Part Long Point, 120 acres	1	75	76
Elizabeth Robinson	Buckland Marsh, due	2	23	25
James C. Reyner	Part Peterborough, 6 1-4 acres	7	79	86
William Sherwood	Lot in Trappe, 3 3-4 acres	2	80	82
Wm. Street's heirs	Part Abington, 163 1-2 acres	55	55	1 10
Ric'd Sherwood's heirs	Lot in Trappe, 1-4 acre	4	01	45
Samuel Smith's heirs	Pitt's Range, 200 acres	4	18	22
Lydia Sherwood	Part Exchange, 97 acres	55	55	1 10
Harriet Sherwood	Lot in Trappe, 4 3-4 acres	55	55	1 10
John Tucker, Sen.	Part Barmstead, 5 acres,	2	17	19
John Tucker, Jr.	Part Low's Ramble, 100 acres	74	74	1 48
Dr. Dev'ks. Traverser	Part Kingale, 15 acres	93	100	1 93
Cyrus Wye, negro				
Jas. Walker's heirs				

**District No. 4.**  
Richard L. Austin, Anthony Booth, Matthias Freeman's heirs, John Ferguson's heirs, Zebulon Gregory, Sarah Robert's heirs, John Sands, John Tillotson's heirs, Rebecca Wootters' heirs, Dr. Stephen T. Johnson's heirs,  
In obedience to an order of the Board of Commissioners of Talbot County,  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That unless the county charges due on the lands aforesaid, be paid to Bennett Bracco, Collector of the county aforesaid, within the space of twenty days from the date hereof, the said lands, or such part thereof as shall be found necessary to pay the above taxes, together with the legal expenses thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court-House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1832, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.  
By order of the Commissioners of Talbot County,  
**THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clerk.**  
August 14 4w

**THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN** will publish the above four times (2aw) and forward the bill for collection.  
**NOTICE.**  
The Assessors appointed under the law of the last session of the Legislature, to assess and value all the real and personal property of Talbot county, having completed their assessment and made return thereof to the Commissioners for Talbot county. Notice is hereby given that the books and returns of said assessment and valuation will be opened by the Commissioners on Tuesday the 31st inst. and on Thursday and Saturday of the same week, and on the same days of the next succeeding week, for the purpose of giving to all persons interested and wishing to make any alteration in their assessment, an opportunity of inspecting them, and the said days are appointed by the commissioners, to hear and determine any appeals therefrom and to make such alteration therein as may seem just and requisite. They further give notice that they will on Tuesday the 28th of August appoint a Collector of the Tax for Talbot county.  
By order of the Commissioners,  
**THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.**  
July 31

**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.

**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 23

**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 16 425Sept.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**  
FROM the subscriber's pasture, about the 10th of July, a dark brown horse about 4 years old, with black legs, mane and tail. A suitable reward will be given for his return to the subscriber, at Crostons, on Choptank river, three miles below the Trappe.  
**SAM. DICKINSON.**  
aug. 7

**AN OVERSEER WANTED.**  
A single man, who can come well recommended, for sobriety and industry, will find immediate employment, by applying to the editor,  
June 5

**THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND**  
HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven), Annapolis and Baltimore.  
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Centerville (by Corsica) and Chestertown, and return the same days.  
All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.  
**L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.**  
april 10

**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 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

**300 NEGROES WANTED.**  
I WISH to purchase them from the age of 13 to 25 years. Persons having such to sell, shall have CASH, and the HIGHEST PRICES 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 Eastern Whig will copy the above till forbid; Globe, Intelligence, Washington and Gazette, Alexandria, till forbid.  
**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 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 Linn &c.  
**ROSE & SPENCER.**  
Easton, May 15th, 1832.

**TO RENT,**  
For the ensuing year, and possession given in November next, that well known BRICK HOUSE and LOT in the town of St. Michaels, at present occupied by James W. Harrison. The above property is one of the best stands in St. Michaels for a Store and Tavern