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proceeded from this opinion. But, on the other hand, Mr. De Lancey, to whom the person of Washington was necessarily so well known, constantly affirmed that those who amass property by promoting intemperance in others, shall themselves be punished by falling under the dominion of the same sin. "We unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth his bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also—Thou art filled with shame for glory; drink thou also, and let thy forsaken be uncovered; the cup of the Lord's right hand shall be turned unto thee, and shameful spewing shall be on thy glory."

The injustice which is so inseparable from the traffic in ardent spirits, craves its unlawfulness. Those who vend ardent spirits will continue to supply their customers, in many instances, after they have ceased to be competent to take care of their property. They are witnesses to their dealing with a slack hand, their improvidence, and the accumulation of their debts; and, to save themselves, must secure their own claims by obtaining mortgages on the property of those wretched victims, which they finally foreclose, and thus wind up the scene. And are they not in this way accessory to the melting away of estates, and the ruin of families around them? And can all this be done without violating the laws of humanity and equity?

Very truly yours,
J. FENIMORE COOPER.

EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1831.

Georgia and the Cherokee.—In another column of this morning's Whig will be found the opinion of Judge Marshall, in the case brought before the Supreme Court by the Cherokee nation of Indians, for an injunction against the State of Georgia, to stay the execution of her laws in the Indian territory.

We have received nothing further from Washington in regard to the Cabinet; but the impression seems to be general that the list given last week will prove correct. A New York paper states, but upon what authority we know not, that Mr. Livingston has accepted.

An interesting correspondence is published in the U. S. States' Telegraph, between Mr. Hayne, U. S. Navy Agent at Gibraltar, and Governor Don, of that fortress, from which it appears that the U. S. sloop of war Boston lost three of her anchors in the gale which commenced on the 14th of January, and the Agent being unable to supply the loss at private sale, applied to the Governor, that she might be furnished "from the King's arsenal." Governor Don, in a manner highly creditable to the good feeling and frankness existing between the two nations, promptly gave the necessary orders for the supply.

The article in this morning's Whig, copied from the Charleston Southern Patriot, deserves attentive perusal, as giving more distinctly the views and feelings of the Republican party than any thing published since the misunderstanding growing out of the "Correspondence." Such essays as this are always calculated to do more good than the criminations and recriminations of heated partisans, which have lately teemed from the press. Such essays have a direct tendency to unite firmly the republican family, and to quench unnatural heart-burnings. Let us not lose sight of our duty to our country, in our devotion to individuals—but let us tenaciously adhere to the great leading principles which brought Jefferson and Jackson into authority, to regenerate the government.

MORTIMER CUNNINGHAM, late Post Master at Abingdon, Md. has been acquitted of the charge of *felony*, by the Circuit Court of the U. S. now in session at Baltimore. He is to be tried on an indictment for *misdeemeanor* on the 12th instant. The felony charged consisted in secreting and embezzling letters containing bank notes, and stealing the notes. The misdemeanor consisted in embezzling, detaining and opening letters.

The negro woman recently convicted of murder in Dorchester county court, is to be hung on Friday the 15th instant.

INTERTEMPERANCE.

No. V.

THE REMEDY OF INTEMPERANCE.
We have endeavored to show that commerce in ardent spirits is unlawful.
1. Inasmuch as it is useless; and
2. As it is eminently pernicious.
We now proceed to adduce further evidence of its unlawfulness—and observe,
3. That it seems to be a manifest violation of the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;" and of various other evangelical precepts.

No man can act in the spirit of impartial love to his neighbor, who for his own personal or selfish ends, inflicts on him great and irreparable injury, for love worketh no ill to his neighbor. Love will not burn a neighbor's house, or poison his food, or blast his reputation, or destroy his soul. But the commerce in ardent spirits does all this inevitably and often. Property, reputation, health, life and salvation fall before it.

The direct infliction of what is done indirectly, would subject a man to the ignominy of a public execution. Is it not forbidden then by the command which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves? "Whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Be willing to do for others whatever you may demand of them, and inflict nothing upon them which you would not be willing to receive. But is it willing to be made a drunkard, and to have his property squandered, and his family ruined, for his neighbor's emolument?

It is scarcely a palliation of this evil that no man is destroyed maliciously—or with any direct intent to kill—for the certainty of evil is as great as if waters were poisoned which some persons would surely drink, or as if a man should fire in the dark upon masses of human beings, where it must be certain that death would be the consequence to some.

Those who engage in this traffic, are exposed to temptations to intemperance which no man will needlessly encounter who has that regard to the preservation of his own life and virtue, which the law of God requires. All who are employed in vending ardent spirits in small quantities, do not of course become intemperate. But the company in whose presence they pass so much of their time, and

the constant habit of mixing and fasting, has been the means of casting down many strong men wounded. It is also a part of the threatened retribution, that those who amass property by promoting intemperance in others, shall themselves be punished by falling under the dominion of the same sin. "We unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth his bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also—Thou art filled with shame for glory; drink thou also, and let thy forsaken be uncovered; the cup of the Lord's right hand shall be turned unto thee, and shameful spewing shall be on thy glory."

The injustice which is so inseparable from the traffic in ardent spirits, craves its unlawfulness. Those who vend ardent spirits will continue to supply their customers, in many instances, after they have ceased to be competent to take care of their property. They are witnesses to their dealing with a slack hand, their improvidence, and the accumulation of their debts; and, to save themselves, must secure their own claims by obtaining mortgages on the property of those wretched victims, which they finally foreclose, and thus wind up the scene. And are they not in this way accessory to the melting away of estates, and the ruin of families around them? And can all this be done without violating the laws of humanity and equity?

The consideration, that those, to whose injury we are necessary by the sale of ardent spirits, are destroyed also by the perversion of their own free agency—and that the evil is silent, and slow-paced in its march—doubtless subverts in a no small degree, from the keen sense of accountability and crime, which would attend the administration of arsenic, or the taking of life by the pistol, or the dagger—as does also the consideration, that although we may withhold the cup, yet, from some other source, the deleterious poison will be obtained.

But all this alters not the case. He who deliberately assists his neighbor to destroy his life, is not guiltless because his neighbor is a free agent and is also guilty—and he is accessory to the crime, though twenty other persons might be ready to commit the same sin, if he had not done it.

The ungodliness in time, and the everlasting ruin in eternity, inseparable from the commerce in ardent spirits, prescribe it as an unlawful article of traffic.

Who can estimate the hatred of God, of his word and worship, and of his people, which it occasions; or number the oaths and blasphemies it causes to be uttered—or the violations of the sabbath—the impurities and indecencies—violence and wrong doing—which it originates? How many thousand does it detain every sabbath-day from the house of God—cutting them off from the means of grace, and hardening them against their efficacy!—How broad is the road which intemperance always opens to hell, and how thronged with tormented spirits!

Drunkenness is a sin which excludes from heaven. The commerce in ardent spirits, therefore, productive only of evil in time, fits for destruction, and turns into hell multitudes which no man can number.

But it would be said—"What can be done?"—and ten thousand voices will reply, "Nothing—oh nothing—men always have drunk to excess, and they always will; there is so much capital embarked in the business of importation and distillation—and so much supposed gain in vending ardent spirits—and such an insatiable demand for them—and such ability to pay for them by high-misdeeds, willful, independent freemen—that nothing can be done." Because the intemperance can be done with shall the temperate become madmen? And because force will not avail with men of independence and property, does it follow that reason, and the fear of the Lord, will have no influence?

And because the public mind is now unenlightened, and unawakened, and unconcentrated, does it follow that it cannot be enlightened, and aroused, and concentrated in one simultaneous and successful effort?

No great melioration of the human condition was ever achieved without the concurrent effort of numbers, and no extended, well directed application of moral influence, was ever in vain. Let the temperate part of the nation awake, and reform, and concentrate their influence in a course of systematic action, and success is not merely probable, but absolutely certain. And cannot this be accomplished? cannot the public attention be aroused, and set in array against the traffic in ardent spirits, and against their use? With justas much certainty can the public sentiment be formed and put in motion, as the waves can be moved by the breath of heaven—or the massy rock, balanced on the precipice, can be pushed from its centre of motion;—and when the public sentiment once begins to move, its march will be as resistless as the same rock thundering down the precipice. Let no man then look upon our condition as hopeless, or feel, or think, or say, that nothing can be done. The language of Heaven to our happy nation is, "be it unto thee even as thou wilt," and there is no despondency, or fear, or more wicked, or that which refuses to hope, and to act, from the apprehension that nothing can be done.—*Dr. Beecher.*

CHAMBERS' DINNER.
To the Editor of the Eastern Shore Whig.
Queen-Ann's county, April 30, 1831.

SIR—After several weeks preparation, the Clay party of Kent county, succeeded in giving a dinner, on Wednesday last, to our Eastern Shore Senator, who has been himself so conspicuous, if not eminent in the nation, by the immense sum of money which he lost on the Presidential election, in 1828. The opponents of the present Administration are distinguished for this mode of electioneering—throughout the country, the newspapers are, from one section of Congress to another, crowded with intelligence of the splendid dinners, given to the partisans and tools of Henry Clay. That these convivial meetings are held principally for political effect, must be evident from the circumstances, that many of the individuals, whom they profess to honor, maintain very little or no distinction for superior talents, or important services to the country. Well may our great men refuse to accept these offers of hospitality, as tokens of their worth, which they are so frequently made to those who have no claims upon the community for veneration or gratitude. Well may General Jackson and his many eminent supporters discountenance such a practice, when every partizan, who accidentally works his way into public life, is allowed to receive a similar evidence of respect.

Great exertions, it is said, were made by some of the "minions" of our Senator, to secure a large company at the dinner. For this purpose, it was reported, that many of the citizens of the U. S. States, were invited by the committee of arrangements. It was generally believed by the Clay men in Kent, that they would be honored with the company of the Delaware Senators, and Mr. John Sargeant of Philadelphia. Mr. Sargeant, however, could not be prevailed upon to attend, and he was entertained, until late in the afternoon that he would arrive. It has been distinctly ascertained, that invitations were sent to many of the Clay men in the adjacent counties, and it is very probable that the excessive pride and vanity of our Senator, induced him to extend these invitations to the most remote parts of the State.

Mr. Chambers is by no means a favorite of the people. Aristocratic in his sentiments and manners, he is not without apprehensions, that very few could be collected to do him reverence, unless some extraordinary

ordinary statement was produced. For this reason, committees were appointed to inform the people, that they expected a considerable number of distinguished men from various parts of the State and country. No efforts were spared to get up a large meeting. A band of music was procured from Baltimore, and it was rumored, that a steambot would arrive from that city with visitors to that great feast. Expectation was raised to the utmost pitch, when Mr. Baltimore sent no other representative than Jimmy Smith.

Some of our friends in Kent say, it was amusing to observe the variety of means which were adopted to raise a large meeting. A notice was published in the Inquirer of the 15th inst., that the friends of the present Administration of the State government, and the friends of Henry Clay would give this dinner. On the 23d instant, the same paper contained a notice, that the dinner would be given by the personal and political friends of Mr. Chambers, and concluded with an invitation to the National Republicans to attend. Written or printed invitations were sent to many, who were lukewarm and wavering. The highways, hedges and by-ways were explored to increase their numbers. After making every exertion of which they were capable, after sending invitations, which probably consumed more paper than would furnish the people of Chester Town in their ordinary business, for the next two months, they were enabled to collect, the trifling number of about one hundred and fifty, including Jimmy Smith and the inhabitants of the two wards. Their meeting was attended by about eight or ten gentlemen from other counties, none of whom are distinguished either for talents, or important services rendered to the State. Our county was represented by four or five, one of whom edited the proceedings of the meeting. It is well known, that the proceedings of the Kent Inquirer, will form a subject of future comment. The Senator made a very long speech, which was doubtless swallowed as a precious morsel by many of his parasites. A gentleman remarked to me, that it was evident from the actions and countenance of the speaker, that he was present at the dinner, that great disappointment and mortification prevailed among them. Many, who are little acquainted with the political history of the nation, are now satisfied, that our Senator is not quite so "big a man" as he has the people of Kent county to believe. It is very certain that he is expected to have in his train, men who are far superior to himself in every respect. The result of this meeting may probably curb his unbounded vanity, though he is probably ready to exclaim to some of those who he thought would honor him by their company, in the language of Mark Anthony, on a certain occasion, "Sirs, you are ignorant of me and my comrades, else you would have been present to further us in our designs."

THE CHEROKEE NATION.
THE STATE OF GEORGIA.
JANUARY TERM, 1831.
Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, on a motion of the Cherokee Nation for a writ of injunction and subpoena against the State of Georgia.

This bill is brought by the Cherokee Nation, praying an injunction to restrain the State of Georgia from the execution of certain laws of that State, which, as alleged, go directly to annihilate the Cherokees as a political society, and to seize for the use of Georgia, the lands of the nation which have been assured to them by the United States in solemn treaties repeatedly made and still in force. If these laws were permitted to indulge their sympathies, a case better calculated to excite them, can scarcely be imagined. A people once numerous, powerful, and truly independent: found by our ancestors in the quiet and uncontrived possession of an ample domain, gradually sinking beneath our superior policy, our arts and our arms, have yielded their lands by successive treaties, each of which contains a solemn guarantee of the residue, until they retain no more of their former extensive territory than is necessary to their comfortable subsistence. To preserve this remnant the present application is made.

Before we can look into the merits of the case, a preliminary inquiry presents itself—Has this Court jurisdiction of the cause? The third article of the Constitution describes the extent of the judicial power. The second section closes an enumeration of the cases to which it is extended, with "controversies" between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects. A subsequent clause of the same section gives the Supreme Court original jurisdiction in all cases in which a State shall be a party. The party defendant may then unquestionably be such in this Court. May the plaintiff sue in it? Is the Cherokee nation a foreign state in the sense in which that term is used in the constitution? The plaintiffs have maintained the affirmative of this proposition with great earnestness and ability. So much of the argument as was intended to prove the character of the Cherokees as a State, as a distinct political society, separated from others, capable of managing its own affairs, and governing itself, has, in the opinion of the majority of the judges, been completely successful. They have been uniformly treated as a State, from the settlement of our country. The numerous treaties made with them by the U. S. recognize them as a people capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war, of being responsible in their political character for any violation of their engagements, or for any aggression committed on the citizens of the U. S. by any individual of their community. Laws have been enacted in spirit of their treaties. The acts of our Government plainly regard the Cherokee nation as a State, and the courts are bound by those acts.

A question of much more difficulty remains. Do the Cherokees constitute a foreign State in the sense of the Constitution? Their counsel have shown conclusively that they are not a State of the Union, and insisted that individually they are aliens, not owing allegiance to the U. S. States, but they say, by a foreign State.—Each individual being foreign, the whole must be foreign.

This argument is imposing, but we must examine it more closely before we yield to it. The condition of the Indians in relation to any other two people in existence. In the general, nations not owing a common allegiance, are foreign to each other. The term foreign nations is, with strict propriety, applicable by either to the other. But the relation of the Indians to the United States is marked by peculiar and cardinal distinctions, which exist no where else.

The Indian territory is admitted to compose a part of the U. S. States. In all our maps, geographical treatises, histories, and laws, it is so considered. In all our intercourse with foreign nations, in our commercial regulations, in any attempt at intercourse between Indians and foreign nations, they are considered as subjects of the jurisdictional limits of the U. S. States, subject to many of those restraints which are imposed upon our own citizens. They acknowledge themselves in their treaties to be under the protection of the United States; they admit that the U. S. States have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with them, and of managing all their affairs, as they think proper, and the Cherokees in particular were allowed by the Treaty of Hopewell, which preceded the Constitution, to

send a deputy of their choice, whenever they thought fit, to Congress. Treaties were made with some tribes by the State of New York, under a then unsettled construction of the confederation, by which they ceded all their lands to the state, taking back a limited grant to themselves, in which they admit their dependence.

Though the Indians are acknowledged to have an unquestionable and heretofore unquestioned right to the lands they occupy, until that right shall be extinguished by a voluntary cession to our government, yet it may well be doubted, whether those tribes which reside within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States can with strict accuracy be denominated foreign nations. They may more correctly perhaps be denominated domestic dependent nations. They occupy a territory to which we assert a title independent of their will, which must take effect in point of possession when their right of possession ceases. Meanwhile they are in a state of pupillage. Their relation to the United States resembles that to a ward of his guardian.—They look to our government for protection, rely upon its kindness, and its power, appeal to it for relief to their wants, and address the President as their Great Father.—They and their country are considered by foreign nations as well as by ourselves, as being completely under the sovereignty and dominion of the United States, that any attempt to acquire their lands or to form a political connexion with them, would be considered by all as an invasion of our territory, and an act of hostility.

These considerations go far to support the opinion that the framers of our Constitution had not the Indian tribes in view when they opened the courts of the Union to controversies between a state of the citizens thereof, and foreign States.

In considering this subject the habits and usages of the Indians, in their intercourse with their white neighbors, ought not to be entirely disregarded.—At the time the Constitution was framed, the idea of appealing to an American Court of justice for an assertion of right or a redress of wrongs, had perhaps never entered the mind of an Indian or of his tribe. Their appeal was to the tomahawk, or to the government. This was well understood by the statesmen who framed the Constitution of the United States, and might furnish some reason for omitting to enumerate them among the parties who might sue in the Courts of the Union. Be this as it may, the peculiar relations between the United States and the Indians occupying our territory are such that we should feel much difficulty in considering them as designated by the term foreign State were there no other part of the constitution which shed light on the meaning of these words. But we think that in construing them, considerable aid is furnished by the clause in the eighth section of the third article, which empowers Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

In this clause they are clearly distinguished by name appropriate to themselves, from foreign nations, as from the several States composing the Union. They are designated by a distinct appellation, and as this appellation can be applied to neither of the others, neither can the appellation distinguishing either of the others, be in a construction applied to them. The objects to which the power of regulating commerce might be directed, are divided into three distinct classes: foreign nations; the several States, and Indian tribes. When framing this article, the convention considered them as entirely distinct. We cannot assume that the distinction was lost in framing a subsequent article, unless there be something in its language to authorize the assumption.

The counsel for the plaintiffs contend that the words "Indian tribe" were introduced into the article empowering Congress to regulate commerce, for the purpose of removing those doubts in which the management of Indian affairs was involved, by the language of the ninth article of the confederation. Intending to give the whole power of managing those affairs to the Government about to be instituted, the convention confined it explicitly, and omitted those qualifications which embarrassed the exercise of it as granted in the confederation. This may be admitted without weakening the construction which has been intimated. Had the Indian tribes been foreign nations in the view of the convention, this exclusive power of regulating intercourse with them might have been, and most probably would have been specifically given, in language contra-distinguishing them from foreign nations. Congress might have been empowered "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, including the Indian tribes, and among the several States." This language would have suggested itself to statesmen who considered the Indian tribes as foreign nations, and were yet desirous of mentioning them particularly.

It has been also said that the same words have not necessarily the same meaning attached to them when found in different parts of the same instrument. This is undoubtedly true. In the present case, the same word has various meanings, and the peculiar sense in which it is used in any sentence, is to be determined by the context. This may not be equally true with respect to proper names. Foreign nations is a general term, the application of which to Indian tribes when used in the American Constitution is at best extremely questionable. In one article in which a power is given to be exercised in regard to foreign nations generally, and to the Indian tribes particularly, they are mentioned as separate in terms clearly contra-distinguishing them from each other. We perceive plainly that the constitution in this article does not comprehend the Indian tribes in the general term—foreign nations, unless we presume because a tribe may not be a nation, but because it is not foreign to the United States. When afterwards the term foreign state is introduced, we cannot imagine to the convention the intention to desert its former meaning and to comprehend Indian tribes within it, unless the context force that construction on us. We find nothing in the context, and nothing in the subject of the article which leads to it.

The court has bestowed its best attention on this question, and after mature deliberation the majority is of opinion that an Indian tribe or nation within the U. S. is not a foreign state in the sense of the constitution, and cannot maintain an action in the courts of the United States.

A serious additional objection exists to the jurisdiction of the Court. Is the matter of the bill the proper subject for judicial inquiry and decision. It seeks to restrain a state from a forcible exercise of legislative power over a neighboring people asserting their independence, their right to which the state denies. On several of the matters alluded to in the bill, for example on the laws making it criminal to exercise the usual powers of self-government in their own country by the Cherokee nation, this court cannot interpose, at least in the

form in which those matters are presented. That part of the bill which respects the lands occupied by the Indians, and prays the aid of the court to protect their possessions, may be more doubtful.—The mere question of right might perhaps be decided by this court in a proper case with proper parties. But the court is asked to do more than decide on the title. The bill requires us to control the legislation of Georgia, and to restrain the execution of its physical force. The propriety of such an interposition by the court may be well questioned. It savours too much of exercise of political power to be within the proper province of the judicial department. But the opinion on the point respecting parties makes it unnecessary to decide this question.

If it be true that the Cherokee nation have rights, this is not the tribunal in which those rights are to be asserted. If it be true that wrongs have been inflicted and that still greater are to be apprehended, this is not the tribunal which can redress the past or prevent the future.

The motion for an injunction is denied.

Southern Patriot, of Charleston, S. C.—We extract the following from the Southern Patriot, a paper decidedly friendly to the Vice President, and uniformly conducted with temperance and acknowledged ability—a paper never claiming a partisan character, and respectfully quoted by its contemporaries throughout the Union. It views things in their proper light, and should make men pause and consider well the effect of division in our own ranks.—*N. Y. Cour. and Eng.*

We perceive most extraordinary attempts making to bring Gen. Jackson's administration into odium with the people. This is one of those party movements of which the history of this country presents so many lamentable instances. What have been General Jackson's political sins that he is to be cast off at once from the affections of the American people. What duty has he omitted to perform as the first Executive officer of the country? What interest, paramount or subordinate, of the republic has he neglected? What part of the Constitution has he violated? In what infamous intrigue has he mixed? In what corruption has he defiled his course? Is there a single political fault laid to his charge, that is not incident to the imperfection of human rule every where? Is not the country prosperous—respected abroad and more united at home than could have been looked for from the ascendancy of any other man? Has the correspondence thrown all the virtues of General Jackson into sudden and dark eclipse?—Has a few letters, written under the influence of irritated sensibility, wrought a change in the whole complexion of a public man's conduct?

—Is what was before bright now dark, and what was before unclouded now polluted in his career, from having unlocked his breast and spread his suspicious of treachery before the public?

We do not say that General Jackson has proved treachery, or that it exists. We believe there has been misconception on both sides. But putting the worst possible construction on the conduct and motives of the President—conceding that he has adopted erroneous impressions and too pertinaciously adhered to them,—can a transgression so venial blot out the luminous record of his public virtues and lofty sacrifices? Can the infirmities which have been charged to him, granting their truth, have stripped him of all those attributes, in a few weeks, with which he has been proudly invested by public opinion? Not we will not suppose any thing so changeable in the popular feeling. We will not charge any such ingratitude to the mass of the American people. Party has been at work to extract out of the materials furnished by the Correspondence, the means of working the political downfall of the President.—Combinations the most unnatural are spoken of as about to be formed.—The weak are to patch up their imbecility, by defections from the ranks of their former opponents. The disappointed are to fall into the array of the opposition. Clay men are to assort with Jacksonites. The Old Dominion is to receive the fraternal embraces of Massachusetts. Tariff states are to be politically married to those who have marshalled the opposition to manufacturing monopolies. Such are the alleged materials of this political patch work. We do not believe it. The junction is too unnatural.

It is the duty of all reflecting men, who will not sacrifice their principles on the shrine of party, to rally around the administration of Gen. Jackson. There is peace and conciliation within the spell of that name. There is discord if not disunion, in the ominous sounds that herald the schemes by which its influence is attempted to be counterworked. There is hope for the Constitution and its primitive purposes, in the continued ascendancy of that venerated authority. There is none in any threatened combination by which its influence with the people might be superseded. We do not profess to approve of every part of General Jackson's scheme of administration.—There are portions to which we have publicly taken exception. We profess not to concur with him in his opinions on the Bank, and his system of appointments to office. But for statesmen like these shall we quarrel with a blessing of honest intentions and clear good sense? And if that statesman possesses the power to heal the gaping wounds of the Republic—if he has the salutary and soothing influence that waits on well deserved popularity, is it the part of patriotism to cast loose from his superintending care the fortunes of the commonwealth. We should respond conscientiously and emphatically—No!

At the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church the following gentlemen were assigned to this Peninsula as preachers, the present year:—

CHESAPEAKE DISTRICT.
Lawrence M. Combes, P. E.
Smymna—Richard Greenback, Wm. Connelly.
Dover—Solomon Sharp, S. D. Jones.
Caroline—Henry G. King John Lenhart.
Tolbot—Francis Hedson, B. Andrews, J. B. Hagarty.
Queen Ann's—Lot Warfield, S. Hickey.
Kent—T. J. Thompson, Samuel Crawford.
Cecil—William Torbert, James Nicols.
Port Deposit—Thomas McCorrell, Robert E. Kemp.
Elkton—William Barnes.
Wilmington—John Kennedy.

DELAWARE DISTRICT.
David Wiley, P. E.
Dorchester—William Leonard, John Edwards.
Cambridge—John Henry, John Bell.
Salisbury—Samuel McElwee, Geo. Wiltshire.
Annesboro—William Allen, Jas. A. Massey.
Accomac—Asa Smith, Benjamin Benson.
Snow Hill—Daniel Lambdin, Sheppard Drain.
Levinstown—John Bayne, John S. Porter.
Milford—William Bishop, Joshua Humphries.

Fire at Snow Hill.—We learn that property to the amount of from 7 to 10 thousand dollars, was consumed by fire in Snow Hill, on Wednesday morning last. Our informant states that it originated, from a stove-pipe, about 8 o'clock, in Mr. Whaley's carriage shop, which was destroyed, together with Mr. Robert Smith's granary, containing a considerable quantity of corn, Mr. Z. Milborne's dwelling, the old steam-mill, two small tenements, &c. &c.—*Com. Chron.*

Baltimore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, April 30.
(Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.)

FEATHERS,	32a33
Flour, (Howard street),	\$5.52 1/2 5.75
" (City mills, standard)	—
" do extra.	—
" (Susquehanna)	5 50
GRAIN	
Wheat, white,	—
" best red	1 30
" ord. to good, Md.	60 a 1 10
Corn, white,	57 a 60
" yellow } new	57 a 60
Rye,	65 a 69
Oats,	32 a 37
Clover seed	4.50 a 4.75
Timothy seed	2.00 a 2.25
Flaxseed, rough	1.25 a 1.30
Wool—	
Unwashed, common and	Merino, 25 a 30
do do do	30 a 32
do do do	32 a 35
Washed, common and	do 36 a 40
do do do	do 40 a 44
do do do	do 44 a 48
do full blood	do 48 a 58

[There being but little Maryland Wheat arriving at the Baltimore Market, and that of very indifferent quality, the prices for this sort, we presume, must be regarded as nominal. Some of the Susquehanna Wheat arriving is being stored for better prices. Corn, it will be seen has declined a cent since our last.]

MARRIED.
On Tuesday morning 26th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Bayne, Mr. Thomas O. Martin, to Miss Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Dr. John Tripp, all of this county.
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Abraham Jump, Mr. Joshua Chance, to Miss Mary Heaters, both of Queen Ann's county.

CHALLENGE.

THE owners of RED ROVER offer the chance of testing the speed, bottom and blood of the two Horses. They offer

A WAGER OF \$500.
FLAT OR PAV.
ON A RACE BETWEEN THE TWO HORSES.
2, 3 or 4 miles and repeat; to take place between the 1st of October and 15th of November, at such place as may hereafter be determined on, agreeably to the established rules of the Maryland Association for the improvement of the breed of horses.—The money to be deposited in the Bank at Easton, on or before the 15th of July next. Easton, April 19 31

MECHANICAL FIRE COMPANY.
THE Members of this company will meet at the Court House, on Friday evening next at early candle light. A punctual attendance is requested.
By order
R. L. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.
May 3

TO THE LADIES.
I have for the accommodation of the Ladies opened a splendid assortment of the
Newest Style of Fancy Goods,
IN QUEENSTOWN,
and would solicit their attention. My lady will attend particularly to that apartment, where all will be accommodated on the same terms as in Baltimore.

JAMES HARRIS, Jr.
Son of Wm. Harris, late of Chester-town, may 3 6t

Office of the Contractor, for the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES, Baltimore, April 25th, 1831.
IN PRESENTING to his friends and the public the annexed scheme of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 3, for 1831, to be drawn in Baltimore, on THURSDAY, 26th of May next, the Contractor would most respectfully call their attention to the very small number of Tickets composing the same.

SCHEDULE:	
1 Prize of \$10,000	2 Prizes of \$2000
1 " 5,000	4 " 1000
1 " 2,000	8 " 500
1 " 1,000	16 " 250
1 " 500	32 " 100
1 " 250	64 " 50
1 " 100	128 " 25
1 " 50	256 " 10
1 " 25	512 " 5

Five Tickets are sure of 5 Prizes and may draw 7.
Only 5,000 Tickets—issued in Quarters.
Quarters, \$1 50 each.
To be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES.
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and N. E. corner of Baltimore and Chances in the State Lotteries have been oftener sold, than at any other Office!!
Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prize, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vendor, Baltimore.
May 3

\$20 REWARD.
WAS lost between Bennetts Mill and Wye Mill on Saturday the 30th April, 1831, a pocket Book containing in money about eighty-five dollars, and a certificate of Deposit on the Eastern Bank for seventy-one dollars and some few cents—also a note of hand on Doct. Robert Wright, of Queen Ann's county for Twenty dollars, with sundry other valuable papers.—The above reward will be given to the finder upon his returning it to the subscriber, or leaving it with some safe person so that I get it again.
SAMUEL NORRIS,
at Centerville, Q. A. county.
May 3

EASTON ACADEMY.
THE Trustees are requested to attend a Meeting of the Board at the Academy on the 1st Saturday in May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.
April 26

FARM HAND
WANTED to hire by
GOOD FARM HAND
LLOYD
Near 1st Toll Gate on
Turnpike road 3 miles
The Easton Whig, will
to the amount of two dollars
April 20—26

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
a steady Store, as SAL-
man, of goods and industri-
quainted with business. Ter-
eral wages will be given.
Whig office, with the real es-
tate, directed A. Z. will be
april 26

A FRESH SUPPLY
GARDEN SEEDS
For sale at the Drug Store of
SAMUEL W. SPENCER.
Feb 22

REMOVED
The subscriber has
moved to the Union to the E-
ast, and is now occupying the
premises formerly occupied by
& formerly by himself. He
spectfully to tender his grati-
tude to his numerous custom-
ers who have heretofore hono-
rably called, and at the same time
to the public in general for the
for the reception of Travellers
and the proprietor pledges his
labour or expense to render
convenience to those who may
their custom.

Private parties can at all
times and hours, Hacks, a
ful drivers furnished to go to
Penninsula.
The public's obedient
jan 26

TO THE PUBLIC
I have for the accommoda-
tion of the public, opened a
splendid assortment of
Newest Style of Fa-
shionable
IN QUEENSTOWN
and would solicit their
patronage, particularly to
where all will be accommo-
dated in the most
terms as in Baltimore.
JAMES H.
Son of Wm. Harris, late
may 3 6t

\$20 REWARD
WAS lost between Benn
Mill on Saturday the
a pocket book containing
five dollars, and a credit
the Easton Bank for seven
some few cents—a note
Robert Wright, of Queen
Twenty dollars with sundry
pens—The above reward
under upon his returning it
or leaving it with some safe
get again.
SAMUEL
at Centreville
may 3

Virginia Tennessee
THIS celebrat
let to mares it
following redu
dollars and fifty
cent, which will
end on the 30th
there are two mares
one farm there will
cents per mare; and
money is paid by the
next, there will be a ded
on the single leapy; and
springs change.
The price to ensure a
eight dollars, payable on
ruary next.

This fine horse is in gr
and is handled by a
NIMROD BARWICK
Virginia Tennessee
seven years old this spring
high, lofty carriage and b
to any horse; he was foaled
Tennessee; at four years
Burlington county where
seasons, and proved himse
and his stock promise fair
Horo, who was got by the
ger, a full bred racer. Dec
the noted horse figure, ol
imported horse Yorkshir
the imported horse Yorksh
A further description is
ry, as the size of the hor
new will recommend
men.
march 28

CASH FOR NEGROES
THE subscriber agent
of Baltimore, takes this
legging the many prefer
of negroes, and wishes to
term show to still conti
to him for
FOR ONE HUNDRED
NEGROES
from the age of twelve to
will give higher prices th
that is now in the marke
come. Any person who
above ages, will do well
to
SAMU
who may be found
Nov. 19

CASH FOR NEGROES
A gentleman from the West wishes to pur-
chase a few likely young negroes of both
Sexes, for which the highest prices will be giv-
en. Cash. Apply at the Union Tavern.
Dec. 21

AMERICAN HOTEL.
56 Pratt Street, BALTIMORE.
THOMAS PEACOCK respectfully informs
the public, that he has opened a House
of Entertainment, on Pratt Street, No. 56,
four doors from Hanover at—His table shall
be supplied with the best of the markets afford
and his Bar stocked with a variety of good li-
quors. By remitting attention and assidui-
ty, he hopes to merit and receive a share of
patronage.
Ladies and Gentlemen can be accom-
modated with board, by the year, month, week
or day, upon accommodating terms.
March 15 6w

Virginia Tennessee Hunter.
THIS celebrated Horse will be
let to mares this season, at the
following reduced prices: Two
dollars and fifty cents the single
leapy; Five dollars the chance of the season,
which will end on the 30th of June next;
when there are two mares or more put to
from one farm there will be a deduction of fifty
cents per mare; and in all cases where the
money is paid by the first day of October
next, there will be a deduction of fifty cents
on the single leapy; and one dollar on the
springs change.
The price to ensure a mare in foal will be
eight dollars, payable on the first day of Feb-
ruary next.
Twenty-five cents to be paid to the groom
in each case.
This fine horse is in great stud condition,
and is handled by a first rate groom.
NIMROD BARWICK.

Virginia Tennessee Hunter, is a dark brown,
seven years old this spring; full chested hands
high, lofty carriage and his movement equal
to any horse; he was foaled in Warren county,
Tennessee; at four years old he was taken to
Bradford county where he remained for two
seasons, and proved himself a sure foot galter
and his stock promise fair to be valuable. Ten-
nessee Hunter, his sire was the noted horse
Horo, who was got by the noted Decatur, who
was got by the celebrated horse old Messen-
ger, a full bred racer. Decatur's dam was got
by the noted horse Figure, his grand dam High-
lander. Tennessee Hunter's dam was got by the
Virginia horse Florio, his grand dam by the
imported horse Yorkshir, his grand dam by the
imported horse Rockingham.
A further description is thought unneces-
sary, as the size of the horse, colour, bone and
snew will recommend him to any gen-
tleman.
march 28

TO THE PUBLIC.
As we are measurably strangers to
the people of Talbot county, we
take the liberty of thus communicat-
ing our wishes and propositions to
them. Our VESSELS are now in complete
order for the reception of GRAIN, or other
articles, on freight to Baltimore, on the fol-
lowing terms, viz:
Wheat 6 cts. | Flaxseed 6 cts
Corn 6 | Oats 5 cts
Rye 6 | per bushel.
And in order to guarantee to the shipper, at
all times, the highest price for his produce,
we intend to consign the same to an old es-
tablished commission merchant, and will pay
at our own expense the commission and mea-
surement. We will also bring to our freighters,
all articles they may wish, free of freight—
Hogheads, Bricks, Plank, and similar heavy
articles excepted, which shall be moderate.
The public may most positively be assured
that our unremitting endeavors shall be evi-
dent to do them strict justice, and facilitate their
interest, in whatever business they may feel
disposed to entrust us with.
We therefore, respectfully ask them for a
small trial at first, as "deeds speak louder than
words." As we have been in the shallop
business for six years, from one place, we beg
leave to refer you to the respectable gen-
tlemen whose names are inserted below. Our
Gummers, at Kingston and Dover bridge, will
be in good order, and have left for the use of
the freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr.
Tilgham Chance, at Kingston. The receipts
of deposits by Mr. James Meloney, at the
same place, who will also take memorandums,
for all goods, that may be ordered by the
freighters from Baltimore, and receive the
funds or proceeds of the produce so freighted,
and pay them over when demanded. Also
Captain Thomas Case, whose integrity, steady
habits and obliging turn are well known by
the undersigned gentlemen, will take grain
on board from any of the landings, on Talbot
county, to Crancho Creek to Oxford, and the
proceeds of the same, shall be remitted con-
tinuously to the water) returned to us as de-
posited in Easton according to their advice.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN R. WRIGHT, Agent.
Kingston, Talbot Co. march 8 '3m
References.—Esnells Martin, Jr. John Ram-
bold, Jacob Leverton, James Turner, Abel
Goode, James B. Rumbold, Aaron Clarke,
Andrew Mason, Benj. Whitley.

THRASHING MACHINE.
WE, the subscribers, being present at an
exhibition of L. Cooley's Patent Thrash-
ing Machine and Portable Horse Power, in
operation at Mr. Buckman's Farm, near Phil-
adelphia, were very much surprised as well
as delighted with its operation it being the
production of native genius; and as a tribute
merit due to the Patentee, we offer to the
public the following facts, viz: it thrashed in
one minute seven large sized sheaves, mea-
suring round the middle three feet ten inches,
eight of which make one bushel when clean-
ed; and in seven minutes fifty sheaves, mak-
ing at the rate of fifty four bushels the hour.
The above machine is propelled by two hor-
ses; the grain is taken from the head in per-
fect order, without mashing it, leaving the
straw in good condition. We further state
that we conceive this machine superior to any
heretofore offered to the public, and recom-
mend it to the agriculturist as a cheap, per-
manent labor saving machine, and most im-
ple in its construction than any thing of the
kind we have ever seen.
E. N. Nicholson,
John Buckman,
G. Schabel,
Jacob Stadelman, Lower M. C.
John Hunter,
Thomas Willard,
Lewis B. Willard.
Philadelphia, Feb 3—march 28

CASH FOR NEGROES
THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk
of Baltimore, takes this method of acknow-
ledging the many preferences in the purchase
of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the East-
on to still continue their preference
to him for
FOR ONE HUNDRED
NEGROES,
from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he
will give higher prices than any real purchaser
that is now in the market, or may hereafter
come. Any person having negroes, of the
above ages, will do well in giving the prefer-
ence to
SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
who may be found at the Easton Hotel.
Nov. 16.

BARK! BARK!
The subscribers wish to purchase from
50 to 100 CORDS of BARK,
For which they will give a fair price in cash.
If HAND AS USUAL, at the SADDLERY SHOP
of Mr. JOHN G. STEVENS, OPPOSITE THE
BANK, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Upper and Sole Leather,
ROAN SKINS, & Co.
HENRY E. BATEMAN & Co.
April 12 4w

EASTON PACKET.
The subscriber takes the liberty of inform-
ing the public that he has taken the Gran-
ary and wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsbor-
ough, as also that new substantial and fast
sailing boat,
The Schooner **ARIEL**,
which he intends running as a regu-
lar packet from this place to Balti-
more. The **ARIEL** will leave East-
on Point every Wednesday morning, at nine
o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore
on every Saturday morning at the same hour.
The **Ariel** is now in complete order for the
reception of freights and passengers, and can
go to and from Baltimore as quick as any
sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been
employed for the last six years in the pack-
ing business from this place, I flatter myself
it will be in my power to give general sa-
tisfaction to all freighters that may entrust
their freights to me. The schooner **Ariel** will
be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Town-
send, who is well known for his industry and
sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the
public will be pleased. All orders given to
the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H.
Dawson's Drug Store, in Easton, will be faith-
fully attended to, by
The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
march 8

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
28th March, 1831.
PERSONS intending to apply for the bene-
fit of the act entitled "An act for the relief
of certain insolvent debtors of the United
States," are hereby notified that the persons
entitled to relief under said act are those who
were insolvent on or before the 1st day of Ja-
nuary, 1831, and were indebted to the United
States in a sum of money then due which they
are unable pay, and who are not indebted as
the principal on an official bond, or for public
money received and not paid over or account-
ed for according to law, or for any fine, forfei-
ture or penalty incurred by the violation of
any law of the United States. Applications
for a release or discharge under the act may
be made in writing, under oath or affirmation,
and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, stating, as near as may be, the time
when the applicant became insolvent, and
when he made his insolvency known to his credi-
tors, the causes of such insolvency, and the
amount thereof; and also all the estate, real
and personal, owned at the time of such insol-
vency, with a description of the same; and also
the manner in which such estate has been
disposed of, or is to be disposed of, by furnish-
ing a list of the insolvent's creditors at the time
of his insolvency, with the amount then due to
each, the sums since paid and the balances still
remaining due to them respectively, also the
sums since paid and balances remaining due
to other persons or creditors at the time aforesaid;
and what estate or property, if any, owned
at the time of his becoming insolvent, or
which he has since acquired a right to, has
been conveyed or transferred to any other
person, with intent to be applied directly or in-
directly to the use or benefit of such insolvent
debtor, or his family; and also a statement of
the estate, if any, and the disposition and con-
dition thereof, which he has since owned or still
owns. It may be observed, that the state-
ment aforesaid should be confined exclusively to
facts, and arranged in as simple and intelli-
gible a form as possible, unaccompanied by
argument or prolix narrative.
As all the facts upon which the decision of
the Secretary of the Treasury is to be made,
must be previously examined and reported
upon by the Commissioners, no communication
other than the application referred to in
the first section of the act, can be received at
the Department, except through that channel.
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
April 19 '31 Sm—(2d Aug.)

YOUNG CHANCE MEDLEY
Stands the ensuing season at
Cambridge and Easton alternat-
ly—commencing at Cambridge
on Monday and Tuesday the 4th
and 5th of April—will be at the subscriber's
stable near Easton, on Monday and Tuesday
the 11th and 12th inst., and attend each of
the above stands once in two weeks through-
out the season.
TERMS:
8 dollars the Spring's chance, but 6 dollars
will discharge the claim if paid by the 1st of
October next—\$12 to insure a mare in foal,
which \$10 will discharge if paid by the 1st of
April, 1832—for further particulars, pedigree,
&c. see bills.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON
April 12

LAST NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted for officers fees, for
the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby
notified that no longer indulgence can possibly
be given, as I am determined to close the col-
lections of said fees, as the law directs. I have
given my deputy the most peremptory orders
to execute every person, who may neglect this
notice, I would also take the liberty to inform
those persons, who owe fees for the present
year, 1830, that the same has been due for se-
veral months past, and payment is expected
immediately for this time.
WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
July 30

CASH FOR NEGROES
THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk
of Baltimore, takes this method of acknow-
ledging the many preferences in the purchase
of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the East-
on to still continue their preference
to him for
FOR ONE HUNDRED
NEGROES,
from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he
will give higher prices than any real purchaser
that is now in the market, or may hereafter
come. Any person having negroes, of the
above ages, will do well in giving the prefer-
ence to
SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
who may be found at the Easton Hotel.
Nov. 16.

JOHN OF ROANOKE.
THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricul-
tural Society for the Eastern Shore, with
the view of purchasing a Stallion of the first
order, as well for their own accommodation,
as to improve the breed of that noble animal
throughout the Eastern Shore, by letting him
to mares on such terms as would enable every
farmer who had a good brood mare, to a-
vail himself of his services, have, for some
time past held a correspondence with some of
the most distinguished breeders of horses in
the country, and after examining the charac-
ters and qualities of the many valuable stall-
ions recommended to their attention, have
purchased and offer to the public the celebra-
ted horse
JOHN OF ROANOKE.
THIS horse is a beautiful ma-
hogany bay, a steed hands high,
and combines beauty of form, with
great strength, fine action, and
perfect docility of temper. To the lovers of
fine horses and less turf, saddle, or quiet draft,
they feel much pleasure in recommending him,
being confident that no judge can see and not
admire him.
This horse, with his dam, was purchased
by General Callender Irvine of Philadelphia,
from the Hon. John Randolph of Virginia;
his pedigree will be sent to be equal to that of
any horse of the country, by the following ex-
tract from the letter of Gen. Irvine to the board
of Trustees:
"He was foaled the 19th of March 1824, is
in colour a beautiful bay, having a satin-like
coat, with a small star and snip, black mane
and tail, and legs full of fine rings and well
set on. He measures within a fraction of 16
hands high, by a proper standard, without
shoes, and would be rated, as stallions are us-
ually measured 16 hands. He is in fine form,
strong at all points, of great action and is
fit for all kinds of service; turf, saddle, coach,
and even for the wagon. John of Roanoke is
now just in his prime, having always been
well taken care of. He is a remarkably healthy
horse, never having been sick to my knowl-
edge, for a moment since he was foaled, ex-
cepting with the colic's distemper. He is a vi-
gorous stallion, and a remarkably sure and
capable foal getter. His colts are large, in
fine form, and generally bays. That he is a
thorough bred horse, of blood equal to that of
any horse of this or any other country, (and
there is no mistake about it, a matter of some
moment to breeders), will appear by his pedi-
gree, which is as follows:—
"Dann, Grand Duchess, (bred by John Ran-
dolph, Esq. of Va. of whom I purchased her),
imported by Gracchus; grand dam Duchess (im-
ported by Mr. Randolph) bred by the Duke
of Grafton, got by Gracchus, son of Highflyer,
out of Georgiana, own sister to Conductor and
Alicia, by Matchem, Bahrabah, &c. &c. &c.
"John of Roanoke was got by Mr. Randolph's
elegant horse Roanoke, bred by the late Lady
Sir Archy, out of his imported mare Jane
Bunbury, bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, who
also bred Highflyer, and the imported old Di-
omed, sire of Sir Archy, by Trumpeter, grand
dam Theopha, by Highflyer, g. grand dam
Plaything, by Matchem, g. g. grand dam Vi-
cen, by Regulus, he by the Godolphin Arabi-
an.
"Gracchus, sire of Grand Duchess, dam of
John of Roanoke, was got by old Diomed,
out of Cornelia, by Chastelot; Vanby, by
Cater; Mark Anthony; Jolly Roger, &c. &c.
Thus you see there cannot be better blood in
all its ramifications; and what is of great
importance in the blood horse, all the pro-
geny of this mare, Grand Duchess, are large,
strong, in good form, of good action, and like
their ancestors, Diomed, Sir Archy, Highflyer
and King Herol, are healthy and stout, and
suitable for all kinds of work. I have bred
five colts from this mare, all of which are large
and have fine constitutions."
JOHN OF ROANOKE
Will stand at Easton—Terms twelve dol-
lars for the spring's chance, payable on or be-
fore the first day of September next, and
eighteen dollars to insure a mare to be in foal,
payable on the first day of February next.—
When mares are insured if they are parted
with before it is ascertained whether or not
they are in foal, the persons putting them to
the horse will be charged with the amount of
insurance, FIFTY cents to the groom in every
case, to be paid during the season.
NS. GOLDSBOROUGH,
ED. N. HAMBLETON, Committee.
RICHARD SPENCER, }
April 5

NOTICE
IS hereby given that the undersigned, ap-
pointed by the Judges of Talbot county
Court, Commissioners to divide or value the
lands and real estate of Major Benny, late of
Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the
Execution of the said commission agreeably to
law, on the premises, on SATURDAY the
14th day of May next.
Signed
JOHN BENNETT
JOHN D. GREEN
LAMBT W. SPENCER
JOHN G. STEVENS &
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.
march 15

NOTICE
IS hereby given that the undersigned, ap-
pointed by the Judges of Talbot county
Court, Commissioners to divide the lands and
real estate of Thomas Stevens, late of Talbot
county, deceased, will proceed in the execu-
tion of the said Commission agreeably to law
on the premises on FRIDAY the 13th day of
May next.
Signed
SOLOMON DICKINSON
NICHOLAS MARTIN
PETER WEBB
THOMAS HENRIX, and
SOLOMON MULLIKIN.
march 15

UNION TAVERN,
EASTON, MARYLAND.
1831
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public in general, that he
has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester
county, where he has been engaged for near
twelve years in keeping a public house, and
has the gratifying assurance of his friends and
customers in that place, as well as those tra-
velling through, who favour him with a call,
that heretofore he has given general satisfaction.
He has taken that large and commodious
house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known
as the **Union Tavern**, on the corner of Wash-
ington and Goldsborough streets, immediately
opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and
pleasant part of the town, within a few steps
of the Court House, and immediately adjoin-
ing the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr,
and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. Wil-
liam Hayward, Junr.
He is still further gratified in assuring the
public that he has many advantages that he
never before had; viz: A much more splen-
did house, and a market equal to any for
a like population, in the world, and with his
knowledge of his business, and a disposition
to please, he flatters himself he shall receive
a liberal share of the patronage of the public.
Private parties can always be accommo-
dated, and every exertion will be made to make
all comfortable that give him a call.
The public's obedient and humble servant,
WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.

W. C. R.'s STAGES will run to the wharf
regularly for the accommodation of passen-
gers from and to the Steamboat Maryland.—
Passengers carried to any part of the adjacent
country at a moment's notice.
The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village
Herald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill;
Times, Centreville; American, Baltimore; and
Caroline Intelligencer, Denton, will each in-
sert the above to the amount of two dollars and
forward their bills to the subscriber.
W. C. R.
march 28

WHITE HALL.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public generally, that he has
lately moved from the Centreville Hotel, to the
recently repaired and commodious build-
ing, "WHITE HALL."
It gives him pleasure to say that from
the conveniences his present establishment af-
ford he will be enabled to extend to travel-
lers, comforts hitherto beyond his power. The
House to which he invites them, will in a
very short time be in such repair as must en-
sure every luxury that can belong to good parlors,
and to convenient lodging Rooms. His Bar
is furnished with the very best liquors of
every description, and his table with the most
choice meats and dainties that the market
of his portion of the country can supply. For
Strangers, who may wish to travel to other
parts of the Peninsula, he has good carriages
and horses that can always be had at a mo-
ment's notice. For the PATRONAGE, since he
commenced his line of business, he has receiv-
ed from a liberal public, and his friends, he
asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with
hope, that his attention to their accommoda-
tion, will in future be crowned with greater
satisfaction to himself than heretofore.
FRANCIS ARLETT.
Centreville, Jan. 15.

The Beautiful Spotted Horse
YOUNG DIOMEAD.
Commenced the season on the
24th inst. he will be at Easton
on Tuesday the 6th of April, in
Ferry Neck on Wednesday and
Thursday, and at St. Michaels on Friday and
Saturday, the week following. He will be at
Denton on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Hills-
borough on Thursday, and the residue of the
time at the Subscriber's stable, and will attend
the above stands once in two weeks through-
out the season. Season commenced on the
24th instant and will end at 95 the Spring's
insurance, FIFTY cents to the groom to insure
a mare in foal. No insurance only by special
contract with the subscriber, and in each case
25 cents to the groom. Diomead is 7 years
old this spring, and is pronounced by the best
judges to be a horse, of beautiful form, fine
bone, strength of great strength, and fine action;
the strength of the dray and activity of the
sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which
added to his beauty, promises the useful, ele-
gant, and valuable horse, either for the sad-
dle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in
handbills.
WM. BENNY, Jr.
March 29

CASH.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from
FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY
NEGROES,
from ten to twenty five years of age, of both
sexes, for which the highest market prices
will be given in cash. Apply to the subscri-
ber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr.
S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the sub-
scriber at Centreville, will meet immediate at-
tention.
THOS. W. OVERLEY.
Nov 16

NEGROES WANTED.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase young
likely negroes. Families included, for
which the highest cash prices will be given. A
line addressed to the subscriber at New Mar-
ket will meet with prompt attention. Gen-
tlemen wishing to sell will do well to call.
WM. W. WILLIAMSON,
Sept. 7

The Steam Boat Maryland,
Will continue the same routes as last year,
until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on
Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock
for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave
Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morn-
ings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis
and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday
mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by
Corsica landing, and return the same day.—
Passage and fare the same as last year.
All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at
the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.
march 22

NOTICE
IS hereby given that the undersigned, ap-
pointed by the Judges of Talbot county
Court, Commissioners to divide or value the
lands and real estate of Major Benny, late of
Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the
Execution of the said commission agreeably to
law, on the premises, on SATURDAY the
14th day of May next.
Signed
JOHN BENNETT
JOHN D. GREEN
LAMBT W. SPENCER
JOHN G. STEVENS &
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.
march 15

NOTICE
IS hereby given that the undersigned, ap-
pointed by the Judges of Talbot county
Court, Commissioners to divide the lands and
real estate of Thomas Stevens, late of Talbot
county, deceased, will proceed in the execu-
tion of the said Commission agreeably to law
on the premises on FRIDAY the 13th day of
May next.
Signed
SOLOMON DICKINSON
NICHOLAS MARTIN
PETER WEBB
THOMAS HENRIX, and
SOLOMON MULLIKIN.
march 15

UNION TAVERN,
EASTON, MARYLAND.
1831
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public in general, that he
has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester
county, where he has been engaged for near
twelve years in keeping a public house, and
has the gratifying assurance of his friends and
customers in that place, as well as those tra-
velling through, who favour him with a call,
that heretofore he has given general satisfaction.
He has taken that large and commodious
house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known
as the **Union Tavern**, on the corner of Wash-
ington and Goldsborough streets, immediately
opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and
pleasant part of the town, within a few steps
of the Court House, and immediately adjoin-
ing the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr,
and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. Wil-
liam Hayward, Junr.
He is still further gratified in assuring the
public that he has many advantages that he
never before had; viz: A much more splen-
did house, and a market equal to any for
a like population, in the world, and with his
knowledge of his business, and a disposition
to please, he flatters himself he shall receive
a liberal share of the patronage of the public.
Private parties can always be accommo-
dated, and every exertion will be made to make
all comfortable that give him a call.
The public's obedient and humble servant,
WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.

W. C. R.'s STAGES will run to the wharf
regularly for the accommodation of passen-
gers from and to the Steamboat Maryland.—
Passengers carried to any part of the adjacent
country at a moment's notice.
The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village
Herald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill;
Times, Centreville; American, Baltimore; and
Caroline Intelligencer, Denton, will each in-
sert the above to the amount of two dollars and
forward their bills to the subscriber.
W. C. R.
march 28

WHITE HALL.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public generally, that he has
lately moved from the Centreville Hotel, to the
recently repaired and commodious build-
ing, "WHITE HALL."
It gives him pleasure to say that from
the conveniences his present establishment af-
ford he will be enabled to extend to travel-
lers, comforts hitherto beyond his power. The
House to which he invites them, will in a
very short time be in such repair as must en-
sure every luxury that can belong to good parlors,
and to convenient lodging Rooms. His Bar
is furnished with the very best liquors of
every description, and his table with the most
choice meats and dainties that the market
of his portion of the country can supply. For
Strangers, who may wish to travel to other
parts of the Peninsula, he has good carriages
and horses that can always be had at a mo-
ment's notice. For the PATRONAGE, since he
commenced his line of business, he has receiv-
ed from a liberal public, and his friends, he
asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with
hope, that his attention to their accommoda-
tion, will in future be crowned with greater
satisfaction to himself than heretofore.
FRANCIS ARLETT.
Centreville, Jan. 15.

The Beautiful Spotted Horse
YOUNG DIOMEAD.
Commenced the season on the
24th inst. he will be at Easton
on Tuesday the 6th of April, in
Ferry Neck on Wednesday and
Thursday, and at St. Michaels on Friday and
Saturday, the week following. He will be at
Denton on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Hills-
borough on Thursday, and the residue of the
time at the Subscriber's stable, and will attend
the above stands once in two weeks through-
out the season. Season commenced on the
24th instant and will end at 95 the Spring's
insurance, FIFTY cents to the groom to insure
a mare in foal. No insurance only by special
contract with the subscriber, and in each case
25 cents to the groom. Diomead is 7 years
old this spring, and is pronounced by the best
judges to be a horse, of beautiful form, fine
bone, strength of great strength, and fine action;
the strength of the dray and activity of the
sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which
added to his beauty, promises the useful, ele-
gant, and valuable horse, either for the sad-
dle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in
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line addressed to the subscriber at New Mar-
ket will meet with prompt attention. Gen-
tlemen wishing to sell will do well to call.
WM. W. WILLIAMSON,
Sept. 7

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot county court, and to
me directed, against John Dawson at the suit
of Isaac Atkinson adm'r of Joseph Edmondson,
will be sold at public sale, for Cash, at the
front door of the court house, in the town of
Easton, on TUESDAY the 10th day of May
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.
and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to
wit: the farm or plantation known by the name
of Peck's Point—be the quantity what it may,
also six head of horses, live head of cattle,
and ten head of sheep, seized and taken as the
property of said Dawson, and will be sold to
pay and satisfy the above mentioned vendi-
tion and the damages, costs and charges due and
to become due thereon. Attendance by
THOS. HENRIX, former Shff.
April 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of five writs of fieri facias, is-
sued out of Talbot county court, and to
me directed and delivered, by the clerk there-
of, at the suit of the state of Maryland, at the
instance, and for the use of Richard Spencer,
Guardian for the heirs of John Harrison, dec'd.
viz: Thos. Harrison, Ann Harrison, George
W. Harrison, Freeborn Harrison, and Jane
Harrison, against Levin Marshall, and Rose An-
na, his wife, formerly Rose Anna Harrison, will
be sold on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May
next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M.
and 4 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, at the
front door of the court house, for cash, the
life estate of the said Rose Anna Marshall, of
in, and to one undivided third part of the
farm lying and being in Talbot county, adjoin-
ing the property commonly known as Abbott's
Mill, being parts of two tracts of land: called
Taylor's Ridge, and Timber Necks addition,
purchased by the said John Harrison, in his
lifetime of David Kerr, and John Leeds Kerr,
as by their Deed of indenture, to the said John
Harrison, bearing date the 18th March 1805,
and recorded on one of the land record books
of Talbot county, which will more fully ap-
pear, also the life estate of the said Rose An-
na Marshall, of, in and to an undivided third
in two houses and lots, in the town of St. Mi-
chael's, formerly the property of the aforesaid
John Harrison, seized and taken, as the prop-
erty of said Levin Marshall and Rose Anna
his wife to pay and satisfy the above men-
tioned fieri facias, and the damages, costs and charges
due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
April 19.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot county Court, and to
me directed against James C. Wheeler,
and John B. Singleton, at the suit of the State
of Maryland, at the instance and for the use
of Welcome Gray, will be sold at Public sale,
for cash at the front door of the court house,
in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the
10th day of May next, between the hours of
10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the fol-
lowing property, to wit. One fifth part of
a Tract of land, in Talbot county near the
Hole-in-the-Wall, containing 424 acres
of land more or less. Also one fifth

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.

FARM HANDS. WANTED to hire by the year 8 or 10 GOOD FARM HANDS—application to LLOYD N. ROGERS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GARDEN SEEDS. For sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

REMOVAL THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock.

THE FIRST ROSE OF SPRING. Miss C. presented a copy of the "Last Rose of Summer," to Mr. —, who presented in return a beautiful April rose—the first that had made its appearance.

TO THE LADIES. I have for the accommodation of the Ladies opened a splendid assortment of the Newest Style of Fancy Goods, IN QUEENSTOWN.

\$20 REWARD. WAS lost between Bennetts Mill and Wye Mill on Saturday the 30th April, 1831, a pocket Book containing in money about eighty-five dollars.

Virginia Tennessee Hunter. THIS celebrated Hunter will be let to mares this season, at the following reduced prices: Two dollars and fifty cents the single leap.

NIMROD BARWICK. Virginia Tennessee Hunter, in dark brown, seven years old this spring, full sized hands, heavy, lofty carriage and his movement equal to any horse he was foaled in Warren county, Tennessee.

CASE FOR NEGROES. THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes.

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES. From the New York Evening Post, April 23. MR. RANDOLPH. The following extract of a letter, relating to this gentleman's conduct while at St. Petersburg, may be relied on as entitled to the highest credit.



BY AUTHORITY.

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

(PUBLIC—No. 6.) AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for paying to the States of Missouri, Mississippi and Alabama, three per centum of the net proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the same."

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 to provide for paying to the States of Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama, three per centum of the net proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the same," approved the third of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, as requires an annual account of the application of the said three per centum, to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

ANDREW STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN C. CALHOUN, President of the Senate. APPROVED, JANUARY 19, 1831. ANDREW JACKSON.

From the Ladies' Museum. THE FIRST ROSE OF SPRING. Miss C. presented a copy of the "Last Rose of Summer," to Mr. —, who presented in return a beautiful April rose—the first that had made its appearance.

TO A BUTTERFLY RESTING ON A SKULL. BY MRS. MEMANS. Creature of air and light! Emblem of that which may not fade or die!

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gushed in other walks than those of politics—now employed in a diplomatic station in England: one who has no interest to disguise the truth, and who is incapable of doing it if he had. We have been convinced, from the first, that Mr. Randolph's behaviour at St. Petersburg, has been the subject of most extravagant exaggerations in the reports of it which have appeared in the opposition papers.

yet the most difficult, time of England, he was foremost in the popular gaze. His eloquence was the legislature. Yet we see him quietly turn from the house without a remembrance, and perhaps without a sigh; begin a new career, and with books, his garden, and the occasional society of a few personal friends, forget ambition. This is an evidence of more than intellectual vigor. Of all the qualities of public men, the rarest is magnanimity. The histories of fallen statesmen are generally only histories of the miserable deceptiveness of human nature, vainly wounded to the core, and trying to atone itself by mean regrets, or mean accusations, or, meanest of all, by licking the dust of the trampler's feet, and being content to creep up to influence again—to reach by reptilian steps the power.

London, March 9, 1831. In the course of a conversation which I had recently with Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, who was present minister at St. Petersburg at the time of Mr. Randolph's presentation, I took occasion to inquire into the truth of those reports which have been circulated to the disparagement of Mr. Randolph, charging him with an absurd and undignified act of homage in the presence of the Emperor, and on the other with a total want of etiquette and urbanity in his intercourse with the officers of the government during his brief residence in the Russian capital.

The Prince expressed surprise and concern that any such reports should have gained currency, assuring me that they were entirely destitute of truth. He said that Mr. Randolph's conduct at Court had been highly decorous and satisfactory—that in his general relations with the officers of the government he had uniformly evinced an earnest desire to please—that he had left behind him the impression of his being a man of talents and courtesy, and that he had no doubt but Mr. Randolph remained at St. Petersburg he would have been generally liked. The Prince added that the reports in question could not have originated in any thing uttered by any member of the Russian government, and that he should be very glad to have them expressly contradicted.

If you think this information of any value, you are at liberty to make use of it, letting it be clearly understood that it is communicated from no party motives; but from a sense of the duty which binds one gentleman to testify to the character of another, when circumstances peculiarly enabled him to do so.

SKETCH OF CHARACTERS. [From Croly's "LIFE AND TIMES OF GEORGE IV."] We take the following extracts. Authentic anecdotes of illustrious men have always been peculiarly interesting to us. Burke, Pitt, Fox, the great men of England, give enchanting lustre to the busiest and most eventful period of British history, while the genius of Napoleon fills that of Europe with wonder.

"Burke died in his 68th year," with the calmness that belonged to a life in which he had never done intentional evil to a human being, and had done all the good that the finest qualities of head and heart could do to his country. His decline had been gradual, and he was fully aware that his hour was at hand. He had desired a paper of Addison's to be read to him; talked for some time on the perilous aspect of public affairs; and then gave directions for his funeral.—Finding himself suddenly grow feeble, he expressed a wish to be carried to his bed; and as the attendants were conveying him to it, sank down in their arms, and expired without a groan.

"Pitt died in his 47th year." First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. An illness which had confined him for some period, four years before, had left him in a state of comparative debility. The infinite labor of office, on his return to power, still more enfeebled a frame not naturally strong; and the total overthrow of the Austrian armies at Ulm and Austerlitz, threatening the disruption of those alliances which it had been his pride to form, and on whose firmness depended the safety of Europe, probably increased the depression of disease. His nervous system was at length so completely deranged, that for some weeks he was unable to sleep. His hereditary gout returned; and after struggling with water on the chest, he expired. By a vote of the House of Commons, his funeral was at the public expense; and a monument was erected to him in Westminster Abbey.

"Fox died in his 69th year." He had reached the prize for which he had been laboring through life; and was, at last, Prime Minister. But it came only to escape from his hand. The fatigues of office were too incessant for a frame unused to labor. He appears to have had some presentiment of this speedy termination of his existence. On hearing of his great rival's death; "Pitt," said he, "has gone in January, perhaps I may go in June." It happened, by curious coincidence, that his disorder, a dropsy, exhibited its first dangerous symptoms in June. In the middle of that month he was forced to discontinue his attendance in Parliament. About the middle of the following month he became unable to consult with his colleagues. And, after the usual efforts of the physicians to relieve him, at the end of August he fell into a state of languor, which continued until he died.

"It is remarkable, that the happiest period of Fox's life was that which, on ordinary principles, might be expected to prove the most painful—his retirement from the House of Commons." July 26 1797. At Putney, Jan. 23, 1806. At Chiswick, Sept. 18, 1806. Lord Grenville, as First Lord of the Treasury, had the nominal rank; but Fox, though only Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had the real one. Commons. If ever man was born for the boldest struggles of popular life, it was he.—For almost half a century of the most brilliant

yet the most difficult, time of England, he was foremost in the popular gaze. His eloquence was the legislature. Yet we see him quietly turn from the house without a remembrance, and perhaps without a sigh; begin a new career, and with books, his garden, and the occasional society of a few personal friends, forget ambition. This is an evidence of more than intellectual vigor. Of all the qualities of public men, the rarest is magnanimity. The histories of fallen statesmen are generally only histories of the miserable deceptiveness of human nature, vainly wounded to the core, and trying to atone itself by mean regrets, or mean accusations, or, meanest of all, by licking the dust of the trampler's feet, and being content to creep up to influence again—to reach by reptilian steps the power.

"On the failure of Lord Grey's hopeless motion for reform, in 1797, Fox expressed his determination of withdrawing from Parliament. This measure may have been in some degree a dereliction of public duty; but it was probably adopted with the idea of forcing the nation to take some decided step against the ministry. It failed; for he had miscalculated the public attachment to Pitt; and he therefore remained tranquilly in his solitude; realizing at St. Ann's Hill, a small demesne near London, the life which Horace has so felicitously sketched for himself, and which, since his day, has been the dream of so many accomplished and weary minds; the leisure, the choice literature and the "pleasing oblivion" of the cares of life. Here he renewed his knowledge of the classics, conversed Italian, and began Spanish. But the peace of Amiens opened France once more; and Fox, making a pretext to himself of collecting authorities on the History of the Stuarts, but, more probably, with the common desire to see the changes wrought by the revolution, went to Paris.

"He was received with extraordinary civilities by all ranks; but the chief feature of his visit, and the only one that can interest us now was his intercourse with the First Consul." It is difficult to know whether Napoleon formed a just conception of Fox, but it is evident that Fox formed, at least in the beginning, a curiously untrue one of Napoleon. Immediately on his appearance in the crowd at the Tuileries, his first consul singled him out, and held a marked conversation with him. More than two nations, the one in the world, said this disposer of the fates of empires, "said this disposer of the fates of empires, and the other the west. The English, French, Germans, Italians, &c. &c., under the same civil code, having the same manners, the same habits, and almost the same family. The men who would wish to light up again the flame of war among them wish for civil war." He concluded by a compliment to him, as the distinguished friend of peace.

"Fox dined with him on the same day; and the conversation turned on the trial by jury, of which Napoleon could not bring himself to approve.—"It was so Gothic, cumbersome, and might be so inconvenient to a government." Fox, with honest John Bullism, told him, that "the inconvenience was the very thing for which he liked it."

"But, starting as those military opinions of justice between man and man might be, Napoleon succeeded in impressing a very high opinion even on his heart; and if we are to rely upon reported conversations at the time, Fox declared that—the first consul of France was as magnificent in his means as in his ends; that he possessed a most decided character, and that his views were not directed against Great Britain, but against the Continent; that his commercial enmity was but a temporary measure, and was never intended to be acted upon as a permanent policy; and that he had a proud candor, which, in the confidence of success in whatever he resolved, seemed to conceal his intentions." "I never saw," said he, "so little inflexibility in any statesman as in the first consul.—He makes no secret of his designs."

"The sparkling sentences and oratorical maxims of Napoleon, the novelty of the bulletin-style, had evidently imposed on his good-natured guest; and such by universal acknowledgment, was his brilliancy and force in conversation, that the only hope of detecting the artifice was in removing to a distance from the deceiver. But Fox enjoyed an early and a complete opportunity of rectifying his opinions on this most subtle of men. He had scarcely entered the whig cabinet, when he found himself entangled in a mock negotiation; and the negotiation dexterously protracted until all things were ripe for the ruin of Prussia, and then saw Napoleon and Wellesley fly together from Paris to the ruin, leaving his bewildered ambassador to be laughed at by Europe."

"One of the plagues of popularity was felt by Fox in the applications of the French artists to take his likeness. Medallists, sculptors, and painters haunted him perpetually, with all the sedition of the national character. One sculptor had persuaded him to sit for a statue. Fox at last inquired whether the sitting would put him to any inconvenience.—"None whatever," said the Frenchman; "you must only take off your shirt and sit naked, till you are modelled."

"Fox's death closed the era of parliamentary eloquence. There have been able and animated speakers since; but there are few examples of that lofty and original mastery of the understanding and the passions, which characterized the public speaking of that distinguished time: while to the speeches of Fox, Pitt, Burke, and Sheridan, we still go for the study of the art, for the highest principles of eloquence illustrated by the highest examples. Of the comparative powers of those remarkable men, the general impression among their contemporaries was,—that Fox stood in the foremost rank, as a debater. His capacity, his manner, and his language were parliamentary, in an exclusive and unequalled degree.—Pitt and Burke must have been eminent in any assembly of any age or nation, where the human intellect was to be kindled and charmed by power of thought and language. A Greek or a Roman audience would have listened to either with admiration, and owned the influence of their flow and grandeur; but Fox was made for England, and peculiarly for the parliament of England.

"Innumerable panegyrics on his public abilities appeared immediately after his death. But by far the closest and most critical was given by Lord Erskine, at a distance of time which precluded the immediate influence of partiality, and which allowed full leisure to compare the illustrious dead with all surviving excellence. The whole passage itself deserves to be treasured, as an honor equally to Fox and Erskine.

"This extraordinary person, generally, in rising to speak, had evidently no mere premeditated particular language he should employ, nor, frequently, the illustrations and images by which he should discuss and enforce his subject, than he had contemplated beforehand to employ. And his exalted merit as a debater in parliament did not, therefore, consist in the length, variety, or roundness of his periods, but in the truth and vigor of his conceptions; in the depth and extent of his information; in the retentive powers of his memory, which enabled him to keep in constant view, not only all that he had formerly read and reflected on, but every thing said at the moment, and even at other times, by the various persons whose arguments he was to answer; in the faculty of spreading out his matter so clearly to the grasp of his own mind, as to render it impossible he should ever fail in the utmost clearness and distinctness to others; in the exuberant fertility of his imagination, which spontaneously brought forth his ideas at the moment, in every possible shape in which the understanding might sit in judgment on them; while instead of seeking afterward to enforce them by cold premeditated illustrations, or by episodes, which, however beautiful, only distract attention, he was accustomed to repress his subject, not methodically, but in the most unforeseen and fascinating review, enlightening every part of it; and binding even his adversaries in a kind of spell of involuntary assent for the time.

"This will be found more particularly to apply to his speeches upon sudden and unforeseen occasions, when certainly nothing could be more interesting and extraordinary than to witness, as I have often done; the mighty and unprepared efforts of his mind, when he had to encounter the arguments of some profound reasoner, who had deeply considered his subject, and arranged it with all possible art, to preserve its parts unbroken. To hear him begin on such occasions, without method, without any kind of exertion, without the smallest impulse from the desire of distinction or triumph, and animated only by the honest sense of duty; an audience who knew him not would have expected little success from the conflict; as little as a traveller in the East, while trembling at a buffalo in the wild vigor of its well-protected strength, would have looked to its immediate destruction, when he saw the lion moving slowly and inertly towards him on the grass. But Fox, unlike the serpent in every thing but his strength, always taking his station in some fixed, invulnerable principle, soon surrounded and entangled his adversary, disjoining every member of his discourse, and strangling him in the irresistible folds of truth.

"This intellectual superiority, by which his illustrious friend was so eminently distinguished, might nevertheless have existed in all its strength, without raising him to the exalted station he held as a public speaker. The powers of the understanding are not of themselves sufficient for this high purpose. Intellect alone, however exalted, without strong feelings, without even irritable sensibility, would be only like an immense magazine of gunpowder, if there were no such element as fire in the natural world. It is the heart which is the spring and fountain of eloquence. A cold-blooded learned man might, for any thing I know, compose an elegant book; but in public discourse, arising out of sudden occasions, he could by no possibility, be eloquent.

"It has been said, that he was frequently careless of the language in which he expressed himself; but I can neither agree to the justice, nor even comprehend the meaning of that criticism. He could not be incorrect from carelessness; because, having lived from his youth in the great world, and having been familiarly conversant with the classics of all nations, his most unprepared speaking (or, if critics will have it so, his most negligent) must have been at least grammatical, which it not only uniformly was, but distinguished by its taste; more than that could not have belonged to it, without the very care which his habits and his talents equally rejected.

"He undoubtedly attached as little to the musical intonation of his speeches as to the language in which they were expressed. His emphasis were the unstudied effusions of nature; the vents of a mind burning intensely with the generous flame of public spirit and benevolence, beyond all control or management when impassioned, and above the rules to which inferior things are properly subjected; his sentences often rapidly succeeded, and almost mixed themselves with one another; and as the lava rises in bursts from the mouth of a volcano, when the resistless energies of the subterranean world are at their height."

CIRCULAR TO THE AUXILIARY SOCIETIES. Washington, March, 30, 1831. The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society respectfully represent to the Auxiliary Societies, that the funds collected during the last year being exhausted, it has become indispensable to make additional collections. In accordance with the increasing favor of the public to this great object six expeditions during the ensuing year have

been authorized, and the measures for carrying them into effect taken with the best prospect of success. In aid of these, the liberal contributions of particular sections of our country are expected. These aids will however, be principally confined to fitting out the expeditions; leaving unprovided for, the subsistence of the emigrants after their arrival at Liberia, involving an expense scarcely inferior to that of their transportation, and various other expenses indissolubly connected with the prosperity of the Colony.

To meet these, it is earnestly requested that your Society forthwith remit to Richard Smith, treasurer, such monies as you may have in your hands, and that you take the most prompt and effectual steps to extend your collections, remitting them as soon as made.

We avail ourselves of this occasion, to state that, from the recent advices from Liberia, there appears to have sprung up among the Colonists an earnest desire to improve the cultivation of their minds, by the general reading of approved books.

There cannot be a doubt of such a habit being among the most effective instruments of not merely elevating the intellectual character, but, likewise, of improving the morals of the Colonists. Whether we advert to the useful instruction, or innocent amusements, which such a habit yields at a cheap rate, we will find in its prevalence the purest antidote to dissipation and vice. Under this conviction, the Board of Managers wish to found one or more Libraries in the Colony for the general use of the inhabitants. To this end they invite a contribution of books from individuals who appreciate the object.—And as there is scarcely any one, who cannot without inconvenience, spare a few works from his stock, it is probable that in this way an ample supply may be obtained without expense.

You will be pleased to take the proper steps to effect this object, advising the Secretary of the donations that may be made, with the names of the donors, which it is proposed to insert in the Repository.

From the New-England Farmer. WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.—I was pleased in looking over your paper on the 5th inst. to see potash, dissolved in water, recommended as a wash for fruit trees. As the discovery comes from so respectable a source as the late Gov. Brooks, I hope it will be generally used by our farmers. No person need be afraid of its injuring their fruit trees; but it may be applied with the utmost confidence. I have used it nearly twenty years with great effect.

I have recommended it to a great many gentlemen, but only a few have used it. Those who have tried it are much pleased with its operation.

The reason that it has not been more generally used is that it has been more fashionably to wash the trees with lime, clay, manure, and other compositions, which take two or three years to wash off before the trees will look natural. When this solution of potash is applied, it has the desired effect immediately. It kills the moss and lice at once; and the first rain that comes, washes the bark perfectly smooth, and gives it a fair, natural, healthy color.

My way of using this preparation is, to dissolve two pounds of potash of the first quality in seven quarts of water for the bodies of the trees. It is put on with a white wash brush. The limbs are covered with moss or lice, I take a painter's brush, and apply the solution to the moss, &c. with care not to touch the leaves or buds. It may be done at any time of the year when we are most at leisure. Once in from two to four years, is generally sufficient. I have no general rule, however, but wash them as often as they appear to need it, which is always when the bark is not smooth. The expense and trouble of this wash are so small that it is in the power of the poorest man in the State, who owns any trees, to have them look handsome and in a fine and thrifty state, if in addition to this he will take pains to have his ground spaded deep, and lie loose round the roots.

BENJAMIN WHEELER. THE POLISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—General John Skrzynecki was born in Galicia, in 1787, and studied at Leopold. When the French armies entered Poland in 1806, Skrzynecki, then nineteen years of age, left his father's house, and enlisted in the 1st regiment of infantry, commanded by Col. Kasimir Malachowski, now General of Division, who later covered himself with so much glory. At the opening of the memorable campaign of 1809, in the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, under Prince Joseph Bonaparte, Skrzynecki was raised to the rank of Captain in the 16th regiment, then formed by Prince Constantine Sierotki. In the campaign of Moscow, in 1812, he was appointed chief of battalion; and in 1813 and 1814, he gave repeated proofs of his talent and intrepidity. It was in the hollow square of his battalion, that Napoleon took shelter in at Arcis-sur-Aube, when the remnants of the young guard gave way. The Polish soldiers transferred the precious deposit to the French corps, which arrived soon after, and Skrzynecki charging the enemy under the eyes of the Emperor, beat them back with considerable loss. Appointed Knight of the Legion of Honor, and of the Military order of Poland, Skrzynecki returned to his country, with the remnants of the Polish troops and obtained the command of the 8th regiment of infantry, in the 2d brigade of General Ignaco Blumer, the same who received 19 balls through his body in the night of the 29th November. Skrzynecki distinguished himself on several occasions since the commencement of the present campaign, and his brilliant conduct in the great battles of February, have raised him to the highest distinction a soldier could pretend to.

Cautions to Parents.—We are informed that on Sunday last a daughter of L. P. W. Balch Esq. of this city, between two and three years of age, was very nearly dying, in consequence of eating a quantity of the kernels of apricots. They are a rank poison, containing the prussic acid. Every symptom of approaching dissolution was apparent. The timely application of antimonial wine however, at length relieved the subterranean world are at their height."

A Blind Legislator.—M. A. Rodenbach a member of the National Congress of Belgium is completely blind. He dictates his speeches to an amanuensis at his home, brings them with him to the sessions of the congress and then requests a member to read them for him.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of vendi exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of Joseph Martin, against Nancy James, will be sold at public sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit, all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of her said Nancy James, in and to, that tract or parcel of land, called Barnston, "Co's addition," and part of "Samuel's Beginning," situate on Island Creek, in Talbot county, containing the quantity of 123 acres of land, more or less, taken to satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
April 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the following persons, to wit: one at the suit of William Jenkins, against James Chambers, one at the suit of William Jenkins, survivor of Peter Stevens, Jr. dec'd, against said Chambers, one at the suit of Thomas Coward, against Levin Mills and James Chambers, one at the suit of the state of Maryland, for the use of Richard Spencer, guardian for the heirs of John Harrison, dec'd, viz: Thos. Harrison, Ann Harrison, George W. Harrison, Freeborn Harrison, and Jane Harrison, against Levin Marshall, and Rose Anna, his wife, formerly Rose Anna Harrison, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim, in and to an undivided third part of the farm lying and being in Talbot county, adjoining the property commonly known as Abbott's Mill, being parts of two tracts of land: called Taylor's Ridge, and Timber Necks Addition, purchased by the said John Harrison, in his lifetime of David Kerr, and John Leeds Kerr, as by their Deed of indenture, to the said John Harrison, bearing date the 19th March 1805, and recorded on one of the land record books of Talbot county, which will more fully appear, also the life estate of the said Rose Anna Marshall, of, in and to an undivided third in two houses and lots, in the town of St. Michaels, formerly the property of the aforesaid John Harrison, seized and taken, as the property of said Levin Marshall and Rose Anna his wife to pay and satisfy the above mentioned claims, and the damages, costs and charges due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
April 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of S. Muel Roberts, will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: one negro boy, called Henry, for a term of years, also one side board, one carriage and one bed and furniture. Taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
April 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the President, Directors and Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against John Dorgan, will be exposed to public sale, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all that part of a lot of land, distinguished in the Plat of St. Michaels, number 55, now in the tenure of Mrs. Caulk, beginning for said lot, at the south west corner of lot No. 57, on Water Street, and running from thence, by and with Water Street, sixty feet to Chesnut Street, thence with Chesnut street to a part of the lot mentioned lot, which was purchased by said Dorgan, from Jonathan Spencer, from thence to lot No. 57, and with lot 57, to the beginning as aforesaid, containing 1/2 an acre of land, more or less, also a part of a lot of land, more or less, also a part of a lot of land, No. 58, beginning for said lot, at a post standing on the south, sixty six degrees, fifteen minutes west of the said lot, and marked with 6 notches and running from thence south twenty three degrees forty five minutes, east sixty feet to the end of said lot, and from thence north sixty six degrees fifteen minutes to a creek called the Church Creek, then by and with the said creek, to lot No. 57, and running from thence with 57, to the beginning as aforesaid, being the lot, on which said Dorgan now resides; also, all that tract or parcel of land, of said Dorgan, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, and adjoining the lands of Joseph Harrison, of James, be the quantity what it may, more or less, taken and will be sold, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
April 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals, for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed against Samuel Roberts, Edward Roberts, and Wm. A. Leonard, at the suit of Wm. Dickinson, also, by virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, at the suit of Wm. Dickinson, against said Samuel Roberts, and one do, at the suit of Edward Spedden, against said Samuel Roberts, survivor of Edward Roberts, will be sold at public sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: Samuel Roberts, to wit: part of Daniel's Rest, Daniel's Addition, Fishing Bay, and Walker's Tooth, containing 2331 acres of land, more or less, also a tract of land, called Springfield, containing 2811 acres of land more or less, situate on Miles River creek and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid claims.

Attendance given by
WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.
April 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Fayette Gibson, one at the suit of Edward Lloyd, one at the suit of Philomen Thomas and Wm. M. Groome use of Philomen Thomas, one at the suit of Francis D. McHenry, and one at the suit of James Tilton, Executor of James Tilton, will be sold at public sale, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 10th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: The farm or plantation called Marengo, and containing five hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less; also, on Wednesday the 27th April inst, will be sold on the premises of said Fayette Gibson the following personal property to wit—13 head of horses, 40 head of cattle, and fifty two head of sheep, seized and taken as the property of said Gibson and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned vendis, and the damages, costs and charges due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
THOS. HENRIX, former Shff.
April 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of five writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the state of Maryland, at the instance, and for the use of Richard Spencer, Guardian for the heirs of John Harrison, dec'd, viz: Thos. Harrison, Ann Harrison, George W. Harrison, Freeborn Harrison, and Jane Harrison, against Levin Marshall, and Rose Anna, his wife, formerly Rose Anna Harrison, will be sold on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim, in and to an undivided third part of the farm lying and being in Talbot county, adjoining the property commonly known as Abbott's Mill, being parts of two tracts of land: called Taylor's Ridge, and Timber Necks Addition, purchased by the said John Harrison, in his lifetime of David Kerr, and John Leeds Kerr, as by their Deed of indenture, to the said John Harrison, bearing date the 19th March 1805, and recorded on one of the land record books of Talbot county, which will more fully appear, also the life estate of the said Rose Anna Marshall, of, in and to an undivided third in two houses and lots, in the town of St. Michaels, formerly the property of the aforesaid John Harrison, seized and taken, as the property of said Levin Marshall and Rose Anna his wife to pay and satisfy the above mentioned claims, and the damages, costs and charges due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
April 19

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 Benjamin Parrott, Gmelina Parrott and Rachael Willson, against Isaac B. Parrott, will be sold for cash at the front door of the court house, in Easton on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of May next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. all his right, title, interest and claim, in and to the farm on which the said Isaac B. Parrott at present resides, be the quantity of Acres what it may, or by whatever name or names it may be called, also the quantity of wheat seeded and growing on the ground, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned claim, and the damages, costs and charges due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
April 12th, 1831.

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

FRANCIS ARLETT.
Centreville, Jan. 15

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

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

All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

EMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.
March 22

NOTICE
I hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide the lands and real estate of Thomas Stevens, late of Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of the said Commission agreeably to law on the premises on FRIDAY the 13th day of May next.

Signed
**SOLOMON DICKINSON
NICHOLAS MARTIN
PETER WEBB
THOMAS HENRIX, and
SOLOMON MULLIKIN.**
March 18

FOR SALE.
THAT well known and valuable farm late the property of Geo. W. Nabb, Esq., called "Bridgewater," sometimes known by the name of Turner's farm, adjoining the Mill recently owned by the late Arthur Holt, Esq. This farm contains 620 acres of land or thereabout; has on it a new and very commodious DWELLING, completely finished, ordinary farm buildings, and a very good APPLE ORCHARD. A portion of the land is in a tolerable state of cultivation, the balance poor, but of that quality of soil which is susceptible of the highest state of improvement. On the farm is an abundant supply of VALUABLE TIMBER, a very large and in excellent order at little expense, with inexhaustible funds of marl. To an enterprising, industrious man, few farms on the Eastern Shore present an opportunity for more profitable investment of a small capital. It will be sold at public sale on TUESDAY the 17th of May next, at the Court House door in Easton, on a liberal credit, which will be made known on the day of sale.

For further particulars inquire of
RICHARD SPENCER,
in Easton.
April 26

A CARD.
Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins
Offers his Professional services to the inhabitants of Easton, and its vicinity. His office is located on Federal street, two doors from the Easton Hotel, and directly opposite the Court House. He may be found during the night at his mother's residence on Washington street.
April 19

JOHN OF ROANOKE
THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, with the view of purchasing a Stallion of the first order, as well for their own accommodation, as to improve the breed of that noble animal throughout the Eastern Shore, by letting him to mares on such terms as would enable every farmer who had a good brood mare, to avail himself of his services, have, for some time past held a correspondence with some of the most distinguished breeders of horses in the country, and after examining the characters and qualities of the many valuable stallions recommended to their attention, have purchased and offer to the public the celebrated horse

JOHN OF ROANOKE.
THIS horse is a beautiful mahogany bay, a steen hands high, and combines beauty of form, with great strength, fine action, and perfect docility of temper. To the lovers of fine horses for the turf, saddle, or quick draft, he will be a most valuable acquisition, being confident that no judge can see and not admire him.

This horse, with his dam, was purchased by General Gallender Irvine of Philadelphia, from the Hon. John Randolph of Virginia; his pedigree will be sent to be equal to that of any horse of the country, by the following extract from the letter of Gen. Irvine to the board of Trustees:

"He was foaled the 19th of March 1824, is in colour a beautiful bay, having a satin like coat, with a small star and snip, black mane and tail, and legs—tail full and long and well set on. He measures within a fraction of 16 hands high, by a proper standard, without shoes, and would be rated, as stallions are usually measured 16 hands. He is in fine form, strong at all points, of great action and fit for all kinds of service; turf, saddle, coach, and even for the wagon. John of Roanoke is now just in his prime, having always been well taken care of. He is a remarkably healthy horse, never having been sick to my knowledge, for a moment since he was foaled, excepting with the cold's distemper. He is a vigorous stallion, and a remarkably sure and quiet foot stepper. His colts are large, in fine form, and generally bays. That he is a thorough bred horse, of blood equal to that of any horse of this or any other country, (and there is no mistake about it, a matter of some moment to breeders), will appear by his pedigree, which is as follows:—

"Dan, Grand Duchess, (bred by John Randolph, Esq. of Va. of whom I purchased her) got by Gracchus; grand dam Duchess (imported by Mr. Randolph) bred by the Duke of Grafton, got by Grouse, son of Highflyer, out of Georgiana, own sister to Conductor and Alfred; Matchem, Matchem; sister to Johnny, by Matchem; Barbara, by Matchem.

"John of Roanoke was got by Mr. Randolph's elegant horse Roanoke, he by the far famed Sir Archy, out of his imported mare Lady Banbury, bred by Sir Charles Banbury, who also bred Highflyer, and the imported old Diomed, sire of Sir Archy, by Trumpeter, grand dam Thesphya, by Highflyer; g. grand dam Plaything, by Matchem; g. g. grand dam Vixen, by Regulus, he by the Godolphian Arabian.

"Gracchus, sire of Grand Duchess, was got by John of Roanoke, was got by old Diomed, out of Cornelia, by Charles; Vanity by Colley; Mark Anthony; Jolly Roger. Thus you see there cannot be better blood in all its ramifications; and what is of great importance in the blood horse, all the progeny of this mare, Grand Duchess, are large, strong, in good form, of good action, and like their ancestors, Diomed, Sir Archy, Highflyer and King Herod, are healthy and stout, and suitable for all kinds of work. I have bred five colts from this mare, all of which are large and have fine constitutions.

JOHN OF ROANOKE
will stand at Easton—Terms twelve dollars for the spring's chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, payable on the first day of February next—When mares are insured if they are parted with before it is ascertained whether or not they are in foal, the persons putting them to the horse will be charged with the amount of insurance. Fifty cents to the groom in every case to be paid during the season.

**NS. GOLDSBOROUGH,
ED. N. HAMBLETON,
RICHARD SPENCER,** Committee.
April 5

N. B. Mares from a distance will be furnished with good pasturage, and grain if required, on moderate terms, but no damages will be allowed for estrays or accidental injuries.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Irvine, dated PHILADELPHIA, March 28th, 1831.
"You have inquired about John of Roanoke's full sister—She is called Hipponia. The fall of 1827, Hipponia won the Jockey Club Purse 4 mile heats, at Washington, 400 dollars, beating Louisa Savary, by Ratler, and Cornwallis. (It is stated that Louisa Savary was never beaten, but by Hipponia.)
"Some full Hipponia won the mile heats at Winchester, Va.; also the 3 mile heats at Culpeper, Va.; the longest distances at these places."

Valuable Land for Sale.
The subscriber will offer for sale, at the Court House door in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May, at 12 o'clock, about 100 acres of that valuable farm, the residence of the late John Singleton.

It comprises the Mansion, and a few of the Out-Houses, with the yard, garden, and highly improved arable land adjacent thereto. There is some fine fruit and a suitable proportion of the land is in wood. The house may be repaired at a small expense, and it will afford a pleasant residence to any person disposed to farm on a small scale, and in a healthy situation. The terms of sale will be accommodating, and the premises shown, either by Dr. Singleton residing thereon, or by the subscriber on the adjoining farm: Attendance by
**NS. GOLDSBOROUGH,
for John B. Singleton.**
April 19

NOTICE
I hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Major Benny, late of Talbot county, deceased, will proceed in the Execution of the said Commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 14th day of May next.

Signed
**JOHN BENNETT
JOHN D. GREEN
LAMBT W. SPENCER
JOHN G. STEVENS &
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.**
March 15

YOUNG CHANCE MEDLEY
Stands the ensuing season at Cambridge and Easton alternately—commencing at Cambridge on Monday and Tuesday the 20th and 21st of April, and at Easton on Monday and Tuesday the 11th and 12th inst., and attend each of the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season.

TERMS:
8 dollars the Spring's chance, but 6 dollars will discharge the claim if paid by the 1st of October next—\$12 to insure a mare in foal, which \$10 will discharge if paid by the 1st of April, 1832—for further particulars, pedigree, &c. see bill.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON
April 12

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
28th March, 1831

PERSONS intending to apply for the benefit of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, are hereby notified that those persons entitled to relief under said act are those who were insolvent on or before the 1st day of January, 1831, and were indebted to the United States in a sum of money then due which they are unable pay, and who are not indebted as the principal on an official bond, or for public money received and not paid over or accounted for according to law, or for any fine, forfeiture or penalty incurred by the violation of any law of the United States. Applications for a release or discharge under the act must be made in writing, under oath or affirmation, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, as near as may be, the time when the applicant became insolvent, and when he made his insolvency known to his creditors, the causes of such insolvency, and the amount thereof; and also all the estate, real and personal, owned at the time of such insolvency, with a description of the same; and also in the manner in which such estate has been disposed of, that is to say, by furnishing a list of the insolvent's creditors at the time of his insolvency, with the amount then due to each; the sums since paid and the balances still remaining due to them and balances remaining due to other persons not creditors at the time aforesaid; and what estate or property, if any, owned at the time of his becoming insolvent, or which he has since acquired a right to, has been conveyed or transferred to any other person, with intent to be applied directly or indirectly to the use or benefit of such insolvent or his family; and also a statement of all the estate, if any, and the disposition and condition thereof, which he has since owned or still owns. It may be observed, that the statement aforesaid should be confined exclusively to facts, and arranged in a simple and intelligible form, as possible, unaccompanied by argument or prolix narrative.

As all the facts upon which the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury is to be made, must be previously examined and reported upon by the Commissioners, no communication other than the application referred to in the first section of the act, can be received at the Department, except through that channel.

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
April 19 5m—(2d Aug.)

The Eastern Shore Whig, (Easton,) will please copy the above.

EASTON PACKET.
THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the Granary and wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also that new substantial and fast sailing boat.

The Schooner ARIDIA
which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for the reception of freights and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been employed for the last six years in the picketing business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freights to me. The schooner Ariel will be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Townsend, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by
The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
March 8

CASH FOR WOOL.
THE subscribers will purchase all kinds of AMERICAN WOOL, and are prepared to pay the highest price in CASH for any quantity that may be offered.

CHASE & FALCONAR,
Woolen Manufacturers, S. W. corner of
Baltimore and Liberty streets.
April 19—26

The Eastern Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish this to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American office.

UNION TAVERN.
EASTON, MARYLAND.
1831
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester county, where he has been engaged for near twelve years in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as those travelling through, who favoured him with a call theretofore he has given general satisfaction. He has taken that large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the Union Tavern, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoining the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. William Hyward, Jun.

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

W. C. R.'S STAGES will run to the wharf regularly for the accommodation of passengers from and to the Steamboat Maryland. Passengers carried to any part of the adjacent country at a moment's notice.
The Star and Gazette, Easton; Village Herald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Times, Centerville; American, Baltimore; and Caroline Intelligencer, Denton, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars and forward their bills to the subscriber.
W. C. R.
March 28

Centreville Hotel.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has moved from the Head of Chester, Kent county, Md. where he has been engaged for many years in keeping a Public House, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, and of those travelling through, who favored him with a call, that heretofore, he has given general satisfaction.

He has taken that large and commodious BRICK HOUSE, in Centreville, Queen Anne's county, so well known as the CENTREVILLE HOTEL, near the Court House, and in a most pleasant part of the Town, where he shall be pleased to receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public; and assured them that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction. Private parties can always be accommodated; and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.

The public's obedient and humble servant,
JAMES BRADSHAW.

J. B.'S STAGES will run regularly for the accommodation of Passengers to and from the Steam Boats, Maryland and Wolcott; passengers carried to any part of the adjacent counties at a moment's notice.
Regular conveyance can always be had from Centreville.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STAGES arrive at the subscriber's house from Philadelphia and Easton, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; also leaving his house on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, for the above named places—through from Centreville to Philadelphia in twelve hours.
April 26, 1831.

Easton Gazette, and Whig, and Chestertown Inquirer, 1 month; mark charge and send to the Times and Eastern Shore Public Advertiser, at Centreville.

The Beautiful Spotted Horse YOUNG DIOMEAD.
Commenced the season on the 24th inst. he will be at Easton on Tuesday the 6th of April, in the morning, at Ferry Neck on Wednesday and Thursday, and at St. Michaels on Friday and Saturday. He will be at Denton on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Hillsborough on Thursday, and the residue of the time at the Subscriber's stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season. Season commenced on the 24th instant and will end the 20th of June.—He will be let to mares at \$5 the Spring's chance, \$2 the single leap, and \$3 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomead is 7 years old this spring, and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse, of beautiful form. Five bones sinews of great strength, and fine action; the strength of the dry and activity of the sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which added to his beauty, promises the useful, elegant, and valuable horse; either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in handbills.

WM. BENNY, Jr.
March 29

CASH.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.
THOS. W. OVERLEY.
Nov 16

AMERICAN HOTEL.
56 Pratt Street, BALTIMORE.
THOMAS PEACOCK respectfully informs the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment, on Pratt street, No. 56, four doors from Hanover st.—His table shall be supplied with the best of the markets afford, and his Bar stocked with a variety of good liquors. By unremitting attention and assiduity he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, by the year, month, week or day, upon accommodating terms.
March 18

EASTON
VOL. III.
PUBLISHED AND
EVERY TUESDAY
EDWARD
PUBLISHER OF THE
THE
Are Two Dollars a
Annual payable half
Dollars; and continue
FIVE CENTS per square.

FROM THE S. T. DA
CHANTING
THE MARBLE GROUP
Come, sweetest brother,
To the Great, to the Good
Let us set forth his glory
And the Messias, so sto
Let us speak of his justice,
Which stream forth like li
We will sound forth li
our voices,
And chant low Jehovah

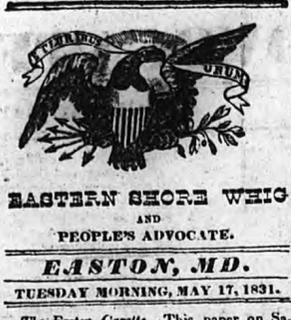
Second C
I come, my beloved, I come
Of sweetness, sore longing
Oh! how my heart thrilled to
So grateful, so eager in the
I will teach thee feelings th
And swelling to burst thro
Then come, dearest Chan
I will fill thy pure brea
bright.

First Ch
Oh, hear me my brother,
Of the pity for frailty, which
Of his pardon to error, his good
Which wanders from him,
Of Him—the Protector—of
Whom he made but for ple
end.
Oh! weak, erring mortals
Is our God—your Father,
Your bodies he maketh pu
Of infinite joy—if ye use
To the active, contentment;
rest;
And His Word he hath give
Are ye all, that ye share
sures
Of gratitude, love, and the m
These be our praises, for
ing
To pour forth the love the
ble—

Second Ch
Then such be our thank
That the rider of storm
thunder
Doth bow down the lion and
ble—
The author of worlds, which
Harmonious rolling through
ven,
In love doth delight—to merr
Both Chen
Then learn ye to love Him,
Oh join us in praise to the

From the Spanish of L
THE LIFE OF THE B
Alma region lucente,
Prado de bien andanza, qu
Region of life and light:
Land of the good, whose ear
Nor frost, nor heat, may blit
Thy verbal beauty; fertile
Yielding thy blessed fruits
There, without croak or sin
Walks the good shepherd, th
Round his meek temples cit
And to sweet pastures led,
His own loved flock beneath
He guides, and near him th
Follow delighted, for he m
Where dwells eternal May,
And heavenly robes flow
Deathless, and gathered ab
He leads them to the height
Named of the infinite and lo
And fountains of delight—
And when his feet have sto
Springs up, along the way,
And when, in the mid skies,
The climbing sun has reach
Reposing as he lies,
With all his flock around,
He watches the still air wiv
From his sweet lute flow fo
Immortal harmonies of pow
All pensive hallow'd earth,
And draw the ardent w
his destiny of goodness to f
Night but a little part,
A wandering breath of that
Descend into my heart,
And change it, till it be
Transformed and swallowe
Ab, then my soul should be
Followed, where thou liest a
And, from this place of wo
Released, should take its w
To mingle with thy flock,

Two men attempted to
taster, Pa. jail, on Su
made their way through
poured to descend by m
of their blankets, torn i
ing midway between
the prison, the rope break
venturers were precipi
to break the thigh of
ther.



EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1831.

The Eastern Gazette.—This paper on Saturday complies with our suggestion as to the course it should, in justice and candour, pursue in regard to the tales about Mr. Randolph, by publishing the letter of Washington Irving, Esq. But as the "Directors" of that paper seem to doubt the authenticity of that letter, we must now request them to publish one, about which there can be no doubt, and which they will find in this day's Whig, from Mr. Clay, Secretary of Legation, at St. Petersburg. The Gazette, in this matter shows itself much more at fault than we had supposed. When they published the scandals against Mr. R. we did think they believed, at least, the leading circumstances contained in those statements. But what do they now say? Why, they admit that these stories, according to their belief, are mere fictions. They say—but let them have the benefit of their own words:

"We never took any pleasure in presenting Mr. R. in an unfavorable light. He has sometimes erred in our judgment and we have said so unobscurely. We have published of him, as a public man, what others have said and written; for all matters relating to the public or official conduct of public men, may with propriety be published, giving the sources that authorize it. We consider the story about Mr. R.'s presentation at the Russian Court a ludicrous extravagance, founded upon a known original of character. Mr. Randolph cannot be brought into contempt by others, let them write or say what they please—that alone, say they, can be done by some act of his own, of which they never expect him to be guilty. All this, we must say, is more than we expected or could have asked of the Editors. An eminent edge itself guilty of spreading before its patrons, for matter of fact, what it knew, or believed, to be false—and with no better excuse for such conduct, than that "Mr. Randolph cannot be brought into contempt by others, let them write or say what they please." The Gazette, however, having made the confession, the mind of the public, will, of course, determine the weight its future testimony should have.

The Gazette calls upon us to publish the statement in regard to Mr. Nourse's acquittal. This we cheerfully do—this we had determined to do before called to it by the Gazette. But at the same time we must beg leave to give a statement of the facts, as they are impressed on our mind. Mr. Nourse held a high and responsible office in the Treasury Department, which he had filled with credit to himself for many years; and for which he received a salary of three thousand dollars or thereabout. While in this office, some extra duty is devolved upon him by the head of the department, in the disbursement of large sums of money, belonging to the Government. Mr. Nourse faithfully discharges this extra duty, but for doing so, allows, or credits himself, in the settlement of his own accounts, with a commission on these disbursements, not allowed or sanctioned by any law of Congress. Crediting his account with this commission on these disbursements, the Government is in arrears to him, but without this commission he is largely in arrears to the Government.—This was the condition in which Gen. Jackson found his account, when he came into office.—He called on him to refund the money, he had thus drawn from the treasury without the authority of law. Mr. Nourse refused, and for his refusal was dismissed from office. A suit is instituted, and a jury of the citizens of Washington give a verdict in favour of Mr. Nourse.

The question in relation to Mr. Nourse is this: Has an officer of the United States, when in the receipt of a large salary, fixed by law, the power and right to allow to himself without the colour of law or authority, in the way of compensation for extra services, a sum equal to his salary, or to an unlimited amount? If he have the right, then the President was wrong and Mr. Nourse right; but we should think with the President, that he had no such right. The verdict of a Washington jury has but little weight in our mind in determining the true merits of this case. From infancy to dotage age, it appears to be the sole study of the inhabitants of that metropolis to plunder the treasury; and he is best man, who best succeeds. Poor Toby Watkins, has been the only sufferer; and when we recollect the shifts and expedients, which were resorted to, to shield him, and with what difficulty a verdict was obtained against him, we are not surprised at the verdict in Mr. Nourse's case.

These are our impressions of this matter, from the imperfect knowledge we have of the facts. If we have done him injustice, we shall

take much pleasure in correcting the error. We hope the "Directors" of the Gazette will give the facts to the public that they may judge, not our statement, but their own, also.

The Fair.—To-day commences the Fair got up by the ladies of St. Peter's Parish for the improvement of the Parish churches.

To Episcopalians this exhibition is particularly addressed, but all denominations, and all classes of our citizens must feel an interest in promoting such efforts. The wares which will be offered for sale, we understand, will be of a description, to suit the taste, the fancy, and indeed almost the wants of every visitor who may favour them with a call. Infancy may find there its hauble, its rattle, or its dress; childhood its toys, gingerbread, or sweetmeats; youth its remembrancers, or keepsakes; (prized most for the maker or the giver); and mature years, abundant cause of satisfaction in the nature and object of the small expenditure.

But what constitutes its greatest worth, is this: these pleasing and useful articles of merchandise, are almost wholly the work of the fair fingers of the ladies of the neighborhood, who have studied to make something valuable, out of airy nothings, or at most have only brought into circulation some of the rusty shillings of some of our cankered old Bachelors. In the practice of their wily arts, they have occasionally impressed into their service, dull and reluctant spirits; some have been made to give who never gave before; some to give where they would have denied. The devil himself has been taxed to pull down satan's kingdom; taxed? no, they have paid us in our words and smiles, the very cheapest of their goods; cheaper than gingerbread. We expect however not to be alone, for who can refuse a lady?

Printer's devil.
The Match Races between Mr. Johnson's Virginia mare Bonnets of Blue, and Mr. Livingston's New York horse Goliath, for \$10,000, four mile heats, was decided on Tuesday last, on the Long Island course, at the second heat, in favour of the Virginia mare. Time of running the first heat, 8m. 15s.—second heat, 8m.

The Bank Robber.—Smith the robber of the City Bank of New York, has been tried and found guilty.

Brazil.—The political affairs of this country, at the last dates, (17th March) were a very unfavourable aspect. There are two strong parties, the Brazilians and Portuguese, between which violent contentions are carried on.

We receive the Toasts given at the dinner in Chestertown, to General Chambers, are highly spoken of in the U. States Gazette, and other opposition papers. Now when we read them, it occurred to us that we had seldom, if ever, seen gathered together in two columns of a newspaper, more trash and folly, and less intelligible sentiment or wit. And that our readers may see these toasts we have a great mind to publish them at some future day.—Such as can laugh at the foolishness of their neighbours would then have a chance.

United States vs. Nourse.—In the case of the United States against Joseph Nourse, late Register of the Treasury, an appeal having been granted from the decision of the District Court to the Circuit Court of the U. S. the matter was there fully argued during the last term. The Court unanimously confirmed the decision of the District Court, in favor of the defendant.

FROM THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.
MR. RANDOLPH.
GENTLEMEN:—Having seen in your paper of the 9th November, 1830, an Epitome of a publication in the New York Journal of Commerce, and the New-York Commercial, relative to Mr. John Randolph of Roanoke, Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of America, to Russia, and seeing with indignation that the accounts of that Gentleman's deportment at St. Petersburg, as published in those papers, are utterly devoid of truth, I deem it to be my duty to contradict them, in the most positive manner.

Mr. Randolph's conduct, on all occasions, was that which became himself and his office; such it was, as will always be, to persons who are worthy of his notice. The gross slanders contained in the paragraphs alluded to above, are so preposterous that they can scarcely impose on the most credulous; not as the writer of them may have had his own purposes in view it may be well to disappoint him, by a flat contradiction of his statements. But, to be more particular.

It is said that Mr. Randolph conducted himself in a most ridiculous manner, before the Emperor. This is false; and the best proof of its being untrue, is, that His Imperial Majesty has expressed the greatest esteem for him; which would certainly not be the case, if any thing out of the way had happened at the presentation. As for the other acts said to have been done—such as tearing the cards of the Foreign Ministers to pieces, &c. &c.—the idea of endeavouring to impose on the public with such trash is so shallow, and, at the same time so base that fully itself would laugh at it.

There, say these inventive Editors, Mr. R. refused, at first, to receive a note from Prince Lieven, the principal Minister of State. This I know to be false, also; and moreover state, that there was the most cordial, I may say friendly, intercourse between the Minister and the American Envoy—so much so, that when I went to ask for Mr. R.'s passports, and to explain the urgent necessity of his leaving St. Petersburg, on account of the very dangerous state of his health, Prince Lieven expressed the utmost concern, on hearing the news, and immediately proposed to see Mr. R. which was only prevented by a mistake of mine, in giving him the wrong number of the house.

cause, and still anxious to set rolling a ball, that will attract the notice of a gossip for a moment, the busy-bodies of our nation, in view the grossest calumnies, and in affect their designs, they always lay hold of the most conspicuous and generous men.

This is no defence of Mr. Randolph's conduct—for, it defends itself. To conclude—and as small events go far in circumstantial evidence, to prove that facts are true or not—it may be well to observe, that it is stated by these lovers of veracity, that "Mr. R. took an upper chamber at Mrs. Wilson's," whereas the fact is, that both Mr. Randolph and myself occupied lower rooms in this good lady's house. This last, although rather a minute circumstance to notice, serves to show that the correspondent of the New York Editors imagined he lived at Mrs. Wilson's, and imagined the whole issue of slander and abuse.

I am, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN R. CLAY,
Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires of the U. States at St. Petersburg.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 17th, 1831.

At a meeting of the Managers of the young men's Temperance Society of Baltimore, lately, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—
Whereas, the vice of Intemperance prevails at present to an alarming extent and is productive of incalculable injury both to individuals and to the community at large;—extending its pernicious influence to all orders of society, and involving thousands in temporal and eternal ruin;—and whereas, to stay its desolating march, we believe that far more active measures are imperiously called for on the part of the friends of morality and religion, than simply forming themselves into Temperance Associations, whereby they only exert against this all-blasting and all-destroying evil, the silent force of example and character;—
Resolved 1st. That the Board of Managers of the "Young Men's Temperance Society of Baltimore," will by efficient plans and measures bring into exercise their highest energies for the advancement of the great cause of temperance.

Resolved 2dly. That to this end, a Committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to apportion of the suburbs of the city into suitable districts, with a view to the holding of meetings on the subject of Temperance. They shall moreover, immediately after the formation of a district, report the same to the Committee hereinafter named, successively in the order of their appointment, and request their movement in the manner hereinafter specified.

Resolved 3dly. That the Board of Managers be classed into committees of three each, who upon the report of first named committee as directed in the second resolution, shall proceed to operate in the following manner:—Two of the members shall obtain a suitable place of meeting in the district that may be allotted them, and shall personally visit the inhabitants thereof and urge their attendance on such an evening as they may appoint. The duty of the remaining member of the Committee shall be to address the meeting, and the whole shall unite in endeavouring to organize a Temperance Society, to be composed of both males and females.

Resolved 4th. That the Societies that may be formed in the manner required by the second resolution, at which time another address shall be delivered, and tracts calculated to further the cause distributed among the members.

On motion of John M. Stewart, it was Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare and publish an appeal to the young men of the State of Maryland, on the subject of intemperance; and affectionately invite them to co-operate by forming auxiliaries and using all the means within their power to suppress intemperance.

Arrival of the Java.—The Norfolk papers state that the U. S. frigate Java, Captain Keyes, arrived in Hampton Roads on Monday morning from Mahon, via Gibraltar, Palma, Ferrol, St. Nicholas, St. Jago, Cape Mesurado, Santa Cruz, St. Johns, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, St. Domingo and Havana—all well on board.

LIST OF OFFICERS.
Lieutenant—Thomas W. Wynn, Wm. Inman, Wm. S. Harris, Robert Ritchie, Geo. S. Blake, Wm. C. Whittle.
Surgeon—William Turk.
Purser—Samuel P. Todd.
Chaplain—Timothy J. Harrison.
Master—James M. Watson.
Assistant Surgeon—George W. Palmer.
Marine Officer—John G. Reynolds.
Schoolmaster—Horatio N. Robinson.
Midshipmen—Joseph W. Javis, Wm. Ward, Henry French, Edward Middleton, Wm. B. Ludlow, Alberto Griffith, Wm. W. Bleeker, James M. Gillis, Geo. B. Minor, Oliver Todd, Almon S. Worth, Crausston Laurie, Wm. Laurie, Wm. O. Slade, John R. Tucker, Edw. M. Dove, James T. McDonough, Edw. L. Handy, Wm. A. Wirtz, John S. Stoddard, Nathl. L. Reeder, John I. Taylor.
Carpenter—Samuel Phillips.
Sail Maker—Benj. B. Burchstead.
Gunner—Benj. Towner.
Boatswain—John Ball.

From the Norfolk Beacon, May 6.
ARRIVAL OF THE FAIRFIELD.
The U. S. ship FAIRFIELD, of 1000 tons, under the command of Mr. A. Parker, Esquire, Commander, from the Mediterranean, via the Cape de Verde Islands, anchored in Hampton Roads yesterday morning; officers and crew all in good health and ship in fine order. She left at Port Mahon 13th Feb. U. S. ships Brandywine, Constellation, Concord and Boston, all well. The F. sailed from Malaga 7th, Gibraltar 16th March, and Port Praya 5th April. We have been politely favored with the following list of her officers and passengers.

It will be pleasing intelligence to our countrymen generally, to learn, (as we do by private letters), that the utmost harmony prevailed in the squadron among all classes of the officers, and that Com. Biddle was highly respected and beloved. The squadron was kept in high order, and at all times ready for sea.

The U. S. ship Boston, Capt Storey, sailed from Malaga 5th March, to join the squadron in the Mediterranean. The Ontario was in the Archipelago. The Fairfield touched at Port Praya, to take on board certain American seamen, accused of mutiny, but they had left there in the frigate Java, previous to her arrival. The F. has made a very extensive cruise—the bay visited all the ports of the Mediterranean; the Archipelago, and up the Adriatic, as far as Trieste. She has spent two winters at Smyrna, and one at Mahon, Marseilles and Malaga, and it is gratifying to learn she has lost only four men by sickness during her absence. She has on board some Sugar Cane from Malaga, and a number of curiosities in the animal world.

List of Officers attached to the Fairfield.
F. Smith, A. Parker, Esq. Commander.
John A. Wain, 1st Lieutenant.
James D. Knight, 2d do.
Charles Wilkes, 3d do.
Henry W. Morris, 4th do.
John E. Bishop, 5th do.
Thomas Williamson, Surgeon.
Peiton A. Southall, Acting Purser.
William McBlair, Act'g Sailing Master.
Henry W. Fowler, Lieut. Marines.
Isaac Brinkerhoff, Assistant Surgeon.
Midshipmen—John A. Furlay, Geo. W. Taylor, John A. Coyle, Edward M. Yard, Eli W. Stull, Robert F. Pinkney, John C. Davidson, Edwin L. Greenwood, Osman Claiborne, James R. Sully, F. M. Taylor.
Robert H. O'Neal, Boatwain.
John H. Ryder, Gunner.
John Clementson, Sail Maker.
Wm. K. Sheffield, Carpenter.
Lieut. William Taylor.
Passed Mid. Wm. H. Noland.
Mid. Robert Cassin.

From the Norfolk Beacon.
Nursel. We have been politely favored with the following list of officers of the U. S. ship John Adams.
PHILIP F. VORHEES, Esq. Commander.
Edward W. Carpenter, 1st Lieut.; Thomas R. Gerry, 2d do.; Alexander G. Gordon, 4th do.; Edward M. Vail, 5th do.
Sailing Master—Wm. E. Hunt.
Surgeon—G. B. Horner.
Purser—Edward T. Dunn.
Lieut. of Marines—Francis C. Hall.
Assistant Surgeon—Euclid Holland.
Midshipmen—Henry Ingraham, John Weems, Wm. C. Spencer, J. P. B. Adams, Franklin Anderson, John O. Wilson, Richd L. Tighman, George W. Randolph, John W. D. Foid, Boatswain—William Waters.
Gunner—David Taggart.
Carpenter—Francis Sargee.
Sail Maker—Madison Weeden.
The following gentlemen go out as passengers in the John Adams.
William L. Gordon, Master Commandant.
Acting Sail Master—Charles H. McBlair, Augustus B. Strong, Walter C. Cuits, Owen Burns.
Midshipmen—Burdock W. Hunter, George M. McCreey, Percival Drayton.
Lieut. TAYLOR, it is said is appointed to the command of the U. S. schooner Grampus.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.
We learn (says the Steubenville Herald) that a few days ago, the Steamboat GLEANER was descending the Ohio, near the mouth of Scioto, she was discovered to be on fire between decks. The fire had made so much progress, that it could not be extinguished without running the boat near the shore and sinking her, which were done. The passengers and most of the goods were saved.—The Hon. JOHN C. WRIGHT, of this town, one of the supreme judges, was on board at the time, and we are happy to learn escaped without injury. There was a considerable quantity of gun powder in the boat, which it was apprehended would be reached by the fire before the boat could be sunk. This rendered the situation of the passengers perilous in the extreme.

GENUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

EASTERN STATES.		
	1820.	1830.
Maine,	268,335	399,462
N. Hampshire,	244,161	269,533
Vermont,	235,764	320,665
Massachusetts,	523,257	610,100
Connecticut,	275,248	297,711
Rhode Island,	82,659	97,311
	1,659,854	1,954,682
MIDDLE STATES.		
New York,	1,378,212	1,934,496
New Jersey,	277,575	320,779
Pennsylvania,	1,049,458	1,330,334
Delaware,	72,749	76,737
Maryland,	407,350	446,913
	3,179,944	4,108,959
SOUTHERN STATES.		
Virginia,	1,065,566	1,186,397
N. Carolina,	638,829	758,470
S. Carolina,	502,741	581,478
Georgia,	340,789	510,567
	2,547,925	3,033,812
WESTERN STATES.		
Ohio,	581,434	987,684
Kentucky,	564,317	688,844
Indiana,	147,178	341,585
Illinois,	55,211	157,575
Missouri,	66,586	137,427
	1,414,736	2,263,107
SOUTH WESTERN STATES.		
Tennessee,	432,813	684,832
Louisiana,	158,407	215,273
Alabama,	127,901	209,216
Mississippi,	75,448	97,665
	779,569	1,207,473
TERRITORIES.		
Dist. of Colum.	83,039	99,858
Michigan,	8,806	31,699
Arkansas,	14,346	30,380
Florida,		34,725
	55,181	136,611
RECAPITULATION.		
E. States,	1,659,854	1,954,682
M. States,	3,179,944	4,108,959
S. States,	2,547,925	3,033,812
W. States,	1,414,736	2,263,107
S. W. States,	779,569	1,207,473
Territories,	56,181	136,611
Total	9,639,299	12,796,649

Clark's Patent Wagon continues the transportation service between Boston and Montpelier, and is approved by the driver. It started from Boston on Saturday, with a cargo of four tons, which was drawn over our pavement with ease, and at good speed, by two horses, the driver sitting on the wagon with long reins. The wheels are seven feet in diameter—each wheel acting on a short and separate axle, established outside the wagon. The wagon is thus permitted to hang low between the wheels, and is loaded with peculiar convenience.—The accident of upsetting, which sometimes occurs to other wagons, can hardly happen to this.

The editor of the *Updell Union* says, that his information from Delaware, leads him to believe the legislature of that state will be convened agreeably to the request of the citizens of Newcastle County, for the purpose of authorising the construction of a Rail Road from the Maryland line to connect with the Philadelphia and Delaware County Rail Road.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
The packet ship *Have* has put into New York, having sailed from Havre on the 2d April. Some of the passengers arrived in New York on Wednesday morning. From the *Ambassador*, we make the following extracts: The passengers report that there was nothing new, the time of sailing, but there was a general expectation of an immediate war.

The accounts are only three days later than before received from Paris, and of course we cannot know the result of the French ultimatum respecting the Austrian occupation of Bologna. The state of the French funds, however, and the universal uneasiness prevalent, indicate that war was the confident expectation of all classes.

The accounts are decidedly warlike, and the debates in the Chamber of Deputies are angry and violent. FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.—A private letter, in the *Journal du Havre*, states that Gen. Gerard was ready to proceed to the frontier of the Alps with the army, by forced marches. The Austrian Ambassador at Paris had given no reply on the subject of the occupation of Bologna, and said he had received nothing official. It is added that the French Ambassador at Turin informed the Austrian General that his government would consider the occupation of Bologna an act of hostility, unless he immediately evacuated it, which he refused to do without new orders.

It is known that the French government has signified its ultimatum, in the same terms to the Cabinet of Vienna; and the Courier is to set off with it on Monday morning. In the mean time troops are to go by forced marches towards the frontier of the Alps; and Marshal Gerard, who will take the command of the army which is to operate on that point, has made all preparations for his departure. News from Vienna is expected with great anxiety. As yet, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, Count d'Appony, has given no explanations; and even says he does not know officially what has passed at Bologna.

Private correspondence in the *Havre Journal* of April 1st.—Letters received today from Italy, inform us of the system of vigor adopted by the Austrians since their entrance into Italy. Every one connected with the Chiefs of the Provisional Government, whom they could seize, they threw into prison, and delivered to the military commissions. Numerous executions have already taken place.

When M. de Barante, our ambassador at Turin, was informed that the Austrians had entered Bologna, he immediately wrote to the chief of the army that if he did not speedily effect his retreat, the French government would regard this measure as an act of hostility. The general replied that he had executed the orders of his government, and should not retire without new orders.

The Austrian Observer, the government paper in Vienna, congratulates the country upon the pacific character of the new French Ministry. It adds:—"The great majority of the French nation concur in these principles. All Europe shares them, governments and people. It is only by the preservation of peace, and by the re-establishment of the internal tranquility of states, that the evils which now oppress nations so heavily, can be removed, property secured, trade revived, and credit restored."

This is the voice which is now heard all over Europe. The Austrian government openly declares it is its own; and every Austria who loves his monarch and his country, will render homage to it. The Gazette of Berlin, received at Paris, on the 31st of March, publishes a letter from the Russian head quarters dated Simera, March 16. It announces that for several days the Russian army had undertaken no new operations, and that it would remain in a state of inaction for some time to come. "It is difficult," says a Paris paper, "from the news which the German prints furnish, respecting events in Poland, to form a very clear idea of the operations of the Russian and Polish troops. The only thing rendered completely certain is that Diobitch has met with a resistance which has disconcerted his plans and that the Russian army is beset by wants of every kind. Of this one may judge, when informed, that according to the last accounts, a glass of brandy cost six rubles at the Russian head quarters, and an egg two. A letter from Warsaw says, that when the Russian prisoners were asked where they thought they were, answered that they were in Belgium and were marching on France."

We find in the *Journal du Commerce*, that the people collected in various groups to effect the release of the prisoner. The troops of the line turned out, and the municipal and military authorities presented themselves to the rioters and were insulted. After being dispersed there was a general meeting in the place des Carmes, and the tocsin was sounded. The prisoner was not released in the issue; but the town was in a ferment all day.

"M. Casimir Perier" says the Tribune "wishing to make display of force in foreign policy, has addressed a note to Count d'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador, demanding explanations as to the occupation of Bologna by the Austrian troops; and this time has said, very seriously, that 'France could not consent. The Ambassador replied, that this occupation of Bologna had been concerted between Russia, Prussia, England and Austria, and that the Austrian Government was resolved to stifle rebellion wherever it might break out."

The *Journal des Debats* has the following, upon the question at this moment at issue between France and Austria:—"The declaration made to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, by the President of the Council, is a complete and noble answer to the party who, since his entrance into office, have accused him of being determined on peace, cost what it may. Since his glorious part acted in the affairs of Belgium, this is the first occasion on which foreign intervention could be injurious either to the honor or interests of France. Well! M. Casimir Perier does not hesitate to demand explanations, which, supported by an army of 500,000 men, cannot fail to be honorable to the party who calls for them. There are persons who conceive that it would be better to open negotiations at the cannon's mouth. These, no doubt, imagine that it is not sufficiently to the honor of France to cause Bologna to be evacuated by mere note of hand. Let us wait for it, and be at once delivered, and the explanation to come afterwards; but a wise Government, fully aware of its great responsibility, first sends threats, and then follows them up by marching regiments. By adopting this method, it secures the advantage of making its quarrel just, and gains reason and humanity on its side, which, as all know from experience neither spoils a good cause, nor damps the enthusiasm of a nation, if it be not founded on folly on the factious result of a system of terror."

The entrance of the Austrians into Bologna is an attack upon the independence of Europe. In demanding from Austria an explanation of her flagrant intervention France has taken the lead of the other Cabinets, who have no interest, we conceive, in that power's assumption of the right of Propaganda in Italy, which, in fact, belongs to no one, and which is not less odious under the flag of Liberty than under that of Despotism. The explanations must be candid, and distinct, and delivered without delay; for though it may not yet have become a cause for war, it is a point of honor, and M. Casimir Perier has promised us to obtain satisfaction. Let us wait for it, and rely, in order to form a judgment of the part that France ought to play, upon a Ministry who have declared themselves boldly to be the zealous defenders of her interests, and the wise and proud guardians of her power."

"Hitherto the Government has existed by illusions, but at length it assumes a decided character. The Declaration made on Monday by the President of the Council ought not to be misconceived. With whatever precautions it may have been grounded, with whatever qualification it may have been attended, it breathes an air of sincerity for a whole month that Austria had resolved to interfere, and preferred taking the chance of a war with France rather than suffer a revolution to spread over Italy. Consequently, in opposition to all the remonstrances, the Austrians have entered Bologna.—A declaration so distinct, followed by actions, leaves no room for doubt. We must not therefore, deceive ourselves as to the actual state of affairs. France is on the point of entering upon a war against Austria. We must at the same time, no longer imagine that affairs in the Netherlands will leave us long at peace with Prussia. She has already, it is said, manifested inclinations sufficiently hostile; and besides the aggressions of Austria, for they are nothing else, must have been made in concert with the other Cabinets. We long ago said that the Coalition was forming in London under the auspices of M. de Talleyrand, and recent facts begin to confirm our assertion."

Frontiers of Bohemia, March 10th.—Every thing around us wears more and more an aspect of war. Bohemia alone will have to furnish at least 15,000 recruits.—They are purchasing a great number of horses on account of the government. The Gazette states the number already bought at 2500. It is said that the Arch Duke Charles is to be Commander-in-Chief of the Austrians. (Private Correspondence of the *Havre Journal* of 2d April.)

The fall in the funds continues to-day with alarming rapidity. The 5 per cent. which yesterday closed at 78 60 fell to 75 50; the 3 per cent. which fell off at 47 95 fell to 45 80 and recovered to 46 50; this new fall is attributed to the march of the Prussians and to the confederated German troops upon Lutzenburg, and to the new disturbances in Belgium.

Since the early part of this week the opinion on that war is at hand, has gained strength; at the exchange it is no longer considered doubtful, and large bets have been made that before 15 days it would be begun. Gen. Sebastiani is more and more disposed to quit the ministry, his health is much impaired; but it appears that those who form the Cabinet are under a sort of honorable engagement to stand by each other and to remain till they are together.

Accounts from Turin to-day represent the illness of the King of Piedmont as very alarming, and his death was momentarily expected. Prince Carignano, who will be his successor in spite of Austria, is, it is said, well disposed to unite with France, in case of war between her and Austria.

BELGIUM.
There is nothing later for this distracted country than the 29th of March—our former date. Further particulars are given of the factious proceedings of the disaffected, but they are of no particular interest. All the attempts of the Prince of Orange seem to have failed. The Antwerp Journal says the chief of the several corps who received propositions on the part of that Prince, to march their troops to Brussels, gave a formal and indignant refusal; and at the same time contemptuously declined to participate in the 30,000,000 fr. held out to them as being deposited in the citadel. The report that the Prince of Saxe Cobourg is likely to be called to the Belgic Throne, is repeated. Three Prussian corps, consisting of 90,000 men, have already been assembled in the Rhenish Provinces, and two more are expected.

POLAND.
The dates from Warsaw are no later than former advices, viz. March 21st; but they furnish a few more particulars of events already known. The Berlin State Gazette of March 15, contains no news from Warsaw, but has two bulletins of the partial operations of the Russian Army. The first imports, that an expedition sent by Gen. Saken, the object of which was to re-establish the communication with Lomza, the road having been intercepted by partisan corps of Poles, had been successful.

In one affair, in a prisoner, General Krenn, already known, Poles were lost from 500—was seeming, appeared to have varying his force.

A letter of a report, situationalists have taken. A letter from that number, that especially, extensive commissions had been given to a commission.

A letter from that number, that especially, extensive commissions had been given to a commission.

A separate act, legislative, of the Supremacy, who the best and ingenious, and the best lawyers, this situation, the impartial, as he had advocated. In south-western, ended with the field, as it was fit, accurate an affairs which, great. At the time, Mrs. Tagovian, of Maine, for, Florida trees, spoliation, to the discom, with his and commens, had made himself, became an in-board. His, ton were probably, distributed, their district.

In 1824, place in the was elected, term, and succeeding congress of was an ind, Judiciary, mittes; in all, had been preceded, legislator, scrupulous, immediately, committee, fall within, and pursue, to deliver, duty, he, fictive ap, uncommo, out useless, and forcible, purely as, force of, what pow, the natur, restrain i, Judge, with, mind and, and appli, in a high, of the in, and Post.

A mo, day even, block of, as (Quin, the sout, lire origi, as a bak, and her, discov, minutes, per to stop, cupped by, individu, their es, in a stat, Mr. J, dren, w, were p, dired by, Their, Accor, Boston, Hoop, can be, by bow, about t, the ho, seeme, the bus, lay, bed cl, and then, ju.

In one affair, the Poles lost 600 killed or taken prisoners. The second bulletin states that General Krowitz after a retreat of 10 miles (fact already known) afterwards retreated. The Poles were entrenched and barricaded, and lost from 500 to 1000 men. Gen. Dwernicki was seemingly moving upon Zamosc, and appeared to have abandoned the intention of carrying his force into Volhynia.

SPAIN.
A letter of the 25th March, from Bayonne, "A report prevails that the Spanish Constitutionalists, who had escaped the Royalists, have taken possession of Malaga."

A letter from Madrid of the 23rd inst. states that numerous arrests have taken place in that capital, which have afforded proofs of an extensive conspiracy in various parts of Spain. Orders had been issued for organizing military commissions in the provinces.

ITALY.
A letter from Leghorn of March 18th, mentions that the stoppage of the mails from Rome was ascribed to various causes,—to the fall of Civita Castellana, apprehensions of banditti, and disturbances in Rome. The Gazette de France says,—"It is known by letters from Chambery that a body of five or six hundred revolted Boldignese had moved from the direction of Aquapendente, whence it intercepted the communication with Rome. But it is impossible that this body can maintain themselves in a country, where all the rustic population remain faithful to the Holy Apostolic See; and the principal reason for the delay of the couriers must be the state of the roads, in consequence of the melting of the snows and swelling of the rivers." The Leghorn letter says, "It is probable as is asserted, that the Italian refugees collected in Corsica have effected a landing on the Roman coast." The guards on the coast were on the alert.

A correspondent having made some enquiries respecting the history, public services, and character of Judge White, to whom the post of Secretary of War has been offered, the following brief sketch may convey some information to our readers.

The Hon. Hugh Lawson White is now about sixty years of age. He is a native of North Carolina, and was educated at the Bar in Pennsylvania, where he pursued his legal studies with diligence and success. While yet a young man he emigrated to Tennessee where his learning and accuracy in his profession, especially in the doctrines of real property, and the soundness of his judgment, soon procured him a high reputation and extensive practice. When Tennessee was erected into a separate state, he became a member of the legislature, and was afterwards elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of that state, at the time when the bench was graced by the learned and ingenious Judge Haywood, one of the ablest lawyers of the U. States in his time. In this situation he became as conspicuous for his impartiality and so modest of his opinions as he had formerly been for his talents as an advocate. During the late war, when the southwestern states and territories were threatened with Indian invasion, Judge White was in the field as a volunteer, and on this occasion it was that he laid the foundation of that accurate and extensive knowledge of Indian affairs which he has since displayed in Congress. In the year 1819, he was selected by President Monroe as a Commissioner, with Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia, and Gov. King, of Maine, for the distribution among our citizens of five millions of dollars, allotted by the Florida treaty as an indemnity for Spanish spoils between 1800 and 1815.—Coming to the discharge of the duties of this appointment with little knowledge of commercial law and commercial interests, from which his situation had hitherto separated him, he soon made himself familiar with those subjects, and became an able and efficient member of the board. His decisions respecting the claims—in which the merchants of this city and Boston were very largely interested, to the amount probably of three sixths of the whole sum to be distributed—gave universal satisfaction, by their discrimination and equity.

In 1824, when Gen. Jackson resigned his place in the United States Senate, Judge White was elected for the two remaining years of the term, and afterwards for the six years of the succeeding term. He took his seat in the first Congress of Mr. Adams' administration. He was an industrious and leading member of the Judiciary, the Military, and the Indian Committee; in all the business of which as well as in all matters relating to the public lands, he has proved himself a most able and efficient legislator. He is not a very frequent speaker, scrupulously abstaining from subjects not immediately connected with the duties of the committee to which he belongs, or which do not fall within the range of his own information and views. When called upon, however, to deliver his opinions by a sense of public duty, he is one of the most able and effective speakers in the Senate. He is in an uncommon degree perspicuous, copious without useless digression, accurate in information, and forcible in argument. He is generally purely argumentative, but sometimes the force of an unexpected sarcasm shows with what power he might exercise that talent, if the natural kindness of his disposition did not restrain him.

Judge White is a man of venerable appearance, with grey hairs, of a spare make, active in mind and body, of habits of great regularity and application to business. No man enjoys in a higher degree the respect and confidence of the citizens of his native State, and the love and esteem of his neighbors.—N. Y. Ec. Post.

BOSTON, Mass. May 6.
Distressing fire and loss of lives.

A most calamitous fire broke out on Wednesday evening between 10 and 11 o'clock in the block of buildings in Broad street, well known as Quincy's bake house. The lower part of the southerly half of the block in which the fire originated was occupied by Mr. Maynard as a bake house; over this was a broad room and here we are informed the fire was first discovered. The whole building was in a few minutes enveloped in flames. The two upper stories and a part of the second were occupied by seven families, comprising nearly fifty individuals, principally Irish, most of whom made their escape when the alarm was first given in a state of approaching nudity.

Mr. John Murphy, his wife and three children, who occupied a room in the third story, were probably smothered in their sleep, and died without the least sensation of pain. Their remains have all been found, and were decently buried yesterday afternoon, at South Boston. Mr. Sullivan, wife and child, in third story, awoke, but too late to make their escape by the stair way—they seemed completely bewildered. In vain did they in the street shout to them to make their way to the top of the house and wait for ladders; the mother seemed only intent on saving the child, and the husband to save the wife. She accordingly wrapped the child as well as she could with bed clothes, and threw it from the window; and she letting his wife down as far he could reach, let her drop upon the pavement, and then jumped out himself. The mother we are

informed escaped without serious injury—but the father and the child are not expected to survive. One or two others are missing, but no discoveries have been made. The interior of the building was entirely destroyed. All the tenants had a narrow escape and some of them were severely scorched, among the number the widow Mary Boland, who, by her humane endeavours to awaken the slumbers over her head, had nearly fallen a victim herself. She had thrown a cotton sheet over her shoulders, and was making her way up stairs, when the flames burst forth with so much fury, that she herself was enveloped, and only made her escape by the aid of a fireman, who tore the blazing covering from her shoulders.

The exertions of the fire department on this occasion were worthy of all praise—it was nearly low tide, and water was only to be obtained from India street. Luckily, however, it was young food, and a very moment gave them a greater supply—and it was only by their unremitting exertions from 11 till 4 o'clock, that the furious element was confined within the walls in which it first originated.

A person, whose name we have not learnt was seen to be heroically engaged in repelling his assistance, he rushed twice through the flames and saved four children from imminent death.

The ages of the children that were burned, were—two, six, and an interesting girl of about ten years; an only son of fourteen has alone survived the wreck of this entire family, and he at present resides at Cape Cod.

Since writing the above, we are happy to learn, that the child thrown from the window was not so much injured as was at first anticipated. He was about four years old, and was caught, so as to break his fall in a great degree, by a young sailor by the name of Charles Brown, who thereby received a severe sprain in the shoulder. The praiseworthy action should not pass without notice as it was undoubtedly the means of saving the child's life. Mr. Sullivan, we also bear, though severely injured, is in a fair way to recover. The escape of Mrs. S. after such a fall from a third story window 30 feet high, is the more remarkable, nay, even wonderful, from the fact of her being in very delicate circumstances.

About nine years since, a fire occurred in the same street, and nearly opposite, attended by very similar and equally lamentable circumstances. It broke out shortly after nine in the evening, and strange as it may appear six of the unfortunate tenants were burned to death. A boy saved his life by coming down from the fourth story by the trunk or spout, and a young woman, who assisted him to get out, and who attempted to follow his example fell, and was dashed to pieces on the sidewalk.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE AND THE POLES.

The following, which we extract from a London paper, is an account of the reception at Paris of the Polish delegation, commissioned to communicate to the French nation the intelligence of the success of their arms, hitherto, and to excite the sympathy of a brave and free people for those who are now struggling for liberty.

Lafayette, it seems, beside his other proud distinctions in both hemispheres, adds to that of being the first grandeur of the army of the most chivalrous nation in the world.

"At three o'clock, on Saturday, the deputation of the Polish gentlemen in Paris presented the address of their National Guard at Warsaw to the National Guard at Paris. They were received at the Etat Major by General Count Lobau. The Poles were introduced by M. Morawski, who spoke in glowing terms of the sympathy which the Guard of Warsaw felt for the cause of the National Guard of Paris. The address was read by M. Slodko, and received in suitable manner by Count Lobau. General Lafayette attended, as sentinel of the Polish National Guard, and expressed his cordial sympathy for the struggle of his brethren in arms. A great body of the liberal party attended. Generals Kellermann, Lamarque, and Mathieu Dumas, were also present. The utmost anxiety was evinced by all who were in the room to hear news from Poland, and the deputation were cordially congratulated on the heroism of their fellow countrymen."

Agricultural Interest—Smuggling Wool.
We understand that a project is on foot by agents of certain eastern wool manufacturers to smuggle wool from Canada across the line and from New Brunswick to be transported to the factories on the Merrimack.

The agricultural interest of the country would do well to look sharply after the movements of the manufacturers. Many have a suspicion that the proposed Convention to be held in this city, is intended, at the bottom, to bear hard upon the interests of the farmer. The present revenue system of the United States presents many obstructions to the successful exportation of our agricultural produce. The state of Europe is such as to afford the highest hopes to the farmer and grain grower—why should not these advantages be improved to the interest of the hard working farmer.

The manufacturing interest, from concentration of capital and unanimity, have monopolized all the care and attention of Congress, and the agricultural interest—which by the by is the bone and sinew of the nation—is put off with a sop in the pan—the mere crumbs picked up from the rich manufacturer's table. It is time for the farmers and workmen to put an end to this exclusive monopoly of the advantages of national legislation. They have the power, and if they do not look after their interests it cannot be expected that others will do it for them.—N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

FRAUD IN LEAD.—Who ever thought, until this age of invention, of perpetrating a fraud in such an article as lead?—Yet, Sam Patch's motto is verified in this case—"some things can be done as well as others." We saw, the other day, at a commission house in this city, a pig of lead, exhibiting all the outward appearance of being a very good one, but which, on examination, was found to be composed, for the most part, of ore in its crude state, being dexterously covered with an exterior coat of lead. Several other pigs of the same lot were found to be of this description, making it certain that the manufacturer has made a business of it. These pigs are made in two pieces, and are joined; when thrown on the ground they are apt to separate, and are, nevertheless, much lighter than the genuine article.—Missouri Republican.

It is stated in the Barnstable Patriot, that two peddlers were lately pelted with rotten eggs and codfish heads out of Provincetown, by boys from 7 to 17 years of age, whose mothers and sisters, in the absence of their fathers, the peddlers had insulted and imposed upon, passing counterfeit money, &c.

In a letter written at Smyrna in September last, and published in the New York Daily Advertiser, Mr. Brewer, the agent of a Society formed by the ladies of New Haven for educating the females of Greece, speaks thus of his proceedings:—"The particular field of our labor, at present, Smyrna, a city whose population is not much less than that of New York. We have two schools, which have been in operation (in an unintermitted) for about six months. In order to meet increased expenses, and to encourage the people to pay for education, a small sum is required for tuition in one of them. The prevailing number of pupils has been far from an hundred. When the season for packing fruit is past, and especially if a little assistance in dress could be rendered, many other hundreds would attend. The present summer we have been compelled to reject as many applications for admittance as there are girls already attending school, and that simply for want of room. We have ventured on some enlargement of our premises, though even now, the chambers in which you have seen them assembled, will afford but a poor shelter from the wintry rains. Most of the children are Greeks, though a few protestants and catholics attend—Our schools are open to all, without distinction of religion or nation. Should the necessary funds be furnished, we are greatly desirous and not without hopes, that a school of Turkish girls should be collected. Nor are our views limited to Smyrna merely; already some little assistance has been rendered to schools in Scio, Hevelli, and Constantinople, which must be discontinued, as well as our operation here, unless the mothers and daughters of our most favored land should continue to sustain us."

This letter is accompanied by another, which we subjoin, addressed to Mr. Rhind by a young lady who assists Mr. and Mrs. Brewer in the management of their schools. Its date is Smyrna September 23, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—Your kind offer of taking to some of our benevolent ladies in America specimens of work from our Greek School, has induced me to prepare a few, which, with a specimen of writing, I send to your care.

In exhibiting to friends these very imperfect pieces of work, I must beg you to recollect, that a few months ago many of these children were running wild in the streets, some without either parent living, many whose fathers fell victims to the Turkish sword, and all for the first time permitted to enjoy the blessing of instruction.

We have encountered very many difficulties in our labors among them for the want of proper materials, such as books, slates and pencils, good writing paper, quills, inkstands, &c.

While preparing the work which is often brought to me since those supplies of remnants of calico, cotton, &c. which were given to me by my friends before leaving America, are all gone, I often wish those happy mothers, whose ample stores are deposited in their work baskets and tables, could look in upon us, and be induced to give for these poor children a small portion of that which is lying perhaps useless in their houses. Needless to say of all kinds, thimbles, scissors, cottons, plain and printed, canvass, and silk for marking; indeed all those materials which every lady knows are useful in a school, would be very useful and acceptable to us, and would call forth the sincere gratitude both of the teachers and scholars in our schools.

One of the members of the school, a very amiable and interesting girl, whose well authenticated history I have obtained, has contributed to specimens of work. Her history may excite the sympathy of some of your young friends in America, and cause them to bless a kind Providence who has exempted them from such a lot.

The name of the little girl whose story I am going to relate is Annetta. She lived in the large town on the island of Scio, at the time of the disturbances about nine years ago.

When the first attack was made by the Turks upon the Greek inhabitants, the parents of Annetta fled with six children towards a village at considerable distance, the mother with an infant in her arms, a young child tied to a pillow on her back, and Annetta, then four years old, running by her side. The three larger children were soon separated from the half-distracted mother, and she has never since heard of them—her husband was closely pursued by a Turk, who aimed at him, and she saw him no more. At length she arrived at the village, and, breathless with running and fatigue, took refuge with crowds of equally wretched persons in a church. But soon their pursuers entered with drawn swords and the groans of the dying mingled with the shrieks and lamentations of the living. The little brother of Annetta was thrown among the bleeding corpses, and the mother supposed him dead, but she soon found he was only choked with the blood of others, and trembling like a leaf shaken by the wind.

A Turk was pleased with Annetta's fine complexion (for she is pretty) and determined to take her for a slave; with much force he endeavored to separate her from her mother, but she clung to her too closely; both mother and child were beaten till their backs and arms were quite black, but for that time remained together, and were soon after brought to Smyrna where they were parted. Annetta remained about two months with the Turks, during which time she was most cruelly treated, often being hit by her feet and beaten. The sister of the Dutch Consul in Smyrna, hearing of a little slave who was most cruelly treated, determined to purchase her which she did, for 500 piastres.—When the mother was brought to the slave market, she saw there this little daughter and the case of the mother and the other two children being known to this benevolent lady, she purchased them all, either alone or with some of her friends. When Annetta came to her house she was a wretched object covered with the marks of blows received from her master. This story I heard from the mother of the child, and from Madame Oshaly, the lady who bought the child.

With sentiments of sincere respect, I submit to you the above statements, happy that you will excuse the very hasty manner in which they are thrown together, and believe me your obliged friend,

MARY REYNOLDS.

DISGRACEFUL.—A number of the students in Williamstown College, on the 17th April, entered the dwelling house of Mr. Daniel Evans, where there was a religious meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church, and made so much disturbance that it was with great difficulty the exercise could be performed, though they were several times requested to be silent or leave the house. They at length went on, burst in the windows, and threw in a barrel and brass kettle of water, thus deluging the room. Mr. Evans informed the faculty of the riotous conduct of the students. The faculty immediately proceeded to the house and recognized many of the shameless fellows engaged in the perpetration of the outrage. It is to be desired that they should receive merited punishment.—Greenfield Gas.

An article appears in the London United Service Journal for April, entitled Notes on Warsaw, by a British officer. "On inquiring," he says, "of the Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, whether he had not had an American in his army, he said he would introduce me to him. When one of the divisions had marched past, he called out in a loud tone something in Russian, upon which a very fine-looking young man dropped to the ground and came up to us. It was amusing to see this young gentleman, born in the land of freedom, right out in a Russian uniform, and approaching with the awkward and stiff gait of a Russian soldier. His name was Munroe. By the late account perceive an aide-de-camp of that name mentioned; this must be the same gentleman."

MONTREAL, May 5.—We learn that a raft, coming from Salmon River, the property of a Mr. Wells, went to pieces near the Point in Lab St. Francis, during the storm that prevailed on Thursday, and we regret to add that eleven out of the fifteen who were on the raft perished.

SALT.—The Land Salt Works in Kentucky are leading a joint stock company at a very considerable rent. It is estimated that the manufacture of salt could be carried on profitably at 8 cents a bushel; but the company will not sell a bushel at less than 50 cents.—They are large capitalists, and have monopolized the business, by renting adjacent salt works, which they keep idle, (although at the cost of several thousand dollars annually,) for the purpose of preventing competition.—This is the American System.

An individual by the name of Samuel B. Miller, has recently published, in one of the Newark papers, a "renunciation of Jacksonism," as he called it—in other words, a manifesto, declaring his intention in future to vote on the side of the question—and the Clay men thereupon holding a great Thanksgiving—and have killed the fatted calf—Allegiance and verbiage of the most polished issues of the Coalition. The true cause assigned by those who know him well—disappointment in not obtaining office.—He was to be Clerk of Essex, Postmaster at Newark, Marshal of the State, Keeper of the State Prison, Secretary of the State, Member of the Legislature, &c.—and failing in these, he had done what he threatened to do long ago—the party. We are sorry that so respectable a man as Mr. Miller should, for the purpose of lending himself to the Clay men to avert their political ends, submit to so ridiculous an exposure as they make of him. Every body knows, as well as we, what is the man—and how much of patriotism enters into calculations of the judge. The Clay paper brag of the bite as if they had caught a hale—we believe it is about the first and last of the kind they have had in New Jersey—and now they have got him they must him head and heels or he'll be off again a tangent before they know it. For one I'll change in our favor, have been so generous that we have never thought it worth while to make any particular noise about it.

FOUNTAIN OF LIFE.—Our readers no doubt recollect, that Ponce de Leon was induced to explore Florida, on the report that there existed in that country a fountain, the waters of which were of such wonderful virtue, that never bathed in them was immediately cured of youth.—Ponce de Leon in vain searched for this fountain. It was reserved to our days to make the discovery of a fountain like it, if it does not altogether restore an man of three score and ten to the full vigour of a youth of 18, cures all diseases, and makes any body "feel as young as though he was but twenty-five."

Is the Swannsen Republican.
We have been permitted to make an extract from a letter written at Florida which says—"A spring lately discovered in Hamilton County, Florida.—It is a boiling spring, the boil which is fifteen feet across; it then runs off through a channel varying from twelve to ten feet wide and about forty feet long; the water is then drawn up a rock, with tremendous force; it is then thirty feet to the river where it breaks out again, the banks of the river are of solid rock, and very clear, the water is almost even with the top of the spring; said by some to discharge from fifteen hundred nozzles in a minute, the water is of great depth, from the circumstances of a man dropping his shoe accidentally in it, it was about five minutes before it came out into the river. It is said to perform some wonderful cures. A person went there he had lost the use of his arm, another of both his legs, one woman that was blind and had been blind for several years, a man with the dropsy, and one with the white swelling, and they were all cured and came away as sound as ever they were in their lives.—There is thrown out by the force of the water oyster shells, little stones, sharks teeth, and the claws of the nail of some animal or other, said to be three inches long. Another instance of the benefit of this water might be noticed. An old man went to the springs, but he had rheumatism in both legs, but he had been drawn up the pains, and his finger joints about the size of large as natural—he could not raise his hands to his head when he left home.—He staid there ten days only; getting to the spring he being carried down by the people.—He said that he was much better, and felt as young as though he was but twenty-five."

English and American Newspapers.—At a meeting lately held by the city of London Literary and Scientific Institution, on the subject of the restrictions on the British Press, it was stated in debate that in America, where newspapers are not taxed, 1,456,416 advertisements were inserted in eight newspapers in New York, where 400 English and Irish papers contained, in the same space of time only 1,105,000.—That the weekly New York daily papers contain more advertisements than all the newspapers of England and Ireland; that the numbers issued annually in America is 10,000,000, while in Great Britain it is less than one tenth of that number. Advertisements which in England cost 17 dollars are inserted in America for about one dollar and a half; and an article which costs annually for advertising in the United States, 28 dollars, is liable in England to a charge of 900 dollars.

The Swannsen (Eng.) paper of the 18th ult. has the following account of a piece of extraordinary cruelty on board of a merchant vessel.—The Irons, of Liverpool, Thomas Hewitt, master, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Liverpool, was released from quarantine on Saturday, the 5th inst. which she had been placed under in consequence of the death of three of the crew, and other circumstances of illness in the other part thereof. The master was immediately taken into custody by the water bailiff, and brought before B. R. Robertson, Esq., one of his majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the county of Pembroke, for examination. The remaining part of the crew of this vessel consisting of four, some of whom bore severe marks of flagellation, by the "cat-o-nine tails," were brought forward and examined. The evidence went to show that B. Hewitt, late one of the crew of the said vessel, had received three dozen lashes on his back in one day the next day three dozen more, the Friday after, five dozen besides other beatings and kicking, inflicted by the said master, and he died on the 8th of February, and was then thrown overboard; that Samuel Littlefield, another of the crew, received four dozen, afterwards six dozen, and died on the 11th of February delirious, and was thrown overboard; that William Lord, another of the crew, had been confined in irons for five weeks, had received six or seven dozen lashes, chained with an iron chain (a part of a maintop sail sheet) round the neck, and fastened down with a pad lock; he died with the chain on, and five hours afterwards was thrown overboard. On the foregoing evidence, the said Thomas Hewitt was committed on the same day to the goal at Haverfordwest, for "cruelly beating and causing the death of three poor men, a part of his crew."

IRISH CHARACTERISTIC.—"Were I to speak till these were done," says Dr. Doyle, in his evidence before an Irish Committee, "I could not copy a just idea of the benevolence that prevails in the minds and hearts of the middle and lower classes in Ireland; but it is sufficiently proved by this, that the poor are supported almost exclusively by them, although they form a class not numerous, and subject to great pressure; still of the million and a half or to millions now expended to support the Irish poor, nearly the entire falls on the farmers and other industrious classes. The same feelings manifest themselves in the class below the condition of farmers, and are exhibited by the charities of the poor towards the poor. You cannot be among them for a single day, particularly if you discharge the duties of a clergyman visiting the sick, without witnessing the exercise of it in the most touching manner. In visiting a poor creature in a hovel, where distress and misery prevail, one finds him surrounded by a little bread or meal, another brings him a little broth or soup, and they all try to comfort him with their conversation and society. If the clergyman be expected, they put the little place in order, and seek to make it clean, and their expressions of sympathy for the poor creature are such as console the heart in the midst of that distress."

Change of Color in the plumage of Birds from Fear.—The following facts are related by Mr. Young, in the Edinburgh Geographical Journal. A black bird had been surprised in a cage by a cat. When it was relieved, it was found lying on its back. Its feathers fell off and were renewed, but the new ones were perfectly white. A grey linnet happened to raise its feathers at a man who was drunk; he

Baltimore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, May 13.
[Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.]

Flour, (Howard street,)	\$5 50
" (City mills, standard)	do. 50
" do. extra.	do. 50
" (Susquehanna)	5 50
GRAIN.	
Wheat, white,	1 20
" best red	1 20
" ord. to good, Md.	60 a 1 00
Corn, white?	58 a 70
" yellow? new	72 a 69
Rye,	65 a 70
Oats	33 a 36
Clover seed	4 00 a 4 25
Timothy seed	2 00 a 2 25
Flaxseed, rough	1 25
PLASTER PAINT.	
Ground Plaster, per lb.	
Untashed, common and 1	Marino, 25 a 35
do do	30 a 37
1 and full	do 40 a 50
Washed, common and 1	do 40 a 45
do do	do 42 a 43
do do 1	do 45 a 52
do full blood	do 50 a 75

A beautiful specimen of art from the chisel of an American sculptor, has been prepared in Italy, and is now exhibiting in Boston. It is finished with great effect, and the subject is taken from part of a picture in the Pitti Palace at Florence, and which is well known as Madonna del Trono. It is called "THE CHANGING CHERUBS." A letter to a friend in New York, from J. FENIMORE COOPER, the celebrated American novelist, now in Europe, says:—"I think you will be delighted with the expression of the youngest of these two imaginary beings. It is that of innocence itself, while it is an innocence superior to the feebleness of childhood. It represents rather the want of the inclination, than of the ability to err, a poetical delineation of his subjects in which Raphael greatly excelled, and which, in this instance has been certainly transferred to the marble with singular fidelity and talent. Agreeably to the conditions of our bargain, Mr. Greenough has the right to exhibit this little group for his own benefit. I hope that the peculiarity of its being the first work of the kind which has come from an American chisel, as well as the rare merit of the artist, will be found to interest the public at home. They can never extend their patronage to a more deserving young man—one who has devoted himself with ardor to a pursuit which will do honor to his country by his success.

Of Mr. Morse at Rome, in April; he was hard at work in the Vatican, copying the school of Athens. Mr. Peale was at Florence, where his portrait of Washington has been produced a second time. There is a Mr. Chapman, from the District, at Rome—a young man who speaks Italian well; he sketches ably, and aspires to history. I have just sent home a copy of Guido's Aurora, made by this young gentleman, which you can see in the possession of my friend, Mr. P. A. Jay. I hope you will like it well enough to remember the artist. Adieu. Yours truly, "J. FENIMORE COOPER."
DRESDEN, July 29, 1830.

It is a beautiful trait in the history of the American Government, that it has never shed a drop of human blood, nor banished a single individual for state crimes. No renegade minister grows immortal there by "savouring the constitution," and crushing the "hydra of Jacobinism," at the expense of human blood and human happiness. It is a government that the more popular a government grows, the more mild it becomes; and that the glory of dispensing with the services of the hangman in political affairs, was reserved for the first government erected and conducted by the people—by those whom the planners of our bloody treason and sedition laws chose to designate as "a ferocious rabble!"—Scotman.

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instantly tore the creature from its cage, and plucked off all its feathers. The poor animal survived the accident (the outrage we would rather say) and had its feathers replaced, but they were also white.

ANECDOTE OF BURNS.—On one occasion Burns was in company with a man named Andrew Turner, one of those pointless proser whose conversation, without wit or meaning flows on in a ceaseless murmur of unimpassioned drivel. Of all men Burns detested your grave fool, your pompous proser, of which Turner was the very best ideal—constantly interlarding all he said with the year of his birth—"The thirty-nine," as he termed it. Burns' patience becoming exhausted at "thirty-nine" ringing rover in his ears, he wrote the following rough epigram, which for once silenced the proser:—" 'Twas in the year of 'thirty-nine' The devil got stuff to mak' a swine, And threw it in a corner; But after that he changed his plan And made it something like a man, An' ca'd it Andrew Turner."

MARRIED.
On Wednesday evening last, at Boston, the seat of Mr. Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, by the Rev. Thos. Bayne, Brice J. Goldsborough, Esq., of Cambridge, to Miss Leah, daughter of the late James Goldsborough, Esq.

WOOL.
THE Subscriber will purchase all kinds of AMERICAN WOOL, and is prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for any quantity that may be offered.
WILLIAM BECKLEY,
Corner of Washington Street and the Market place, Easton.
HE HAS ON HAND
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, laid in on good terms, which he is SELLING OFF AT COST.
W. B.
May 17

FAIRS! FAIRS! FAIRS!!!
FAIRS being all the go now days, the Subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this place, that he has just opened one of the fairest collections of BOOKS, PRINTS, and other fair ARTICLES ever exhibited in this or any other place, and that he intends holding a fair at the store adjoining S. W. Spencer's Drug Store and immediately opposite the market house, for the fair purpose of disposing of his GOODS, at very fair prices.
The Fair is particularly invited to call and examine this large and beautiful collection of articles, &c. he begs leave to assure them that every fair exertion shall be used to promote fair dealing.
The fair will be continued day and night until further notice.
Be the weather foul or fair,
Call, and you'll always find him there.
ALFRED INLOES,
may 17

Agency in Philadelphia.
OFFICE: Chestnut street, opposite the Post office.
L. A. G. & Co. offer their services to collect for their city and country friends, and all others, having claims against individuals and others in Philadelphia. They have determined to devote a considerable portion of the time to this new branch, and are well convinced that their exertions will give satisfaction to their employers. There are no doubt many persons at a distance having claims that might be collected, were they aware of responsible persons to address. The great expense in many instances paid for Lawyer's fees and where there has been no necessity for such a proceeding, prevents many lawful accounts from being adjusted. They will receive bills and accounts from any part of the country, which will be immediately attended to and the proceeds applied in this city, or forwarded by mail as may be directed. No charge in any case will be made unless the money is actually collected. The commission in every instance, to be charged on collections will be 10 per cent. Postage must be paid, or all letters will be re-enclosed and returned to the person sending.
may 17

Office of the Contractor, for the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES, Baltimore, April 25th, 1831.
IN PRESENTING to his friends and the public the annexed scheme of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 3, for 1831, to be drawn in Baltimore, on THURSDAY, 26th of May next, the Contractor would most respectfully call their attention to the very small number of Tickets composing the same.
BAILLIANT SCHEME:
1 Prize of \$10,000
2 Prizes of \$2000
4 Prizes of 1000
8 Prizes of 500
16 Prizes of 250
32 Prizes of 100
64 Prizes of 50
128 Prizes of 25
256 Prizes of 10
512 Prizes of 5
1024 Prizes of 2
2048 Prizes of 1
Five Tickets are sure of 2 Prizes and may draw 7.
Only 5,000 Tickets—issued in Quarters.
Quarters, \$1 50 each.
To be had of
OLARK'S OFFICES,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.
Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been often sold, than at any other Office!!!
Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prize, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vendor, Baltimore.
May 3

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.
No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—Also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.
JOHN BUSK.
The Cambridge Chronicle will please insert the above to amount of one dollar, and forward account to

FARM HANDS. WANTED to hire by the year 8 or 10 GOOD FARM HANDS...

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in a dry goods store, a SALESMAN, a young man, of steady and industrious habits...

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having declined carrying on the Coach making business...

COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING. THE Subscribers having purchased the entire stock of Edward S. Hopkins...

MATERIALS. according to order. They have just received a handsome assortment of Mounting and other articles...

TO THE LADIES. I have for the accommodation of the Ladies opened a splendid assortment of the Newest Style of Fancy Goods...

WAS lost between Bennetts Mill and Wye Mill on Saturday, the 30th April, 1831, a pocket Book containing in money about eighty-five dollars...

COLLECTOR'S SALE. WILL be sold at public sale, under and in virtue of a Warrant in nature of a Fieri facias...

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having served an apprenticeship, to the Black and White Smith business, connected with the making and repairing of Steam Engines...

REMOVAL. THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock...

A RUNAWAY. WAS COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway on the 26th March last, a mulatto man calling himself CHARLES JONES...

A CARD. Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins Offers his Professional services to the inhabitants of Easton, and its vicinity...

JOB PRINTING. Neatly executed at the office of the Whig.

SPRING GOODS. LAMBERT REARDON Informs his customers and the public, that he has just opened a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods...

FANCY ARTICLES. A beautiful selection of the most fashionable and a complete assortment of Staple, Imported and Domestic DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GLASS WARE AND CHINA...

LEATHER. All of which he offers at very reduced prices, for Cash, or in exchange for Wool, Feathers and Hides...

JOHN W. JENKINS BEGS leave to inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with his spring assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass, and Queensware...

BOOTS AND SHOES. THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, is now opening, a full and general assortment of Boots & Shoes...

HATS. all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms.

CALL AND SEE. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes, and respectfully invites his customers, and the public generally, to give him a call and view his assortment.

BOOTS & SHOES. as ever were offered for sale in Easton. They were selected with great care, and will be sold upon the most accommodating terms.

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CASH FOR WOOL. THE subscribers will purchase all kinds of AMERICAN WOOL, and are prepared to pay the highest price in CASH for any quantity that may be offered.

AMERICAN HOTEL. 56 Front Street, BALTIMORE. THOMAS PEACOCK respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, on Pitt street, No. 56...

PERSONS intending to apply for the benefit of certain insolvent debts of the United States, are hereby notified that the persons entitled to relief under said act are those who were insolvent on or before the 1st day of January, 1831...

THE Schooner ARIEL, which she intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour.

TO THE PUBLIC. As we are measurably strangers to the people of Talbot county, we take the liberty of thus communicating our wishes and propositions to them.

WAR DEPARTMENT. PENSION AND BOUNTY LAW REGULATION. THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, has caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will be given to applications from persons who acknowledge themselves to be known at the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Virginia Tennessee Hunter. THIS celebrated Hare will be let to mares this season, at the following reduced price: Two dollars and fifty cents single leap; Five dollars the chance of 2 season; three or two mares or more put to from one farm there will be a deduction of fifty cents per mare; and in all cases here the money is paid by the first day of October next, there will be a deduction of fifty cents on the single leap; and one dollar on the springs chance.

THE Beautiful Spotted Horse YOUNG DIOMEAD. Commenced the season on the 24th inst. he will be at Easton on Tuesday the 6th of April, in the forenoon, on Wednesday and Thursday, and at St. Michaels on Friday and Saturday, the week following.

CASH. THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market price will be given in cash.

GASH FOR NEGROES. THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come.

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Magistrate's Blanks, generally, Deeds, of approved form, Negotiable and Vendue Notes, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE. THAT well known and valuable farm late the property of Geo. W. Nabb, Esq. called "Bridgewater," sometimes known by the name of Turner's farm, adjoining the Mill recently owned by the late Arthur Holl, Esq. This farm contains 630 acres of land of thereabout, has on it a new and very commodious DWELLING, completely finished, ordinary farm buildings, and a pretty good APPLE ORCHARD.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, with the view of purchasing a Stallion of the first order, as well for their own accommodation, as to improve the breed of that noble animal throughout the Eastern Shore, by letting him to mares on such terms as would enable every farmer who had a good brood mare, to avail himself of his services, have, for some time past held a correspondence with some of the most distinguished breeders of horses in the country, and after examining the characters and qualities of the many valuable stallions recommended to their attention, have purchased and offer to the public the celebrated JOHN OF ROANOKE.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the Granary and wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also that new substantial and fast sailing boat, which she intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour.

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WAR DEPARTMENT. PENSION AND BOUNTY LAW REGULATION. THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, has caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will be given to applications from persons who acknowledge themselves to be known at the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Virginia Tennessee Hunter. THIS celebrated Hare will be let to mares this season, at the following reduced price: Two dollars and fifty cents single leap; Five dollars the chance of 2 season; three or two mares or more put to from one farm there will be a deduction of fifty cents per mare; and in all cases here the money is paid by the first day of October next, there will be a deduction of fifty cents on the single leap; and one dollar on the springs chance.

THE Beautiful Spotted Horse YOUNG DIOMEAD. Commenced the season on the 24th inst. he will be at Easton on Tuesday the 6th of April, in the forenoon, on Wednesday and Thursday, and at St. Michaels on Friday and Saturday, the week following.

CASH. THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market price will be given in cash.

GASH FOR NEGROES. THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come.

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YOUNG CHANCE MEDLEY. Stands the ensuing season at Cambridge and Easton alternately—commencing at Cambridge on Monday and Tuesday the 4th and 5th of April—will be at the subscriber's stable near Easton, on Monday and Tuesday the 11th and 12th inst., and attend each of the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season.

JOHN OF ROANOKE. THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, with the view of purchasing a Stallion of the first order, as well for their own accommodation, as to improve the breed of that noble animal throughout the Eastern Shore, by letting him to mares on such terms as would enable every farmer who had a good brood mare, to avail himself of his services, have, for some time past held a correspondence with some of the most distinguished breeders of horses in the country, and after examining the characters and qualities of the many valuable stallions recommended to their attention, have purchased and offer to the public the celebrated JOHN OF ROANOKE.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the Granary and wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also that new substantial and fast sailing boat, which she intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour.

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

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

CENTREVILLE HOTEL. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has moved from the Head of Chester, Kent county, Md. where he has been engaged for many years in keeping a Public House, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, and of those traveling through, who favored him with a call, that heretofore, he has given general satisfaction.

JOHN OF ROANOKE. THIS horse is a beautiful mahogany bay, a steen hands high, and combines beauty of form, with great strength, fine action, and perfect docility for the turf, saddle, or quick draft, they feel much pleasure in recommending him, being confident that no judge can see and not admire him.

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EASTON VOL. III.

THE HEALING OF JAMES PATTON.

Freshly the cool breath Stole through the lattice, Felt it upon her forehead, Since the hot noontide, Her thin pale fingers Of the heart broken R. Like the dead marble, The shadow of a leaf, And as it stir'd with, The dark lids lifted from, And her slight fingers, She turn'd lov'd her part, The same lov'd tired, Into his face until her, With the fast-falling, Of tremulous weakness, She gently drew his hair, And kiss'd it as she w, Upon his neck, and i, Of the rich curtains, And when the twilight, Stir'd with his prayer, Had ceas'd its pressure, In the dead, utter still, Came thro' her nostrils, To his nose touch no, He held the lightest c, Lay with a mocking, Ash'd with its death,

And softly o'er the S, Danced the breeze, Tipp'd with the silve, The breaking waves, Their constant music, Was still as starligh, In its rich cadences, Seem'd like some ju, Walk'd by the power, With the broad moon, He stood and taught, Lay his small script, And staff, for they, Till he came o'er th, For his wont taching, His hair was parted, And the long curls fr, As he leaned forward, The same calm cad, And in his locks the, And in his mind the, Filled them with lov, As on his words a, The crowd divid'd, Jairus the ruler, W, Gather'd in haste a, And fr'd his eyes on, The twelve discip, And silently the peo, And left the haught, Alone. A moment, Of the weak natur, And as the twelve, Of the clear moon, Steal to his silver b, Unto the Saviour's, Of his coat's man, Press'd it upon his, "Master my daught,

That shone upon th, Slept on the Ruler, As at the door he, Jesus and his discip, The echoing vent, Of their losses nam, Of moonlight all, Lay like a spell, As Jairus led the, He trod the wild, The lutelet, from, "Trouble the M, And his faint ha, And his steps fal, Chok'd in its sta, Was laid upon th, The Saviour's vo, "She is not dead,

The spire-lamps, Burn'd dimly, an, Curled indolent, The silken curt, Not o'er a tasse, And as the Savi, And prayed in, The quickening, As he grew ear, A gradual bright, And drawing ne, The silken curt, And looked up,

Of matchless s, The linen veil, And over it he, The blood still, A line of pear, And in her bo, The breathing, And round her, Ran the light, And on her ch, Matching the, Her hair had, Upon the pill, In curls of gl, Like airy sh, 'Twas heaven, Her hand thro, "Maiden! A,

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A FRESH SUPPLY OF GARDEN SEEDS. For sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER. feb 23

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 IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISEMENTS ARE INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR; AND CONTINUED WEEKLY FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SQUARE.

From the New-England Baptist Register. THE HEALING OF THE DAUGHTER OF JAIRUS.

Freshly the cool breath of the coming eve stole through the lattice, and the dying girl felt it upon her forehead. She had lain since the hot noontide in a breathless trance. Her thin pale fingers clasped within the hand of the heart broken Ruler, and her breast, like the dead marble white and motionless. The shadow of a leaf lay on her lips, and as it stirred with the awakening wind, the dark lids lifted from her languid eyes, and her slight fingers moved, and heavily she turned upon her pillow. He was there—The same loved tireless watcher, and she looked into his face until her sight grew dim. With the fast-flicking tears, and with a sigh of tremulous weakness murmuring his name, she gently drew his hand upon her lips, and kissed it as she wept. The old man sunk upon his knees, and in the drapery of the rich curtains buried up his face—And when the twilight fell, the silken folds stirred with his prayer, but the hand he held had ceased its pressure, and he could not hear. In the dead, utter silence, that a breath came thro' her nostrils, and her temples gave to his nice touch no pulse, and at her mouth lay with a mocking beauty, and his gaze ached with its deathly stillness.

It was night—And softly o'er the Sea of Galilee Danced the breeze-rippled ripples to the shore, Tippled with the silver sparkles of the moon. The breaking waves played low upon the beach. Their constant music, but the air beside was still as starlight, and the saviour's voice, in its rich cadences, unearthly sweet, seemed like some just-born harmony in the air. Walked by the power of wisdom. On a rock, with the broad moonlight falling on his brow, He stood and taught the people. At his feet lay his small scrip, and pilgrim's scallop-shell, And staff, for they had waded by the sea. Till he came o'er from Gadarene, and prayed For his wont teachings as he came to land. His hair was parted meekly on his brow, And the long curls from off his shoulders fall As he leaned forward earnestly, and still The same calm cadence, passionless and deep, And in his looks the same mild majesty, And in his mien the sadness mixed with power, Filled them with love and wonder. Suddenly, As on his words entrancedly they hung, The crowd divided, and among them stood Jairus the ruler. With his flowing robe Gathered in haste about his loins, he came And fixed his eyes on Jesus. Closer drew The twelve disciples to their master's side, And silently the people shrank away And left the haughty Ruler in the midst Alone. A moment longer on the face Of the meek Nazarene he kept his gaze, And as the twelve looked on him, by the light Of the clear moon they saw a glistering tear Steal to his silver beard, and drawing nigh Unto the saviour's feet, he took the hem Of his coarse mantle, and with trembling hands Pressed it upon his lips, and murmured low, "Master my daughter!"

The same silvery light That shone upon the lone rock by the sea, Slept on the Ruler's lofty capitals As at the door he stood, and welcomed in Jesus and his disciples. All was still. The echoing vestibule gave back the slide Of their loose sandals, and the arrowy beam Of moonlight slanting to the marble floor Lay like a spell of silence in the rooms As Jairus led them on. With hushing steps He trod the winding stair, but ere he touched The lattice, from within a whisper came, "Trouble the Master not—for she is dead!" And his faint hand felt nerveless at his side, And his steps faltered, and his broken voice Choked in its utterance—"But a gentle hand Was laid upon his arm, and in his ear The Saviour's voice sank thrillingly and low, "She is not dead—but asleep."

They passed in. The dim-lamps in the alabaster urns Burned dimly, and white and fragrant smoke Curled indolently on the chamber walls. The silken curtains slumbered in their folds—Not e'en a tassel in the air—And as the Saviour stood beside the bed And prayed inaudibly, the Ruler heard The quickening division of his breath As he grew earnest inwardly. There came A gradual brightness o'er his calm face And drawing nearer to the bed, he moved The silken curtains silently apart And looked upon the maiden.

Like a form Of molten sculpture in her sleep she lay—The linen vesture folded on her breast, And over it her white transparent hands, The blood still rosy in their tapering nails. A line of pearl ran through her parted lips, And in her nostrils, spiritually thin, The breathing curve was mockingly like life, And round beneath the faintly tinted skin Ran the liquid branches of the azure veins—And on her cheek the jet-lash overlay Matching the arches penciled on her brow, Her hair had been unbound, and falling loose Upon the pillow, hid her small round ears In curls of glossy blackness, and about Her polished neck, scarce touching it, they hung Like airy shadows, floating as she slept, 'Twas heavenly beautiful. The Saviour raised Her hand from off her bosom, and spread out The snowy fingers in his palms, and said "Maiden! Arise!"—and suddenly a flush

Shot o'er her forehead, and along her lips, And through her cheek the ruffled color ran, And the still outline of her graceful form Stir'd in the lines vesture, and she clasped The Saviour's hand, and fixing her dark eyes Fall on his beaming countenance—"Arise!"

AGRICULTURAL. FROM THE GENESSEE FARMER. INGRAFTING.

Ingrafting is a process by which one tree is made by uniting with another of the same species, to change its flowers, fruit, woody fibre, and leaves, and to remain, and retain its new form, without any change or effect from the stock, except some trees are dwarfed, by grafting on stocks of slow and diminutive growth, pears on quinces, apples on paradise and crab's &c. but in no case is the fruit in any way, as to flavor or color, controlled by the stock, but it remains a mere passive agent, sending up its supply of sap which by some insensible operation of either wood vessels or the action of the leaves, is manipulated into fruit, whose flavor, contour, and color, are as different as any two opposites in nature.

That a simple blossom bud inoculated into the bark of a different variety, where the sap cannot pass the one hundredth part of an inch through the vessels and organs of the inoculation, before it reaches the bud, should be so radically changed, as to cause it to produce the first year, a fruit perfect after its own kind, is one of those occult operations of nature locked in the arena of inscrutability, beyond the reach of human reason or analysis.

We do not intend to make a pathological essay on this subject, but a plain matter of fact description of the most approved method of performing the operation, as the season is fast approaching, when those who wish to have the advantage of the cultivation and perfection of those fruits which the toil and experience of ages have brought to their present state, for ten minutes easy work, should be up and doing. It is so easy, that no man who has sufficient mechanism in his composition to make an ox bow pin, should hesitate to try his hand at it.

Cions should in all cases be cut before the buds expand, and in all cases be set after they fairly start in the stock. This is a general rule, although it will sometimes succeed under totally reversed circumstances. Cions should be kept in a cool place, on the ground in a cellar, or buried in the earth so that they lose none of their original freshness and vitality. A saw, chisel, a stout and sharp grafting knife, and grafting clay or composition, are all the materials that are required.

Cleft grafting.—This method is the oldest and most generally followed in this country, and for those sized stocks which are not so large as to refuse to open for the cion, perhaps the best. It is performed by cutting off the stock, smoothing the end and splitting it down some two or three inches. Cut the cion in the shape of a thin wedge with a shoulder on each side; this is inserted bark to bark, and the shoulder sets upon the end of the stock. It may be quartered or halved, so as to take two or four cions, for greater security, into each stock, wind the end with flax or tow, and cover smoothly and firmly with the composition.

Crown grafting.—Is used when the stocks are very large and unyielding, and is performed in the following manner. At a period when the bark will peel freely, saw off the tree within two feet or more of the ground, at about four places make a slit through the bark, at about two inches apart, and carefully raise the bark, on each side; cut the cion in form of a wedge on one side only with a shoulder to rest upon the stock; insert it under the bark, tie firmly and clay as before. In this manner they grow luxuriantly, and require supporting to protect them against the winds, the first and second year.

Saddle grafting.—Is used in cases where the stock is from three to four times as large as the cion, and it makes a fine scar and sound union. Cut the stock to the shape of an obtuse wedge, having the apex in the centre, or one side; cut slits and raise the bark as in crown grafting. Slit the cion in the centre, with a narrow sharp blade, smooth the two prongs, and bring them to a nice thin point, not cutting the outside bark at all, and of the right length to straddle the wedge, and allow the points to enter under the raised bark of the stock, and the point of the wedge resting at the extremity of the split in the cion. It will make a better fit, to make with the thumb nail a partial bark or bend in the branches of the cion, where it turns the angles on the stock.—Tie and clay as before.

Whip, whip saddle, and tongue grafting.—Are operations used when the stock and cion are of a size for nurseries; or where the small limbs of a whole top are to be altered. The whip method is simply to slant off both parts, as a farmer would splice a wooden whip stock, and tie them firmly with bass matting, cotton candle wick, or flax. The whip saddle, is to form the stock into a thin wedge, and the cion to correspond, with the bark joining at all points. Tongue grafting, is the safest of all these methods, where the stock and cion are of a size. It is performed by slanting both parts as in whip grafting, and then splitting both one side of the pith, about half or three quarters of an inch, and inserting the tongues respectively, and forcing them together, till the cut made on each side is completely covered; tie firmly, and if covered with clay or wax will be more certain of succeeding.

On large and old stocks; whose bark will not clear, and is thick and unyielding to the bud, in the common method. The rose bush may have its flowers changed the same year, by this process, on which it is a very certain operation. The grafting clay is made, by thoroughly beating two parts of blue or brick maker's clay, one part lashed ashes, and one part fresh cow or horse manure—give a few days age, and several workings with the hoe or shovel.

Of inoculating or budding, we shall speak propitiously to the season of performing that operation. In the mean time we would suggest to those who are willing to try the experiment, to take some cions of the peach, pear, plum, &c. and bury them, or stick them like cuttings, deep in the ground, till the bark of the tree cleaves freely, and try if last year's buds may not be made to take and grow immediately, by shortening the tops, as if they were of the current year's growth.

As to the kinds of trees which will take upon each other, by grafting or inoculating, some directions may be necessary for new beginners. We shall therefore name some of the common fruit trees which are known to do well when grafted upon others, leaving some disputable points for a more convenient season. All kinds of apples take upon each other as do quinces upon themselves and pears; but pears upon apples, or quinces upon apples or pears do not thrive well, or apples upon quinces or pears do not thrive. Much time is spent yearly in useless experiments of this kind, and although each of the above kinds may be made to take upon the other, yet they never make good trees upon each other stocks. Many kinds of cherries will take upon each other, but it is better to put those kinds of cherries which are generally denominated English cherries upon each other, as when put upon the common or Kentish cherry stock, the cion is apt to out grow the stock. There is also a small wild red cherry, which grows wild upon which the English or heart cherries take very well, but they do not take upon the Black cherry of our forests, or upon the choke-cherry.

Most kinds of plums will take upon each other, and we think grafting them is preferable to inoculating them. Peaches, nectarines, apricots, and almonds are more difficult to graft, but will all take upon each other. Gooseberries and currants, will take upon each other, by grafting or budding, but as they grow freely from cuttings, they are commonly propagated in that way. The above named fruits compose most of our valuable ones and as stocks of most of them are to be procured at cheap rates we would recommend to new beginners, to confine themselves to these at first.

After they have become acquainted with the fundamental principles of Botany there will be little danger of their being led astray by the strange stories of the ignorant. They will then find that trees must belong to the same class and order before they can be grafted upon each other with success. Pruning Peach trees.—One remark will be offered as to the mode of pruning. This ought to be effected by heading down, that is, cut off all the top, to within 5 or 6 feet of the ground once in four years at least; no injury will result, but more health and vigorous wood will be formed and a greater quantity of fruit be produced; as peach trees seldom bear more than one or two years in succession, the succeeding spring after heading year should be selected to perform the operation. Young wood will then be produced, and if the season be favorable, yield a good supply of fruit the next year, as the second year's growth is that which mostly, if not always, produces fruit in the peach tree. The evil of a contrary course of pruning consists in the limbs towards the bottom of the tree becoming sickly and dying; the top running up so high as to be exposed to the wind and consequently being broken off, and often splitting the trunk to the bottom and affording a less quantity of fruit, and that of an inferior quality. No better time for pruning peach trees perhaps can be selected than about the 1st of June. The mode and time of pruning may appear to those who have never made the attempt, at variance with their ideas; but it is experience, not theory, that has dictated the above remarks.

From the New England Farmer. BEES. Mr. Fessenden.—In August of last year, a gentleman from Kentucky called with a friend to see me, and observing that I kept bees, mentioned that a friend of his in that state had for several years kept them in a dark room in one end of his garret, (a brick house) with some small holes cut through to admit the passage of the bees; by this means he was saved the trouble of hives and swarming (which they never do as long as they have room to work in,) and that he could at any time go into the room (properly guarded) and take 10 or 50 lbs. of comb at a time. Early in December, I wrote a letter asking many questions, with the intention of giving your paper the results of my inquiries, but I have not received an answer. During the winter I have made some inquiries, and reflected much on the subject, and hereto give you an extract of a letter from T. W. Sumner, Esq. of Brookline, Mass.

"In the summer of 1827, a swarm of bees entered, by a small hole under the shingled gutter which is on the top of the cornice of one of the dormer windows of my house; when, in they found abundance of room for working, and no one could disturb them, but by taking down the plastered ceiling of my upper rooms. You will recollect my house has what is termed a gambrel-roof; the space above the level plastering, forms a flat triangle, of seven feet wide, twenty inches high, at least 60 feet long. I think had they not been disturbed, they might have worked 30 years.

"We did not disturb them, neither did they disturb us, till I took them up in January, 1829, on a very cold day. I took down the plastering about a yard square under the comb and smothered them in the usual way with sulphur. I got 296 lbs. of comb, bread and honey. I have often regretted I did not try to propagate them, for honey in a family is a very convenient article."

A friend of mine as much as 15 years since, in taking a house to pieces in Boston, found a swarm of bees over one of the dormer windows in the garret, which he had carefully sawed off and secured and carried to Brighton, where he kept it several years.

I understand there has been in the roof of a house in Brighton a swarm of bees for seven years past. They have not had much room to work in, but will not be driven away. All these circumstances had determined me to prepare a place in my barn, when your paper about a month since stated that it was a common practice in Ohio.

I have made a tight closet of near ten feet square, and about six feet high in the centre, at the south-west end of my barn, immediately under the ridge pole. The floor is 25 feet from the ground and is approached by a fixed ladder from the second floor, and kept under lock and key. In this I have placed two hives purchased last season from Mr. Beard, from the interior of Maine, where as I understand they have not been troubled with the bee moth; I apprehend from the great elevation of my bee-house, I shall not be troubled with them again, as I believe they do not often rise so high from the ground.

I have kept more or less bees for twenty years; till about six years ago, we were so much troubled by the bee moth that I gave them up. Last year I began again, in the hope, with some of the improved hives to succeed better, and still intend keeping some in the usual way near the ground. If the chamber plan succeeds, which I have no reason to doubt, we shall no longer be obliged to watch and have them. I have put in some extra hives, also a shelf and standards, to enable the bees more readily to attach the comb. Any person having a wish to see the method adopted by me, I shall be happy to show it to them. The bees appear perfectly satisfied with their elevated situation. I am somewhat apprehensive that a south-west aspect may be rather too warm in summer, and rather regret I had not put the room even at the northeast end of the barn. I do not think there is any danger to be apprehended from severe cold, if they are only kept dry. Very truly yours, JOHN PRINCE. Jamaica Plain, April 11, 1831.

FITCH AND FULTON. I knew John Fitch and Robert Fulton. The latter was, about the year 1786, and for several years my school-mate in the town of L—r, Pennsylvania. We were small boys. His mother was a widow, and in straitened circumstances. I had a brother who was fond of painting. The war of the revolution, which ravaged at that period, made it difficult to obtain materials from abroad, and the arts were at a low ebb in the country. My brother, consequently, prepared and mixed colors for himself; and these he usually displayed on tin can shells. His coat of brushes and shells fell to my lot, some of which I occasionally carried in my pocket to school. Fulton saw and craved a part. He pressed his suit with so much earnestness, that I could not refuse to divide my treasure with him; and in fact he soon, from the beginning, so shamed my performances by the superiority of his own, that it ended in my voluntarily surrendering to him the entire heirship to all that came into my possession. Henceforth his book was neglected, and he was often severely chastised by the school-master, for his inattention and idleness. His friends removed him to Philadelphia where he was apprenticed to a silversmith, but his mind was not in his trade. He found his way to London, and placed himself under the patronage of his celebrated countryman, West.

While Robert Fulton was thus engaged in London, John Fitch, clock-maker, was contriving schemes in Philadelphia for the propelling of boats by steam. He conducted his mysterious operations at a projection on the shore of the Delaware at Kensington which among the wise and prudent of the neighborhood, the scoomers of magicians and their dark works, soon acquired the ominous and fearful title of Conjurer's Point. I often witnessed the performances of his boat in 1788'89, and '90. It was propelled by paddles in the stern, and constantly getting out of order. I saw it when it was returning from a trip to Burlington, from whence it was said to have arrived in little more than two hours. When coming to, off Kensington, some part of the machinery broke, and I never saw it in motion afterwards. I believe it was his last effort. He had, up to that period, been patronized by a few stout hearted individuals, who had subscribed a small capital in shares of, I think 6l. Pennsylvania currency, or \$16 each; but this last disaster so staggered their faith, and unstrung their nerves, that they never again had the hardihood to make other contributions. Indeed, they had already rendered themselves the subjects of ridicule and derision, for their temerity and presumption, in giving countenance to this wild projector and infatuated madman. The company, thereupon, gave up the ghost—the boat went to pieces—and Fitch became bankrupt and broken hearted. Often have I seen him stalking about like a troubled spectre, with down cast eye, and lowering countenance; his coarse soiled linen covering the elbows of a tattered garment. During the days of his aspiring hopes, two mechanics were of sufficient daring to work for their confidence and folly. These were Peter Brown, shipsmith, and John Wilson, boat builder, both of Kensington. They were worthy, benevolent men, well known to the writer, and much esteemed in the city. Towards Fitch, in particular, they ever extended the kindest sympathy. While he lived, therefore, he was in the habit of calling daily at their workshops, to while away time, to talk over his misfortunes, and to rail at the ingratitude, and cold neglect of an unfeeling, spiritless world. From Wilson I derived the following anecdote. Fitch called to see him as usual—Brown happened to be present. Fitch mentioned his hobby, and became unusually eloquent in the praise of steam and of the benefits which mankind were destined to derive from its use in propelling boats.

"They listened, of course, without faith, but not without interest, to this animated appeal, but it failed to rouse them to give any future support to schemes by which they had already suffered. After indulging himself for some time, in this never failing topic of deep excitement, he concluded with these memorable words—"Well, gentlemen, although I shall not live to see the time, you will, when steam boats will be preferred to all other means of conveyance, and especially for passengers, and they will be particularly useful in the navigation of the river Mississippi." He then retired, on which Brown, turning to Wilson, exclaimed in a tone of deep sympathy, "Poor fellow! what a pity he is crazy!" Fitch died in 1793. Brown and Wilson were more prosperous. They both lived to retire from business in easy circumstances,

The former, indeed, became rich, and set up his carriage. He was of too noble a spirit to indulge in luxurious pride or ostentation. The coat of arms, on the panels of his carriage doors, was of his own contriving, and consisted of amfucular hand, grasping a sledge hammer, suspended over an anvil. Motto—"By this I got you." EPOC.

The sketch which we were lately enabled by the assistance of information derived from an authentic source, to present our readers of the public history and character of Judge White, having, as we perceive from its general republication, excited much attention, we have thought that a similar account of another member of the cabinet may not be unacceptable.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury is somewhat over forty-five years of age. He was born in New Hampshire, received his literary education at Dartmouth College, and studied law under the venerable Judge Reeves at Litchfield. He entered upon the profession at Portsmouth, in his native state, where he almost immediately rose into high reputation, and before he reached his thirtieth year was raised to the bench of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. He discharged the duties of this place with great industry and talent, some of the evidences of which are to be found in elaborate opinions in the printed reports of that state—until about the year 1822, when he was elected Governor of the State.—This office he filled for one term, and was a candidate for the second election; but the opposite party having in the mean time received an accession of strength, he was unsuccessful. As an evidence, however, that the popularity, or lessened the confidence of his fellow citizens in his capacity and integrity, he was, a year or two afterwards, on being chosen a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, made Speaker of that body, and during the same session was elected a Senator of the United States. In this station he remained until the fourth of March of the present year, distinguished for his attention to public business, and his accuracy in transacting it, both as a member of the Naval and Judicial Committees, and more especially as one of the Committee on Commerce, of which he was the Chairman for the last two or three years. In all the great questions which have called forth the talent of the Senate during his seat in that body, he has also taken a part, and shown himself equal to their discussion. He is remarkable for the accuracy and fulness of his information, on every subject he undertakes to discuss, as well as for the clearness and force with which he communicates it. This valuable characteristic is not confined merely to his more elaborate efforts on the floor of Congress, but it is shown not less remarkably, and perhaps more usefully, in his various labors on the several committees to which he has belonged, and especially in bringing before the Senate and carrying through it, the various measures recommended by the Committee on Commerce. Great as is the amount of talent in the next Senate, we fear that his place as chairman of that committee will be hardly supplied. Coming from a commercial quarter of the Union, he has entered warmly into the support of the interests of the mercantile community, and has no opportunity of improving all the advantages for obtaining useful knowledge on these subjects, afforded either by his public station, or his extensive acquaintance with men of business.

Amidst the pursuits of law and politics, Judge Woodbury has not neglected the cultivation of letters. As a member of the joint Library Committee of Congress, he has manifested great zeal, as well as good taste, in forming a collection of books of which the country may well be proud, and as a Senator, he has introduced or aided various measures for the promotion of learning and the arts.—From the circumstances of his situation, and the interest he takes in naval matters, his knowledge on this subject is extensive, and the naval service could not find among our public men a more zealous and efficient friend.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

Genius.—It is painful to observe the mistaken notions so generally prevalent respecting the nature and characteristics of Genius. Accidental and adventitious are constantly confounded with fixed peculiarities, and we at last bring ourselves to look on a great author as being deemed to endure bodily and mental anguish, by way of atonement to the common herd, for his lofty intellectual endowments, and as predestined conditions for the successful display of his talents. All this is a distorted view of human nature; it is not a necessity imposed on us by an all-wise Providence, who, in man, "sufficiently never intended that they, in whom the high capacities of mind are most conspicuous, should most readily fall below the even line of correct judgment, and of cheerful feelings. The fact is, that we, deficient, and administer to it all manner of abominations; we make it drunk with its success, and then inconsistently wonder at its vagaries, and the tricks which it plays before high heaven. 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From the N.Y. Mercantile Advertiser, May 16 FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship *Charlotte*, Capt. Robinson, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on 9th April, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted to Captain Robinson for files of papers, including London dates of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th April.

The following, which is the leading article in the Liverpool Chronicle of 9th April, gives a succinct summary of the news of the week preceding.

LIVERPOOL, April 9. The accounts from France since our last leave the question of peace or war between that country and Austria as much in suspense as ever. In the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday last, General Lamarque remonstrated with considerable warmth against the pacific bearing of France towards Russia concerning the affairs of Poland, and towards Austria in reference to those of Italy. The answer of the minister for foreign affairs spoke of the latter as still likely to be cleared up by explanations which had been demanded from Vienna. In the meanwhile, the Austrians, as will be seen by the account in the letter of our London correspondent, continue their operations for the expulsion of the insurgent forces from the Roman States. The tone of most of the French journals is warlike, and the patriotic associations clamour loudly for hostilities. The rise, however, in the French funds would seem to indicate a preponderance in favor of the hopes of peace.

A report was also in circulation, that a communication had been opened between the Poles and the Sublime Porte, and that envoys had been mutually sent from Warsaw and Constantinople; the French papers go the length of saying that had actually been declared by the Poles against Russia. An insurrection, it is also asserted, has taken place in Courland. These, however, are, in all probability, only to be classed with the multitude of rumours to which the excitement of the times naturally gives rise.

Belgium still remains a subject of doubt and dispute, to all who feel an interest in the spread of free governments and liberal institutions. Agitated by contending factions and a distressed population within, and, from without, bullied by one hostile power, threatened by another, frowned on by mediators, and cordially encouraged by friends, it is scarcely possible that she can much longer escape both the perils of war on the one hand and the trammels of diplomatic intrigue on the other. Between the proclamations of the Regent of Belgium, the operations of the German Diet respecting the Duchy of Luxembourg, and the complaints and threatenings of the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs in his speech in the States General, on Saturday last, which falls little short of a declaration of war against the Belgians, the likelihood remains for an avoidance of hostilities, but by a yielding, on the part of the Belgian Government to the suggestions of the protocols of the five powers, which it has already announced to be incompatible with the dignity and independence of a free state. We confess, we look with no slight anxiety for the result.

The affairs of Poland, if any reliance may be placed on the concurrent testimony of the accounts received from various quarters—via Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, and other places—are brightening in prospect. A letter was received in London, late on Thursday afternoon, by express from Frankfort, dated the 3d inst. It announced that official accounts had been received there from Berlin, with intelligence that the whole of the Duchy of Silesia was in a state of open insurrection. It was reported that the guards whose advance posts had already reached Pultusk, would be obliged to retire.—General Geismar was at Grodno on the 26th.—The headquarters of Field-Marshal Diebitch were on that day at Sienica, General De Witt was at Pulawy, Generals Telfer and Kreuzer were at Lublin and around Zamosc. Into this latter fortress General Dwernicki had been, in consequence of the superior numbers of the enemy, compelled to retire. This, if true, may operate as a diversion in favor of the Italian insurgents, by compelling Austria to provide for the maintenance of her Polish provinces, and thus decide the question of peace or war between that power and France.

From the Correspondent of the Liverpool Chronicle.

LONDON, 7th, half past 7 P.M. Letters from Milan, of the 30th ultimo state that the Austrian corps, which had entered the Legations, was proceeding on its march rapidly. This corps is said to consist of twenty battalions and twelve squadrons, with artillery in proportion. On the 24th, the main body was at Folly on the 25th at Casena, and the advanced posts were before Rimini on the 26th. According to these letters (from Milan) the patriots had no where attempted to stop the progress of the Austrians and had for the most part, disbanded themselves and returned home. According to one of these letters however, General Finnot found reason to believe that the patriots are not every where disposed to give way on his approach, and he had in consequence given orders that another corps of 12,000 Austrians should enter the Roman States from Verona. Whatever the Italian patriots may be disposed to do, it is evident that unless France declares war against Austria, the latter power will prove too strong for them. The most probable result of the present turn of things in Italy will be a congress of the principle powers of Europe, where some of the chief points will be discussed, and possibly settled. Already one is confidently spoken of as determined upon, to take place at Rome, in the course of the spring.

But it remains to be seen, whether any measure can be determined upon there, fully satisfactory to the parties most interested—the Italians; for it is clear that those unanimously detest the Austrians, and wish them away from their country, while, on the other hand, it is equally evident that nothing but the fate of a war with France could induce the Austrians, for one moment, to think of losing the footing they had established in Italy.

We find, by accounts from Madrid, of the 26th ult. that, in spite of the extreme, and hitherto, successful, vigilance exercised by the government, a violent commotion was still looked to with some degree of certainty, by persons fully possessed of the means of forming an accurate judgment of the state of the public mind. There can be no doubt that, however unripe the generality of Spaniards may be for liberal institutions, there is a very numerous and powerful class in Spain, including many of the enlightened men among the nobility, who are decidedly inimical to the despotic form of Ferdinand's government, and with the view of preventing the catastrophe which some reasonable men think Ferdinand appear to think inevitable, should no concession whatever be granted, they have urged the formation of a new ministry, composed of persons whose principles of moderate liberalism are well known. A list of these was already circulated in Madrid, and it was affirmed, that their first measure, on accession

to office, would be the convention of the Cortes, by Estamentos, according to the fundamental laws of the kingdom. The country is afterwards to receive institutions more analogous to her wants and the temper of the times.

We have received to-day a long letter from a correspondent at Antwerp, entering fully into the details of the late disturbances at that place. The following, which is the concluding paragraph of this letter, is the most material among the whole of its contents:—"Antwerp was never more tranquil than at present. The authorities are determined to prevent all further riotous proceedings; no apprehensions, however, are entertained as to any attempt being made to renew them, as a great number of respectable citizens have joined the civic guard, and most of the inhabitants have put their houses in a state of defence determined to fire on the first invaders."

ENGLAND. The only item of the least importance from this country, is the following from the Times of the 7th April, on the REVENUE. It is in some respects unfortunate that the lateness of the hour at which the accounts of the quarter's revenue are made up, precludes the possibility of accompanying them with the explanations so absolutely necessary to make them generally intelligible. However favorable has been the first impression produced by the statement of the April accounts, more accurate examinations not only tend to strengthen and confirm it, but to prove that, under a rational system of finance and a good government, the powers of production and of consumption in this country are augmenting most rapidly, and that we may fully rely to the increase, as well as on the stability, of all our great national resources.

The revenue, under the two great heads of Excise and Customs, presents the following results:

Excise, increase on quarter £194,864
Excise, decrease on quarter 826,163

IRELAND. DUBLIN, April 4.—Mr. O'Connell has written a letter addressed to the people of the Queen's County, calling upon them to return Sir Henry Parnell without a contest, and free of expense. He uses powerful arguments to show that all other questions should be merged in the great question of reform. I think I may declare that public opinion will sustain Mr. O'Connell in his view of this subject; and that should the Ministry deem it necessary to resort to a dissolution of Parliament, they will find a triumphant return of reformers from Ireland, accompanied by perfect popular tranquility. Sir R. Ferguson has been returned for Derry.—Globe.

A vessel from Scotland, with 52 tons of potatoes, ordered by Sir Richard O'Donnell, Bart., has arrived at Newport, county of Mayo, for the relief of the starving peasantry; and another, with 50 tons, is expected this week. Three persons in this district have died of actual famine.

Limerick Chronicle. It is rumored that Colonel Fitzgerald, son of the celebrated Lord Edward, will be one of the candidates for the Representation of Kildare at the next election.

Dublin Morning Register. FRANCE. The London Times of the 7th, on the subject of French affairs says—

In the Paris papers of Monday, which arrived last night, we find nothing calculated to decide the question of peace or war between France and Austria. The *Moniteur* of Sunday has been very guarded in its language, which has demanded explanations from Vienna had as yet received no answer, and promised unreserved information on the subject as soon as it should arrive. The public seems to rely upon this promise with a mixture of hope that peace may still be the result. The French funds have in consequence recovered a little from their extreme depression on the preceding days.

TOULON, March 24. Large magazines are forming in Toulon and the environs, of flour, wheat, biscuits, forage, oats, &c. The troops that are to form the corps that is to be stationed on the frontiers of Piedmont have been for some days on the march; they will be cantoned for the present in the communes of the Department of the Var. Independently of the six batteries of artillery which are preparing here, others are expected from the interior, so that there will be 100 pieces of cannon, with all the necessary material.

BELGIUM. Our files of papers are not regular from 1st to 8th of April, and therefore we are unable to fill up all the circumstances preceding those to which the following extracts refer, but they are of themselves sufficiently explicit.

BRUSSELS, April 2.—Proceedings are commenced in the affair of General Nypels, and those in the affair of Colonel Berrens continue. Both of them are in solitary confinement since yesterday. According to what we have been able to learn respecting General Nypels, that officer had some time ago, before the conspiracy at Antwerp, recommended the Government to a wholesale sale on General Vandermisken. This fact is favorable to General Nypels.

There are strong reasons for believing that General Vandermisken has taken refuge in the city of Antwerp. Count Villain XIV. member of the Congress, has arrived at Paris, as it is said on a mission from the Government. Does M. Le Hon no longer enjoy the entire confidence of the new Ministry. A decree of the Regent, dated the 31st of March, orders that as the committee appointed to class the officers of the army according to their seniority has hitherto been unable to act, in consequence of the frequent absence of General Nypels, Colonel Berrens, and Lieutenant Colonel Harresse, their discharge is granted to those officers, and others are appointed members of the committee in their room.

The Dutch, to the number of 300, have just landed (about 12 o'clock) at Calloo, a judicious port, three leagues off, towards the sea. They have cut all the roads leading to it.

On the news of the troubles at Brussels and Liege, great apprehensions were felt at Verviers, and all necessary precautions were taken, which seemed the more advisable, as a letter was received from the Burgomaster of Liege, announcing that a person of consequence had left Liege, with a large sum of money, intending to exit a reaction at Verviers, in favour of the deposed government. Civic Guards were immediately called out.—Happily their interference was not necessary, and the Guards were soon allowed to retire, as there was no danger for the moment. The regiment of Liege has published an Order of the Day to the Civic Guard, expressing, in strong terms, the indignation and grief of the Magistrates at the deplorable excesses of the 28th and 29th of March, and exhorting the guard to be firm and prompt in suppressing any future excesses.

The Burgomaster announces that the principal instigators, as well as many of the wretches who were guilty of pillage, were in the hands of justice, and will be severely punished.

Tranquillity is restored at Liege, and on Holy Thursday the people crowded the churches as usual.

THE NETHERLANDS.—The speech of Minister for Foreign Affairs in the States General of Holland, amounts to a declaration of war against Belgium. What will the parties to the conferences of London do, in case of a rupture?

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. The Packet ship *Canada*, Captain Macy has arrived at New York, having sailed from Liverpool on the 16th ultimo. The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received by this arrival, their full supply of foreign journals, including London of the 15th, and Liverpool of the 16th.

It will be seen by the very copious extracts we have given, that although the probabilities of a general war have lessened, yet the affairs of the North of Europe present a most interesting aspect. The Poles, in a very brilliant action, gained a signal advantage over General Geismar's division of the Russian Army, on the 31st of March, of which fact the Polish official account will be found among our extracts. There are also reports of another victory, still more brilliant, said to have been obtained on the day following.—April 1st, the result of which was the total destruction of Geismar's corps, and the captivity of himself. But there is some doubt upon this subject, as will be seen by the following remarks. The Times of the 7th inst. say, "The intelligence will soon be confirmed, though as it is again Geismar's corps on which the attack is stated to have been made, it may be apprehended that the report is only a different version of the news we have already given." However, if, as some of the Paris journals say, the account was transmitted by the telegraph from Strasbourg, there would be less reason to question its accuracy.

These events, together with the renewed reports of insurrection in Lithuania and Volhynia—the reported disaffection of Finland, and the discontents believed to exist in Russia itself, have imparted high hopes that the valiant Poles may yet be successful, fearful as are the odds against which they are contending. In the battle of March 31st, the Poles seem to have fought like tigers. Nothing could exceed the celerity of their movements, or stand before the impetuosity of their onsets.

In addition to the facts and reports already mentioned, there are other rumours which may as well be noted, although less probably to be attached to them. These are, that even from Turkey collateral aid is expected, as by this time the new Envoy from the Polish Government to the Sublime Porte, is far on his way to Constantinople; and it is believed that the warlike preparations of the Sultan are in reality with the intention of making war on Russia. A second is, that Charles John of Sweden is determined to endeavor to retake Finland. We do not attach any credit to these rumours, nor much importance to the story of insurrectionary movements in the remote eastern dominions of Russia. Meanwhile, if the account of an insurrection in Persia be correct, there will have his hands full with his own affairs.

There was another report on the London Exchange on the evening of the 14th, still more improbable, viz.—That the victor of the Balkan himself had fallen into the hands of the Poles. On all hands, however, the opinion was gaining ground that the Russian Empire was in no very favorable condition, and many supposed that a few months will bring forth events with regard to this barbaric power, which will both astonish and delight the civilized world.

The British Parliament met pursuant to adjournment on the 12th.—The first subject called upon in the House of Commons on that day was the R-form bill on the presentation of petitions against it from Manchester, Salford and Liverpool. The insufficiency of the returns of the population of different boroughs, which had been urged by the petitioners, was again brought forward. Lord J. Russell stated that every precaution had been used to guard against improper returns; but that any memorial complaining of inaccuracy would meet with respectfully attention. The Ministers were determined to preserve the principles of the bill, although they had made alterations in particular parts, which would be laid before the House on the following Monday (the 18th). In reply to some observations from Sir E. Sugden and General Gascoyne on the increased number of representations from Ireland, which had been urged by the petitioners, he said that Ministers had not changed their minds, as to the number.—It is thought appear to be the sense of the House that the whole number of 658 members should be retained; the government would not feel that they were altering a vital or essential part of the measure by agreeing to that proposition. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the number of representatives for England, Ireland and Scotland, he denied that the question was finally fixed at the period of the union.

Mr. O'Connell supported the provisions of the bill. Mr. Hunt, much as it would seem to the surprise of the House, stated that in its present form he should vote against it.

The subject again came up on the 13th, and led to long and animated discussions.—Mr. Stanley, in the absence of Lord John Russell repeated, what had been said by him on the day previous as to the intentions of Ministers. Sir Robert Peel contended that the alterations and the submission of the number to the House, made it altogether a new bill.—Lord J. Russell having entered the House said he would reserve further explanations until the 18th.

Mr. O'Brien afterwards brought forward the distressed state of Ireland, which called forth a good deal of discussion. Whatever differences there were on particular points, almost all the Hon. Members who spoke on that subject admitted the necessity of introducing poor laws in Ireland, as the only means of protecting the poor, and securing them against the consequence of absent landlords.

In the House of Lords on the 14th, in reply to inquiries made by the Marquis of London-derry, Earl Grey gave similar explanations to those made in the Commons, in relation to the Ministerial plan of reform. His Lordship stood pledged, for one, to the principles of the bill. An extended discussion ensued. The Lord Chancellor earnestly defended the measure. Turning our attention for a moment to France, we find but little matter of special interest. It will be seen, by a paragraph given below, that the late ministerial associates of Polignac and Co. who escaped from France, are said to be no fewer than six thousand prisoners, and 36 pieces of cannon.

In a letter to Baron Pasquier, the President. This protest defends the memorable ordinances and denies the jurisdiction of the Chamber. The Court decided, that as M. de Monthal was in contumacy, no communication of the kind offered in his name could be received.—The proceedings in this addition to the great process of Polignac appear to have excited no interest in Paris. Polignac himself, it is asserted in the Tribune, has made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the fortress of Ham. In taking his meals to him, the attendant several times did not find him in his room. He waited some time, and at length, on one occasion, hearing a noise in the chimney, disclosed the fact to the Governor. The Ex-Minister was found in the chimney; the fire of which was immediately rendered secure by iron bars. Eighteen young men were on trial for a pretended republican plot; but it was believed the jury would acquit them very promptly. The proclamation of Yermoloff was not believed in Paris.

The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied with the discussion of the electoral law as amended by the Peers. Some of the amendments have been adopted, and some rejected, and among the latter, the alteration made on the electoral qualification. The debate closed on the 13th of April, and the Chamber proceeded to ballot on the whole of the law as it was finally modified, but at too late an hour to admit of the decision being forwarded to London by the express of the 15th.

The French Ministry, which has been hesitating on the subject of Algiers, has at length determined to retain the country and colonies.

In compliance with the desire of the people, the President of the Council has decreed that the statue of Napoleon shall be replaced on the column of the Place Vendôme. The French government has received despatches from Marshal Maison, the French Ambassador at Vienna. They announce that the cabinet, after learning the capture of Ancone and the flight of the insurgents, persisted in stating that her troops should march on Rome and occupy the remainder of the Papal States. Intelligence had been received in Paris, and confirmed, of the capture of General Zucchi, the late Patriot Commander-in-Chief. The insurrection there is completely at an end, and the French Government are exulting as having first encouraged the revolt and then betrayed the rebels.

General Belliard had gone back to Paris, and private letters state that he had brought information that England is going to take possession of the Scillys, and that Prussia is in possession of the fortress of Belgium until the Belgian affairs are finally arranged.

On Sunday the 10th of April, the Paris Central Polish Committee gave a grand dinner to the Polish Envoy and the Deputation from the National Guard of Warsaw, at the great room of the Vendanges de Bourgogne, which was appropriately decorated with the national flags of France and Poland united, surrounding a trophy composed of the portraits of the President of the National Government of Poland, Prince Casartorius, and those of the illustrious generals, Washington, Kosciuszko, and Lafayette. The room was also hung with likenesses of other distinguished Polish chiefs and patriots. General Lafayette, in the uniform of first grenadier of the National Guard of Poland, took the chair, and towards the end of the banquet addressed the company in an animated speech, concluding with the following toast:—"To Poland, its glory, its liberty, and its independence." M. Casimir Delavigne, in compliance with the general wish, recited the *Varmecienne* with an emotion that excited the warmest feelings of the whole assembly.

The Belgian government apprehends, or pretends to apprehend, an approaching crisis in the affairs of that country. The Congress has been appealed to, and has answered the appeal by authorizing the government to raise the loan of twelve millions florins; and by granting a supplementary credit of six millions to the Minister of Finance. Authority has been given also to employ foreign officers, and a foreign General-in-Chief if necessary. The civic guard is called upon to hold itself in readiness; the first division amounting to 50,000 men will soon be put in motion; the Minister of Finance in his communication to Congress, stated that preparations were making to move upon Luxembourg.

The Press lends its aid to the government, and strives to stir up the people by reports which devoid of truth and reason; such as that of a protocol signed by the five great powers, decreeing the partition of Belgium, giving Hainault, Namur, and Brussels to France, the province of Liege to Prussia; and restoring Flanders, Maestricht and Luxembourg to Holland. Also, that the troops of the Germanic Confederation had entered the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Another rumour makes Belgium an independent government, to be ruled by England, France & Co. in the person of Leopold, who is to marry the daughter of Louis Philippe—a most unlikely arrangement.

From the Dutch papers it appears that preparations are making for sending the movements of their land forces by the fleet—the corvettes *Neholien* and *Heider* are ordered to Calloo. Several line of battle ships are undergoing active repairs. The Dutch expect to be attacked in Flanders, and the inhabitants as well as troops are preparing to repel the Belgians.

From the Liverpool Chronicle of 16th April, we copy the following interesting summary of the news for the week preceding that date. The Polish cause is advancing gloriously, and the hopes of their ultimate and complete success have now a solid basis on which to rest. The spirited and vigorous manner in which the operations against the beaten divisions of Diebitch's army have been followed up, have completely discomfited that bold and skillful leader's arrangements, and the reported insurrections in the provinces in his rear and on his flanks, of which there seems little reason to doubt, must compel him to a retrograde movement, which he will not be able to execute without extreme difficulty and severe loss. The following are the accounts received of the operations subsequent to the victory of the 31st March, mentioned in another column:—

It is reported that the Poles have gained a new and important victory over the Russian army at Grodno; that the corps of Gen. Geismar has been entirely destroyed, and he himself severely wounded and a prisoner; that Marshal Diebitch, hard pressed on all sides by the Polish army and the peasantry, was shut up in the marshes, and reduced to a most critical position. The result of this fresh success is said to be no fewer than six thousand prisoners, and 36 pieces of cannon.

By accounts received from Memel late yesterday afternoon, to the 2d instant, information of an important nature was obtained.—The letters mention that at Polangen, about four miles from Memel, an engagement had taken place between the insurgents and the

Russian troops, in which the latter were defeated. Polangen was in flames. In Volhynia there were not less than 18,000 organized insurgents, who had risen in opposition to the Russian power. A British courier who was on his road to St. Petersburg, had thought it prudent to stop at Polangen. It is said that a Russian courier with despatches to the army in Poland, had been seized by the insurgents, his despatches opened, and then he had his head cut off. The regular medium of communication had been suspended, and the rising against the government of Russia throughout Volhynia, Courland, and Lithuania, was expected to become general.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer. The Press.—A Philadelphia editor recently observed that he could perceive a more respectful and courteous disposition manifested towards each other by the conductors of the press, which was not only desirable and praiseworthy, but if made a general rule, would tend to a distant point to place the American press far beyond the reach of calumny, or the clamours of the designing—at present we do not perceive this courtesy.

It may be admitted as a settled principle that there are few if any of our citizens who would desire any essential or important change in our present form of government. The divisions of party therefore must be entirely local, hence there is no existing cause for personal invecitive between the conductors of the press in their support of men or measures.

The art of printing, no one will dispute, is an art of perfecting men in all arts, and especially for the signal benefits and blessings conferred upon the human race. Editors, therefore, have a right to feel proud of their avocation, and should sustain the meritorious of their colleagues in every laudable effort to attain the highest honours of the country, for it is in sustaining their legitimate rights, no power can resist them. Those who publish a daily paper, can best feel the painful embarrassments which surround them. They must raise a large sum of money weekly—collect all the news and spread whatever may be of interest before the people, and are compelled to watch public men in all public occasions, and qualify themselves to give their advice, to labour during the day and part of the night in their vocation; to protect the constitution, the rights of the country, and the liberties of the people. These are arduous duties and high trusts, which cannot be faithfully or successfully discharged by men of ordinary minds.

Questions of peace or war, of finance, public improvement, public defence, the effect of treaties, the fitness of men for public stations, all come under the supervision of the Press. The concerns of a city, of a state, and of the Union, are daily presented to the view of the Editor, and he is called upon by his readers to treat in his columns on all these perplexing and multifarious subjects. Corresponding with these important labors, should be his usefulness with the people and his rank in society. Is it so? Certainly not.—The want of Union, of individual respect, and courtesy among Editors of established characters, and presses, differences about men and divisions of opinion on measures—all discussed with warmth and advocated with zeal, have severed those bonds of good feeling and union, which should keep together in harmony and fellowship, men of similar occupations, notwithstanding a difference of opinion. When we look at the class of Editors throughout the Union, we see many among our opponents as well as friends, who would do us any injury in the country. Do we see any in the Cabinet, or as Foreign Ministers, or in high and honorable stations abroad or at home? Not so—and what prevents it? Distrust of each other. An honorable ambition may be properly cherished by a citizen, and a citizen of the Press, as by a citizen of any other occupation; yet not being true to ourselves, nor jealous of our rights, nor united to sustain them, we have the least possible chance of advancement. What can be more gratifying to see an Editor of a paper, a sober, discreet, and honourable man, realizing a fortune from his pursuits, and bringing up his sons to the same? We declare solemnly, that we take pleasure in seeing every Editor prosper, that is, every Editor whom public opinion deems worthy of support, and should political changes occur, we should feel pleased to see them advanced to posts of honor and profit, though they may be our political opponents. Efforts are not wanting among designing men to widen the breach among editors—to push on excitement—to whet the instrument of passion and revenge, and by this disunion, to prevent any concert of action which may affect their private interest. We are thus played off between battledore and shuttlecock—used by all to be proscribed and thrown off by all.

ALGIERS.—The French have conquered a kingdom as large as Spain, with as fine a climate, and commanding the entrance to that land of treasures and the central region of Africa. They are going on a *la Française* in all points. They have compelled the Moors to clean their streets, and do not despair of making them wash their shirts and faces in time. They have run up a central system through Algiers, and ventilated the town. They have slain the moogrels that infested the streets, and reduced an establishment of dunghills as venerable as Mahomet. They have built an opera house, ordering the wealthy Moors to put down their names on the box-list, and subscribe as becomes patrons of the fine arts. They have arranged a circle of private boxes in the theatre, to which the ladies of the several Harems have keys, and where they listen to Italian songs, learn to be delighted with the romantic loves of Europe, and turn over a leaf in human nature which no Algerine Hour ever turned before. A detachment of dancing masters has been brigaded for the service, and *modistes* ("from Paris") are rapidly opening shops in the "Grand Rue Royale." The ladies are, as might be expected, in raptures with the change, and go out shopping with the air of an *égarée* of the Faubourg St. Germain. Galignani daily communicates to the Algerine coffee-houses the news of a world of which they hitherto knew no more than of the news of the dog star. All is gaiety, gesticulation, and the march of intellect. If a great three-tailed bashaw were disposed to express the slightest dislike of the new regime, they order him to be seized, dispossess him of his turban, pipe, and scymetar, and send him to learn the manual exercise under one of their sergeants. The remedy is infallible. In twelve hours a revolution is effected in all his opinions; he learns the French art of looking delighted under all circumstances, and returns from the drill a changed man. The offending Mauritainian is disciplined out of him, and the parade has induced him into the march of mind for the rest of his days. The French are distilling brandy from sea weeds, are teaching buffoons to draw their cabriolets, have already formed a subscription pack of tiger hounds, and expect that they are scorching to a cinder, with

the more serious evils that they must wait a week for the Paris news, and have not yet been able to prevail on Potter and Made-moiselle Du Fay to join their theatre, are as happy as sultans.—English Paper.



The Gazette of Saturday last contains an Editorial article of nearly three columns, closely printed, in vindication of its remarks in the preceding number, and in exposing the "tremendous flagitiousness" of the Editor of this paper. If we were in the habit of taking the gazetting style and "tremendous" epithets of certain "scribes" for the Gazette, as they are certainly meant and intended to pass with the public, we should feel somewhat dismayed at the array against us; but we have long since discovered that language and thought are not synonymous terms, nor are they always travelling companions. Let us inspect this article, and see in what it has exposed our "prejudiced hatred" or "tremendous flagitiousness."

We called on them to publish a letter, said to be from the pen of our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving, in which he represents the statements published in the papers of the Anti-Jackson party, and copied into the Gazette, as base slanders and falsehoods. The Editor of the Gazette, by one of its "scribes," (a new recruit, if we mistake not) complies with the call, and frankly admits that he had always considered these statements about Mr. Randolph's conduct in Russia "ludicrous extravagancies," growing out of his known originality of character. Had the Editor of the Gazette told us this at first we should have admired his candour and honesty; but after having published and re-published these slanders, against Mr. Randolph; after having attacked the President and his Secretary of State for the appointment of Mr. R. and endeavoured to impress on the public mind, that the awkward, grotesque, ruff, and even drunken, department of our Minister, had brought, or was likely to bring our government and our whole population into ridicule and contempt in the Russian Court; now that these gross misrepresentations can no longer be maintained, to say, with an air of carelessness and unconcern, "we had always considered these reports 'ludicrous extravagancies,' manifested such total want of regard for the individual character and reputation of Mr. Randolph, and such contempt for the understanding of his readers, that, in justice to the public, we could not avoid exposing it. If, however, he had admitted, as we had a right to expect, that these articles, thus copied into his paper, were published under the impression that they were true, but that he had since discovered or had reason to consider them mere "ludicrous extravagancies" growing out of the "known originality of his character," we should have given him credit for his sincerity.

But this scribe for the Gazette seems, in his last article, disposed to retract something of his former admission. He says:—"We have never said any thing of specific belief about this matter—we considered the story a 'ludicrous extravagance'—not denying the probability of some eccentricity, yet not doubting much colouring. Does this give the idea of 'mere fiction'?" One in a good humour, disposed to give a good sense and meaning to our language would say, no. We have been and are still in a "good humour, and disposed to give a good sense (that is the plain sense) and meaning to his language," and yet we should say, to publish "ludicrous extravagancies" (knowing or believing them to be such) for truth, and to make them the foundation of serious charge against the President, is what we have always been taught to consider an aberration from honest truth and moral rectitude.

What the Editor of the Gazette means in saying this paper "must stand to him in the relationship of a heathen man and a publican," is not perfectly intelligible. Of this, however, we are very certain, that "heathen man or publican" as we may be, we neither have profited, nor expected to profit in a moral point of view, from any intercourse or relationship which we may have held with the Editor or conductors of that paper.

Now to Mr. Nourse again.—In the article in our last number, we did not attempt to give a full and perfect statement of the merits of this case. We wished it to be considered as it really was, an individual recollection of the facts as impressed on our mind, and which, if erroneous, we should be glad to correct, as well from a sense of justice to Mr. Nourse, as to the public and ourselves. We never (knowingly) published "ludicrous extravagancies" for truth; nor do we make any statement which we believe to be false or "garbled," nor would we in any case willingly suppress the truth, as the "scribe" for the Gazette says we have done.

We called on the Gazette to give us his own statement of the facts; and in doing so he does not pretend to say we have told any thing but the truth; he only complains that we have not told the whole truth. Let us see in what this suppression consists. We said Mr.

Nourse had held with a responsible officer of the Treasury for many years, faithfully performed himself with a commission any law of Congress on disbursed by him.

Here this "scribe" for the Gazette says, or let the following paragraph be read:—"That Mr. Nourse had held with a responsible officer of the Treasury for many years, faithfully performed himself with a commission any law of Congress on disbursed by him. We have not said how we discharged this extra duty made this charge of his service. If this be a deed have we been guilty first time that we have been guilty, that any act, if honest in its commencement, by its continued practice this writer say, or let the following paragraph be read:—"That Mr. Nourse had held with a responsible officer of the Treasury for many years, faithfully performed himself with a commission any law of Congress on disbursed by him. We have not said how we discharged this extra duty made this charge of his service. 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Nourse had held with credit to himself a high and responsible office (the Register of the Treasury) for many years; that for extra duties, faithfully performed, he allows or credits himself with a commission not authorized by any law of Congress on large sums of money disbursed by him.

Here this "scribe" for the Gazette says we have been guilty of a suppression of the truth. We have not said how long Mr. Nourse has discharged this extra duty, nor how long he has made this charge of commission for extra service. If this be a suppression, then indeed have we been guilty. It is, however, the first time that we have heard the principle advanced, that any act, illegal, immoral or dishonest in its commencement, could be sanctified by its continued perpetration. What does this writer say, or lead us to infer from the following paragraph?

"That Mr. Nourse having discharged these duties under Gen. Washington's Administration, under that of the older Adams, of Mr. Jefferson, of Mr. Madison, of Mr. Monroe, of Mr. J. Q. Adams—if in all this time, and under each of these Administrations, his accounts were ever audited, it must have been known to the several heads of the administrations that Mr. Nourse had charged these commissions—as no objection of any sort had ever been made, Mr. N. was justified in believing the charge of commissions to be held right, for otherwise, a due regard to duty and justice would have compelled the several Presidents, or the several Secretaries of the Treasury to have made the contrary known to him, and to have restrained him."

Does he not here give his readers to believe that this charge was made by Mr. Nourse and sanctioned by the President and Secretary of the Treasury under each of these administrations? If no objection was made to the charge why call the attention of Mr. Gallatin, and subsequently that of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Wirt to the same subject, and ask their opinion? If his accounts had been settled and this commission allowed, how could he appear on the books of the Department as a defaulter? This "scribe" for the Gazette must know, if he know any thing of this case, that the allowance could only be made by an act of Congress; that no President nor Secretary of the Treasury had the power or authority to allow the charge, and that if they had allowed it, such allowance would have been a gross usurpation of power, not confined to them by the constitution or law of the land. Mr. Nourse however having the exclusive control of the contingent fund, drew from it, a large sum, if not the whole amount claimed as commission, on these disbursements. Having thus drawn without authority, President Jackson, when he came into power, dismissed him from office.

That Mr. Nourse honestly thought himself entitled to extra compensation, we do not doubt, but that he should wait the authority of law before he drew it, and especially as it was money placed under his especial control, we should think no honest man would deny. The opinion of Mr. Wirt, however high his authority, the President does not consider law, nor does he even that of Mr. Crawford. Although Mr. Crawford thought the claim ought to be allowed, has he ever sanctioned the drawing of the money or any part of it, without the authority of an act of Congress? But thank God, we have now a President who will discontinue these extra compensations in the way of commission, unless authorized by law; who will sanction no charges for constructive journeys, for constructive outfits, or compensation for services never performed.

These charges for extra compensation, are the happy engines for extortion. A few years ago we had a Governor of our State, claiming and receiving the salary of a Major General as a compensation for extra services; lately the Clerk of our Executive Council had paid to him for extra services a sum greater than the amount of his salary. Where they will stop no man can foresee.

Tulbot County Court—May Term, 1831.

The State vs. Frank Sewell. Indictment for Arson. On Saturday last the trial of Frank Sewell came on for setting fire to the dwelling of Edward Mullikin, in March last, and occupied the Court from 9 o'clock in the morning till dusk. The cause was committed to the jury about half past 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and occupied their attention about half an hour, when they returned into Court with a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced the prisoner to fifteen years confinement in the penitentiary, 12 months of which, in solitary confinement, on low and coarse diet.

The prisoner was ably and zealously defended by T. R. Lockerman and W. Hayward, Jr. Esqs. and the prosecution with equal ability sustained by J. L. Kerr, Esq.

The case of Thomas I. Bond, indicted for the murder of negro Daniel Plater, was removed on affidavit, to the Court of Queen Ann's county.

A new trial has been ordered by the court in the case of the negro convicted of burning Capt. Coward's barn, in consequence of an error in the presentment and indictment.

Three convictions for petty larceny.

The Ladies Fair, held last week in this town, went off in fine style, and, we believe, much to the satisfaction of all concerned. It yielded, we understand, between seven and eight hundred dollars.

Profitable Grape Vine.—We have received from John Willis, Esq. the subjoined certificate, for publication. His note to us states that, if incorrect, it falls short of the real quantity of fruit on the vine, as it was impracticable to count with certainty the upper limbs.—This, we believe, is the same species of fruit from which Mr. Willis made the wine so much admired by General Lafayette—the Muscat

Wine. Mr. Willis attributes the success of his vines and the superiority of his grapes, to the circumstance of their being cultivated in a situation almost entirely surrounded with salt water.

Oxford, May 19th, 1831. We hereby certify that we were this day called on to count the bunches of Grapes that are on the Vine in John Willis's yard, and we have counted them as well as we could, and have found twenty five thousand one hundred and ten bunches; one third or nearly one half are double bunches, and only counted as single bunches. The Vine is commencing in its seventh year's growth (as he says) and the stem is only from 9 to 10 inches in circumference.

CHARLES M. BROMWELL. RICHARD GOSSAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG.

Queen Ann's county, May 21, 1831.

Sir—After nineteen days revision, correction and amendment, the speeches, delivered at the dinner, given to our Senator by the friends of Henry Clay, on the 27th ultimo, in Kent county, have been presented to the public.

In your paper of the 13th inst., I gave a brief history of that meeting, and remarked, that its proceedings would form a subject of future comment. A scribe, who has assumed the latin appellation of "Veritas," in the Kent Inquirer of the 13th inst., has scurrilously charged me with misrepresentation. The information, communicated by me, was, however, obtained from a source, entitled to the fullest credit. My opportunities of hearing from Kent are more convenient than may be presumed by those to whom I am unknown.—Believing, as I must do, from the tenor of his scribbling, that Mr. "Veritas" is an obsequious minion of our Senator, I shall treat his diatribe with the contempt which its character merits. Satisfied of the truth of my statement, in regard to the feast provided for his master, and unacquainted with my real name, he has endeavored to produce an impression, that my character is such, as to discredit my testimony. This subterfuge is easily explained. I have sufficient knowledge of human nature, to observe its corruption.—Whenever a disposition to suppress facts, is indulged, no exertions will be spared, to impeach the credibility of those, by whom such facts are exposed. Having known Mr. Chambers for many years; having witnessed some of his manœuvres in our Courts of Justice, and having heard of others from good authority, I can readily imagine, that Mr. "Veritas" was well drilled, in the view to be taken of his subject. Able and willing as our Senator may be, in the opinion of Mr. "Veritas," to discharge the debts which he contracts, and betwixt which he loses, I would not exchange the principles of honesty and honour, by which I have been regulated in my transactions with others, for those which have influenced even this "honest and honourable" gentleman, or any of his minions.

I have been informed, that the editor of the Kent Inquirer was absent from Chestertown, the last two or three weeks, and that, during this time, his paper was conducted by a young man, formerly a pupil of Mr. Chambers. As it cannot be presumed, that this editor pro tempore is capable of making selections for a newspaper, the real editor should certainly be exposed from the ridicule, attached to the publication of such a piece of insignificant fustian, as that written by Mr. "Veritas." Should this gentleman ever deem it expedient, to make another appearance in a public journal, I would advise him to assume the latin term for nitcombop, as a signature. Possibly, he may be ignorant of the latin language. In such a case, Mr. Editor pro temp., who has been to school, can doubtless give him the necessary instruction. Mr. Chambers must, however, employ a decent and respectable writer, if he expect me to answer any remarks, which may be made in relation to myself, or my communications. I will, therefore, take leave of his buffoon, and devote some attention to his dinner speech, which is first in length, if not in importance.

In his exordium, he professes to entertain very grateful feelings, for the honour conferred on him by his "personal and political friends," assembled around the festive board. It may be inferred from this circumstance, and from some of the accounts already given of the meeting, held in honour of Mr. Chambers, that the company, addressed by him, was composed promiscuously of the friends and opponents of the Administration. Such, however, was not the fact. I have been informed, that two or three friends of Gen. Jackson dined at the tavern, in which this Senatorial entertainment was provided, without taking any part in the ceremonies or festivities of the occasion. The object of the meeting was well understood by the friends of Gen. Jackson in Kent. They believed, that Mr. Chambers wished an opportunity for pouring forth his abuse upon the President of the United States. That opportunity has been embraced. He has represented our Administration in the most odious light of which his sterile though deceptive imagination is capable. The charges, alleged by him against Gen. Jackson, may all be found in a few numbers of that contemptible paper, the National Journal, which is printed at Washington. These charges of a petty editor have been so often refuted, that it is astonishing, how a Senator of the United States, who ought to be acquainted with the measures of the Administration, could consent to publish a repetition of the same editorial abuse.

I will notice the particulars of this speech, as far as practicable, according to their arrangement. Since the Honourable gentleman has made several preliminaries, to his "calumnious attack upon Gen. Jackson," they shall receive the attention, necessary to a comprehension of the drift of his discourse. Having published "some things" about himself, he must, like Don Pedro, expect to hear from others upon the same subject.

In the introduction to his speech, Mr. Chambers expresses great satisfaction at meeting "those among whom every hour of his life had been passed." It is not my intention to criticize the style of this speech. Every reader, at all acquainted with the rules of composition, will see and detect the errors, with which it abounds. If the gentleman met with any persons, among whom he had passed so much time, it is very certain, he was disappointed at meeting with such a trifling number of Mr. Clay's friends. So great however, were the obligations, which he considered due from him to the company, that he was apprehensive, if they were discharged, he would be reduced to a state of bankruptcy. Some of the people of Kent, I have understood, are debased enough to sell their votes; but I did not suppose, they would exact payment from our Senator, for providing him a dinner, and payment too that would place him in such humble circumstances. The gentleman's purse, it is said, is showing very long, and would no doubt afford a considerable dividend to each one of the company. The friends of Mr. Clay in Kent, will, I hope, have as much mercy upon it, as

the persons who won several hundred millions from him on the Presidential election in 1828. If our Senator could have raised money enough to have paid that bet, he would have made a bankrupt, not only of himself, but with the exception of the winners, of the whole world.

After a pathetic acknowledgement to his friends, for their kindness, Mr. Chambers very gravely tells them, it was not the "merit of his character," which caused their meeting; but that it "resulted from the political relations and affinities existing between them."—This was a very just remark. Most of the company, however, were inimical to his election to the Senate of the United States, in 1825. In other words, they were federalists; a majority of whom in Kent, as in every other county and State, are opposed to Gen. Jackson. More of these federalists were expected at the dinner, and the absence of certain individuals has created a little confusion in the ranks of the Clay party in Kent.

Mr. Chambers has thought proper to make a public declaration of the principles, upon which these dinner meetings are founded—"Custom," he says, "has sanctioned such occasions to the best purposes, by making them at once the tribute and the incentive to political fidelity and consistency." This is a mere assertion, and like all other assertions, is easily made. It would certainly require more logic than Mr. Chambers is capable of exerting, to prove the propriety or use of such festivities. They have indeed become so frequent in our country, and have been prostituted to such base purposes, that most of our great and distinguished men have discontemned them. A Senator of the United States should require no such "incentive" to do his duty. He is bound by a higher consideration than a good dinner, to serve his country with "political fidelity and consistency."

The affection, evinced by Mr. Chambers in speaking of himself, is truly unaccountable. After informing his entertainers, that "the years of his political life have been few," he calls upon them to bear witness, that "its honours have never been solicited by him with any censurable anxiety." If, by "censurable anxiety," he means that kind of anxiety which every one feels, when exerting all his influence for office, and when he is uncertain of success, then has he experienced it, in its utmost acuteness. Ignorant as Mr. Chambers may have supposed the company addressed by him, there are some persons, who have heard of the election for U. States Senator in 1824. Has he forgotten that he struggled for that station, and endeavoured to displace a gentleman, who had distinguished himself in the councils of his country, and who, by his talents and capacity for business, had earned honour and dignity to the State of Maryland? Has Mr. Chambers' late success obliterated the defeat of that year from his memory? Or does he suppose, that the people are so ignorant, as to believe his declarations, in opposition to plain, direct and incontestable facts? The gentleman not only manifested "censurable anxiety" at that election; but, considering the high character of the individual, who at that time occupied the station, and who was again a candidate for it; his conduct was marked with the most egregious vanity, arrogance and presumption.

Having attempted to produce an impression that he never sought office, Mr. Chambers very candidly informs his audience, that it would have accorded perhaps quite as well with the "interests of the community," if he had remained in private life. This declaration contains only part of the truth. By an investigation of his conduct in the Senate, it will be apparent to the unprejudiced, that the "interests of the community" would have been much better sustained, if he had never worked his way into that honourable body. What has he done? Where are the evidences of his legislative wisdom? What single statute can be found to bear witness to his talents and patriotism? How much time has he spent in the Senate? Does he not frequently leave his seat, to attend to his private concerns? Did he believe that he was promoting the "interests of the community," when he agreed to give Gales and Seaton \$118,125 for work, which the public printer offered to execute for \$56,350, and still realize a profit of about \$60,000? Is it the proposal of another \$61,775, proposed to be paid to these printers as a bonus for party services? A more disgraceful resolution was never adopted by the Senate. By taking advantage of the absence of nine of its most distinguished members, who were known to be opposed to it, this business was pressed through the Senate by Mr. Chambers and his party associates, and afterwards rescinded by a vote of 24 to 21. Is this the character, which ought to be maintained by a Senator of the United States? Are these the principles, by which his "political fidelity and consistency" should be tested? Purity in legislation is the essence of republicanism. A Senator should feel that he is acting for his country, not for individual preferences and local interests. His party prejudices should be subdued, when called upon to decide for, and in the name of the people, who have committed their business to his care and superintendance. His motives should be as free from selfishness, as those crystalline drops, which flow from the fount of benevolence. If Mr. Chambers had received his office immediately from the people, would he not long since have been arraigned before that august tribunal, to give an account of his stewardship? And yet, he is lauded by his parasites and minions, for the services rendered his country. Such performances of commendation are sufficient to weaken our faith in the stability of Republican institutions.

In his zeal to talk about himself, Mr. Chambers reminds his hearers of his re-election to the Senate of the United States. That event and "the flattering assurances expressed by his fellow citizens of Kent, and so many distinguished citizens of other counties, were higher rewards than his ambition had ventured to hope for." He boasts of the unanimity of his political friends in that election. Is the gentleman ignorant, that many of his "political friends," as he calls them, were disposed to support another individual, much more competent than himself, for that distinguished station. Is he not satisfied, that the person alluded to would have been elected by the anti Jackson party in our State Legislature, if he had permitted himself to be nominated? Mr. Chambers may attempt to impress the public with a belief, that his personal popularity and a regard for his services were the causes of his success. Facts, however, which are "stubborn things," will overpower his assertions. It was certainly believed by him that he would have the honour of addressing a large number of his political associates, among whom would be seen many "distinguished citizens" of this and other States.

This speech is doubtless written with this expectation. It is very strange, that he should have neglected to erase that part, in which he boasts of the attendance of these "distinguished citizens" so much, as to deem this circumstance a reward, "higher than his ambition had ventured to hope for." If the gentleman did not belong to a Temperance Socie-

ty, I should be almost inclined to suspect, that his optic nerves were affected, and that he saw more than doubt, at the ridiculous entertainment prepared for him. It is unnecessary to repeat the names of the gentlemen, who were present from other counties. I never heard before that they had any claim to distinction. From the best information I can obtain, their number amounted to eleven; viz: seven from Queen-Ann's!!!!!!!, too from Cecil!! one from Caroline! and Jimmy Smithers from Baltimore City.

I will continue my reply to Mr. Chambers' speech, in your next paper, and in those succeeding it, until his errors are exposed.

A JACKSONIAN.

West Point.—The Board of Visitors appointed by the Secretary of War, to attend the ensuing Examination of the Cadets of the Military Academy, in June next, consists of the following gentlemen:—
Mr. C. C. Cabell, of Kentucky
Dr. L. S. Sharpe, do
W. S. Franklin, of Pennsylvania
F. Hambridge, do
Simon Cameron, do
John Page, Prof. Maths. Wm. and Mary Col. Va.
Dr. J. Brockenbrough, of Virginia
John Nelson, of Maryland
Dr. Wm. B. Ewing, of New Jersey
Gen. P. Van Courlandt, of New York
Hon. C. E. Dudley, do
John A. Dix, do
Rev. John Farnum, do
Maj. Gen. Scott, of the Army
Brig. Gen. Leavenworth, do

The brig Neponset at this port from Calcutta, has brought an elephant and a rhinoceros, both living.—The latter is small, but the elephant is very large, although he is supposed to have lost 1000 pounds of flesh on the passage. The sustenance of the two on the voyage occupied forty tons measurement of the vessel.—Boston Patriot.

The National Intelligencer corrects a statement in reference to General Bernard, which recently appeared in the New York Gazette. Although, since the late change in the French Government, his name has been restored to the rolls of the French army from which it had been dropped after the final overthrow of Napoleon, the General has not taken service in France. He accepted a leave of absence from his country for six months only; and his last letter announces the intention of returning in the packet of the 15th April. We share with the editors the pleasure arising from the assurance that our country is unlikely to lose the services of so able an officer.

From the North Carolina "Star."
Gov. BRANCH.—The following letter from the Hon. John Branch, late Secretary of the Navy, to a gentleman in this city, has been handed to us for publication:
WASHINGTON CITY, May 3d, 1831.

My Dear Sir:—You have, no doubt, before this, seen in the papers accounts of the resignation of the Secretary of State, and Secretary at War, and the dismissal of the other members of the Cabinet.

The letters of the two former, addressed to the President of the United States, present the reasons, and the motives for the dismissal of the others are assigned in the answer of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury and myself. In these the President admits that the dismissed officers have faithfully discharged their respective duties; but intimates that the want of harmony in the Cabinet, and the protection of the two retiring Secretaries "from unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations," made it necessary the others should go out also.

So far as regards the members of the Cabinet, this measure is comparatively of little moment. It is, however, a matter of deep concern as affecting the character of the Government. In this point of view the American people have a right to know the whole truth; from whence the alleged discord originated; by whom and for what purpose, it has been fostered; and in what respect and wherefore it has been connected with the public administration of the affairs of the nation.—The President is bound to make these explanations to the people.

If we were intended to be intimated that I am responsible for the want of harmony in the Cabinet, the charge is unjust. I deny that I pursued a course that invited hostility. On the contrary, I went as far as a man of honor could go, in endeavoring to promote a good understanding and cordial official co-operation with all the Members of the Cabinet. But it seems I was expected to go still further and not doing so, it has been held good cause for my dismissal. If it is asked, why I did not abandon the Cabinet, and expose to the world the malign influences by which it was embarrassed? I would reply, that I constantly looked forward to a favorable change. That especially I relied for this upon the wisdom, firmness, and justice of the Chief Magistrate. I have been disappointed. I have had the deep mortification to see him gradually discarding from his councils and friendship his old and long tried supporters, and throwing himself into the arms of persons whose coldhearted selfishness and artifices were played off upon him for true and faithful service.

Best assured, however, that whatever may be the public judgment as to the merits of this question, so consideration arising from personal feeling will induce me to take a course which I should not believe calculated to maintain the character and promote the interest of the State which gave me birth.

Business of importance, especially as enabling me to settle down permanently in North Carolina, will probably require my presence in Tennessee, where I may be detained until August next. On my return to my family, I hope to meet you, when I shall be highly gratified to renew that social and friendly intercourse, which heretofore, so much to my satisfaction, has subsisted between us.

In the mean time, I beg you to receive assurances of great respect and esteem.

JOHN BRANCH.

DIED
Departed this life on Wednesday the 4th inst. at New Orleans after a lingering illness Mr. Henry Nicols, son of Mr. Elizabeth Nicols of this town.

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.
No 43 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—Also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.

May 10

Baltimore Produce Market.

FRIDAY, May 20.
[Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.]

FEATHERS,	33
" (City mills, standard)	—
" " do extra.	—
" (Susquehanna)	—
GRAIN—	
Wheat, white,	1 30
" best red	60 n 1 00
" ord. to good, Md.	65a69
Corn, white } new	65a68
" yellow }	65a70
Oats	34a35
Rye,	75a80
Peas, black eye.	65a70
Peas, white.	65a70
Timothy seed	4 00a4 25
Flaxseed, rough	2 00a2 25
1 25	
PLASTER PARIS—	
Ground Plaster, per brl.	1 37a
WOOL—	
Unwashed, common and 4 Merino,	30a35
do do do do do do	32a37
do do do do do do	40a48
Washed, common and 4 do	40a45
do do do do do do	42a48
do do do do do do	45a52
do full blood do	50a75

JACKSONIANS.

A meeting of the friends of the national administration will be held in the Town of Centreville on Saturday the 28th day of May, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration matters of importance to the party. It is earnestly desired that the voters from all parts of the county will attend. An address will be made on the occasion.
PERRY WILMER
WM. A. SPENCER } Committee
THO. WRIGHT, 3d. }
May 24

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Compton the residence of Samuel Stevens, Esq. on Thursday next, the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. at which punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.
R. SPENCER, Sec'y
May 24

PUBLIC SALE.

The Market, or Tent, now exhibited on the old Bank lot, will be sold at public sale, at the place exhibited, this day at 12 o'clock.
All articles that may remain unsold from the Ladies' Fair, will be sold by public Auction, on Tuesday next. The sale to commence, after the sale of the tent.
May 24

REUBEN T. BOYD

TAILOR, Easton.
NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship by patronising him in business, and promptly discharging their bills. Having a young and growing family to provide for, and as an inspired writer tells us, "whenever does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel," and has done the "faith" he is induced to make this appeal to public sentiment, and say he is still willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and that all orders in his line, will be executed in the best manner and utmost dispatch; in cases of journeymen, weddings or mourning, his arrangements are such as to enable him to make a suit of clothes at a very short notice.
N. B. Country produce will be taken from persons living in the country for work done, who find it inconvenient to pay the cash.
R. T. B.
May 24

Sheriff's notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of officers' fees now due for the present year, within the time prescribed by law, respectfully requests all persons indebted for the same to call on him at his office in Easton, where he may be found at almost any time, ready for the reception of the same. It is also hoped that those who cannot make a convenient call on him, will very soon be prepared to receive a call from his deputies in the respective districts of this county. The Lawyers, Clerks and Registers &c. do generally expect punctual payment, which makes a speedy collection necessary.
JOSHUA M. FAULKNER Shff.
May 24

IN pursuance of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, will be offered at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, twenty-second day of June next, on the premises, ALL THE REAL ESTATE of the late Frederick Purnell, deceased, containing nearly eleven hundred acres of land. This farm was formerly the residence of the late Isaac Purnell, and previously the Mansion farm of the late Benjamin Sylvester. The improvements are extensive and in tolerably good order. It will be offered altogether, or divided to suit the purchaser or purchasers, which will be particularly made known on the day of sale. The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers, shall give note or bond to the trustee, with good security, to be approved by him, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in three equal instalments, of nine, eighteen months and two years. The creditors are notified to exhibit their claims in legal form, within six months from the day of sale, with the Clerk of Caroline county Court.

THOS. B. TURPIN, Trustee.
May 24

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a bill of Sale to Benedict I. Sanders, from Samuel Roberts, Esq. executed on the 4th day of December 1829, will be offered at public sale at the residence of said Roberts, on Saturday the 28th inst, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, sundry articles of Crockery-ware &c. 2 valuable brood mares, one good work horse, one 3 year old colt by Tuckahoe, one 2 year old colt by Valentine (well formed and of good size) 9 head of Sheep, 2 carts, 6 ploughs with other farming implements, and a variety of articles which it is unnecessary to enumerate. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note, bearing interest from the day of sale, with approved security before the goods are removed.
JAMES C. WHEELER, Auctioneer.
May 24

MARYLAND, QUEEN ANN'S County Orphans' court.

May 14th, 1831.
On application of JAS. G. ELLIOTT, Adm. on application of Wm. Comegys, dec'd. late of Queen Anns 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 the 'Centreville Times and Eastern-Shore Public Advertiser' and some one paper, in Easton, Md. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto, to set my hand and the Seal of my Office affixed this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1831.

J. G. ELLIOTT, Adm.
Register of Wills for Q. A. County.

PURSUANT OF THE ORDER

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' court of Queen Ann's county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Estate of WM. COMEGYS, late of Queen Ann's 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, at or before the 30th Nov. 1831, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate: Given under my hand this 14th day of May, 1831.
J. G. ELLIOTT, Adm.
Persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.
J. G. E.
May 24 Sw 22

WOOL.

THE Subscriber will purchase all kinds of AMERICAN WOOL, and is prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for any quantity that may be offered.
WILLIAM BECKLEY,
Corner of Washington Street and the Market place, Easton.
HE HAS ON HAND,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, laid in on good terms, which he is SELLING OFF AT COST.
W. B.
May 17

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

WM. H. AND P. GROOME,
(OPPOSITE THE BANK.)
BEG leave to inform the public that they are now opening, a splendid assortment of new and fresh
DRY GOODS,
of almost every description, which have been selected with great care from the latest importations, and which added to their present stock of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. renders their assortment very extensive and complete.
Having taken the adjoining Store room, they will be enabled to keep up their usual large assortment of
Hardware and Groceries,
and it is their intention to continue to pay particular attention to the selection of
WIVES AND LIQUORS,
so as to furnish them at the best qualities. All of which will be sold at a small advance for Cash.
April 22 Sw20w

Office of the Contractors for the

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,
Baltimore, April 25th, 1831.
IN PRESENTING to his friends and the public the annexed scheme of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 3, for 1831, to be drawn in Baltimore, on THURSDAY, 26th of May next, the Contractor would most respectfully call their attention to the very small number of Tickets composing the same.
ANNUAL SCHEME
1 Prize of \$10,000 2 Prizes of \$2000
1 2,000 4 100
1 1,000 8 50
1 600 100 20
1 400 2000 4
Five Tickets are sure of 2 Prizes and may draw 7.
Only 5,000 Tickets—issued in Quarters.
Quarters, \$1 50 each.
To be had at
CLARK'S OFFICES,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Gay, and N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.
Where the Highest Prizes in the State Lotteries have been often sold, than at any other Office!!
Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.
May 3

Agency in Philadelphia,

OFFICE OF THE LADY'S BOOK,
112 Chestnut street, opposite the Post Office.
L. A. G. & Co. offer their services to collect for their city and country friends, and all others, having claims against individuals and others in Philadelphia. They have determined to devote a considerable portion of the time to this new branch, and are well convinced that their exertions will give satisfaction to their employers. There are no doubts as to persons at a distance having claims that might be collected, where they are of respectable persons to address. The great expense in many instances paid for Lawyer's fees and where there has been no necessity for such a proceeding, prevents many lawful accounts from being adjusted. They will receive bills and accounts from any part of the country, which will be immediately attended to, and the proceeds applied in this city, or forwarded by mail as may be directed. No charge in any case will be made unless the money is actually collected. The commission on every instance, to be charged on collections, will be 10 per cent. Postage must be paid, on all letters will be re-enclosed and returned to the person sending.
MAY 17

GARDEN SEEDS.

For sale at the Drug Store of
SAMUEL W. SPENCER,
Feb 22

FARM HANDS.
WANTED to hire by the year 3 or 10
GOOD FARM HANDS—application
to
LYOYD N. ROGERS,
Near 1st Toll Gate on the Reisterstown
Turnpike road 3 miles from Baltimore.
The Eastern Whig, will publish the above
to the amount of two dollars.
April 20—26

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in a dry
goods Store, as SALESMAN, a young
man, of steady and industrious habits, and ac-
quainted with business. For such an one lib-
eral wages will be given.—A line left at the
Whig office, with the real name of the appli-
cant, directed A. Z. will be attended to.
April 26

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having declined carrying
on the Coach making business, respectfully
requests those who are indebted to him, to
come forward and settle their respective ac-
counts, as he wishes to close his business as
soon as possible.
He has on hand and in a state of finish-
ing a number of new Gigs and some four
wheeled carriages which he will dispose of on
very moderate terms.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
May 10
3W
COACH, GIG & HARNESS

MAKING.
THE Subscriber having purchased the en-
tire stock of Edward S. Hopkins, respect-
fully informs the public that they will execute
all orders in the above line of business, in the
best possible manner, and with punctuality and
dispatch. All repairs shall be done in the most
neat and elegant manner, and new work made
of the best timber and
according to order. They have just received
a handsome assortment of Mounting and other
articles in their line, which enables them to
meet the orders of customers. As they are
determined to devote their attention to the
business, and to always keep the best work-
men in their employ, they hope to merit and
receive a share of public patronage.
JAMES P. ANDERSON
JOHN W. BELL
SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.
May 10
3W
N. B. They have a chair painter from
Baltimore in their employ, who will paint and
gild chairs in a handsome style and at low
rates.

TO THE LADIES.
I have for the accommodation of the Ladies
opened a splendid assortment of the
Newest Style of Fancy Goods,
IN QUEENSTOWN,
and would solicit their attention. My lady
will attend particularly to that apartment,
where all will be accommodated on the same
terms as in Baltimore.
JAMES HARRIS, Jr.
Son of Wm. Harris, late of Chester-town.
May 3
6t

\$20 REWARD.
WAS lost between Bennetts Mill and Wye
Mill on Saturday the 30th April, 1831,
a pocket Book containing in money about eight-
ty-five dollars, and a certificate of Deposit on
the Eastern Bank for seventy one dollars and
some few cents—also a note of hand on Doct.
Robert Wright, of Queen Ann's county for
Twenty dollars, with sundry other valuable pa-
pers.—The above reward will be given to the
finder upon his returning it to the subscriber,
or leaving it with some safe person so that I
get it again.
SAMUEL NORRIS,
at Centreville, Q. A. county.
May 3

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale, under and
in virtue of a Warrant in nature of a
Fieri facias from the Commissioners of the
Town of Easton, on Tuesday, 31st instant, at
the Court House door, between the hours of
12 and four o'clock in the afternoon, to
wit: lot No. 8, agreeably to the Town plot, to
be set up and sold to raise the sum of \$3 80 due
from Susan Seth for the years 1826 and 1830;
also part 2d lot, part 2d No. 29; also lots
Nos. 4, 5 and 6, the property of George W.
Nabb, to raise the sum of \$2 50 Town Tax,
due for the years 1826 and 1830; also part
1st lot No. 10, the property of Mary Brooks
to raise the sum of 72 cents for town, for
the year of 1826 and 1830; also part 2d lot
No. 51, the property of Washington Dorell,
to raise the sum of 34 cents Town Tax,
due for the year 1830; also part 2d lot No.
122, the property of Henrietta Merrick to
raise the sum of 871 cents for Town Tax for
the years 1830, also part 4th lot No. 141, the
property of Wm. Sewell's heirs, to raise the
sum of 45 cents for Town Tax for the year
1830. Also part 3d lot No. 51, the property
of Jane Toomy, to raise the sum of 18 cents
Town Tax for the year 1830. Also lot No.
15 the property of John Wesley Boardley, to
raise the sum of \$1 90 for Town Tax for the
years 1826 and 1830, and the cost and
expenses of levy and sale.
WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Collector.

A RUNAWAY.
WAS COMMITTED to my custody as a
runaway on the 26th March last, a mu-
latto man calling himself
CHARLES JONES,
says he was born free; a Barber by trade, and
served his time with John Taylor of Loudon
county, Virginia; he is about 4 feet 5 inches
high, has a small scar on his forehead; and
a scar on his upper lip.—Had on when com-
mitted a blue Cloth Coat, Black Cloth Vest
and Pantaloons, Fur Hat, Boots and Black
Cravat. Unless the said negro is released, he
will be disposed of according to law for his
prison fees.
JOSHUA GUYTON
April 8th—May 10th 1831.
Sheriff of Harford county.

JOB PRINTING,
Neatly executed at the office of the Whig.

SPRING GOODS.
LAMBERT REARDON
Informs his customers and the public, that
he has just opened a choice assortment of
Spring and Summer Goods,
AMONG WHICH ARE:
FANCY ARTICLES,
and a complete assortment of
Staple, Imported and Domestic
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GLASS,
WARE AND CHINA,
Groceries Liquors and Wines,
FRESH TEAS
Warranted of the best quality.
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LEATHER,
All of which he offers at very reduced prices,
for Cash, or in exchange for Wool, Feathers
and Hides.
Wanted to purchase 150 cords TAN BARK,
for which a liberal price will be given.
Easton, April 26

NEW SPRING GOODS.
JOHN W. JENKINS
EGS leave to inform his friends and cus-
tomers, and the public generally, that he
has just returned from Philadelphia with his
spring assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
China, Glass, and Queensware,
which have been laid in on such advantageous
terms as will enable him to sell REMARKABLY
LOW, particularly to CASH customers.
J. W. J. is determined always to keep an
assortment of goods at such rates as will main-
tain the long established character of the house.
Call and examine the stock.
N. B. Will be taken in exchange, Feathers
Wool, Tow Linn, &c. and the highest prices
will be allowed.
April 26

BOOTS AND SHOES.
THE Subscriber having just returned from
Baltimore, is now opening,
a full and general assortment of
Boots & Shoes,
and respectfully invites his customers, and the
public generally, to give him a call and view
his assortment.
He has also a quantity of palm leaf
HATS,
all of which will be sold on the most pleasing
terms.
The public's obdt servt
JOHN WRIGIT.
Easton, May 10

CALL AND SEE,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Boots and Shoes,
for both Ladies and gentlemen.
THE Subscriber has just returned from
Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store,
in Easton, nearly opposite the market house,
AS SPLENDID AN ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
as ever were offered for sale in Easton. They
were selected with great care, and will be sold
upon the most accommodating terms.
Grateful for past patronage, he returns his
thanks to the public, and solicits a continuance
of their favors. He still continues to
manufacture **BOOTS & SHOES,** and will
promptly attend to all orders.
P. TARR.
May 10

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having served an appren-
ticeship, to the Black and White smith
business, connected with the making and re-
pairing of Steam Engines, proposes, if encour-
aged by the inhabitants of Easton and its vicin-
ity to establish at Easton point, a Steam
Mill, of eight horse power, to drive two pair
of stones, of between 35 and 36 inches diam-
eter, calculated to grind 150 bushels per day.
It is believed a mill of this description, by
attaching the Machinery to a granary on the
Wharf, (which can be procured) may be
erected, with the necessary apparatus for \$1500.
The subscriber proposes to attend to the mill
as engineer and to engage a first rate miller,
well acquainted with the business, and in-
vites the attention of the public, to the above
scheme. It is proposed to have the \$1500, di-
vided into shares of \$20, making 75 shares of
20 each.
JAMES PATTON.
Baltimore, May 10
N. B. The Subscriber would wish to have
the mill completed by next harvest.

REMOVAL
THE Subscriber having removed from
the Union to the EASTON HOTEL,
lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock,
& formerly by himself, Begs leave most re-
spectfully to tender his grateful acknowledg-
ments to his numerous Customers and friends,
who have heretofore honored him with their
calls, and at the same time to solicit them
and the public in general for their patronage.
The Easton Hotel is now in complete order
for the reception of Travellers and others
and the proprietor pledges himself to spare
no labour or expense to render every comfort and
convenience to those who may favour him with
their custom.
Private parties can at all times be accommo-
dated, and Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with ex-
cellent drivers furnished to go to any part of
the Peninsula.
The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.
Jan 26

A CARD.
Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins
Offers his Professional services to the inhabi-
tants of Easton, and its vicinity. His office
is located on Federal street, two doors from
the Easton Hotel, and directly opposite the
Court House. He may be found during the
night at his mother's residence on Washington
street.
April 19

CASH FOR WOOL.
THE subscribers will purchase all kinds of
AMERICAN WOOL, and are prepared to
pay the highest price in CASH for any
quantity that may be offered.
CHASE & FALCONAR,
Woolen Manufacturers, S. W. corner of
Baltimore and Liberty sts.
April 19—26

AMERICAN HOTEL.
56 Pratt Street, BALTIMORE.
THOMAS PEACOCK respectfully informs
the public, that he has opened a House
of Entertainment, on Pratt street, No. 56,
four doors from Hanover st.—His table shall
be supplied with the best markets affords
and his Bar stocked with a variety of good li-
quors. By unremitting attention and assidui-
ty, he hopes to merit and receive a share of
patronage.
Parties and Gentlemen can be accommo-
dated with board, by the year, month, week
or day, upon accommodating terms.
March 15
6w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
28th March, 1831.
PERSONS intending to apply for the ben-
efit of the act entitled "An act for the re-
lief of certain insolvent debtors of the United
States," are hereby notified that the persons
entitled to relief under said act are those who
were insolvent on or before the 1st day of Ja-
nuary, 1831, and were indebted to the United
States in a sum of money the due which they
are unable to pay, and who are not indebted as
the principal on an official bond, or for public
money received and not paid over or account-
ed for according to law, or for any fine, for-
feiture or penalty incurred by the violation of
any law of the United States. Applications for
a release or discharge under the act must be
made in writing, under oath or affirmation,
and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, stating, as near as may be, the time
when the applicant became insolvent, and
when he made his insolvency known to his cred-
itors, the causes of such insolvency, and the
amount thereof; and also all the estate, real
and personal, owned at the time of such insolv-
ency, with a description of the same; and also
in the manner in which such estate has been
disposed of, that is to say, by furnishing a list
of the insolvent's creditors at the time of his
insolvency, with the amount then due to each;
the sums since paid and the balances still re-
maining due to them respectively, also the sums
since paid and balances remaining due to
other persons not creditors at the time afore-
said; and what estate or property, if any, owned
at the time of his becoming insolvent, or
which he has since acquired a right to, has
been conveyed or transferred to any other per-
son, with intent to be applied directly or in-
directly to the use or benefit of such insolvent
or his family; and also a statement of all the
estate, if any, and the disposition and condi-
tion thereof, which he has since owned or still
owns. It may be observed, that the state-
ment aforesaid should be confined exclusively
to facts, and arranged in as simple and intelli-
gible a form as possible, unaccompanied by
argument or prolix narrative.
As all the facts upon which the decision of
the Secretary of the Treasury is to be made,
must be previously examined and reported upon
by the Commissioners, no communication
other than the application referred to in the
first section of the act, can be received at
the Department, except through the channel
of
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
April 19 5m—(24 Aug.)
The Eastern Shore Whig, (Easton,)
will please copy the above.

**PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGU-
LATION.**
THE many petitions which are attempt-
ed in relation to Pension and Bounty
Land Claims, has caused the Department of
War to establish a regulation, which declares
that no attention will in future, be given to
applications from persons who act as Agents,
unless they are known at the Department, or
are vouched for as respectable persons by
some one who is known.
Notice of this regulation is hereby given;
and that all may be informed thereof it is
requested that publishers of the laws of the
United States, in the respective States will in-
sert the same, on the front page of their re-
spective papers, for three months.
By order of the Secretary of War:
J. L. EDWARDS,
First Clerk Pension Office.
WILLIAM GORDON,
First Clerk Bounty Land Office.
Feb. 11—March 1 5m

Virginia Tennessee Hunter.
THIS celebrated Horse will be
let to mares this season, at the
following reduced prices: Two
dollars and fifty cents the single
leap; Five dollars the chance of the season,
which will end on the 20th of June next; when
there are two mares or more put to from
one farm there will be a deduction of fifty
cents per mare; and in all cases where the
money is paid by the first day of October
next, there will be a deduction of fifty cents
on the single leap; and one dollar on the
springs chance.
The price to ensure a mare in foal will be
eight dollars, payable on the first day of Feb-
ruary next.
Twenty-five cents to be paid to the groom
in each case.
This fine horse is in great stud condition,
and is handled by a first rate groom.
NIMROD BARWICK,
Virginia Tennessee Hunter, is a dark brown,
seven years old this spring, full sixteen hands
high, lofty carriage and full sixteen equal to
any horse; he was foaled in Warren county,
Tennessee; at four years old he was taken to
Bradford county where he remained for two
seasons, and proved himself a sure foal getter
and his stock promise fair to be valuable.
Tennessee Hunter, his sire was the noted horse
Hero, who was got by the noted Decatur, who
was got by the celebrated horse old Messen-
ger, a full bred racer. Decatur's dam was got
by the noted horse, Figure's grand dam by
old Rockingham, Hero's dam was got by the
imported horse Cub, his grand dam Highball.
Tennessee Hunter's dam was got by the
Virginia horse Florio's, his grand dam by the
imported horse Yorkshire, great grand dam by
the imported horse Rockingham.
A further description is thought unnecessary,
as the size of the horse, colour, bone and
snew will recommend him to any gentle-
man.
March 28

**Magistrate's Blanks, generally,
Deeds, of approved form,
Negotiable and Vendue Notes,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

FOR SALE.
THAT well known and valuable farm late
the property of Geo. W. Nabb, Esq.,
called "Bridgewater," sometimes known by
the name of "Turner's farm," adjoining the
Mill recently owned by the late Arthur Holt,
Esq. This farm contains 620 acres of land
or thereabout; has on it a new and very com-
modious DWELLING, completely fin-
ished, ordinary farm buildings, and a
pretty good APPLE ORCHARD. A
portion of the land is in a tolerable state of
cultivation, the balance poor, but of that qual-
ity of soil which is susceptible of the highest
state of improvement. On the farm is an abun-
dant supply of VALUABLE TIMBER,
a very large and extensive meadow, which
might be put in excellent order at little ex-
pense, with inexhaustible funds of fuel. To
an enterprising, industrious man, few farms
on the Eastern Shore present an opportunity
for more profitable investment of a small cap-
ital. It will be sold at public sale on TUES-
DAY the 17th of May next, at the Court House
door in Easton, on a liberal credit, which will
be made known on the day of sale.
For further particulars inquire of
RICHARD SPENCER,
in Easton.
April 26

EASTON PACKET.
THE subscriber takes the liberty of inform-
ing the public that he has taken the Com-
mand of what Messrs. Kerr and Goldsboro
rough, as well as that new substantial and fast
sailing boat,
The Schooner **ARIEL**,
which he intends running as a regu-
lar packet from this place to Balti-
more. The **ARIEL** will leave Easton
Point every Wednesday morning, at nine
o'clock, A. M. returning with leave Balti-
more every Saturday morning at the same hour.
The **ARIEL** is now in complete order for the re-
ception of freights and passengers, and can
go to and from Baltimore as quick as any
sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been
employed for the last six years in the pack-
eting business from this place, I flatter myself
that it will be in my power to give general sa-
tisfaction to all freighters that may entrust
their freights to me. The schooner **Ariel** will
be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Town-
send, who is well known for his industry and
sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the
public will be pleased. All orders given to
the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H.
Dawson's Drug Store, in Easton, will be faith-
fully attended to, by
The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
march 8

TO THE PUBLIC.
As we are measurably strangers to
the people of Talbot county, we
take the liberty of thus communi-
cating our wishes and propositions to
them. Our VESSELS are now in complete
order for the reception of GRAIN, or other
articles, on freight to Baltimore, on the fol-
lowing terms, viz:
Wheat 6 cts. Flaxseed 6 cts
Corn 6 " Oats 5 cts
Rye 6 " per bushel.
And in order to guarantee to the shipper, at
all times, the highest price for his produce,
we intend to consign the same to an es-
tablished COMMISSION MERCHANT, and will pay
at our own expense the commission and mea-
sure. We will also bring, free of freight—
Hogsheads, Bricks, Plank, and similar heavy
articles excepted, which shall be understood.
The public may most positively be assured
that our unremitting endeavors shall be evinc-
ed to do them strict justice, and facilitate their
interest, in whatever business they may feel
disposed to entrust us with.
We therefore, respectfully ask them for a
small trial at first, as "deeds speak louder than
words." As we have been in the shallop busi-
ness for six years, from one place, we beg
leave to refer you to the respectable gentle-
men whose names are inserted below. Our
Grammar at Kingston and Dover bridge, shall
be in good order, and beget left for the use of
the freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr.
Tilghman Chance, at Kingston. The receipts
of deposits by Mr. James Meloney, at the
same place, who will also take memorandums,
for all goods, that may be ordered by the
freighters from Baltimore, and receive the
funds or proceeds of the produce so freighted,
and pay them over when demanded. Also
Captain Thomas Case, whose integrity, steady
habits and obliging turn are well known to
the undersigned gentlemen, will take grain
on board from any of the landings, on Talbot
side, from Tuckahoe Creek to Oxford, and the
proceeds (if the shippers reside contiguous
to the water) returned to them, or deposi-
ted in Easton according to their advice.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN R. WRIGHT, Agent.
Kingston, Talbot Co. march 8 5m
References—Ennalls Martin, Jr. John Ram-
bold, Jacob Leverton, James Turner, Abel
Gootee, James B. Rumbold, Aaron Clarke,
Andrew Mason, Benj. Whitley.

**The Beautiful Spotted Horse
YOUNG DIOMEAD.**
Commenced the season on the
24th inst. he will be at Easton
on Tuesday the 6th of April, in
Kerry Neck on Wednesday and
Thursday, and at St. Michaels on Friday and
Saturday, the week following. He will be at
Denton on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Hills-
borough on Thursday, and the residue of the
time at the Subscriber's stable, and will attend
the above stands once in two weeks through-
out the season. Season commenced on the
24th instant and will end the 20th of June.—
He will be let to mares at \$5 the Spring's
chance, \$24 the single leap, and \$8 to insure
a mare in foal. No insurance only by special
contract with the subscriber, and in each case
25 cents to the groom. Diomead is 7 years
old this spring, and is pronounced by the best
judges to be a horse, of beautiful form, fine
bone, sinews of great strength, and fine action;
the strength of the dray and activity of the
sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which
added to his beauty, promises the useful, ele-
gant, and valuable horse, either for the saddle
or harness. His pedigree may be seen in
handbills.
WM. BENNY, Jr.
March 29

**CASH-
NEGROES,**
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from
FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY
NEGROES,
from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both
sexes, for which the highest market prices
will be given in cash. Apply to the subscri-
ber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr.
S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the sub-
scriber at Centreville, will meet immediate at-
tention.
THOS. W. OVERLEY.
nov 16

YOUNG CHANCE MEDLEY
Stands the ensuing season at
Cambridge and Easton alternat-
ly—commencing at Cambridge
on Monday and Tuesday the 4th
and 5th of April—will be at the subscriber's
stable near Easton, on Monday and Tuesday
the 11th and 12th inst., and attend each of
the above stands once in two weeks through-
out the season.
TERMS:
8 dollars the Spring's chance, but 6 dollars
will discharge the claim if paid by the 1st of
October next—\$12 to insure a mare in foal,
which \$10 will discharge if paid by the 1st of
April, 1832—for further particulars, pedigree,
&c. see bills.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON
April 12

JOHN OF ROANOKE
THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricul-
tural Society for the Eastern Shore, with
the view of purchasing a Stallion of the first
order, as well for their own accommodation
as to improve the breed of that noble animal
throughout the Eastern Shore, by letting him
to mares on such terms as would enable every
farmer who had a good brood mare, to a-
vail himself of his services, have, for some
time past held a correspondence with some of
the most distinguished breeders of horses in
the country, and after examining the charac-
ters and qualities of the many valuable stall-
ions recommended to their attention, have
purchased and offer to the public the celebra-
ted horse
JOHN OF ROANOKE.
THIS horse is a beautiful ma-
hogony bay, sixteen hands high,
and combines beauty of form, with
great strength, fine action, and
perfect docility of temper. To the lovers of
fine horses for the turf, saddle, or quick draft,
they feel much pleasure in recommending him,
being confident that no judge can see and not
admire him.
This horse, with his dam, was purchased
by General Callender Irvine of Philadelphia,
from the Hon. John Randolph of Virginia;
his pedigree will be seen to be equal to that of
any horse of the country, by the following ex-
tract from the letter of Gen. Irvine to the board
of Trustees:
"He was foaled the 19th of March 1824, is
in colour a beautiful bay, having a satin-like
coat, with a small star and snip, black mane
and tail, and legs—tail full and long and well
set. He measures within a fraction of 16
hands high, by a proper standard, without
shoes, and would be rated, as stallions are us-
ually measured 16 hands. He is in fine form,
strong at all points, of great action and
is fit for all kinds of service; turf, saddle, coach,
and even in his prime, having always been
well taken care of. He is a remarkably healthy
horse, never having been sick to my knowl-
edge, for a moment since he was foaled, ex-
cepting with the colic's distemper. He is a vig-
orous stallion, and a remarkably sure and
capital foal getter. His colts are large, in
fine form, and generally bay. That he is a
through bred horse, of blood equal to that of
any horse of this or any other country, (and
there is no mistake about it, a matter of some
moment to breeders), will appear by his pedi-
gree, which is as follows:—
"Dan, Grand Duchess, (bred by John Ran-
dolph, Esq. of Va. of whom I purchased her)
got by Gracchus; grand dam Duchess (im-
ported by Mr. Randolph) bred by the Duke
of Grafton, got by Grouse, son of Highflyer,
out of Georgiana, own sister to Conductor and
Alfred, by Matchem; Magnet, sister to John-
ny, by Matchem, Braham, &c. &c.
"John of Roanoke was got by Mr. Randolph's
elegant horse Roanoke, he by the far famed
Sir Archy, out of his imported mare Lady
Bunbury, bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, who
also bred Highflyer, and the imported old Di-
omed, sire of Sir Archy, by Trumpeter, grand
dam Thesphya, by Highflyer, g. grand dam
Plaything, by Matchem, g. g. grand dam Vi-
en, by Regulus, he by the Godolphin Arabi-
an.
"Gracchus, sire of Grand Duchess, dam of
John of Roanoke, was got by old Diomed,
of Cornelia, by Chanciller; Vanity by
Coler, Mark Anthony, Jolly Roger, &c.—
Thus you see there cannot be better blood in
all its ramifications; and what of great im-
portance in the blood horse, all the progeny
of this mare, Grand Duchess, are large,
strong, in good form, of good action, and like
their ancestors, Diomed, Sir Archy, Highflyer
and King Herod, are healthy and stout, and
suitable for all kinds of work. I have bred
five colts from this mare, all of which are large
and have fine constitutions.
JOHN OF ROANOKE
Will stand at Easton—Terms twelve dol-
lars for the spring's chance, payable on or be-
fore the first day of September next, and
eighteen dollars to insure a mare to be in foal,
payable on the first day of February next—
The mares are insured if they are parted
with before it is ascertained whether or not
they are in foal, the persons putting them to
the horse will be charged with the amount of
insurance. Fifty cents to the groom in every
case, to be paid during the season.
ED. N. HAMBLETON, Committee.
RICHARD SPENCER, J.
April 5

CASH FOR NEGROES
THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk
of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowl-
edging the many preferences in the purchas-
e of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the East-
ern Shore to still continue their preference
to him for
**FOR ONE HUNDRED
NEGROES,**
from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he
will give higher prices than any real purchaser
that is now in the market, or may hereafter
come. Any person having negroes, of the
above ages, will do well in giving the preference
to
SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
who may be found at the Easton Hotel,
nov 16.

The Steam Boat Maryland,
Will continue the same routes as last year,
until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on
Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock
for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave
Easton on Wednesday and Saturday morn-
ings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis
and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday
mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, on
Cornsia landing, and return the same day.—
Passage and fare the same as last year.
All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at the
risk of the owners, or owners thereof.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.
march 22

WHITE HALL.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public generally, that he has
lately moved from the Centreville Hotel, to the
recently repaired and commodious build-
ing, "WHITE HALL."
It gives him pleasure to say that from
the convenience his present establishment af-
ford he will be enabled to extend to travel-
lers, comforts hitherto beyond his power. The
House to which he invites them, will in a very
short time be in such repair as must ensure
every luxury that can belong to good parlors,
and to convenient lodging Rooms. His Bar
is furnished with the very best liquors of every
variety, and his table with the most choice
meats and dainties (that the market of his
portion of the country can supply. For
Strangers, who may wish to travel to other
parts of the Peninsula, he has good carriage
and horses that can always be had at a mo-
ment's notice. For the Eastern Shore, he
has commenced his line of business, he has re-
solved from a liberal public, and his friends, he
asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with the
hope, that his attention to their accommo-
dation, will in future be crowned with greater
satisfaction to himself than heretofore.
FRANCIS ARLETT.
Centreville, Jan. 15.

CENTREVILLE HOTEL.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public generally, that he has
moved from the Head of Chester, Kent
county, Md. where he has been engaged for
many years in keeping a Public House, and
has the gratifying assurance of his friends and
customers in that place, and of those travel-
ling through, who favored him with a call, that
heretofore, he has given general satisfaction.
He has taken that large and com-
modious BRICK HOUSE, in Centreville,
Queen Ann's county, so well known as the
CENTREVILLE HOTEL, near the
Court House, and in a most pleasant part of
the Town, where he shall be pleased to re-
ceive a liberal share of the patronage of the
public; and assures them that no exertion on
his part shall be wanting to give general sa-
tisfaction. Private parties can always be ac-
commodated; and every exertion will be made
to make all comfortable that give him a call.
The public's obedient and humble servant,
JAMES BRADSHAW.
J. B. STAGES will run regularly for the
accommodation of Passengers to and from the
Steam Boats, Maryland and Wolcott; passen-
gers carried to any part of the adjacent coun-
ties at a moment's notice.
Regular conveyance can always be had from
Centreville.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STAGES
arrive at the subscriber's house from Philadel-
phia and Easton, on Mondays, Wednesdays
and Fridays; also leaving his house on Tues-
day, Thursday and Saturday morning, for
the above named places, through from Cen-
treville to Philadelphia in twelve hours.
April 26, 1831. 4w

UNION TAVERN.
EASTON, MARYLAND.
1831.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public in general, that he
has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester
county, where he has been engaged for near
twelve years in keeping a public house, and
has the gratifying assurance of his friends and
customers in that place, as well as those trav-
elling through, who favoured him with a call
that heretofore he has given general satisfaction.
He has taken the large and commodious
house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known
as the **Union Tavern**, on the corner of Wash-
ington and Goldsborough streets, immediately
opposite the Bank, in the most fashionable and
pleasant part of the town, within a few steps
of the Court House, and immediately adjoin-
ing the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr,
and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. Wil-
liam Hayward, Jun.
He is still further gratified in assuring the
public that he has many advantages that he
never before had, viz: A much more splen-
did house, and a site equally equal to any for
a like population, in the world, and with his
knowledge of his business, and a disposition
to please, he flatters himself he shall receive
a liberal share of the patronage of the public.
Private parties can always be accommodat-
ed, and every exertion will be made to make
all comfortable that give him a call.
The public's obedient and humble servant,
WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.
march 28

**A FRESH SUPPLY OF
GARDEN SEEDS,**
For sale at the Drug Store of
SAMUEL W. SPENCER,
feb 22

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Virginia Tennessee Hunter.

THIS celebrated Horse will be let to mare this season, at the following reduced prices: Two dollars and fifty cents the single leap; Five dollars the chance of the season, which will end on the 20th of June next; when there are two mares or more put to from one farm there will be a deduction of fifty cents per mare, and in all cases where the money is paid by the first day of October next, there will be a deduction of fifty cents on the single leap; and one dollar on the springs chance.

The price to ensure a mare in foal will be eight dollars, payable on the first day of February next.

Twenty-five cents to be paid to the groom in each case.

This fine horse is in great stud condition, and is handled by a first rate groom.

NIMROD BARWICK. Virginia Tennessee Hunter, a dark brown, seven years old this spring, full sixteen hands high, lofty carriage and a movement equal to any horse; he was foaled in Warren county, Tennessee; at four years old he was taken to Bradford county where he remained for two seasons, and proved himself a sure foal getter and his stock promise fair to be valuable.

Tennessee Hunter, his sire was the noted horse Hero, who was got by the noted Decatur, who was got by the celebrated horse old Messenger, a full bred racer. Decatur's dam was got by the noted horse, Hunter, his grand dam by old Rockingham, Hunter's dam got by the imported horse Cub, his grand dam, Hunter's dam, Tennessee Hunter's dam was got by the Virginia horse Yorkox, his grand dam by the imported horse Yorkshire, great grand dam by the imported horse Rockingham.

A further description is thought unnecessary, as the size of the horse, colour, bone and sinew will recommend him to any gentleman.

March 23

The Beautiful Spotted Horse YOUNG DIOMEDE.

Commened the season on the 24th inst. he will be at Easton on Tuesday the 6th of April, in a nursery, and at St. Michaels on Friday and Saturday, the week following. He will be at Denton on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Hillsborough on Thursday, and the residue of the time at the Subscriber's stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season.

Season commenced on the 24th inst. and will end the 20th of June. He will be let to mares at \$5 the Spring's chance, \$24 the single leap, and \$8 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomed is 7 years old this spring, and is pronounced by the best judges to be a horse of beautiful form, fine bone, sinews of great strength, and fine action; the strength of the dray and activity of the sprightly saddle horse are united in him, which added to his beauty, promises the useful, elegant, and valuable horse, either for the sale or for harness. His pedigree may be seen in handbills.

WAL. BENNY, Jr.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Nov. 17, 1830. PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION.

THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, has caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for by respectable persons by some one who is known at the Department.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given and that all may be informed thereof it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers, for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War: J. L. EDWARDS, First Clerk Pension Office, WILLIAM GORDON, First Clerk Bounty Land Office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As we are measurably strangers to the people of Talbot county, we take the liberty of thus communicating our wishes and propositions to them. OUR VESSELS are now in complete order for the reception of GRAIN, or other articles, on freight to Baltimore, on the following terms, viz:

Wheat 6 cts. Flaxseed 6 cts Corn 6 Oats 5 1/2 Rye 6 per bushel.

In and in order to guarantee to the shipper, at all times, the highest price for his produce, we intend to consign the same to an established COMMISSION MERCHANT, and will pay at our own expense the commission and measure. We will also bring to our freighters—Hogheads, Bricks, Glass, and similar heavy articles expedient, which shall be moderate.

The public may most positively be assured that our unremitting endeavors shall be evinced to do them strict justice, and facilitate their interest, in whatever business they may feel disposed to entrust us with.

We therefore, respectfully ask them for a small trial at first, as "deeds speak louder than words." As we have been in the shipping business for six years, from one place, we beg leave to refer you to the respectable gentlemen whose names are inserted below. Our Granaries, at Kingston and Dover bridge, shall be in good order, and bags left for the use of the freighters with the Granary keeper, Mr. Tiltman Chance, at Kingston. The receipts of deposits by Mr. James Meloney, at the same place, who will also take memorandums, for all goods, that may be ordered by the freighters from Baltimore, and receive the funds or proceeds of the produce so freighted, and pay them over when demanded. Also Captain Thomas Case, whose integrity, steady habits and obliging turn are well known by the undersigned gentlemen, will take grain on board from any of the landings, on Talbot side, from Tuckahoe Creek to Oxford, and the proceeds (if the shippers reside contiguous to the water) returned to them, or deposited in Easton according to their advice.

The public's obedient servant, JOHN B. WRIGHT, Agent.

Kingston, Talbot Co. march 8. References—Ennalls Martin, Jr. John Ruppbold, Jacob Leverton, James Turner, Abel Gootee, James B. Rumbold, Aaron Clarke, Andrew Alison, Benj. Witley.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in a dry goods Store, as SALESMAN, a young man of steady and industrious habits, and acquainted with business. To such an one the usual wages will be given. A line left at the Whig office, with the real name of the applicant, directed A. Z. will be attended to.

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, with the view of purchasing a Stallion of the first quality, as well for their own accommodation, as to improve the breed of that noble animal throughout the Eastern Shore, by letting him to mares on such terms as would enable every farmer who had a good brood mare, to avail himself of his services, have, for some time past held a correspondence with some of the most distinguished breeders of horses in the country, and after examining the characters and qualities of the many valuable stallions recommended to their attention, have purchased and offer to the public the celebrated horse

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

THIS horse is a beautiful mahogany bay, sixteen hands high, and combines beauty of form, with great strength, fine action, and perfect docility of temper. To the lovers of fine horses for the turf, saddle, or quick draft, they feel much pleasure in recommending him, being confident that no judge can see and not admire him.

This horse, with his dam, was purchased by General Callender Irvine of Philadelphia, from the Hon. John Randolph of Virginia; his pedigree will be seen to be equal to that of any horse of the country, by the following extract from the letter of Gen. Irvine to the board of Trustees:

"He was foaled the 19th of March 1824, in a colour a beautiful bay, having a satin-like coat, with a small star and snip, black mane and tail, and legs—tail full and long and well set on. He measures within a fraction of 16 hands high, by a proper standard, without shoes, and would be rated, as stallions are usually measured 16 hands. He is in fine form, strong at all points, of great action, and is fit for all kinds of services; to wit, saddle, coach, and even for the war; he is of a most excellent disposition, and is of a most excellent temper, which is as follows:—

"Dam, Grand Duchess, (bred by John Randolph, Esq. of Va. of whom I purchased her) got by Gracchus; grand dam Duchess (imported by Mr. Randolph) bred by the Duke of Grafton, got by Grouse, son of Highflyer, out of Georgiana, own sister to Conductor and Alfred, by Matchem; Bahram, sister to Johnny, by Matchem, Bahram, &c. &c.

"John of Roanoke was got by Mr. Randolph's elegant horse Roanoke, he by the late famous Sir Archy, out of his imported mare Lady Bunbury, bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, who also bred Highflyer, and the imported old Diomed, sire of Sir Archy, by Trumpeter, grand dam Theopha, by Highflyer, g. grand dam Vixen, by Regulus, he by the Godolphin Arabian.

"Gracchus, sire of Grand Duchess, dam of John of Roanoke, was got by old Diomed, out of Cornelia, by Chanticleer; Vanity by Celer; Mark Anthony, Jolly Roger, &c. &c. Thus you see, there cannot be better blood in all his ramifications; and what is of great importance in the blood horse, all the progeny of this mare, Grand Duchess, are large, strong, in good form, of good action, and like their ancestors, Diomed, Sir Archy, Highflyer and King Herod, are healthy and stout, and suitable for all kinds of work. I have bred five colts from this mare, all of which are large and have fine constitutions.

JOHN OF ROANOKE Will stand at Easton—Term twelve dollars for the spring's chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and eighteen dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, payable on the first day of February next.—When mares are insured if they are parted with before it is ascertained whether or not they are in foal, the persons putting them to the horse will be charged with the amount of insurance. Fifty cents to the groom in every case, to be paid during the season.

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH, ED. N. HAMBLETON, RICHARD SPENCER, Committee.

April 5 N. B. Mares from a distance will be furnished with good pasturage, and grain if requested, on moderate terms, but no damages will be allowed for estrays or accidental injuries.

JOHN OF ROANOKE.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Irvine, dated PHILADELPHIA, March 28th, 1831.

"You have inquired about John of Roanoke's full sister—She is called Hippocia. The full sister of Hippocia was the rocky Tibb Purr, 4 mile heats, at Washington, 400 dollars, beating Louisa Savary, by Ratler, and Cornwallis. (It is stated that Louisa Savary was never beaten, but by Hippocia.)

"Same full Hippocia won the 3 mile heats at Winchester, Va.; also the 3 mile heats at Culpepper, Va.; the longest distances at these places."

YOUNG CHANCE MEDLEY

Stands the ensuing season at Cambridge and Easton alternately—commencing at Cambridge on Monday and Tuesday the 4th and 5th of April—will be at the subscriber's stable near Easton, on Monday and Tuesday the 11th and 12th inst., and attend each of the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season.

TERMS: 8 dollars the Spring's chance, but 6 dollars will discharge the claim if paid by the 1st of October next—\$12 to insure a mare in foal, which \$10 will discharge if paid by the 1st of April, 1832—for further particulars, pedigree, &c. see bills.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON April 12

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JOHN W. JENKINS BEGS leave to inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with his spring assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Lina, Glass, and Queensware, which have been laid in on such advantageous terms as will enable him to sell remarkably low, particularly to CASH customers.

J. W. J. is determined always to keep an assortment of goods at such rates as will maintain the long established character of the house.

Call and examine the stock. N. B. Will be taken in exchange, Feathers, Wool, Tow Linn, &c. and the highest prices will be allowed, April 20

TREASURY DEPARTMENT 28th March, 1831.

PERSONS intending to apply for the benefit of the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," are hereby notified that the persons entitled to relief under said act are those who were insolvent on or before the 1st day of January, 1831, and were indebted to the United States in a sum of money then due which they are unable pay, and who are not indebted as the principal on an official bond, or for public money received and not paid over or accounted for according to law, or for any fine, forfeiture or penalty incurred by the violation of any law of the United States. Applications for a release or discharge under the act must be made in writing, under oath or affirmation, and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, as near as may be, the time when the applicant became insolvent, and when he made his insolvency known to his creditors, the causes of such insolvency, and the amount thereof; and also all the estate, real and personal, owned at the time of such insolvency, with a description of the same; and also the manner in which such estate has been disposed of, that is to say, by furnishing a list of the insolvent's creditors at the time of his insolvency, with the amount then due to each; the sums since paid and the balances still remaining due to them respectively, also the sums since paid and balances remaining due to other persons not creditors at the time aforesaid; and what estate or property, if any, owned at the time of his becoming insolvent, or which he has since acquired a right to, has been conveyed or transferred to any other person, with intent to be applied directly or indirectly to the payment of such insolvent's debts.

The Arrangement of all the ton Point every Wednesday position and condition, A. M. returning, whence owned or still on every Saturday morning, that the state of the Ariel is now in completed exclusively ception of freights and example and intelligence to and from Baltimore, unaccompanied by the state that sails our five.

As at the last night the decision of the Secretary and Treasury is to be made, and must be previously examined and reported upon by the Commissioners, no communication other than the application referred to in the first section of the act, can be received at the Department, except through that channel.

S. D. INGHAM, Secretary of the Treasury.

April 19 3m—(2d Aug.) The Eastern Shore Whig, (Easton,) will please copy the above.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

56 Pratt Street, BALTIMORE. THOMAS PEACOCK respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, on Pratt street, No. 56, four doors from Hanover st.—His table shall be supplied with the best markets affords and his Bar stocked with a variety of good liquors. By unremitting attention and assiduity, he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Be Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, by the year, month, week or day, upon accommodating terms.

March 15 6w

CASH FOR WOOL.

THE subscribers will purchase all kinds of AMERICAN WOOL, and are prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for any quantity that may be offered.

Woolen Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Baltimore and Liberty sts.

April 19—26 The Eastern Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish this to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American office.

WOOL.

THE Subscriber will purchase all kinds of AMERICAN WOOL, and is prepared to pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for any quantity that may be offered.

WILLIAM BECKLEY, Corner of Washington Street and the Market place, Easton.

HE HAS ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, laid in on good terms, which he is SELLING OFF AT COST.

W. B. May 17

SPRING GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON informs his customers and the public, that he has just opened a choice assortment of Spring and Summer Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE: A beautiful selection of the most fashionable Fashionable ARTICLES, and assortment of The Beautiful S. and Domestic YOUNG DIOMEDE, GLASS.

Commenced CHINA, 24th inst. he will be at Easton on Tuesday the 4th and 5th of April, and at St. Michaels on Thursday, and the residue of the time at the Subscriber's stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF LEATHER, All of which he offers at very reduced prices, for Cash, or in exchange for Wool, Feathers and Hides.

Wanted to purchase 150 cords TAN BARK, for which a liberal price will be given. Easton, April 20

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having served an apprenticeship, to the Black and White Smith business, connected with the making and repairing of Steam Engines, proposes, if encouraged by the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity to establish at Easton point, a Steam Mill, of eight horse power, to drive two pair of stones, of between 33 and 36 inches diameter, calculated to grind 140 bushels per day. It is believed a mill of the above description, by attaching the Machinery to a granary on the Wharf, (which can be procured) may be erected, with the necessary apparatus for \$1500. The subscriber proposes to attend to the mill as engineer and to engage a first rate miller, well acquainted with the business; and invites the attention of the public, to the above scheme. It is proposed to have the \$1500, divided into shares of \$20, making 75 shares of 30 each.

Baltimore, May 10 N. B. The Subscriber would wish to have the mill completed by next harvest.

CALL AND SEE, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes,



for both Ladies and gentlemen.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store, in Easton, nearly opposite the market house, AS SPLENDID AN ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS & SHOES

as ever were offered for sale in Easton. They were selected with great care, and will be sold upon the most accommodating terms.

Grateful for past patronage, he returns his thanks to the public, and solicits a continuance of their favors. He still continues to manufacture BOOTS & SHOES, and will promptly attend to all orders.

P. TARR. May 10

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, is now opening, A full and general assortment of Boots & Shoes,

as he has just received a new stock of the most fashionable and useful articles, which he offers at very reduced prices, for Cash, or in exchange for Wool, Feathers and Hides.

Wanted to purchase 150 cords TAN BARK, for which a liberal price will be given. Easton, April 20

UNION TAVERN, EASTON, MARYLAND.

1831 THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store, in Easton, nearly opposite the market house, AS SPLENDID AN ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS & SHOES

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Grateful for past patronage, he returns his thanks to the public, and solicits a continuance of their favors. He still continues to manufacture BOOTS & SHOES, and will promptly attend to all orders.

P. TARR. May 10

AMERICAN HOTEL.

56 Pratt Street, BALTIMORE. THOMAS PEACOCK respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, on Pratt street, No. 56, four doors from Hanover st.—His table shall be supplied with the best markets affords and his Bar stocked with a variety of good liquors. By unremitting attention and assiduity, he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Be Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, by the year, month, week or day, upon accommodating terms.

March 15 6w

CASH FOR WOOL.

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