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From the Token. THE STRANGER'S GRAVE. A pale weeping willow stands yonder alone, And waits in the night wind that o'er it is sweeping...

Now often at night, when its branches are stirred By the wing of some spirit that darkness conceals, In the leaves of that willow a whisper is heard, Which faintly the fate of that maiden reveals.

NOBODY IS MISSED. The world is gay and fair to us, And now we journey on, And still 'tis sad to think 't will be the same when we are gone.

LINES ON AN INFANT. When I gaze upon that infant, In its calm and placid sleep— I know not if my lips should smile, Or if my eyes should weep.

THE COFFIN HENDBILL KIDNEY.—A few days since we were shown a pamphlet of 15 or 20 pages, made up of the slander of the opposition, on the Post Office Department.

there by some person unknown, endorsed "for distribution." If it is thus the opposition intend carrying on their war: they will have their "labor for their pains."

INTEMPERANCE.

No. VI. THE REMEDY OF INTEMPERANCE. Let us now take an inventory of the things which can be done to resist the progress of intemperance.

1. It is entirely practicable to extend universal information on the subject of intemperance. Its nature, causes, evils, and remedy may be universally made known.

2. It is practicable to form an association for the special purpose of superintending this great subject, and whose untiring energies shall be exerted in sending out agents to pass through the land, and collect information, to confer with influential individuals, and bodies of men, to deliver addresses at popular meetings, and form societies auxiliary to the parent institution.

3. Something has been done, and more may be done, by agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing establishments, in the exclusion of ardent spirits as an auxiliary to labor. It is not too much to be hoped, that the entire business of the nation, by land and by sea, shall yet move on without the aid of ardent spirits.

4. All denominations of Christians in the nation may with great ease be united in the effort to exclude the use and the commerce in ardent spirits.

5. The friends, in excluding ardent spirits from the list of lawful articles of commerce, have done themselves immortal honor, and in the temperance of their families, and their thrift in business, have set an example which is worthy the admiration and imitation of all the churches in our land.

6. When the preceding measures have been carried, something may be done by legislation, to discourage the distillation and importation of ardent spirits, and to discountenance improper modes of vending them.

7. Let that portion of the community, who would exile from society the traffic in ardent spirits, bestow their custom upon those who will agree to abandon it; and a regard to interest will soon produce a competition in well doing.

8. To the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ, whom he hath purchased with his blood, that he might redeem them from all iniquity, and purify them to himself a peculiar people—I would say—Beloved in the Lord, the world hath need of your purified example;—for who will make a stand against the encroachments of intemperance, if professors of religion will not? Will you not, then abstain from the use of it entirely, and exile it from your families?

9. To the physicians of the land I would cry for help, in this attempt to stay the march of ruin. Beloved men—possessing our confidence by your skill, and our hearts by your assiduity in seasons of alarm and distress—combine, I beseech you, and exert, systematically and vigorously, the mighty power you possess on this subject, over the national understanding and will.

10. Might I select specific objects of address—to the young husbandman or mechanic—I would say—Happy man—your employment is useful, and honorable, and with temperance, and industry you rise to competence, and rear up around you a happy family, and transmit to them as a precious legacy, your own fair fame.

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the Volga and the Cossacks of Siberia, the Kalmucs, the Tartars, the Bachkins, and the Caucasians.

Do you demand, "what have I to do with such examples?" Nothing—if you too should ekave to the evening, and the noon-tide dram, and the evening beverage, you have in these signals of ruin the memorials of your own miserable end; for the same cause, in the same circumstances, will produce the same effects.

While the argument is clear, and the impression of it fresh, and your judgment is convinced, and your conscience is awake, be persuaded, not almost, but altogether. The present moment may be the one which decides your destiny forever.

From the Messenger des Chambres. Strength and organization of the Russian Army. The Emperor is the supreme chief of the Russian Army, and he takes command himself of it in time of war.

The military force of Russia, however, is not near so great as it appears upon paper, it being a monstrous aggregation of conquered nations, a part of whom must necessarily be employed to keep the others in subjection.

The Russian soldier, however, with his miserable pittance, is happier than if he had remained a slave.—This feeling greatly facilitates the recruiting.

The German colonists in Russia are also in general, excepted; and like the privileged classes, only enter the service when it suits them.

The following list gives the Russian army as it was in 1827. Since the Turkish war Russia has made the greatest efforts to repair its losses, and the army may be now considered as on the same footing as at that epoch, its operations being directed by the same generals in chief.

Eight regiments of infantry, each consisting of three battalions, comprising 2,460 men

Battalions of sappers and foot artillery 2,000

Eight regiments of cavalry, each 800 6,400

Cossacks and petards, three squadrons 800

Pioneers and horse artillery 800

Total Imperial Guards 29,900

2d INFANTRY OF THE LINE. One hundred and twenty seven regiments of grenadiers, fusiliers, and chasseurs, each three battalions, 2,400 men 804,800

Thirty six battalions of garrison troops 77,000

Total Infantry 881,800

6TH ARTILLERY. Sixty companies of artillery for sieges 200

Sixty companies of field artillery, 200 each 12,000

Twenty-two companies of horse artillery, 200 each 4,400

Twelve companies of pioneers, 200 each 2,400

Ten companies of pontoneers, 200 each 2,000

Twelve companies and sixty-two artillery commands in interior garrisons 11,500

Total artillery Extra corps 44,500

Total of the Russian Army 650,300

Add to the number about 20,000 officers of all ranks, gives a general total of 670,000

This number was borne upon the registers of the army before the extraordinary levies of 1827 and 1828. The number was then rather nominal than effective, but it was then carried on to its completion, and the Russian army was increased by 200,000 men making the whole 870,000

This immense number, which is at present under arms, is divided into eight armies, each consisting of three or more corps. That of the Imperial Guards are under the orders of the Grand Duke Michael; the army of the south, quitted by Count Witgenstein is commanded by Field Marshal Count Debitsch; the Lithuanian army by the Grand Duke Constantine; the Cossack corps of Caucasus by Count Paskewitch-Krivinski; the army of the Grand Duchy of Poland by General Kalkreki; the military colonies by General Tolstoi.

The Russian officers, to eke out their pay, endeavor to raise money from merchants and travellers; and it is not uncommon to see an old Colonel, with four decorations, receive from a traveller what our more custom-house officers would reject with indignation.

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the rascally cupidity of each. He told Tonson, that Lintot was so great a scoundrel, that printing with him was out of the question; and writing to the latter, decided, that Tonson was an old rascal, but, &c. and then decided his election in his favor.—Zeller.

From the London New Monthly Magazine. LIVING LITERARY CHARACTERS. JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

Among the frequenters of circulating libraries and indeed in literary coteries of all kinds, Mr. Cooper is generally designated "The great American Novelist." When the name of a writer becomes identified in this manner with that of his permanency of his reputation, he may, with perfect safety, leave his fame to take care of itself.

We are not hazarding much in saying, that no writer ever possessed the advantages enjoyed by the author of "The Spy," on his first outset in literary life. The very peculiarity of his situation rendered it next to impossible for him to fail in charming that large portion of the English people denominated the novel-readers. An Esquimaux poet, brought over by Captain Parry, could hardly have excited more wonder than the "great American Novelist," when he made his first appearance in Europe.

He was the first that ever burst into that silent sea.

He suddenly found himself recognized as the Sir Walter of the New World,—one who was to do for his country what Scott had done for his; to delineate the character of its people; to paint its scenery; to exult in its acquisitions and prospects; but, above all, to assert its glory and independence.

Some portion of the success of our Transatlantic Novelist is referable to circumstances, and to the peculiar attractiveness of his subjects, a still greater portion was attributable to himself, and to the energy and enthusiasm which he brought to his labours. We never met with novels—and we have read all that were ever written since the creation of the world,—of a more absorbing character, or more fatal to the female propensity of skipping the digressive portions. Every word of Mr. Cooper's narrative is effective, or appears so while you read; and yet he does not scruple to describe an object, in the most elaborate and uncompromising terms, three or four times over in the same work, if it be necessary that the reader should have an accurate outline of it before his eyes.

His march is o'er the mountain waves. His home is on the deep.

we lose sight of land altogether; and are startled, a few chapters farther on, at finding ourselves in a wild, barren, wintry region, the antipodes of that we had left.

From all that we can learn of this gifted American, from those who have had the best and most recent opportunities of personal observation, we should judge that this general bearing indicates a man of strong natural powers, great decision of character, and observant habits—more, perhaps, of things than men. He is rather above than under the middle height, his figure well and firmly set, and his movements rather rapid than graceful.

His high, expansive forehead is a phenological curiosity; a deep indentation across its open surface throws the lower organs of eventually, locally and individually into fine effect; while those immediately above—comparison, causality, and gaiety—are equally remarkable.

The family of Mr. Cooper, was originally from Buckingham in England, settled in America in 1679, and about a century afterwards became established in the State of New York. He was born at Burlington, on the Delaware in 1789, and was removed at an early age to Cooper's Town—a place, of which he has given an interesting account in "The Pioneers."

During the consulate of Napoleon, in 1809 when he was residing at Brussels, he was accosted by a soldier covered with rags, who, after the usual military salutes, said "God morning, General." The Consul looked at him with surprise and demanded, "Where come you my bold fellow?" "I come," said he, "to inquire if these cloths (showing his tatters) are fit for a soldier who has served his country for thirty-six years."

Young and his Booksellers.—Tonson and Lintot were both candidates for printing a work of Dr. Young's. The poet answered both letters the same morning, but misdirected them. In these epistles he complains of

already printed and become popular in many cities—in London, Paris, Florence, and Dresden.

In 1826, his health having suffered considerably from a fever that attacked him two years before, he was induced to visit Europe; this was restored him, and he now thinks of returning to a home which his heart has never abandoned.

In Paris, where Mr. Cooper at present resides, no man is more sought after, and few so much respected. Under the old regime it might have been different. The whisperings of prejudice, jealousy, and national dislike that were occasionally audible here, do not reach him there. He appears to be perfectly at ease, sensible of the estimation, but not overestimation, in which he is held by all sects and parties. Yet he seems to claim little consideration on the score of intellectual greatness; he is evidently prouder of his birth than of his genius; and looks, speaks, and walks as if he exulted more in being recognized as an American citizen, than in the author of "The Pilot" and "The Prairie."

An example of Mr. Cooper's appreciation of his illustrious rival occurred while he was sitting for the portrait that accompanies our sketch. The artist, Madame Mirble, requested him, as is usual in such cases, to fix his eye upon a particular point. "Look at the picture," said she, pointing to one of a distinguished statesman, "No," said Cooper, "I must look at any, it shall be at my master," directing his glance a little higher, to a portrait of Sir Walter Scott.

The following is an extract of a letter from a person living amongst the Poles. It is addressed to a noble Lord, equally distinguished by his talents and benevolence. Surely our readers, especially those of the fair sex, will not peruse unmoved, the detail of the sufferings of wounded heroes—for those who fight against such disproportionate numbers well deserve the name; nor will they be less touched by the sacrifices made by the ladies of Warsaw to relieve them. No doubt large subscriptions will be immediately set on foot for that purpose.—[London Times of the 13th April.]

From Poland, March, 1831.

Imagine, my Lord; the State of Warsaw; the houses of the persons of the first rank are filled by the wounded that are brought in after each day's battle; nay even the streets are filled with them, and ladies of rank in the midst of the inclemency of the winter, have attended and still attend them, dress their wounds, for surgical aid is greatly wanting, and give them all that consoling assistance that female benevolence alone perhaps can suggest; and what is still more beautiful, the Russian wounded that fall in the neighborhood of Warsaw, receive the same humane attention, for with the Poles as with the English a fallen foe is no longer an enemy. The ladies of Warsaw have sold all their rings, plates, &c. have renounced all their accustomed luxuries of life living principally upon Kasika, (boiled grain prepared with milk or butter), and making every sacrifice worthy of Roman matrons, to relieve their suffering countrymen. But conceive, my Lord, what must be their dread, surrounded by so powerful an enemy, should Warsaw fall into such barbarous hands. On each day of battle the women of Wars w, of all ranks, prostrate themselves, with their faces to the ground within and without the churches, to obtain the protection of Heaven. Let our country, my Lord, be the hand of Providence to save those who so well deserve protection.

TRIM'S EXPLANATION OF THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT.

"Pr'ythee, Trim," quoth my father—"what dost thou mean, by honoring thy father and mother?" "Allowing them an' thy father your honor, three half-pence a day, out of my pay, when they grow old," said Trim; "He did, indeed," replied my uncle Toby. "Then, Trim," said Yorick, springing out of his chair and taking the Corporal by the hand, "thou art the best commentator upon that part of the Decalogue; and I honor thee more for it, Corporal Trim, than if thou hadst had a hand in the Talmud itself."—Sterne.

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 regicide minister grows immortal there by "saving the constitutions and crushing the Hydra of Jacobinism," at the expense of human blood and human happiness. It is delightful to find, 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 seditious laws chose to designate as "a ferocious rabble!"—Scott.

Natural History.—Some of the animals which are found in the Greenland sea move at rate of 1-480 h of an inch in a second, either at the rate of an inch in three minutes. The American bird, Condor, could fly round the Globe at the equator, a favorable gale prevailing in about a week. The insect would require 9395 years to perform the same distance. The diameter of the largest of them is only 1-2600th of an inch, and many only 1-4000th. A whale requires a sea to sport in, while 150 millions of these animals would have abundance of room in a tumbler of water.

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after-Office chief... Jackson party... Eastern Shore... Easton, Md... Baltimore Produce Market... Public Sale... Methodist Protestant Camp Meeting

Committee when it shall assemble, have full powers to make all such arrangements, as it may deem expedient for the welfare of the Jackson party.

Resolved, That at the time of meeting as aforesaid the voters be requested to appoint three persons in each district, to meet similar Committees, from Talbot and Caroline counties, to select a suitable candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by Chairman, and attested by the Secretary, and forwarded for publication in the Whig, at Easton, Baltimore Republican, Caroline Intelligence, and Centerville Times.

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made on the Treasury by disbursing officers. Mr. Clay might prefer an accept of some 50,000 dollars or more, for paying off the salaries of members of Congress.

From the Baltimore Republican. JACKSON PARTY IN MARYLAND.

We are pleased to observe the spirit which seems to animate our political friends in many of the counties in this State. We have already published the proceedings of various meetings, which show that the Jackson men are awake.

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the country. Is not the object to be attained worth an effort? Shall we boast of an attachment to the Union, and yet persevere in the use of language, and insist on measures calculated to destroy it?

Opposition. It is exactly 150 years since, in the reign of Charles the Second, during the ferment in the public mind occasioned by the struggle for privilege between the Lords and Commons, in the celebrated impeachment of Pitt, that the parliament was unexpectedly dissolved by the King in person.

Important Trial.—An action was tried in the Court of Common Pleas of this county last week, which, from several considerations, has excited an unusual degree of interest.

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domestic cottons were in demand, but hardly will cover the cost of charges, lumber, chairs and wine very plenty and low, spirits improving, rice wanted, but any large parcels will overstock the market.

Produce of the country is on the rise; Dry Hides, \$37 to 38; salted 25 to 27 per cask; horse hides \$10 to 11 each; jerked beef \$12 per quintal; Spanish dollars \$14 currency each. Exchange in the United States 14 cts. per dollar, no demand.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.—The New York Commercial of Thursday afternoon says: "It was reported this morning that a great battle had been fought between the Russians and Poles, in which the former lost fifty thousand men in killed, wounded and missing. The intelligence came from New Bedford, and was brought to that port by Capt. Pope, of the ship Albion, from Bremen. Capt. P. states that he saw the above statement in a Bremen paper, and it was added that Diebitsch had escaped by changing his clothes. Unfortunately for the lovers of great events, a comparison of dates shows that the rumour is altogether without foundation. We have had later direct intelligence."

Ancient Property Tax.—The first tax on personal property in England, was levied by Henry the Second, (whose reign began in 1154), which amounted to 2d in the pound on the amount of every individual's net effects, after deducting the debts owing, to be verified on oath, and 1d in the pound for the four following years. This tax was afterwards raised to 1/20th part of all personal property, as in 1183, intelligence had been received that the Sultan of Egypt, on this occasion the English are said to have paid above £70,000, and the resident Jews about £60,000—altogether about £2,000,000 sterling of modern money.

The Duchesse of Wellington died on the 24th of April. The city of London was splendidly illuminated on the night of April 27th, in honor of the King—particularly with reference to the dissolution of Parliament.

LATEST FROM RIO. By the brig Virginia Capt. Hogg, we have received our papers, to the 14th April. They contain official accounts of the abdication of Don Pedro, in favor of his son, and the appointment of a Regency over the young monarch—consisting of the Marquis de Carvalho, Francisco de Lima e Silva, Nicolas Pereira de Gamos Verqueiro.

The immediate cause of the abdication of the Emperor was the conduct of his troops. He endeavored to head them for the purpose of marching against the people who had assembled in the Campo d'Independencia. The troops not only refused to march, but left the barracks, and joined their countrymen. The consequence was the immediate abdication of the Emperor in favor of his son, under the title of Don Pedro II.—and his taking refuge with the Empress and the young Queen of Portugal, on board of the Warwite.

Among the first acts of the Regency were, a general amnesty for all past political offences—and a proclamation of pardon for all deserters, who return and deliver themselves up within three months.

The Ministers for foreign powers resident at Rio, took refuge on board of the Warwite, from which they addressed a joint note to the Regency, demanding protection and safety for their countrymen. They received a reply assuring them that their countrymen would be respected and receive the protection of the laws, and the privileges granted to friendly nations.

On the 9th, the young monarch made his triumphant entry into Rio, and was apparently received with great enthusiasm by all parties—civilian, military and foreign. At night a grand illumination took place. The public installation will take place as soon as the Legislative Assembly is legally installed.

The Diario Mercantil of the 14th, says that public confidence is entirely restored. The shops are open as usual, and commerce is perfectly re-established.

The Ex-Emperor sailed for England in the British Sloop of War Volage.

At a late hour this morning, it was announced that the packet ships Eric, Capt. Tinkham, from Havre, and Florida, Capt. Tibbikham, from Liverpool, were below. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, our boat arrived with Paris papers of April 1st, and Liverpool of April 2d, all inclusive, with Prices Current and Shipping Lists to the latest dates.

As all eyes are at the present moment directed to Poland, we shall in the first instance glance at the intelligence from that quarter. The Prussian State Gazette of April 22d, contains the following official article: "From the Russian Headquarters, April 14.—Field Marshal Count Diebitsch transferred his head quarters on the 10th to Siedlic, where the whole Russian army is now situated. The enemy had avoided the attacks at all points, and the badness of the road continued to make rapid movements impossible; and such large masses of troops could not find sustenance in a country, already exhausted, the Russian Commander judged it best to effect his union with the corps of General Rozen and P. I. This has been done, and operations will be now recommenced."

"On the 14th, the first division of Grenadiers attacked the enemy on the left bank of the Lwiza, and drove him to the other side with a loss of three hundred prisoners, and many killed and wounded. To morrow we shall be able to give more detailed reports of the whole course of the Russian operations."

Much more importance seems to be attached to this capture of three hundred Polish prisoners, than such an extent would be likely to inspire, were they not hard pressed.

On the other hand, we have the following, also given in the Prussian Gazette, from Warsaw April 17:—"On the 14th a letter was read here, from the General-in-Chief to the Governor of Warsaw, in which he says, that in case he should have to go to a greater distance in pursuit of the enemy, he shall depend on the firmness and bravery of the citizens of Warsaw, and was assured, that under the conduct of Gen. Krucnicki, they would defend the city to the utmost against any hostile attack."

After this letter was read, some of the principal persons addressed the citizens, who declared they were ready to exert themselves to the utmost. The head-quarters of the General-in-Chief, which on the 7th were still at Siemienice, were on the 14th at Jendzjew.

The Polish Gazette reports that the Russian Guards upon the Dugare now affecting their

NEXT Drawing on Thursday 3 weeks. Odd and Even System, by which the holder of two tickets must draw one prize, and may draw three. Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, for 1831, to be drawn in Baltimore, on Thursday, 30th of June. Highest Prize \$10,000.

CLARK offers to adventurers the highest capital prizes of \$10,000 in No. 3, for 1831—Clark sold both the highest capital prizes of \$5000 and 1000 in No. 2, for 1831—and Clark also sold the highest capital prize of \$5000 in No. 1 for 1831.

SCHEME: Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000. 1 2000 2000. 2 1000 1000. 3 500 500. 4 200 200. 5 100 100. 6 50 50. 7 20 20. 8 10 10. 9 5 5. 10 2 2. 1000 150 15,000.

Hall Tickets \$1 only, to be had at CLARK'S OFFICES, Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts.

TO LAWYERS & OTHERS. A VALUABLE SALE IN BALTIMORE, BY H. W. BOOL, Jr.

WILL be sold on about the 15th of June, 1831, together with a few standard MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, that has ever been offered at auction in Baltimore—catalogues of which will be printed, and books arranged three days for examination. Catalogues will be forwarded, if requested—and all orders punctually attended to. Among the collection will be found

Report of cases argued and determined in the English Courts of Common Law, 19 vols. edited by Thomas Sergeant, an John C. Lowber, Esq.; Vesey's Chancery Reports, in 20 vols.; Vesey and Beames do do 2 vols.; Forensic supplement to Vesey's Reports, 3 vols. forming a series of Chancery Reports from 1789 to 1817, with an index to the whole; Killy's Laws of Maryland, 2 vols.; Maddock's Chancery Reports, 6 vols.; and Judge Stevenson's Laws of the U. S. 3 vols.; Statute on Evidence, 3 vols.; Saunders's Reports, 3 vols.; Wharton's Digest of the reported cases adjudged in the several courts of Pennsylvania; Digested Index to the reported decisions of several Courts of Law in the United States, 5 vols. by Anthon; Bridgman's equity digest, 4 vols.; Tucker's Blackstone, 5 vols.; rare and valuable work; Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols.; Archbold's and Christian's Blackstone, 4 vols.; Hoffman's Legal outlines; Ingersoll's abridgement of the Laws of the U. S.; Day's Connecticut Reports, 6 vols.; Randolph's Virginia Reports, 4 vols.; Harris and McHenry's Reports, 4 vols.; Munford's Reports, 6 vols.; Clitty's pleadings and criminal law, 3 vols.; Swanton's Reports, 3 vols.; Clancy on the rights, duties and liabilities of husband and wife, at law and in equity; Blake's New York Chancery Reports; Bridgman's Index; Ricardo's political economy; Saunders on uses and trusts; Burlamaqui's principles of natural and political Law, 2 vols.; Roper on Legacies, 2 vols.; Crabb's History of English Law; Cox's digest, S. C. Reports of the U. S.; Washington's Circuit Court Reports, 4 vols.; Cranch's Reports, 9 vols.; Peter's Supreme Court Reports, vols. 1st and 2d; Cruise on real property, 7 vols.

Lume, Smollett and Bissell's History of England, 9 vols. fine illustrations; Lardner's History of England, 19 vols.; Hallam's constitutional History of England from the accession of Henry VII. to the death of George II. in 3 vols.; History of the Rebellion and civil wars, in England, 6 vols. by Edward, earl of Clarendon, a new edition, exhibiting a faithful collation of the original MS. with all the suppressed passages; also the unpublished notes of Bishop Warburton; Gibbon's declaim and fall of the Roman empire, 4 vols.; Ferguson's history of the progress and termination of the Roman republic, complete in 1 vol.; Robinson's Historical Works, 3 vols.; a new and elegant edition of Voltaire's Works, in French, handsome, bound in 75 vols.; Plutarch's Lives, 18 vols. French, &c. &c. June 7.

Wool & Sheep-Skins. RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money.

They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste-blacking; its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and tender all kinds of leather completely water-proof. June 7.

Methodist Protestant CAMP MEETING. A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot Counties, is appointed to be held about 30 Miles from Easton, on the lands of Samuel Colston Esq. to commence on Friday the 22d of July next, and end on the Wednesday following. The place fixed upon, offers many facilities of convenience & comfort: A Spring of water, of the very first quality, affording an ample supply for all purposes, within a few yards of the ground, which is high and sloping, with an excellent shade. Yards of large size may come to Dover Bridge, within 1 mile, and those of less size within less than half a mile of the camp; to which there are fine roads leading in several directions, and good pasturage and accommodations for Horses (which will be well attended to) very convenient. All the members of our church, and all our friends that are not members, and the public generally, who can make it convenient to leave tents, or attend the said meeting, are invited to do so. Several Ministers from a distance are expected to be present.

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FOR THE WHIG. By the Rev. J. B. Hagans.

Now when he came night to the gate of the city behold, there was a dead man carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow, and much people of the city was with her, and when the Lord saw her he had compassion on her and said unto her weep not.

The morning rose, and on the town of Nain, The mellowing sunbeams threw their gladdening light, As though no death or sorrow dwelt therein. But there was one to whom the extended world, Was one vast scene of woe; the dreadful day, Had long since passed, when by her husband's grave She stood, and heard the echo of the falling earth That cloaked his narrow house forevermore.

Should wake on high, they'd meet again, When death and sorrow die forevermore. Years rolled away, and time's all-changing hand, Had healed the wound the king of terrors made; But ah, that wound was healed to open again; Those joys revived to die a second death.

By virtue of this will, Napoleon Bonaparte Duck, of Duck Hall, claimed twenty-seven full blooded race horses, belonging to the estate of the testator. But lawyers are not so easily "puzzled." The executors firmly refused to deliver the horses.

"The devil you are," replied the counsellor, "and who said you were not?" "I've come, Mr. Counsellor, to consult you about my horses," said the counsellor, looking into his face keenly, over his glasses, as if he did not understand what he meant, "horses, my friend, what horses?"

"My uncle's horses, sir—my horses, sir—the horses, sir, lying and being upon Crane Hall, Cranville, in the county of Crane, on the north side of Crane river, sir."

"Crane Hall horses!" said the lawyer, pausing and placing his fore-finger on his forehead, as if striving to call some forgotten thing to mind. Then his face lighted up suddenly.

"Well, Mr. Duck," inquired the counsellor, composedly, "what can I do for you?" "You can give me my horses, sir," said the counsellor, laying his pen down upon the table, and looked surprised.

"I see nothing here about horses," said Capias, after humming over the contents of the will. "Thunder and lightning!" said Duck, losing his patience; "read that clause, sir; don't you see—all the four legged quadrupeds, sir, to my dearly beloved nephew I bequeath all the four legged quadrupeds, &c. &c. sir. What do you say to that, sir?"

"Mr. Duck," said the lawyer, mildly, I perceive that you are not much acquainted with these matters. "This document entitles a person calling himself Duck, to claim all the four legged quadrupeds—all the four legged, you see—now we contend that the quadrupeds on the Craneville estate have five legs."

"Fire and fury!" said Napoleon Duck, "quadrupeds with five legs! I did not expect to be insulted, sir, I'll commence a suit instantly—you are a—"

"Fardon me, Mr. Duck," interrupted the counsellor. "I am well aware that, philosophically speaking, quadrupeds have only four legs. But philosophy is one thing, Mr. Duck, and law is another, Mr. Duck. Now, Barbeyrac, in his notes on Puffendorf, accedes that four are not five; and your uncle, although de mortuis nil nisi bona, should have worded his will so as to include all animals, fera nature, as well as others, without any reference to legs whatever, for Justinian, lib. 2, tit. 1, section 12, declares that fera ignitur bestia simul aequa."

check upon our Senate—the President is a check upon both of them, and both of them are checks upon him. By such a Legislature, assisted by the States, no laws can be passed but such as are indubitably for the good of the people; and when passed, what an admirable institution are our courts of justice, where learned counsel on each side show the question in all its bearings, and leave it for examination and jury to decide upon after a careful examination.

This Mr. Peter Crane was a famous hand for horses. After immense preparations to gain the purse offered at the races just then ensuing, he was prevented from participating in his usual amusement by an unpleasant accident. He "died one day," of an apoplectic fit, and left a will, for the drawing of which he had paid \$25 to his friend, Timothy Fifa, Esq. attorney and counsellor at law, commissioner of deeds, notary public, solicitor in chancery, corporation attorney, and notary to the "Yorkville New York Washington United States Cahawba Agricultural Bank."

It is reported that Mr. Crane had originally drawn his own will, and being a plain man, and not anticipating any trouble touching the disposition of his estate after he should be gathered to his fathers, had just declared in ordinary English, and in the presence of competent witnesses, that he bequeathed so and so to such and such a person.

Timothy Fifa, Esq. attorney and counsellor, commissioner, &c. as aforesaid, dropped in accidentally and detected this fraudulent proceeding against the interest of the profession. When he perceived what they were at, he rested his chin on the top of his cane, then fixed his eyes full upon the testator, and informed him that the phraseology of the document would invalidate the claims of his heirs.

"Lawyers," said he, "are sharp-eyed people; they'll detect a quibble and ruin the business. I'll prepare a substitute, which shall puzzle the whole fraternity."

The substitute which was to puzzle the whole fraternity, to use the language of Mr. Duck, of Duck Hall, "contained the following clause:—"

"And I, the said Peter Crane, of Crane Hall, Cranville, in the county of Crane, on the north side of Crane river, do hereby give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved nephew, Napoleon Bonaparte Duck, of Duck Hall, Duckville, in the county of Duck, all the four legged quadrupeds, belonging to me, and situate, lying, walking, standing or in any manner whatsoever or howsoever, being upon my estate."

By virtue of this will, Napoleon Bonaparte Duck, of Duck Hall, claimed twenty-seven full blooded race horses, belonging to the estate of the testator. But lawyers are not so easily "puzzled." The executors firmly refused to deliver the horses.

"To lose his uncle was bad enough in his conscience, but to lose the horses, too, was intolerable."

"Pray, sir," said Mr. Duck to one of the executors, smothering his feelings; "on what ground do you detain my property?"

He was referred to counsellor Capias, of Casa Hall, Casaville. Burning with indignation did Napoleon Bonaparte Duck enter the office of counsellor Capias.

"Counsellor Capias," said he, laying his hand on his heart, "I am Napoleon Bonaparte Duck, of Duck Hall."

"The devil you are," replied the counsellor, "and who said you were not?" "I've come, Mr. Counsellor, to consult you about my horses," said the counsellor, looking into his face keenly, over his glasses, as if he did not understand what he meant, "horses, my friend, what horses?"

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a heavy bill of costs, notwithstanding his success. "Executors never pay costs," said lawyer Fifa. "Lord, sir, did you know that? I thought every body knew that."

Fifa took a pinch of snuff, the clerk giggled, and Duck started for the office of counsellor Capias, a little dashed with the bill of costs, but evidently gratified with the triumph he was about to consummate over his old friend.

"Counsellor Capias," said he, with a smile of satisfaction bordering on scorn, "I suppose you'll give me the horses now?" "Not at all, Mr. Duck."

"Why, I have gained the suit, have I not?" asked Mr. Duck, with a stare of astonishment. "Yes, sir."

"And the court decided that the horses should be delivered to me?" "O yes; but what of that? I'm going to carry it up."

"Carry it up! carry what up?" "The case, sir—the horses, sir. I'm going to certify it. I told you you didn't understand these matters."

Duck absolutely evaporated with surprise, reason, anger, and terror; and the next thing that was seen of him was that he was giving another fifty dollar note to lawyer Fifa.

"They're certiorari," said Fifa. "I'm glad of it. Don't be afraid, Duck, we'll beat them at last, as sure as four aint five."

It being an issue in law, the case was argued before his Honor Mr. Justice Dobbs, of Dobbs Hall, Dobbsville, in the county of Dobbs. Timothy Fifa, Esq. appeared for the defendant in error, and Casa Capias, Esq. for the plaintiff.

Capias for the now plaintiff. This was an action commenced in the court below, by the present defendant against the now plaintiff. The declaration stated that Duck was entitled to twenty-seven horses from the estate of Crane Hall, founding his claim upon a will which bequeathed to him all the four legged quadrupeds therein being. A verdict having been rendered for the plaintiff below, the defendant sued out a certiorari, and assigns for error, that the declaration, and the matters therein contained, were not sufficient in law to maintain an action. We rest our case on two points. The will gives the claimant a right to the four legged quadrupeds being on the estate of the testator. Now, we contend in the first place, that the testator being dead, defunct, and not alive in law, cannot have an estate. The ambiguity of the document renders it utterly impossible and unjust for the claimant to recover. Secondly—the horses are not mentioned in the will. We think it may be easily proven to the satisfaction of your Honor, that the horses claimed have five legs. Fleta, Bracto, Puffendorf, Locke, Barbeyrac, and Blackstone declare that a leg is a part of the body. Now let me ask your Honor what is a tail? Quicquid autem eorum ceteris eo usque tum esse intelligitur, why out of the body, a tail is a leg, and a leg is a tail, in law, a tail is a leg and a leg is a tail, ergo, a horse or quadruped with a tail has five legs, ergo, the quadrupeds, in question are not quadrupeds, but animals, quinque pedanti—Quod erit demonstrandum.

Fifa contra. May it please your honor, this is one of the most important cases that ever came under the consideration of a court of justice; a cause which involves the liberties of millions; a case, the decision of which will go down as precedent to posterity; a case which has the most direct bearing upon the happiness of the whole human race. For, your Honor will perceive, that if quadrupeds or animals, quadrupeds can be metamorphosed into animals, quinque pedanti, animals, quinque pedanti, vera fera, can be turned into animals quadrupedanti—those into trespedanti, those into bispedanti, those into unis or monopediti, and those into the lord only knows what. Now horses have always been considered animals quadrupedanti, as vide Fleta, b. 3, c. 2, p. 1008. Bracto, b. 2, c. 1, p. 709, therefore they can have but four legs. Secondly; the tail of the horse cannot be considered as one of its legs, it being a distinct and less noble part of the body. Cum vero tuam eaverit custodiam, as Justinian saith. Suppose your Honor cut off the tail of my horse, it will not prevent him from walking. But let your Honor rurs occupantis fit, cut off one of his legs, and multa accideret solans ut eam non capias, he will not be able to walk at all; therefore, the tail of a horse is not one of his legs, ergo, a horse has but four legs in law.

Ergo curiam. The tail of a horse is one of his legs. It is evident that it is in a manner connected with his body. If you cut off the tail of a horse the blood will run. Ergo, the tail of a horse is one of his legs. The defendant in error, Mr. Duck, is not entitled to the horses. If there are any of them without tails, deinde ut fera, ita inclusa sit extra indequeat, then Mr. Duck, is clearly entitled to them.

BIGELOW'S TRAVELS. We copy from the Massachusetts Journal the announced notice of a volume which has just issued from the press of Carter, Hendee and Co., at Boston, entitled "Travels in Malta and Sicily, with Sketches of Gibraltar;" by the Rev. ANDREW BIGELOW. The notice and extracts will be perused with interest by the numerous friends of the accomplished and respected author in this city and elsewhere.

This is a volume of 528 pages. Mr. Bigelow is favorably known as the author of a small volume of travels in Great Britain, published some years ago. He appears to us to have prosecuted his journeys, voyages and investigations abroad in a spirit and with manners, which were calculated to produce impressions favorable to our national character. Every educated gentleman of the United States, in his foreign sojournings, is necessarily a representative of the Republic, and the first duty which we as constituents exact of him, is to represent our country with fidelity, dignity and liberality, among friends and foes. This work has proved entertaining and instructive to us. On several subjects, geographical, historical, geological and classical, it has furnished us with new, or more definite ideas.

The notes, of which there are fifty or sixty close pages, are not the least interesting and valuable part of the book. They display a good deal of research, judiciously employed and applied.

From among the many pleasant and useful extracts we have marked, we are obliged to content ourselves with a few short ones, chosen rather with a view to interest general readers, than as fair specimens of the work.

The first object of peculiar interest which meets us in Gibraltar is an old Moorish tower. It seems to stand as a war-worn sentinel, to the dark and fearful passages in the mountain, which stretch beyond. For whom it was erected is not ascertained. It is a monument of the first successful attack of the Moors, in 711. Certain it is, General Tarik, threw up some works shortly after his debarkation; and the massive strength of this same tower must have well endured from that remote age.

The deep tree I observed; but though it reached a considerable size in Malta, (some specimens of which I have seen being ten or twelve fathoms in height,) it is not made to bear. The wilds and plants of the Grand Master's Gardens were literally strewn with oranges and lemons. They seemed left to perish; although in better times the produce of the gardens from oranges alone, is said to have yielded the reigning Grand Master two thousand Maltese crowns annually, a sum about equal to one thousand dollars. The blood orange, which is the boast of the island, is a most delicious fruit. It is produced by grafting the slips of the common orange on a pomegranate stock. The pulp inclines to the color of red, but not so much in mass as intermixed in streaks; and hence its name. It is not only more luscious, but less husky than the ordinary varieties of orange, and in size it is far surpassing. The blood orange sells in Valletta for eight pence a dozen, while the best of other sorts may be had for four pence.

To my I have made no less than the grand tour of Malta. It is not quite equal to the great tour at home, embracing the Springs, the F. S., and Quebec. But I have observed a few scenes of a different character, perchance from those which turn up on the Buffalo role, or the passage through the Cedars. I was accompanied by a small party of intelligent friends, sorted by pairs in caelches, and at the hour of sunrise we were off. We travelled the first few miles by a route which was familiar. Leaving this, the journey was pursued through narrow and broken roads, till descending a small hill, the Bay of St. Paul opened at our feet. It was the first object inquest.

The Bay is a pretty deep and broad inlet. At some distance from the shore is a ledge of straggling rocks, the place probably where the two seas met, spoken of by the sacred writer, upon which Paul's bark was wrecked. It was a "sary distance thence, for himself and companions to float "on boards and broken pieces of the ship," ere "escaping safe to land."

most fruit; the first is very rich and succulent, and is earliest in ripening. The wild fig tree resembles, in all its parts, the domestic fig tree, but is utterly useless other than as aiding the maturation of the fruit of the latter. This is the operation which has been disputed by some who, because they did not see it, would not believe it, or perhaps they thought, if it were proved, that figs would not afterwards taste quite so pleasantly as before.

The facts are these; wild fig trees are the natural haunts of a peculiar kind gnats found only in their neighborhood. They puncture the figs and deposit their eggs in them, which after a while, produce little worms of a shining black color, which are considered as species of very small ichneumonians. At a certain time these worms, transformed into small gnats themselves, puncture other figs, and thus the process continues in succession. The kernels of the figs are the habitations of the female gnats, and the figs which these insects refuse to enter, languish, become dry and shrivelled, and fall off without ripening. On the other hand, those which are fecundated by the puncture of the gnats, visibly increase in size, and the seeds, which are larger than in the domestic fig, soon fill the whole cavity of the fruit.

The service which, as I have said, they render to the domestic figs, remains to be explained. The first of the two species, most prized in Malta gives a double gathering yearly, namely, in June and August; the other bears but once, and is the same sort which is celebrated for its fruitfulness in the Greek Islands. The June crop of the former so far exhausts the tree, that its second would be of little account unless a remedy were at hand in the little insects which nestle in the wild figs. When the summer crop makes its appearance, the Maltese are careful to suspend in different parts of a domestic fig tree, several wild figs strung on a thread. The flies or gnats which proceed from the domestic figs, and by their punctures cause in them a fermentation, which contributes to their ripening. This process is called capriciation, from caprificus, the scientific name of the wild fig tree.

As respects the second sort of good figs, the same conservation and quickening operation is necessary, for reasons substantially similar. Being a most prolific bearer, if left to itself it would overwork its strength. The young figs sprout so abundantly from the stems that frequently the branches cannot be seen on account of the fruit with which they are loaded. Accordingly, if the tree be neglected, a great quantity of the fruit must fall unripened to the ground. But by distributing a few wild figs among the boughs, the little ichneumonians which breed, issue forth and soon provide for themselves snug quarters, or at least secure them for their progeny, in the good figs. With their little tweezers, in the shape of a pair of sharp teeth, they bore a passage and stop themselves quietly away; and by juices which they circulate, and other agencies which they set to work, a fermentation follows, which so far accelerates the ripening of the fruit, that by the time it would else drop abortive the major part of it is fit to be gathered in good condition, and in the end almost all the crop is saved. The effect produced is something as if any one may witness with us in the quickening of worn eaten fruit, such as plums, pears and cherries. In the case of figs the capriciations is found to hasten the maturation full three weeks, i. e. in kinds which naturally would require two months; and the difference in the amount of produce is immense. A tree of the second variety, for example, which left to itself, would scarcely yield twenty-five pounds of figs, ripe and fit for drying, will, if capriciated, yield ten fold more, namely, two hundred and seventy-five pounds, at least.

The facts contained in this recital, may not be over and above agreeable to the lovers of this chosen fruit; especially when it is said, that though few of the figs of Malta find their way across the Atlantic, may from Greece, via Smyrna, and this very country, and the figs of the Archipelago are uniformly produced by similar process of capriciation.

The same microscope has brought to light some ugly looking creatures, which nestle on the surface and amidst the sweet frostings of this delectable fruit; but it could not tell all the story of the prior probings of goats, and of ichneumonians gambolling in its little cells, and of eggs and their exuviae being embosomed in every seed. But the microscope has unveiled many other unpleasant truths, and if we were to stop to interrogate it too curiously, it might grudge us every drop of water."

DISCOVERIES OF THE SCHOONER PACIFIC. From the Portsmouth N. H. Journal of Saturday. We last week mentioned the arrival of the sailing schr. Pacific, Captain Brown from the South Atlantic Ocean. The Pacific touched at the Cape de Verd Islands, the 14th Nov. 1829, remained there six days, and thence sailed for South Georgia, which she made on the 29th December, 1829—and remained in that vicinity till the 5th of March of the present year. We expected to have received some extracts from the Journal, but have not yet obtained them. The following discoveries, which were communicated to the State Herald, may be of some importance to mariners sailing in those seas.

The Pacific took but a very small supply of ardent spirits on board, and in four or five months was wholly exhausted. The officers and crew were fourteen in number—for more than a year they were exposed in a hazardous business in a most inclement climate—frequently gone for weeks together from the vessel, lying under their boats on the beach or sleeping in caves by night their clothes not unfrequently very wet—and yet the whole of that time nothing stronger than coffee was drunk, and the medicine chest was scarcely applied to.

The whole crew has been returned to their families and friends in good health, after being wholly shut out from intercourse with any human beings, excepting themselves, for about a year and a half—the Pacific having spoken no vessel from the time she left the Cape de Verd, until the week her arrival here.

Although the success of the voyage was limited, yet we understand that every seal which was seen was taken, with the exception of two.

On the 8th Dec. 1830, lat. 56 deg. 18 min. S. lon. 28 35, W. the crew discovered an island which was not laid down on any chart, nor is it described by Cook or Bowditch. It may be seen in clear weather 30 miles—is 9 miles in circumference, resembled at a distance a high round lump, as mentioned in the "Log book and the mate's private journal."

To this Capt. Brown gave the name of Porter's Island.

A second island was discovered on the 12th Dec. has a mountain 800 feet high in its centre—smoke continually issuing from it in several places—is covered with ice and snow. On the level part of this island is a deep stratum of lava disgorged from the mouth of the volcano. The lava is of a light brown color, somewhat resembling brick when burnt to excess—is extremely porous, fragile, and so light that it will float on water. Large masses of these cinders were seen swimming on the ocean in the neighborhood of the island. On this insulated spot are two stony beaches and convenient lodgings. The sailors went ashore and travelled over various portions of the island ascended a slight degree of heat perceptible after digging a short several feet below the surface was extremely dry. Fire different species of penguins were found here, also, gulls, spotted gulls, sea hens, gulls, &c. in great abundance. This they called Prince's Island. It is five miles long from N. W. to S. E. lat 55 deg. 55 min. S. long. 27 deg. 53 min. W.

On the 22d Dec. another island six miles in length from N. W. to S. E. was discovered by one of the crew. It was in the latitude of 56 deg. 25 min. S., long 27 deg. 49' W. On this island is a burning mountain, from which smoke was seen to issue in different parts. No landing place on this island—may be seen in clear weather fifty miles—named by Captain Brown, Willey's Island.

The fourth and last island which Capt. B. discovered is situated in latitude 57 deg. 49 min. S., and long. 27 deg. 38 min. W. It received the name of Christmas Island, being first noticed on the 25th Dec. 1830. It lies about midway between Candemas and Montague Islands, but further westerly than either, as laid down on the chart drawn by Captain Brown's mate, Mr. Prince, an experienced seaman, who traversed these waters in an English vessel twelve years ago.

Discovery of the course of the Niger, and the recovery of the long sought manuscripts of Mungo Park. The English ship Carnarvon, which arrived at Rio Janeiro early in April, from Fernando Po, an island in the mouth of the river Cameroes in the Gulf of Guinea, brought as passengers, Richard Lander the well known companion of Clapperton, and his brother John Lander. These young men have been absent seventeen months, in the employ of the British government, in prosecuting the search after the course of the Niger. Having reached the point, (mentioned in Clapperton's book) where Park was murdered, they succeeded in recovering his books, letters, manuscripts, and a double barreled gun, which was his property.

Being obliged to abandon their design of proceeding to Timbuctoo, from which they were scarcely fifteen days journey, for want of presents to bestow, without which there is neither food protection nor assistance from the authorities of the country, they in consequence re-embarked at the place where Mungo Park lost his life, and following the current of the river, runs at the rate of four miles an hour, they ascertained that the Niger before it divides itself into various branches is forty miles wide.—They then resolved to proceed by one of the most considerable of the branches which flow to the west.

As they approached the coast they were taken prisoners by the negroes who inhabit the banks of the river, and were again obliged to embark to be conducted to the presence of their king who lived at a great distance. They were plundered and treated as slaves and were threatened to be sold and sent to the interior. They succeeded, however, after great difficulty, in persuading the chiefs by promises of a great reward, as well for their persons as for the property they still possessed, to send them to the coast of Guinea.

Having again embarked, they at length arrived at the Bay of Benue, where the Europeans gave them every assistance they required.

These travellers affirm, that the river Noun, which discharges itself into the Bay of Benue, is the most considerable branch of the Niger, and that the others, like the Calabar, as flows to the ocean. They also stated, that their guides told them that the city of Timbuctoo is not situated on the Niger, but distant from it twelve leagues to the north. They admired the beauty and fertility of the country through which they passed, the extent of which is calculated to be 1800 miles. The inhabitants of the interior are Mahometans, and are much more tractable and civilized than the negroes who inhabit the coast.

They took passage on the 6th April, in the British transport Wm. Harris, for Portsmouth, England.

The public will expect with great anxiety, the narrative of the adventurous travellers.—They have solved a problem, which has deeply interested the scientific world, and they cannot fail to meet with an appropriate recompense for their toils and discoveries.

From the Boston Centinel. Messrs. Editors,—In looking over Martin's London Magazine, for the year 1755 '56; I was struck with the comparative view of the population of the British Provinces in North America, at that time, with that of the United States in 1830. It may perhaps, be amusing to your readers, and the curious in such matters, to know what the population of this continent was in those days. I have, therefore, made a copy of it, which I hand to you for publication.

In Nova Scotia, besides the military, the English inhabitants were found to be 5,000

Table with 2 columns: Location and Population. Locations include New Hampshire (30,000), Massachusetts (200,000), Rhode Island (85,000), Connecticut (80,000), New York (90,000), New Jersey (50,000), Pennsylvania (250,000), Maryland (85,000), Virginia (90,000), North Carolina (85,000), South Carolina (30,000), Georgia (6,000). Total: 985,000 A. D. 1831.

Robert S. Rose, late member of Congress, and heretofore an ardent partisan of the coalition, has given notice that he did not authorize his name to be used to call for a National Republican Convention in his county.—Call ye this backing your friends? Albany Argus.

A poor widow in Wartham, who has lost the use of her arm by sickness, is said to support her family and herself, by picking oakum with the other and her teeth.

ANNY, Jr.

A meeting of the Anti-Jackson, or Clay party, was held at Easton on Tuesday last, Solomon Dickinson presiding, at which it was recommended that meetings be held in the several election Districts of the county on the 2d Saturday of July next "for the purpose of selecting four friends from each election District of the county, to meet in Easton on the next succeeding Tuesday" to nominate two persons as electors of the Senate "but they may consider most worthy to be confided in," and also to recommend four suitable candidates for the next House of Delegates; "as well as five judicious and discreet men of the county to serve in the capacity of a levy court."

It is also recommended that "one trusty and firm man in every election District" be elected to meet the deputations from Queen Ann's and Caroline counties "for the purpose of nominating an Anti-Jackson candidate for Congress of tried fidelity and of distinguished character."

These resolutions we understand emanated from the distinguished leader of the party who gave us such a string of causes for this opposition to the present National Administration, at the caucus in this county last fall.

We judge he finds these causes of opposition rather inconvenient, when given on paper. It will be recollected that the principal reasons assigned, were in effect, that the President was under the direction and control of Duff Green; that he was under the entire management and direction of Mr. Van Buren, (although these reasons seemed somewhat incompatible with each other, they were nevertheless given by this "distinguished" man as the veritable causes of his opposition—vide Easton Gazette of 14th August, 1830;); that his cabinet was destitute of capacity; that he had made blind subservience to his will, the only passport to office; and lastly, that the Jackson party and the nullifiers of the South were so identified, that to resist the latter it was necessary to resist the Administration of President Jackson.

We think, Mr. Goldsborough, some of these reasons have failed you at this time. You now oppose his administration, we suppose, because he is not under the direction and control of Duff Green; because Martin Van Buren is no longer at the head of affairs, and because the advocates for nullification are no longer identified with his administration.—Permit us now to ask you, if Mr. Calhoun, whom you branded last year as the leader of the nullifiers, would not now be supported by you, if no other opponent to Jackson had a chance of success? But, we will haunt you no longer with the ghosts of "because's"; take a little advice however, and give no more reasons on paper; they are awkward things and hard to get rid of, and may in certain cases become weapons against you.

Now to the resolutions of Tuesday last—We would ask the "distinguished" author of them, who understands the meaning of language as well as most men, why has he requested the people in the several election Districts to elect one "trustworthy and firm man" to meet in general convention at Hillsborough, to nominate a candidate of "tried fidelity" and of "distinguished character," to represent the District in Congress? Why not elect simply a "friend" to meet this convention at Hillsborough? Why require him to be "trustworthy and firm"? Have you had heretofore any tampering, or cozening, or coaxing practised on your committee men? Have they on any former occasion proved themselves unworthy of so high a trust? Have they been cajoled into making no nomination? or have they refused to attend? Again, what do you mean by requiring them to nominate a man of "tried fidelity" and "distinguished character"? Have you been troubled with any unfaithful representative of your party, who still stands in your way, and wishes to be your candidate? Have you had a candidate nominated, who is to heal all the scisms in your party, and is he not sufficiently "distinguished character"? We hope the "distinguished" author of these resolutions will give us his true and simple meaning to the words which we have italicized. We trust the request is not impertinent. We can hardly believe that the plain honest farmers of that meeting, interested in any approach on their former committee men, or on any individual who has been, or is now, held up as a candidate for your party; yet the words of the last resolution would seem to convey as much. If these words have crept in inadvertently, you should avoid it; if however, they have been used with malice aforethought, (as the lawyers say) such of the meeting as intended no reflection on their former servants should examine them, and see if they convey not a pungent reproach. Is there not some very near friend of the author of these resolutions, whose interest is as near as that of himself, to whom this last resolution is meant to apply? The author may wish such committee as the firm and trusty four, who two years ago, in defiance of circumstances which would have cooled the ardor of any other men, nominated a certain gentleman of "tried fidelity" and "distinguished character" to fill this same office.

We would suggest to the Anti-Jackson party of Queen Ann's and Caroline counties that it would be well for them to select "firm and trusty" committee men, lest their interests may be jeopardized.

As we have been most falsely and basely accused, in the three last numbers of the Gazette, of traducing the character of the late Gov. Winder, we now insert the paragraph which gave rise to these wilful misrepresentations, and let the public judge what portion of credit is due to the writers for the Gazette in this, insidiously to the friends of the individual alluded to, torturing our language and meaning into a personal attack.

"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."

In the next number of our paper, after expressing our respect personally for the character of Gov. Winder, we say

"We neither said nor intended to say one word to impugn the character of Gov. Winder or any other man. We waged war, and we expect ever to wage war, against the broad construction of our laws and constitution, which lets in every visionary claim for extra services, and renders the charter of our liberties as vague and undefined as the boundaries of the winds."

To this explanation we have been driven by a sense of justice to our own character and the repeated misrepresentations of the Gazette, and not as that paper supposes, from any fear of consequences to ourselves or our party, from the anger of Gov. Winder's friends. We regard the feelings of that family, as we do those of all other honest and worthy men, and no more: we never have wantonly assailed the feelings of any individual, nor attempted to stain the individual reputation of any man, and we never shall do it, but no man's memory is so sacred, no man's character so high, as to sanctify error. We strike at the act, not the intention; its influence upon the public, not the feelings of individuals. All that we now ask of the Gazette, is to quote, and of its readers to examine, our language, and not take the statements of that paper as evidence against us.

The Gazette in its first attempt to stir this question says the file leaders of our party used to abuse old Gov. Winder, and call him a swindler of the public treasury, but "the falsity of the charge was fully examined down their throats, and public contempt frowned them into silence." Ask Gov. Martin if he admits the truth of this declaration; ask Solomon Dickinson, if he has ever found himself choaked by having this foul slander crammed down his throat. Ask your friends Robert Orrell, John Bonn, Henry Spencer, Spry Denny, and a host of others, your most excellent good friends, what they think of it.

The Gazette talks of reviewing these old matters; suppose you do; they will afford a precious moral to your new recruits.

We would suggest to the friends of General Jackson in this county and Caroline, the importance of early movements in this Fall's campaign. The enemy is beating to arms, and we must not sleep on our posts; with his men well appointed, Jackson was never defeated. He was once cheated, but never beaten.

The communication of X. has been received. The outrage he alludes to, upon a worthy private gentleman, we should be unwilling to attribute to the source our correspondent does. We are sorry it has not been regarded by every one, as unworthy of notice.

The Jackson Republicans of Charles county have organized for the approaching campaign, by the nomination of John T. Stoddard and William Queen, Esq. for the Electoral College, and Nicholas Stonestreet, Richard W. McPherson, Walter H. J. Mitchell and Richard Barnes for the General Assembly.

For the Whig.—Permit me to present for publication, the speech from the throne, delivered by his Royal Highness the Duke of Mecklenburg, to his loyal subjects of this county, translated from the original, as it appeared in his Royal Highness' loyal paper, published in Easton, June 11th, instant.

To our right loyal and obedient subjects of Talbot.

It is our pleasure to announce to you thro' the columns of our trusty and well beloved cousin of the Gazette, what we had previously announced to a portion of our truly loyal subjects, called and met together at our special command, on Tuesday last, 7th inst.

We have seen much larger assemblages of our people, but never one, according to numbers, that manifested greater love and veneration for our sacred person. All our interests, in the different districts of our domain, appear to have been faithfully attended to, and every thing promises to realize our royal highness' most sanguine expectations.

We are graciously pleased to announce to you, that there are more elections to take place this fall than usual, in consequence of the occurrence, and of the Convention which we have directed to be held in Baltimore in December next, and also of the Levy Court.—Yet the plan we were pleased to adopt last year is the same that we now enjoin and direct, viz: That our loyal and well affected subjects meet in their respective election districts, at the usual place of holding their elections, and then adopt such committee-men as our agents shall name—what is to say, four persons from each election district, of undoubted loyalty, to meet in convention at Easton the next Tuesday following, to receive as candidates for the following offices such as shall seem meet unto us to designate and point out to the people, viz: two candidates for electors of the Senate, and five candidates for the House of Delegates, and five candidates for the Levy Court. And furthermore, it is our will and pleasure, that our loyal and well affected subjects being convened in their several election districts as aforesaid, shall, by the direction and under the guidance of our trusty agents, appoint one committee-man in each election district, to represent that district in a District Convention to be held in Hillsborough, in August next, to nominate a candidate for Congress of tried fidelity to our august person—also to ascertain our pleasure relative to a representative of our convention in Baltimore in December next.

Our agents will be especially careful to form this last committee of persons of undoubted attachment to us, as it is known we have rebellious and obstinate spirits knit unto our august person, who aspire to trusts contrary to our will; our people may, however, be assured we know how to bring back these hardy aspirants to a due sense of their allegiance. Truly and faithfully translated from the original, for the benefit of the Independent Republican citizens of Talbot, by P. RY.

The Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore commenced its session on Monday last the 6th inst.

The cases, Walter vs. Lloyd; Parsons vs. Anderson, and Jones vs. Wright and Hitch, were submitted without arguments, and the Court affirmed the Judgment in Brown vs. Brown, an appeal from the Orphan's Court of Caroline county.

Samuel J. K. Handy, Esq. of Snow Hill, was admitted and qualified as an Attorney.

The case of Jones vs. State, use of Wilson, was argued by Bayly and Hayward, for the Appellant; and Bullitt for the Appellee.

The case of Tooleff and others vs. State, use of Ross, Adm'r. D. B. N. of Richard Tooleff was argued by Martin, for Appellants.

Tuesday, the 7th. Bachannan, Chief Judge was present.—The Court being full.

The case of Keys vs. Ross, Adm'r. D. B. N. of Tooleff, was argued by Kerr, for the Appellant, and Page, for Appellee.

Wednesday, June 8th. The argument in Keys vs. Ross, was continued by Martin, for the Appellee, and Bullitt for the Appellant.

Brice J. Goldsborough, Esq. of Cambridge, was admitted and qualified as an Attorney.

Thursday, June 9th. The argument in Keys vs. Ross, was concluded by Bayly, for the Appellant.

The case of Purcell Lessee vs. Rider, was argued by Spence, for the Appellant, and W. W. Hamly, for appellee.

In the case of Harris vs. Oliver—the argument was commenced by Kerr, for the Appellee.

Friday, June 10th. The Court affirmed the judgment in Jones vs. State use of Wilson, and reversed the judgment in Tooleff vs. State, use of Ross Adm'r. D. B. N. of Tooleff; the judgment in Purcell Lessee vs. Rider was also reversed and judgment entered for plaintiff in error. The argument in Harris vs. Oliver was continued by Kerr for the Appellant.

Saturday June 11.—The Argument in Harris vs. Oliver was continued by Eccleston for Appellee.

Monday, June 13.—The argument in Harris vs. Oliver was continued by Chambers for Appellee and Martin for Appellant.

The Trustees of the University of Maryland met agreeably to appointment for the purpose of filling the two vacant chairs of Anatomy and Chemistry in the Faculty of Medicine.

Doctor THOMAS H. WATSON, an eminent Physician of this city, was elected Professor of Anatomy; and Professor J. T. DECATAL, of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, who has distinguished himself as a lecturer of Chemistry connected with the arts, was appointed Professor of Medical Chemistry.

By this judicious selection of gentlemen of education, talents and science, whose qualifications are justly known and justly appreciated, the reputation will be preserved, & we may justly hope extended, of those two important chairs—of Chemistry, so highly established by the late distinguished Professor De Butts—and of Anatomy, to which the talents and application of the lamented Wells was rapidly securing the rank of at least equality with the first Medical School in the United States.—Baltimore Gazette.

AWFUL CALAMITY BY FIRE: Fayetteville in ruins.—The North Carolina papers of yesterday's mail and various letters, received here and in Philadelphia, bring accounts of one of the greatest and most destructive fires which it has ever been our misfortune to record. The whole town of Fayetteville is a heap of smouldering ruins. The fire originated in Mr. James Kyle's kitchen on Sunday May 29, about 1 o'clock, P. M. and raged with unconquerable fury until about 300 houses, which had but a few hours before been the cheerful abodes of a happy and prosperous people, were reduced to ashes. It was not until 5 o'clock in the evening that a stop was put to its dreadful ravages, and then for want of further material.

Among the buildings included in the general devastation, are the United States and Cape Fear banking houses,—(books and money saved); the Lafayette and mansion Hotels; the old State House; and the printing offices; the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches; and almost every store in the place. The only public buildings left are the Court House, Jail, and State Bank. The loss is incalculable. The lowest estimate exceeds a million of dollars. Besides that of the citizens, many of the farmers and planters throughout these sections of the State which trade here, have lost the greatest portion of their last year's cotton crop, which was lying in the warehouses unsold. We are glad to learn that no lives were lost.

It is estimated that about two thousand persons are homeless, and many of them utterly destitute.

The following letter from a Presbyterian clergyman, was received in Philadelphia, and is published in all the papers of that city.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. May 29, 1831.

To the Editor of the National Gazette.

Sir:—FAYETTEVILLE IS NO MORE!—This morning the sun rose upon us in its beauty, and with gladness we were flocking to the churches of our God.—Now we are in ashes. But two stores of all that this place contained are standing. The rest are entirely consumed. Nothing but stacks of tottering chimneys remain to tell what we once were. Except in the outskirts of the town, and in those streets which are a little off from the centre of the village, not a dwelling house remains. All the churches, with the exception of the Methodist, which is distant from the centre of the town, is destroyed. The Academy, the two splendid hotels, printing offices, the two Banks, the old state house, every apothecary's shop, and some of our mills are all in ashes.

deceded with a crash—the steeple trembled, tottered and fell. The Episcopal church, which apparently caught at the same time, was soon in ashes. As I wandered through the outskirts of the place to administer relief so far as possible to the distressed, my heart sunk within me. The sick were borne out of their houses, and were lying on pallets in the street. Others faint and exhausted, were reclining on the beds which had been thrown out. Every moment our ears were stung with the explosion of powder, to demolish the buildings which might be the flames. But although many were thus levelled, there was not strength to pull the timber from the reach of the conflagration.

It is impossible to paint the heart-rending scenes which every where occurred. Parents were inquiring for their children, and children for their parents, and in every countenance resigned despair.

I have been round the fire in every direction, and the above statements are the result of my own observation. From where I now write I can perceive for the extent of nearly half a mile, the light which flashes up from the smouldering ruins. A very small portion of the property was insured. Most of the people lost their all. Our distress may be partially imagined, but cannot be justly conceived. Much bodily injury was experienced, but so far as it is at present known, no lives were lost. What results may be ascertained when our friends are collected, it is impossible to say.

Public sympathy has been widely excited. Immediately on the receipt of the Intelligence at Raleigh, a town meeting was called to express the feelings of the citizens, and deliberate upon the mode of affording relief to their suffering brethren. Proper resolutions were passed, and the sum \$560 subscribed at the meeting, and a further sum of 1000, ordered to be borrowed on the credit of the city, to be applied to this benevolent purpose.

A public meeting was called at Philadelphia, on Saturday for the same benevolent object. The name of the venerable Bishop White, heads the call.

We trust that the citizens of Baltimore will not be behind their neighbours, in promptly following their generous example, and in extending a helping hand to their afflicted and desolate brethren.—Balt. Repub.

The Editors of the North Carolina Journal, and the Carolina Observer, unite in giving their readers an account of the fire, wherein they state: "It is impossible to form any correct estimate of the entire loss in real estate. There probably is no instance in history of so large a portion of a town being consumed, where it was not the result of voluntary human agency. The fire continued to rage, with unabated fury until about six o'clock, when, by the blowing up of houses, and the other means usual on such occasions, it was suddenly deprived of food for its raging appetite.

The public buildings destroyed were, the Town House, the Cape Fear bank, the Catholic Chapel, the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, the Academy, the Lafayette and Mansion Hotels. The building in which the U. States Bank did business, and the office of the Agency of the State Bank, were also destroyed, but they were merely rented for that purpose, they are not put down as public buildings. The private buildings destroyed, in number about SIX HUNDRED, would require a long catalogue to enumerate particularly.

But besides the buildings immense quantities of Books, valuable papers, money, household furniture, goods, wares, merchandise and produce, were destroyed.

From the Boston Transcript. Great Natural Curiosity.—The brig Hardy, Captain Shrey, which arrived here yesterday from Barbados, has on board a living female Oursie—Outang. She has suffered much on the voyage, and is very sick. She is greatly affected by cold, and keeps a blanket constantly wrapped about her. She has been visited by Dr. Smith, the quarantine physician, who examined her, felt her pulse, and ordered milk to be given to her, which occasioned a temporary revival of her spirits. She is still able to walk, although she totters from weakness. When she stands erect, her hands nearly touch the ground. She eats, drinks and spits, like human beings.

This is the only successful attempt ever made, to introduce one of these remarkable animals into this country. Some years since, an orang Outang was brought into port, but did not in the harbour. The skeleton has been frequently exhibited by Dr. Smith, at his annual Anatomical Lecture.

It would seem from the following statement in the Baltimore Minerva, related to the Editor, as a case which occurred some time since in Virginia, that the mere foam or saliva of a mad dog, without any wound from its bite, will produce hydrophobia. A young girl walking along the road to her father's house, saw a strange dog jumping towards her, she attempted to jump upon the fence until the animal had passed; but the dog seized her upon the neck, and she fell. She then passed on, and a large hound it and then passed on. The girl, thanks for escape, proceeded to the house, and I down to mend the rent—biting the thread when she had finished. In a short time afterwards she was a corpse, having died with every symptom of the hydrophobia.

Connecticut going.—The Alabama resolutions re-nominating JACKSON, which set the Massachusetts legislature on fire, a short time since, have been introduced into the Connecticut legislature, and passed off very quietly. A report was made disagreeing with the nomination, but report was set aside, and the subject postponed indefinitely. This is preparatory to coming out for JACKSON, as soon as they see impossible to carry Clay, which will be prevalent when the twin conventions have it in Baltimore.

New York Courier & Enquirer.

COLUMBIA, Pa. June 2.

On Sunday morning last our attention was attracted by the appearance of three large road wagons filled with foreigners of all ages from the slating beds to the man of grey hairs. The number appeared to be about fifty, and space unoccupied by them was filled by household moveables. We understand they are from that part of France which borders on the Rhine, and had left that country on account of the late disturbances. They were from Baltimore, and were on their way Lancaster, where they intend remaining some of the company can proceed to Oland purchase land. They said it was their intention to cultivate the grape as a business; as they have had much experience as vine dressers they will probably succeed well—they could speak both the German and French, and it is said they have brought considerable wealth with them.

Sp.

MARRIED
In Cambridge, on Tuesday evening the 31st ult. by the Rev. D. Bain, MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. of this county, to Miss ANNE E. HAYWARD, of the former place.

DIED
At the residence of her brother, Capt Edward Tripp, at Todds' Point, Dorchester county, on Sunday 5th inst., Mrs. MARY DICKINSON, consort of Doctor Samuel S. Dickinson, of this county. In the demise of this amiable and truly pious lady, a loss has been sustained by the community, which cannot be repaired. As a mother, a neighbor, a friend, and a Christian, her exemplary deportment has left a sure testimonial of her unparalleled worth. Blessed with plenty, her life has been a scene of charitable dispositions—she sought out the abode of wretchedness that she might minister relief to the afflictions of this life, and pour into the soul the consolations of the religion of the Lord Jesus. The sons of poverty and the daughters of affliction, we fear, will long have to lament the death of their kind and benevolent patron, ere they have raised up to them, her equal.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at the residence of Col. Nicholas Goldsborough on THURSDAY the 16th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.
R. SPENCER, Secy.

June 14

MASONIC.
THE new Masonic Hall in Chestertown, Md. will be dedicated on the approaching St. Johns Day, 24th inst. A procession of the Brethren of Clinton Lodge, No. 83, under the superintendance of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, will take place previous to the ceremony of Dedication. All Brethren of good standing, are affectionately invited, to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion.
WILLIAM H. WICKES, W. M.
Clinton Lodge No. 83.
A. W. SPARKS, Secy.
June 10, 1831

From the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham: You will be pleased to insert in your next Gazette, the following hand-bill which was found set up at the Market house on Tuesday morning last, taken down by a friend of mine and put into my hands: comment on such a production is unnecessary, I shall therefore content myself with giving a simple narration of facts as they occurred.

NOTIS TO THE PUBLIC.

I do here set my hand and pen to inform the public to beware of such a man as Harry Hodge for any man that, will act in the way that he has. By a widow is no more than a villain Jeanman of the public I inquire what is the consequence of altering a nether person Hog in there mark as he has done or gave his overseer orders to do it and it was done. A gentleman is not this benefit the dignity of any gentleman I would compare it to forgery and he is liable to be presented and after the widow son in law had found the hog in his field he then denied to have the mark altered but his overseer will testify that he did give orders for it to be done and any one that would undertake to robe a widow is a mean low life scoundrel villain and there fore I do say that no honest man in him as the public ought to beware of him house for Jackson

Sometime in the latter part of March last whilst the snow was on the ground, I rode through the pasture where my hogs were kept, and observing a hog passing through the snow, which I thought did not resemble my breed, upon my return to the house I enquired of Mr. Cloudberry Kirby (my overseer), whether there was not a stray hog among mine, describing the one I had seen, and desired him to examine particularly among them and ascertain the fact. He told me the next day he had made the examination, and that there were no strange hogs with mine. I enquired afterwards on several occasions, and he always assured me he knew the hog, that it was on the farm at the time he come to live with me, and was certainly my property. Relying upon his assurance I thought nothing more of the matter: several weeks after this period, he stated to me that he intended to alter, and mark my young hogs, and mentioned that there were several of my large hogs incorrectly marked, and that it was his intention to mark them correctly: this it seems he did, without my being present, or having said any thing more on the subject.—About the middle of May a young man by the name of Harwood Hopkins, came to my house, with my overseer, Mr. Kirby, and said there were some of his hogs among mine, which had left his house sometime in April, after the snow. I told him at once if there was a hog of his with mine that he might take it away upon paying a reasonable compensation for the corn it had eaten, and requested him to get the opinion of some disinterested neighbour as to the quantity it had consumed; I then observed to my overseer, that I was surprised, he should have made so great a mistake in marking the hogs, and that he had done it without my knowledge; he replied that he had mentioned to me his intention to mark my hogs that had been incorrectly marked. The next day Hopkins came and stated the quantity of corn as judged of by a neighbour to be two or two and a half bushels: said his mother had no money to pay for it at that time, I stated to him that she might pay when convenient, and desired him to take the hog away.

HENRY HOLLIDAY.

I hereby certify that I have carefully read over at his request the statement made by Mr. Holliday; and find it correct, and true, to the best of my knowledge, and belief. I further certify that Harwood Hopkins, the person mentioned in the statement, asked me if Mr. Holliday had not directed me to mark the before mentioned hog, and I expressly told him Mr. Holliday had not directed me to mark it; but that I marked it myself, always believing it to be his hog, and I still believe it was on the farm when I came there about the first of the year and continued on it until taken away.

CLOUDBERRY KIRBY.
June 14 1831.

Wool & Sheep-Skins.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money. They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior fine blacking; its application is said to produce a fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely water-proof.

June 7

REMOVAL.

A. T. BAXTER, GUN SMITH, has removed from his former residence in Market Space, to No. 67 Pratt at near Commerce st. where he has made such arrangements as will enable him to carry on his business in an extensive manner; and by unremitted attention hopes to receive a continuance of Public patronage. He has on hand an assortment of single and double BARRELLED GUNS, flint and percussion; POWDER FLASKS, Shot bags, Percussion caps, Wad cutters, chargers, Nipple wrenches, Washrods, Screw drivers, and every other article for the Sportsman's use.

Also, several tons of CANNON BALLS assorted from 3 to 32 lb. each, will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please. Ships supplied with Muskets, Cutlasses, Boarding Pikes, and Cartridges at the shortest notice. The Independent Citizen, Bel-Air; Respublican, Annapolis; Whig, Easton; Press, Elkton; Telegraph, Chestertown; Village Herald, Princess Ann, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American office.

Baltimore, June 3—14 7w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 16th day of June next, at the late residence of William Bennet, dec'd, all the personal estate of said dec'd, viz.



Horses, Cattle, Sheep,

and HOGS, Household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, Corn, Cattle, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention; also, five head of negroes viz: 1 negro man David, 1 do. Isaac, 1 negro woman Maria, 1 negro boy George, 1 do. John. A credit of six months will be given, on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; if all sums of, and under five dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

SAML. H. BENNY, admr. of William Bennet dec'd.

TO LAWYERS & OTHERS.

A VALUABLE SALE IN BALTIMORE, BY H. W. BOOL, Jr.

WILL be sold on about the 15th of June, one of the best selections of L. A. W. BOOKS, together with a few standard MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, that has ever been offered at auction in Baltimore—catalogues of which will be printed, and books arranged three days for examination. Catalogues will be forwarded, if requested—and all orders punctually attended to. Among the collection will be found

Report of cases argued and determined in the English Courts of Common Law, 18 vols. edited by Thomas Sergeant and John C. Lowber, Esqs.; Vesey's Chancery Reports, in 20 vols.; Vesey's and Beames's do. do. 3 vols.; Howard's supplement to Vesey, Jrs. Reports, 2 vols; forming a series of Chancery Reports from 1789 to 1817, with an index to the whole; Killy's Laws of Maryland, 2 vols; Maddock's Chancery Reports, 6 vols; and Judge Story's Laws of the U. S. 3 vols; Starkie on evidence, 3 vols; Saunders's Reports, 3 vols; Saunders on pleading and evidence, 2 vols; Wharton's Digest of the reported cases adjudged in the several courts of Pennsylvania; Digested Index to the reported decisions of several Courts of Law in the United States, 5 vols; by Anthony Brilgman's equity digest, 4 vols; Tucker's Blackstone, 5 vols, a rare and valuable work; Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols; Archbold's and Christian's Blackstone, 4 vols; Hoffman's Legal outlines; Ingersol's abridgement of the Laws of the U. S.; Day's Connecticut Reports, 5 vols; Randolph's Virginia Reports, 4 vols; Harris and McHenry's Reports, 4 vols; Munford's Reports, 6 vols; Chitty's pleadings and criminal law, 3 vols. 29; Swanton's Reports, 3 vols; Clancy on the rights, duties and liabilities of husband and wife, at law and in equity; Blake's New York Chancery Reports; Bridgman's Index; Mearns's political economy; Saunders on uses and trusts; Barham's principles of natural and political Law, 2 vols; Roper on Legacies, 2 vols; Crabbe's History of English Law; Coxe's digest, S. C. Reports of the U. S.; Washington's Circuit Court Reports, 4 vols; Cranch's Reports, 9 vols; Peters's Supreme Court Reports, vols. 1st and 2d; Crase on real property, 7 vols.

Hume, Smollett and Bisset's History of England, 9 vols. 2nd illustrations; Lingard's History of England, 12 vols; Hallam's constitutional History of England from the accession of Henry VII. to the death of George III. in 2 vols; History of the Rebellion and civil wars in England, 6 vols; by Edward, earl of Clarendon, a new edition, exhibiting a faithful collation of the original MS. with all the suppressed passages—also the unpublished notes of Bishop Warburton; Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman empire, 4 vols; Ferguson's history of the progress and termination of the Roman republic, complete in 1 vol; Robinson's Historical Works, 3 vols; a new and elegant edition of Voltaire's Works, in French, handsomely bound in 75 vols; Plutarch's Lives, 12 vols. French, &c. &c.

June 7.

NEXT Drawing on Thursday 8 weeks—Add and Even System, by which the holder of two tickets must draw one prize, and may draw three. Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, for 1831, to be drawn in Baltimore on Thursday, 30th of June. Highest Prize \$10,000.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and Quantity. 1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000; 1 2000 is 2000; 1 1000 is 1000; 2 500 is 1000; 2 300 is 600; 2 200 is 400; 4 100 is 400; 8 50 is 400; 30 20 is 600; 200 4 is 800; 10,000 1.50 is 15,000.

Hall Tickets \$1 only, to be had at CLARK'S OFFICES.

Officers, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, 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 JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vendor, Baltimore.

June 7

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of June next, all the right, title, interest and estate of John Wilcutt, late of said county, deceased, of and in a FARM or PLANTATION, situate on Broad Creek, in the county aforesaid, being part of the tract of land called "Yafford's Neck" and adjoining the lands of Mr. Richard Denny.

The terms of Sale.—A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchase money—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with good and approved security, to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said John Wilcutt, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of sale.

WM. E. SHANAHAN, Trustee.

May 31

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 Purcell, deceased, containing nearly eleven hundred acres of land. This farm was formerly the residence of the late Isaac Purcell, 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 order, within six months from the day of sale, with the Clerk of Caroline county Court.

THOS. B. TURPIN, Trustee.

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, 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.

JOSUUA M. FAULKNER Sheriff.

may 24

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 he has given general satisfaction. He has taken a new 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 assures 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 BRAIDSHAW.

J. B. 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 mornings, for the above named places—through from Centreville to Philadelphia in twelve hours.

april 26, 1831. 4w

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

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 subscriber, or in his absence, to the undersigned, S. L. EASTON, Hotel, directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

THOS. W. OVERLEY.

nov 16

CASE FOR NEGROES.

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

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES,

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

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,

who may be found at the Easton Hotel.

nov. 16.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway on the 28th March last, a nullo 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 5 feet 5 inches high, has a small scar on his forehead; also a scar on his upper lip—Had on when committed 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.

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 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 15 6w

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 to 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 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 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 as simple and intelligible 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.

S. D. INGHAM,

april 19 3m—24 Aug.

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

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, and of those traveling through, who favored him with a call, that 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 Goldborough 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 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 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. Every exertion will be made to accommodate, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.

The public's obedient and humble servant,

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.

W. C. R. 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, Centreville; 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

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 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

MARYLAND: Talbot county Orphans' Court.

April Term, Anno Domini 1831.

On application of Nicholas B. Newnam, administrator of Samuel C. Austin, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 27th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, Notice is hereby given,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Samuel C. Austin, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second day of December next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of May, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred & thirty-one.

NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, Adm'r of Samuel C. Austin dec'd.

may 31 3w

MARYLAND, QUEEN ANNE'S County Orphans' Court.

May 14th, 1831.

On application of JAS. G. ELLICOTT, Administrator of Wm. Comegys, dec'd. 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 other paper, in Easton, Md.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anne's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office, this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1831.

THOMAS D. EARLE, Register of Wills for Q. A. County.

PURSUANT OF THE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Queen Anne's county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Estate of WM. COMEGYS, late of Queen Anne'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 be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of May, 1831.

J. G. ELLICOTT, Adm'r.

Persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. G. E.

may 24 3w 24

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

REUBEN T. BYD TAILOR, Easton.

NEXT door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of real friendship 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, "whoever does it provide for his own household is worse than an infidel, and has denied 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 jollies, 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 & work done, who find it inconvenient to paye cash.

R. T. B.

May 21

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has sold his entire stock in trade to Wm. W. Higgins, and being very desirous of closing his business he requests all those indebted to him, either by note or book account, to call and settle the same, as he intends removing to Easton in a short time, therefore those that are found delinquent on the 1st day of September next, their accounts will be placed an officer's hands for collection, according to law.

JOHN STEVENS.

Easton, May 31 3t

Saddler.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has purchased Jos. G. Stevens' entire stock saddlery, and intends carry on the business in all its various branches at the old station Washington Street, nearly opposite the Bank, where he solicits the patronage of the public.

Easton, May 31 WM. WIGGINS.

FARM HANDS.

WANTED to hire by year 8 or 10 GOOD FARM HANDS—application to

NEAR 1st Toll Gate on the Reisterstown Turnpike road 3 miles from Baltimore. The Easton Whig, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars.

April 20—26

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JOHN W. JENKINS

DEPARTS 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, henna, 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 Linen, &c. and the highest prices will be allowed.

april 26

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 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

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

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 29—26

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

WOOL.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES will be given by the Subscriber for ALL KINDS of WOOL.

JOHN CAMPER,

Corner of Washington and Dover Streets, Easton,

WHO KEEPS ON HAND A general assortment of GROCERIES which he will dispose of at a moderate profit.

may 31

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 serv't

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, May 10 3w

CALL AND SEE, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Boots and Shoes,

Baltimore, may 10

N. B. The Subscriber would wish to have the mill completed by next harvest.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

WM. H. AND P. GROOME,

(OPPOSITE THE BANK.)

BEG leave to inform the public that they have just returned from Philadelphia, and 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 best 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 the best quality of all of which will be sold at a small advance for Cash.

april 12 3w63w

Wanted immediately in a dry goods Store, as SALESMAN, a young man, steady and industrious habits, and acquainted with business. To such an one liberal 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.

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 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 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.

Feb. 11—March 1 3m

WHITE HALL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved from the Centreville Hotel, to a 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 travelers, comforts hitherto beyond his power. The House to which he invites them, will in a very short time be in such repair as will ensure every luxury that can belong to good parlors and convenient lodging Rooms. His Bar is furnished with the very best liquors of every description, and his table with the most choice meats and dainties that the market of his portion of the country can supply. For Strangers, who may wish to travel to other parts of the Peninsula, he has good carriages and horses that can always be had at a moment's notice. For the PATRONAGE, since he commenced his line of business, he has received from a liberal public, and his friends, he asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with the hope, that his attention to their accommodation, will in future be crowned with greater satisfaction to himself than heretofore.

FRANCIS ARLETT.

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.

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 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 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, is a dark brown, seven years old this spring, full sixteen hands high, jolly 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 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 Figure, his grand dam by old Rockingham, Hero's dam was got by the imported horse Cub, his grand dam Highlander. Tennessee Hunter's dam was got 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 28

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 150 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 20 each.

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, & formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage.

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

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

The public's obedient servant,

jan 26 SOLOMON LOWE.

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 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 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 30th 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, elegant, and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in handbills.

WM. BENNY, Jr.

March 29

THE SCHOONER ARIEL.

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 packeting 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

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 mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corcoran landing, and return the same day.—Passage and fare the same as last year.

Will be in charge, packages, parcels, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 22

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	6 cts.
Hay	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 established COMMISSION MERCHANT, and will pay at our own expense the commission and wharfage. We will also bring to our freighters, all articles they may wish, free of freight—Hogsheads, Bricks, Plank, and similar heavy articles excepted, which shall be moderate.

The public may most positively be assured that our unremitting endeavors shall be directed to do them strict justice, and facilitate their interests, 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. Tighman Chance, at Kingston. The receipts of deposits by Mr. James Meloney, at the same place, who will also take memoranda, 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 Turkahoe 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 R. WRIGHT, Agent.

Kingston, Talbot Co. March 8

References.—Ennall-Martin, Jr. John Rantbold, Jacob Leverton, James Turner, Abel Goode, James B. Rumbold, Aaron Clarke, Andrew Mason, Benj. Whitley.

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,

Wake and listen then, Britons! Listen and heed thy minstrel's still for thee some bright hour. For it was a hand like thine

FADED

Oh! for my bright and fading When life was like a sun On those gay banks the blue Blush'd in the morning's Or danc'd upon the breeze Its store of rich perfume While the wood-robin pou'd The ravishing delights

The sun looked from his l White flow'd its spark And went upon his path And threw a brighter l And smiled upon the gold And on the earth's joy Where light and joy and The glad and fairy scene

Ay, these were bright an When Youth awok's fro To see life's Eden dress'd While young Hope bled And proffer'd thanks to (While glowing his fo Who spread his form And made him so sup

That scene of love—wh Where have its charm My hours of youth that Where have their lig Into the silent lapse of And I am left—to drop O'er Memory's lone a

Yet, why pour forth the O'er feeling's blight Ere many gorgeous sun I shall be gathered Oh, my dark hours of My hopes are crush And I shall soon bid l To seek enduring jo

From Happy Ret Sweet are the throbs In youthful mind— Than years of joy, For such but please a O sweet enchantress! O sweet fleeting tress Whose magic wilder Shall still, unwept Though to maintain Their wane around— And wilds of adver head.

The Hon. Mr. Washington to cr as Secretary of S to that departme and warm friendl dent, but the este —There are peon try who unite, w first order, so m dependance of m manners and k President, in ma that of the othe has given aneth and discrimina another proof o rendering the s satisfactory to t

EVERY TUESDAY M

EDWARD M

PUBLISHER OF THE LAW

THE TEL

Are Two Dollars and

Annun payable half year

FRATERNITERS inserted

DOLLAR; and continued

FIVE CENTS per square

BRIDAL SER

Will thou not awaken, Brid

While flowers are fresh,

chime?

Listen and learn from my re

How all life's pilot boats sail

A match

Love sat on a lotus leaf alo

And saw old Time in his lo

Slowly he crossed life's nar

While Love sat clapping his

Who

Patience came first, but soon

With helm and sail to help

Care and Grief could not

And Prudence said (while he

Hope filled with flowers her

And lighted its helm with a

Then Love, when he saw h

Said, "lingering Time will

"Hope

Wit went nearest old Time

With his diamond ear, and

A feather drier from his sto

And shouted, while far ste

"O Mirth

But Time sent the feather

Hope's boat of Amaranth n

Then Love bade his butter

And laughing said, "They

His gossamer sails be spre

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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.

BRIDAL SERENADE. Wit thou not awaken, Bride of May, While flowers are fresh, and the sweet bells chime?

Love sat on a lotus leaf afloat, And saw old Time in his loaded boat; Slowly he crossed life's narrow tide, While Love sat clapping his wings and cried, Who will pass Time?

Patience came first, but soon was gone, With helm and sail to help Time on; Care and Grief could not lend an oar, And Prudence said (while he staid on shore) "Wait for Time!"

Hope filled with flowers her cork tree bark, And lighted his helm with a glow worm spark; Then Love, when he saw her bark fly fast, Said, "lingering Time will soon be past!"

Wit went nearest old Time to pass, With his diamond oar, and his boat of glass; A feathery dart from his store he drew, And shouted, while far and swift it flew, "O Mirth kills Time!"

But Time sent the feathery arrows back, Hope's boat of Amaranth missed its tract, Then Love bade his butterfly pilots move, And laughing said, "They shall see how Love Can conquer Time!"

His gossamer sails he spread with speed, But Time has wings, when Time has need, Swiftly he crossed life's sparkling tide, And only Memory staid to chide Unflying Time.

Wake and listen then, Bride of May! Listen and heed thy minstrel's rhyme; Still for thee some bright hours stay, For it was a hand like thine, they say, Gave wings to Time.

FADED HOURS. Oh! for my bright and faded hours, When life was like a summer stream, On whose gay banks the virgin flowers Blush'd in the morning's rosy beam, Or danc'd upon the breeze that bore Its store of rich perfume along;

TO FANCY. From Happy Recollections, by B. BADNALL. Sweet are the throbs which fancy can create In youthful minds—oh, yes, I prize them more Than years of joy, or worlds of sordid lore:

The Hon. Mr. Livingston has repaired to Washington to enter on the duties of his office as Secretary of State. He carries with him to that department, not only the confidence, and warm friendly attachment of the President, but the esteem and respect of all parties.

At a meeting of the board of managers of the Young Men's Temperance Society of Baltimore, it was resolved "That a committee be appointed to prepare for publication an appeal to the young men of the State of Maryland on the subject of Intemperance; and affectionately to invite them to co-operate by forming auxiliary societies, and by using all the means within their power to suppress Intemperance."

J. Mc G. DALE, Pres. GEORGE BAUGHMAN, Rec. Sec. APPEAL To the Young Men of the State of Maryland, FELLOW CITIZENS: Much has already been said on the subject of Intemperance, and not half its horrors are yet unfolded; and much has been done, and will more remain yet to be accomplished.

We therefore, the committee appointed for the purpose, do with solemn caution and with affectionate regard, appeal to the community of young men, for vigorous and united movement in the noble enterprise of temperance reformation. In union there is strength.

First, however, we solicit their candid consideration and unprejudiced inquiry, whether the total exclusion of Ardent Spirits, as a beverage, from the country and from the world, is not preferable to the appalling, humiliating and distressing results consequent upon what is deemed its prudent and occasional enjoyment.

Young men, look around you and determine whether the habit of drinking spirituous liquors does no injury to your fellow men. It is admitted that at least three fourths of the crimes of the land result from the use of intoxicating liquors. It is admitted that at least three fourths of all the sufferings, and privations of property arise from the same source.

How can our object be more effectually promoted than by voluntarily relinquishing an indulgence, the enjoyment of which entails upon the community all these concomitant evils? But we have no moral right to exercise any privilege, the special or general influence of which would be detrimental to ourselves or to mankind.

What bosom beats not in his country's cause? Who hears it groan and does not wish to bleed? How can our object be more effectually promoted than by voluntarily relinquishing an indulgence, the enjoyment of which entails upon the community all these concomitant evils?

The sight of a drunkard loses half its terror, and its impropriety strikes us with no peculiar force in consequence of the prevalence and fashionable frequency of the vice among our friends and neighbors, and those who occupy elevated stations in society. These soon recover and are well—we laugh—they pass forward unrenewed—observe them but a few years subsequently, and we will see them wasting to dissolution and rapidly descending to the tomb, perhaps, with dropsical and debilitated limbs; bloated and offensive persons; entrails consumed by liquid fire and with intellects impotent and obscure.

At a meeting of the board of managers of the Young Men's Temperance Society of Baltimore, it was resolved "That a committee be appointed to prepare for publication an appeal to the young men of the State of Maryland on the subject of Intemperance; and affectionately to invite them to co-operate by forming auxiliary societies, and by using all the means within their power to suppress Intemperance."

The world is inclined to make but small allowances for the aberrations of youth. The juvenile mind when it errs, even with reason and fortitude on its side has much to contend against.—The frowns of a censorious world, the inclination of previous habit, the wants of imprudent companions, and the associations of dissipated companions, all conspire to keep him in the wrong course or to lead him more deeply into ruin and despair.

The following is an extract from James' History of the Crusades and of Chivalry It relates to the battle before, and the downfall of Antioch. "Having assembled their forces in the valley, Godfrey and Raymond explained to their followers, the real nature of the enterprise they meditated. A single interpreter was sent forward, to confer with their traitorous counsellors, and to ascertain that all was prepared."

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people to change their worthy President.—The people laugh at the vain attempt and say, "we are perfectly satisfied with the old Chief, and we will trust him for four years more, and long before that time expires, we can tell the world, that the U. S. does not owe one dollar to any man"—Health and prosperity to Jackson.—The Mail.

Mr. RUSH.—We have placed in our columns to-day, two or three pungent articles in relation to the late movements of the late candidate for the Vice Presidency,—copied from leading "national republican" papers. If we were not occasionally to furnish a few such items, our opponents of the "rank and file" in Maryland, could hardly know any thing of the state of their own party abroad.

It is curious to observe how marvellous a quickener of perception, a little political disappointment is. While Mr. Rush was in full communion with the late coalition, a "National Republican" to the "top of the bent"—who so high in the eulogies of the best and most talented and respectable of all possible parties!

We advise caution even in this; at least until after the Kentucky election, and the Anti-Masonic Convention. It may become the fashion to praise and support Mr. Rush again, when it is made to appear that he has the best of the position, and that they can't help themselves.—Ball. Republican.

The experiments which have been made in some of the most extensive vineyards, at York, Pa. show that the Madeira and Lisbon grape vines have withstood the severity of the last winter much better than any other species.—The fact is mentioned for the information of those who may be disposed to cultivate the vine.

From the Georgia Courier. With us the crowning measure of Gen. Jackson's administration is the settlement of the Indian controversy. So direct and energetic was the policy he pursued, the agitating subject was brought to a crisis at once, and has almost ceased to disturb the public mind.

From the National Intelligencer. Messrs. Editors:—As the season is fast approaching when we may expect to see Hydrophobia exhibited in the Canine Race and having witnessed what I did on my return from Cadiz on board a vessel under my command, relative to my Dog, on my way to the river Potomac, in the latter part of July, 1817, I conceive it my duty (at the suggestion of several friends to whom the following facts have been narrated) to lay them before the public, viz: Shortly after having entered the mouth of the river I observed that my Dog began to race, fiver and aft the deck, but thought nothing of it until one of my crew remarked, that the animal was going mad, and that he most assuredly would go mad if the worm was not cut out from the under part of the tongue. I laughed at the observation, when the man asked me for loan of my pen-knife, with permission (which I granted) to extract it; accordingly the Dog was caught with some difficulty, and in a few minutes I had presented to my view a small white worm or pustule of one inch and a quarter length, which, (as the sailor remarked,) if it had been permitted to grow to the end of the tongue, the Dog would have become perfectly mad, whereas, in a few hours the animal became quiet. On the day following he showed no more symptoms of madness, being entirely well, and so remained while in my possession for many months, after which I gave him to a friend.

New York, June 13. Capt. Gregory of the U. S. Ship Falomouth at our Navy-Yard ready for sea, has received his final orders. It is supposed Mr. Van Buren will have the honor of being conveyed in this ship to England, he having been appointed Minister at the Court of St. James. Mr. Van Buren was in town yesterday, and we have not heard whether he will visit his family previous to his embarkation.—Gazette.

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the differences among men must necessarily be less than in its earlier stages. You never hear of a fall tree in a forest, says Voltaire—and so prodigies of intellect cease, when all men are enlightened, and many of them distinguished by cultivated talent. The pride of superiority, the love of admiration, the exultation of success—all great stimulants to exertion, and highly conducive to the enthusiasm of genius—are rebuked by the criticism of such an age, and by the claims of rival merit. Even the author of Waverley, for instance, excited far less wonder now than he did some thirteen or fourteen years ago, because so many successful aspirants, from whom nothing was expected, have, without exactly disputing the palm with him—run a similar career. Novels, and very interesting Novels, are as common as in the magazines and newspapers of the day, as good, often incomparably better verses, than Waller or Shensstone ever wrote—and yet if these flowers are not born to blush unseen, they are at least left by the public to wither and die where they grow, merely from the indifference which excess always creates. If there were no press, much of this mechanical literature—however, decent and respectable and useful in its way—would never be uttered and published at all. And if some revolution of society, like the irruptions of the Northern barbarians, were superadded to the absence of printing, all but the very best works, the models of excellence in the various departments of genius, would disappear once more. Certainly, there is a great redundancy of literary labor, if we consider the chief end of the cultivation of letters to be the production of a few master pieces in their respective kinds.—But not so, if these studies be regarded in their proper light, as instruments of public utility. The most ordinary compositions, provided, their purposes be moral, may eminently contribute, by the diffusion, in a popular form, of correct opinions and useful knowledge, to the accomplishment of the important objects to which we have already alluded. Like the daily newspaper, or the periodical work, they are published with a view exclusively to the present generation, and if they answer their end, as they may, without aspiring to the administration of consensories, or to posthumous renown, they may well be classed among the greatest blessings of society.

"True Nobility."—The Boston Courier states that in 1829, two young commission merchants of that city failed, and surrendered up their whole property to their creditors, which fell short of their debts more than twenty thousand dollars. They received from their creditors a full and entire discharge from all their debts and responsibilities, and soon after dissolved their business connexion and began the world anew. Sometime last year one of them presented to each of the creditors of the firm a check for twenty-five per cent of the deficiency which had been relinquished. This week, the other presented in like manner to each creditor a check for a like amount.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Republican. THE RIGHT SIDE FOREVER!—A gentleman from Ohio who has every means of judging, assures us that Jackson will receive the vote of every State west of the Allegheny mountains. He tells us he was himself a Clay man until Clay attempted to sell him and his party, and that the general feeling is abhorrence at Clay's having deserted his old principles. He says that the veto is popular for the same reason that it is in New York and Pennsylvania, viz.—that those States have already made their own internal improvements at their own expense, and are desirous that other States should make their improvements in the same way. They are looking forward he says to a distribution of the public revenue to pay the state debts they have contracted for those purposes. Clay's track he adds is so cold that it is very doubtful whether he can obtain even a nomination in his own State.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the arrival of the ship Corinthian, Captain Bennett, we have received Liverpool papers of the 13th and 14th of May. They contain nothing decisive as to the fate of Poland. The slight intelligence which they afford of the Polish affairs, gives us room to hope better things; than we feared from the last account.

The elections were going on famously in favour of the Reform Bill. In England a number of unexpected changes had taken place on the side of the reformers. An increase has also taken place in Scotland, and a very considerable one in Ireland.

There is hardly a doubt of the return of two reformers from the littoral Forty City of Dublin. For the Lord Mayor 845—Mr. Perrin 841 (Reformers)—For Mr. Vander 715—Mr. G. Moore 708 (Anti-reformers).

In Drogheda, Mr. Wallace was ahead of the Anti-reformer North. Lord George Bessford has been beaten in Waterford.

Mr. O'Connell stands for his native county, Kerry, and there is no doubt of his success. Mr. Sergeant Wilde has beaten the Duke of Newcastle in his own borough.

LONDON, May 10.

It is rumoured to-day, with increased confidence, that Sir Robert Peel is no longer personally opposed to the "Bill," or at least to the essential parts of it; nor is the Hon. Baronet's speech at Tamworth, of a character to render people incredulous of this great change in his sentiments. He there displayed none of that inordinate zeal, that unflinching tenacity of purpose, which threw forth ebullitions of almost frantic rage on the last day of the Parliamentary Session, he did not condescend upon the horrors of revolutionary violence, the destruction of our hallowed institutions, the plunder of the church, and other fearful results to stifle the timid, and confound the strong but in a mitigated tone, and with inconclusive arguments, objected to some of the details of the measure.

It would not be a matter of surprise, that the opposers of Ministers should have begun to relax their rigid adherence to the nomination system, and to regard virtual, rather than actual representation, time most have softened the first effects of their surprise and disappointment, and dispassionate reflection may have shown them that it would be somewhat anomalous, if the most wealthy, intelligent and prudent people in Europe, should remain quiescent, while their dearest interests were committed to the guardianship of a few exalted individuals, who are always irresponsible and often incompetent. Besides, a sense of justice and modesty may have induced men of the highest talents, and powers amongst the party to regard with respect, and some degree of compliance, the now almost unanimous voice of England.

An opinion was advanced at the Livery Dinner last evening, that independently of all contingencies on the coming elections, there will be a majority of 120 reforming members.

The news from Poland is so conflicting, that no details can be relied on as authentic; on one subject however all accounts concur, the accumulated horrors of an usually sanguinary struggle.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.—The election for the University closed on Friday, in the return of Messrs. Goubauro and Pez, Mr. Cavendish and Lord Palmerston, the old members, having been rejected by a majority of nearly 200 votes.

Defeat of the Boroughsmongers.—When an enemy acknowledges his defeat, we must needs believe that he has been soundly beaten. The following candid avowal is taken from the Age. "It is useless to attempt to conceal what all the world knows, and all the world must know—that the Tories have been beaten in almost every contest. At Carlisle, Colonel Lushington; in Newark, Sir Roger Gresley; in Colchester, Saunderson, the bill broker; in Mahew, the vintner; in Sandwich, Grove Price; in Maidstone, Alderman Winchester; in Liverpool, General Gascoyne; in Monmouth, the Marquis of Worcester; in Warwick, Geville; in Norwich, Wetherell. Every where, almost, the anti-reform men and anti-reform interests have been beaten. This, however, is not the worst. If two people fight, one must get a beating; but he has the satisfaction of showing that he thought well of his party—that he did not despair of the cause in which he had embarked. But what shall we say of flight and desertion of those who do not try—who yield without a blow? What shall we say of Sir Edward Knatchbull's yielding of Kent—Hart Davis's flight from Bristol—William Donnan from Yorkshire—Patten Bull from Lancashire—Sir John R. Reid from Dorset—Lord Villiers from Rochester—Matthew Bell from Northumberland—Heathcote and Fleming from Hampshire—Ward from London—what shall we say of it, we repeat? Why, that rank cowardice has taken possession of one party, and that the reign of terror is triumphant."

Liverpool.—Lord Palmerston, it is now said will be a candidate for Liverpool, in the room of Mr. Denison, who having been returned for Nottinghamshire, as well as that town, is expected to make his election to sit for that county—Morning paper.

We have not heard any thing further as to the intention of Mr. Denison, since our last.

The following we copy from the Liverpool Mercury of the 13th May, the last date: RUSSIA AND POLAND.

We are sorry to say that the last accounts from the seat of war are far from being satisfactory, a month since the Poles have been generally successful in the several skirmishes which have taken place. Their means of making good their losses inseparably even from victory bear no proportion to those of their gigantic oppressor; from the neglect of all agricultural operations, want is beginning to be felt; it is certain that the cholera has made its appearance at Warsaw and in the camp; and the country people are approaching Warsaw from all directions, a barbarous and almost unprovoked attack on the capital—Should they ever enter the city it will be over the dead bodies of the inhabitants, after atrocities and massacres worse than any of those which called for the intervention of the Powers of Europe in the struggle between the Turks and Greeks, but we can hardly believe that those Powers will again look quietly on the martyrdom of a people superior in every point to their oppressors, a people who almost miraculous bravery and patriotic sacrifices prove them so well entitled to freedom.

General Skrzynecki has issued a proclamation to the army and the nation in which he does not disguise the difficulties of their situation, but says plainly that their only hope of ultimate success in the struggle for national existence depends on their continued perseverance. He enumerates the glorious results of the campaign, and commends with laudable pride on the fact that though Poland had but its commencement an ill organized force of 30,000

oppose to the hordes of Russia, nearly 50,000 of the latter have been put hors de combat, 16,000 remain prisoners in Warsaw, whilst the Poles have taken 11 flags, 15 or 16,000 stand of arms, and have thirty pieces of cannon, together with a great number of baggage and ammunition wagons &c. It cannot be doubted that this appeal will be met in a corresponding spirit. On the other hand the Autocrat has ordered to be levied an army of reserve of 150,000 men to support the operations of General Diebitsch, and it is stated that the war is highly popular in Russia, notwithstanding the reverses sustained by the Russians. We subjoin a few extracts from late Warsaw papers: The Warsaw Gazette of the 26th of April states in a postscript the following important news.—Yesterday we received the news that Gen. Dwernicki had obtained a victory over the corps of Gen. Rudiger at Duck, on the river Styx, at Volhynia. In this brilliant affair he took 13 pieces of cannon and a large number of prisoners, among whom it is said is the Russian commander. A whole pluk of Cossacks were drowned in the river, and the remainder of the Russian corps were cut to pieces or put to flight so that Rudiger's corps may be said to be annihilated. The details of this brilliant affair are hourly expected.—The journal assigns, as a reason for not having earlier arrived, the interruption of the Polish line communication on the right bank of the Vistula, owing to the defeat of the other division of the Polish corps of observation under Gen. Sierawski, near Wronow.

The same paper of the 28th contains an official report of the Commander-in-Chief, dated Jambow, 23d inst. in which he gives an account of the defeat of Sierawski, which, on the whole, agrees with the Russian account, on the loss of the Poles is stated at 2000 men. Gen. Sierawski is stated to have drawn this disaster on himself, by exceeding his instructions, and advancing towards Lublin, where the enemy had a very superior force. With respect to the operations of the main army after the affair at Iganie, the General in chief says:—"Siedlec might have been taken, but the crowded hospitals and the contagious disorders prevailing in them deterred me, I directed myself to our troops on our meeting with the enemy on the 10th. We have some hundred ills of the cholera; the precautions instantly taken will prevent the disorder from spreading, and from assuming too dangerous a character."—"For some days past our troops have been making retrograde movements towards the Fistula, but no action of importance has taken place; only some skirmishes have here and there occurred. There are daily reports that our troops took four pieces of cannon, and the whole population of the country between the Lutic and Fistula is now reported to this side of the river. Yesterday and to day, long files of women, old men, and children, have been passing through the streets of Warsaw with their few effects, as they will not expose themselves for the second time to the horrors of war.—For these three days past both our troops and the masses of the people in constant motion. There are daily reports, there was a severe action near Minsk. When our Generalissimo lately issued a proclamation to the army, calling upon it to persevere in case he should be obliged to execute retrograde movements, the Polish nation was already from these expressions, he was preparing for new events and making new plans, which are at this moment being carried into effect. Nobody therefore, will wonder that our troops approach within a few miles of the capital. The head quarters of the General in Chief were yesterday at Milosna, but news has already been received that the Russians have again retreated beyond Minsk."

The Morning Chronicle of Wednesday says: Various gloomy reports were confidently circulated yesterday respecting Poland. It was particularly stated, that a deputation from our troops had waited on Diebitsch with the offer of surrendering, in consequence of the disease and famine prevailing in that capital, but that the General had refused the terms.—On the other hand, we know that accounts from Warsaw down to the 23rd had been received in a high quarter here, which give a very different version of the state of affairs.—The Russians are not, it is said, near Warsaw, nor is there the least chance of their being near that city for a long time."

It was reported at Warsaw on the 1st of May, that the Russians had retreated from Siedlec, and left there 10,000 sick. The latest accounts say that Colonel Lawinski, who commands a separate detachment, has made himself master of Orshelna, and that he defeated the corps of General Szele. Diebitsch is retreating with his whole army to the Bug, over which river he has thrown bridges.

The Warsaw Courier says, "All the accounts received in Warsaw, agree that the Russian army is retreating at all points. Count Fiedorow, one of our officers, is said to have fallen in action near the Lososki."

The London Courier of the 14th states that authentic accounts of the retreat of the Russian army had been received.

The motive assigned by Gen. Diebitsch is, the want of provisions, and the destitute state of the country which he had invaded; but we are enabled to state positively that the cholera morbus was making frightful ravages in the army, which can no longer contend against the Poles, who were comparatively suffering little from disease."

From the Warsaw Gazette. Brody, April 21.—The terror that prevails among the Russians is beyond description—All fly to our town, and besides carriages loaded with private effects of the civil officers, four hundred and fifty wagons laden with leather and wax, have arrived here. The Russian eagles on the frontiers have been every where taken down and broken to pieces, and the Poles have concealed themselves in our forests, near Radzivilow; on the other hand detachments of our Hussars and infantry have been ordered thither. All Brody is in jubilation—the victory of the Poles has caused exultation joy.—The wounded Polish soldiers are kindly assisted here. In every house at Sokal there is a hospital for wounded Poles.

Postscript to the London Morning Herald of the 16th of May, announcing Paris papers of the 14th which is the latest communique date, it is stated that "the Russian Head Quarters on the 2d of May were at Taravice, beyond Siedlec," and that "the reported defeat of Dwernicki in Volhynia, rather receives confirmation."

DEFEAT AND FLIGHT OF DWERNICKI. The London Times of the 16th publishes a postscript dated at 4 o'clock in the morning announcing the receipt by an express from Paris, of the papers of the preceding day, viz: the 15th. These are the latest advices of the defeat of Dwernicki, and his retreat into Austria, and the surrender of his troops, is confirmed.

PORTUGUESE. Miguel has exhibited his utter folly and imbecility, as was necessarily expected. An English squadron appeared off the Tagus on the 26th. On the day preceding, the English Consul General received despatches by a steamer upon which he acted immediately, demanding on behalf of his government, that the Judge

Conservator at Oporto, Caneiro and Sa should be dismissed, and the one elected, by the resident British merchants, and the recognition officially published in the Lisbon Gazette;—that the Captain of the Diana frigate, who detained the St. Helena Packet off Terceira, should be dismissed; that several magistrates who have violated the rights of British subjects, should be dismissed, and others reprimanded;—that several soldiers should be punished and their officers dismissed for the same cause; and that compensation should be made for various exactions at the house of the vicar, and also to a large amount in the nature of vindictive damages for unlawful arrests and detentions. The consul was instructed that the demands admitted of no modifications or negotiation. All these demands, humiliating as they must have been to the Portuguese but helpless tyrants, were speedily complied with; and announcements of the dismissal of the officers complained of appeared in his official gazette on the 14th of May. He had been allowed exactly ten days for consideration.

The Morning Herald says:—"At the first summons his dastard spirit sunk within him: all the efforts of Count Bastos, a Minister of his guilty pleasures, and the empty parade of a few additional guns upon the Castle of Lisbon, could not reassure him, and before the expiration of the allotted time, Don Miguel surrendered at discretion. This is a great triumph for English interest in Portugal, but, unfortunately, nothing for the general cause of humanity and liberty. Had the miscreant been advised to resign his office, his obstinacy and his usurpation might have met with a common punishment; but, as the matter now stands, there is too much reason to fear that his cowardly temporizing will screen him a little longer from a well merited retribution, and subject Portugal still to his domination. Something may, however, be expected from the American and French squadrons, which have still their accounts to settle with him, and which are hovering about the mouth of the Tagus, and perhaps prevent the effusion of much blood. In that point of view it is desirable, if it consists with his honour, that the Prince should accept the offer: it will undoubtedly tend to extend English influence amongst the Portuguese."

From Italy the intelligence is of a pacific character. A letter from Rome, dated May 1st, announces the moderate counsels of diplomacy were at length completely successful with the Papal and Austrian Cabinets, as to the means of restoring tranquillity in Italy, and the hope was on the following Monday to have issued a general amnesty for all political offences. The same was to be done in Parma and Modena, and the Austrian garrison was forthwith to be withdrawn from Ancona.

From the Banner of the Constitution. We had a conversation, the other day, with a very candid and honest manufacturer of woollens, near this city. He showed us a pattern of British cloth, called Merino Casimere, composed of a mixture of cotton and wool, the width of which was three quarters of a yard, and the cost in England 12 pence sterling. According to his calculation, the charges of importing this article, including exchange, would be 25 per centum, and, consequently, the price at which it could be sold here would be, if there was no duty upon it, 15 pence, or a fraction less than 28 cents. The duty on it, however, being prohibitory, viz. 22 cents per yard—that is, one hundred per centum on the cost—it cannot be imported for consumption. We asked him what was the price at which the American manufacturer could supply it, and he replied, that he could supply it at 35 cents, being an advance of 25 per centum, upon the price of the foreign article, with expenses of importation. Having obtained these facts, we then proposed the following questions:

"Do you admit that the American consumer has to pay 35 cents for an article which, if there was no duty, he could purchase at 28 cents?"

"You admit, then, that seven cents per yard are taken from the pocket of the consumer, by the Tariff; now we should like to know, if those seven cents all go into the pocket of the manufacturer."

"They do not," was the reply; "The profits of the manufacturer do not exceed two cents."

"What then, become of the other five cents?" asked we.

"They are given to the operative," was the answer.

"That cannot be," remarked we, "if the wages paid to the operative for his labor are included in the 35 cents, the price which you say the American article costs."

Here the manufacturer was at a loss to get on with his argument, and he clearly showed that he did not know what became of the old five cents, which were evidently demonstrated to be a loss to the consumer, and no gain to the manufacturer or the operative.

We hoped him out of the difficulty by telling him the story of the monkeys at Exeter Change. We showed him that these five cents were split in the scramble to get the contents of one another's pans, and that they were as much lost to the nation, as if they had been thrown into the sea, or as the food of the monkeys was lost in the scramble at Exeter Change.

Now, had the whole seven cents gone into the pockets of the manufacturers, or of the operatives, the case would merely resemble a simple case of robbery. When a highwayman demands your purse on the road, or a pickpocket steals your pocket-book, the community as a whole is no loser; the property has merely changed hands. The objection against such a system is, that it is unjust and immoral. But, should the robber or the thief, in his attempts at pillage, lose a fourth or half of the treasure where nobody could ever again find it, or destroy it, as pirates often do by burning or sinking ships, any one may see that the community, as a whole, would be no gainer. Such a system would carry off its own stamp of absurdity and immorality, but that of absurdity besides, especially if advocated, as sound policy, by the losers. If the analogy, in this particular instance, between the American System and the Monkey System, be not complete, we should like to see the contrary pointed out, and for that purpose offer the use of our columns.

A friend of ours was informed, the other day, by an Eastern merchant, of an operation, by which he made between three and four hundred dollars, and which any other shrewd owner may imitate, with the same result. He had built a vessel, and wanted a chain cable for her: the price of a chain cable, in England, is four cents per pound, but there is a duty upon it, here, of three cents per pound, which is 75 per centum on the cost, and the charges of importation amount nearly to one cent more per pound, making the whole cost eight cents. An American blacksmith, at the present duty on iron, can make chain cable at seven cents per pound, but not for less; but, this being three cents more than the cost in England, the merchant in question purchased a second-hand hemp cable for his vessel, which he

A proclamation has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant declaring that the county of Clare and several baronies in Galway, Limerick, and Tipperary, are placed under the protection of the Peace Preservation Act. Sir Holt Leigh's Brother killed by the Mob.—With feelings of mixed grief and indignation, (says the Preston Pilot,) we have this week to announce, that the savage excesses of the revolutionary mob at the Wigan election have terminated in the death of an unfortunate gentleman, the brother of Sir R. Holt Leigh.

FRANCE. The Morning Herald of the latest date contains advices from Paris of the day previous, (the 15th) at which time every thing was tranquil. There had been a slight disturbance previously in the Place Vendome, arising from the dispute about the July decorations. Some of the papers intimate that the King had lost respect to Holland and perhaps to Belgium, by the course he had taken in distributing these honors as marks of distinction conferred by royalty. Negotiations, it was said, were rapidly carrying on in relation to the Poles, but of what nature it is not indicated.—The funds perhaps the fairest test of the confidence reposed in the Government, were high.

BELGIUM. The Brussels Papers state that the National Congress had been convened for the 18th of May, when the decision of the Prince of Coburg with respect to the offer of the crown was expected to be definitely announced. It appears now from the number of Frenchmen taken into custody during the late disturbances in Brussels, that the chief promoters of the opposition to Prince Leopold are of that nation. The impression that his royal highness will accede is very general throughout Belgium, and the wishes of the natives unconcerned with French politics are universally in his favour. His adoption of their Sovereignty would certainly remove many of the difficulties in which the country is placed, and since the Hollanders perhaps prevent the effusion of much blood. In that point of view it is desirable, if it consists with his honour, that the Prince should accept the offer: it will undoubtedly tend to extend English influence amongst the Flemings.

From Italy the intelligence is of a pacific character. A letter from Rome, dated May 1st, announces the moderate counsels of diplomacy were at length completely successful with the Papal and Austrian Cabinets, as to the means of restoring tranquillity in Italy, and the hope was on the following Monday to have issued a general amnesty for all political offences. The same was to be done in Parma and Modena, and the Austrian garrison was forthwith to be withdrawn from Ancona.

From the Banner of the Constitution. We had a conversation, the other day, with a very candid and honest manufacturer of woollens, near this city. He showed us a pattern of British cloth, called Merino Casimere, composed of a mixture of cotton and wool, the width of which was three quarters of a yard, and the cost in England 12 pence sterling. According to his calculation, the charges of importing this article, including exchange, would be 25 per centum, and, consequently, the price at which it could be sold here would be, if there was no duty upon it, 15 pence, or a fraction less than 28 cents. The duty on it, however, being prohibitory, viz. 22 cents per yard—that is, one hundred per centum on the cost—it cannot be imported for consumption. We asked him what was the price at which the American manufacturer could supply it, and he replied, that he could supply it at 35 cents, being an advance of 25 per centum, upon the price of the foreign article, with expenses of importation. Having obtained these facts, we then proposed the following questions:

"Do you admit that the American consumer has to pay 35 cents for an article which, if there was no duty, he could purchase at 28 cents?"

"You admit, then, that seven cents per yard are taken from the pocket of the consumer, by the Tariff; now we should like to know, if those seven cents all go into the pocket of the manufacturer."

"They do not," was the reply; "The profits of the manufacturer do not exceed two cents."

"What then, become of the other five cents?" asked we.

"They are given to the operative," was the answer.

"That cannot be," remarked we, "if the wages paid to the operative for his labor are included in the 35 cents, the price which you say the American article costs."

Here the manufacturer was at a loss to get on with his argument, and he clearly showed that he did not know what became of the old five cents, which were evidently demonstrated to be a loss to the consumer, and no gain to the manufacturer or the operative.

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sent to Liverpool, and, there selling the cable as junk, for nearly as much as it cost, purchased new chain cables, weighing about 15,000 pounds, at three hundred and sixty dollars, less than he would have had to pay for one made in the United States. So common have these modes of economizing become, that it is a fact—which we all know is worth a thousand theories—that there are people who keep chain cables to hire for a trip to England. The process is this: A merchant builds a vessel, and hires a chain cable to put to his anchor, for which he pays fifty dollars. When he gets to Liverpool he buys a new chain, and brings back the old one in the hold of the ship, and on his proving, at the custom house, either that it was of American iron, or that it had once paid a duty, it is permitted to be landed without paying duty again. The ship-owner thus saves three or four hundred dollars, and sustains no inconvenience, except that he cannot land his new chain without paying a duty on it. Some ship-owners, who do not trade to Europe, get surplus chain cables from Nova Scotia, and others in the West Indies, and we think it quite likely, that, as time matures the arrangements for extending these facilities, we shall have ships lying off and on, on the coast, loaded with chain cables, to supply outward bound vessels, which they would meet by appointment at particular points.

Now, the beauty of all this is, that the good-natured people of the United States have been cheated into the belief that the high duty on raw iron, which drives our ship-owners to employ British chain-makers, is all for the protection of American Industry.—Banner Constitution.

Mr. McLane.—As we anticipated and predicted, the writers of the opposition have been unable to wait until the new members of the cabinet had entered upon their duties, and their offices, and had performed something upon which to ground their censures, but out of mere hostility to the President have commenced their attacks before they have done anything either good or bad, as members of the cabinet to call for either praise or censure, and even before it is known that they will accept the offer made to them.

In a late number of the United States Gazette a writer has commenced an assault upon Mr. McLane, who is at present absent from the country, in which he has, with a little truth blended an abundance of falsehood, which is designed to mislead the public mind; and which, when properly explained, may serve to show the malice, ingratitude and baseness by which the writer and his party are influenced.

The subject upon which he has seized for the accomplishment of his bad purpose, is the proposition which was made by Mr. Rush, near the close of the administration of Mr. Adams, to extend the six per cent. stock for one bearing five, as the circumstance of the committee of Ways and Means, adverse to the adoption of the measure. This writer attributes to a disposition on the part of Mr. McLane to oppose that administration in its measures for the promotion of the national benefit; to a want of patriotism, in sacrificing the national interest, by countermanding the expenditure of a large sum of public money, in the payment of interest at six per cent. when it might have been reduced to five, or to an ignorance in financial affairs.

The fact is well known to every individual at all conversant with political matters at the time referred to, that the administration was more indebted to Mr. McLane for the success of their measures, in carrying the appropriation bills through the House of Representatives than to any other individual in that body. He supported them while most were determined and fierce opposition, and carried them all without, we believe, a single alteration; and members of the then administration party among whom were Gales and Seaton, were not backward in acknowledging their obligations to Mr. McLane for the support he had given to them.

On the subject of the exchange of stocks the writer referred to has stated a part of the truth, but has withheld the most material of it. The proposition of Mr. Rush was to exchange the six per cent. stock which was redeemable in a short time, for one to bear but five, but not to be redeemable for a very long and long after the nation would be in funds to pay it, which could not be applied to the redemption of any other stock with equal advantage; and Mr. McLane opposed the proposition because it would occasion the payment of five per cent. interest on the principal value of the treasury, than would be required for the payment of the additional one per cent. until the treasury would be in a condition to admit of redemption of the stock as it then stood.

This fact was proved by calculations into which he entered at large, which rendered the matter perfectly clear, and received the decided approbation of a large majority of Congress, and drew forth from Gales and Seaton a high eulogium at that time.

Mr. Rush had but recently entered into the Treasury Department, and may be supposed to have had but a very imperfect understanding of the subject; as he had not previously been in a situation to make himself acquainted with it. And the measure proposed by him was a mere imitation of one which had been adopted a short time before under very different circumstances. A similar exchange of stocks had been before made; but it was because it was clearly seen that the treasury would be in a condition to redeem it at the time when, according to the terms upon which it had been taken, it might have been paid had the nation been in funds, and it was exchanged for a stock bearing a lower rate of interest at a more distant period, but as soon as the revenue to arise would provide the means for its redemption.

These are the plain facts of the case, and the public may judge with what propriety and decency this ungenerous attack has been made upon one who is not in a situation to enable him to retaliate.

We are authorized to state, says the Princeton Courier of Saturday, that the Hon. George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, has accepted the recent invitation of the Philo-ophic Society, to deliver the annual oration before the two Literary Societies connected with the college of New Jersey, on the day preceding the annual commencement.

Freight is now carried from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia for one dollar per cwt. The price six years ago, we are told, was eight dollars per cwt.

The late Duchess of Devonshire was describing, one Day at Spa, to the Prince of Seuss, the terrors of a bad passage she had experienced in crossing at Calais. "Ah! Miled," exclaimed his Highness, who had a mania for talking English, "I see, you are too frightful ever to go back to England."

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WILL NOT FURTHER NOTICE THE EDITORIAL REMARKS OF THE EASTON GAZETTE...

ALL WE SAID OF OLD PRESIDENT JACKSON, MR. VAN BUREN, MR. CALHOUN, THEIR PLATTERERS AND LICK SPLITERS...

HAS YOUR CHARGE THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS GOVERNED BY DUFF GREEN "BEEN PROVED BY TIME AND THINGS TO BE JUST?"

THE EASTON GAZETTE NOW SAYS THAT THE LATE MEETING VOTED UNANIMOUSLY, THAT THEY REGARDED "THE ADMINISTRATION OF GENERAL JACKSON AS A GREAT CALAMITY UPON THE COUNTRY..."

AGAIN, WHAT DO YOU MEAN WHEN YOU SAY IT IS "A STIGMA ON THE CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE?"

DO YOU BELIEVE IT?—THE GAZETTE OF SATURDAY DEVOTES TWO COLUMNS AND A HALF TO THE PUBLICATION OF AN INTRODUCTION OF ITS OWN...

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PEACE AMONG THE INDIANS.—AN ARTICLE IN THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER TELLS US THAT "A MEETING OF THE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MEN OF THREE INDIAN TRIBES, VIZ: CHEROKEES, CREEKS AND OSAGES..."

THE LATEST NEWS FROM CHILLI, PUBLISHED IN THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN, OF MONDAY LAST REPRESENTS THAT COUNTRY IN A DISTURBED AND UNSETTLED STATE...

SUFFERERS BY FAYETTEVILLE. COATS' LODGE, NO. 76. EASTON, MARYLAND, JUNE 17th, 1831.

WE FIND BY THE WASHINGTON PAPERS, JUDGE WHITE HAS ACCEPTED THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY AT WAR.

WE SHOULD BE GLAD TO KNOW IF ST. JOHN'S DAY WAS CHOSEN FOR THE EXECUTION OF MARKLEY, FROM A SPIRIT OF ANTI-MASONRY IN THE EXECUTIVE OF MARYLAND...

LADY'S BOOK.—WE NEGLECTED LAST WEEK TO STATE THAT WE HAD RECEIVED THE JUNE NUMBER OF THE LADY'S BOOK.

THE SATURDAY COURIER, PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA, BY MESSRS. WOODWARD AND SPRAGG, HAS REACHED ITS ELEVENTH NUMBER.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE HAS EMPLOYED A VERY PROPER MAN FOR ITS "WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT."

THE HOUSE OF LORDS WILL NEVER THINK A MOMENT OF REJECTING A MEASURE SO RECOMMENDED BY THEIR LORDSHIPS...

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 15th JUNE, 1831. ALL PERSONS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE ENTITLED TO RATIONS...

TRADE WITH CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES.—WE INSERT IN ANOTHER COLUMN AN ACT WHICH PASSED THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT ON THE 22d APRIL LAST...

THE CITIZENS OF NORFOLK HAVE SUBSCRIBED \$2,500, FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS AT FAYETTEVILLE.

THE FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM ARE NOW ENGAGED IN AN OPERATION, WHICH WILL BE OF GREAT SERVICE TO THE FREE TRADE PARTY...

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, OF THE 10th INSTANT SAYS—"WE UNDERSTAND THAT PHILIP P. BARBOUR, ESQ. HAS DECLINED THE OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES."

REMOVAL. A. T. BAXTER, GUN SMITH, HAS MOVED FROM HIS FORMER RESIDENCE IN MARKET SPACE, TO NO. 67 PRATT ST. NEAR COMMERCE ST.

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NEW GOODS.

Rhodes, Kemard & Lovelady HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, A FRESH SUPPLY OF Summer Goods,

Hardware and Cutlery, Embracing a good choice of the most approved, Carpenter's & Shoe-maker's tools.

CHAMPAIGN, A FEW DOZEN BOTTLES OF SUPERIOR CYDER AND ALE, and on hand some OLD PORT WINE IN BOTTLES.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING FARMS IN Talbot county late the property of N. Hammond, Esq. dec'd.

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF Fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court...

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Job Printing, NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Methodist Protestant
CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot Circuits, is appointed to be held about 31 Miles from Easton, on the 15th of Samuel Colton Esq. to commence on Friday the 22d of July next, and end on the Wednesday following. The place fixed upon, offers many facilities of convenience and comfort. A Spring of water, of the very first quality, affording an ample supply for all purposes, is within a few yards of the ground, which is high and sloping, with an excellent shade. Vessels of large size may come to Dover Bridge, within 1 mile, and those of less size within less than half a mile and those of less size within less than half a mile of the camp to which there are fine roads leading in several directions. Horses (which will be well attended to) very convenient. All the members of our church, and all our friends that are not members, and the public generally, who can make it convenient to have tents, or attend the said meeting, are invited to do so. Several Ministers from a distance are expected to be present.

may 31
The Cambridge Chronicle, the Centreville Times, the Kent Inquirer, the Caroline Intelligencer, the Village Herald, the Maryland Gazette, and the Baltimore papers, generally, will confer an obligation on the Church by giving this advertisement a few insertions, say once a week till the time.

Sheriff's notice.

The subscriber being very desirous of closing the collection of officers now due for the present year, and in 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 Sht.
may 24

UNION TAVERN,
EASTON, MARYLAND.

1331
The Subscriber begs 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 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 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 Hayward, Jun.

He is still further gratified in assuring the public that he has many 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, Centreville; American, Baltimore; and Caroline Intelligencer, Denton, will each send the above the amount of two dollars and onward their bills to the subscriber.
W. C. R.
march 28

MASONIC.

THE new Masonic Hall in Chestertown, Md. will be dedicated on the approaching St. Johns Day, 24th inst. A procession of the Brethren of Clinton Lodge, No. 88, under the superintendance of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, will take place previous to the ceremony of Dedication. All Brethren of good standing, are affectionately invited, to participate in the ceremonies of that occasion.
WILLIAM H. WICKES, W. M.
Clinton Lodge No. 83
A. W. SPARKS, Sec'y
June 10, 1831.

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 of 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

CASH FOR NEGROES.

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

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES.

from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to
SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
who may be found at the Easton Hotel.
nov. 16

Job Printing,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY the 21st day of June next, all the right, title interest and estate of John Wilcut, late of said county, deceased, of, in and to a FARM or PLANTATION, situate on Broad Creek, in the county aforesaid, being part of the tract of land called "Yafford's Neck" and adjoining the lands of Mr. Richard Deany.
The terms of Sale.—A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchase money—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with good and approved security, to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale.
The creditors of the said John Wilcut, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of sale.
WM. E. SHANAHAN, Trustee.
May 31

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. TURKIN, Trustee.
may 24

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has sold his entire stock in trade to Wm. W. Higgins, and being very desirous of closing his business he requests all those indebted to him, either by note or book account, to call and settle the same, as he intends removing from Easton in a short time, therefore those that are found delinquent on the 1st day of September next, their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection, according to law.
JOHN G. STEVENS.
Easton, May 31

Saddlery.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has purchased John G. Stevens' entire stock of Saddlery, and intends carrying on the business in all its various branches at the old stand on Washington Street, nearly opposite the Bank, where he solicits the patronage of the public.
WM. W. HIGGINS.
Easton, May 31

FARM HANDS.

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

MARYLANDS

Talbot county Orphans' Court,
April Term, Anno Domini 1831.
On application of Nicholas B. Newnam, administrator of Samuel C. Austin, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 27th day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.
Test, JAS. PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.
Pursuant to the above order, Notice is hereby given,
That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Samuel C. Austin, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of May, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred & thirty-one
NICHOLAS B. NEWMAN, Adm'r of Samuel C. Austin dec'd.
may 31

A RUNAWAY.

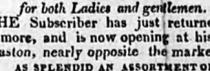
WAS COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway on the 26th March last, a mulatto man calling himself
CHARLES JONES,
says he was born free; a Barber by trade, and served his time with John Taylor of Loudon county, Virginia; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a small scar on his forehead; also a scar on his upper lip.—Had on when committed 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 GUTTON
April 8th—may 10th 1831.
Sheriff of Harford county.

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.
Son of Wm. HARRIS, Jr. late of Chester-town, may 8

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,
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 obed't serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, 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.
Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, by the year, month, week or day, upon accommodating terms.
March 15

NOTIS TO THE PUBLIC.

I do Here set my hand and pen to inform the public to beware of such a man as Harry Holiday for any man that, will act in the way that he has. By a widow is no more than a villon Gentleman of the public I inquire what is the consequence of altering a notter person Hog in there mark as he has don or gave his orders orders to dot and it was done Jenitman is not this benefit the dignity of any Jenitman I wold conpire it to for cry and he is liable to be presented and after the widow son in law had fond the hog in his field he denied of haven the mark altered but his overseer will testify that he did give orders for it to be a widow and any one that wold under take to robe a widow is a mean low life scandis vilon and there fore I do say that no honesty is in him as the public ought to be ware of him
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It is not our intention to notice the remarks of the Easton Gazette, which have only a personal application to the editor, or as that paper is pleased to express it, to the writers for the Whig. If we did not feel ourselves above the slanders of a weekly assail us through the columns of the Gazette, we are very sure that our readers can take no pleasure in having served up to them weekly, a dish of personal abuse or vituperation.

The Gazette, in its last number, still attempts to support the assertion, that President Jackson had given cause for opposition in his attachment to, or connection with, the nullifiers of the South. This, it will be recollected, was the only cause assigned by the leaders of the party, at their caucus in Easton on the 10th of August last, for their opposition to the present administration; and the proof which they gave that it was justly made a charge against the President, was, that Mr. Calhoun, one of the most prominent friends of the administration, and one of the men held up by our party as the successor to President Jackson, was the leader of the southern nullifiers.

What does the Gazette now say? They very softly drop Mr. Calhoun, the great leader of the Southern nullifiers, and endeavour to accuse the President and Mr. Van Buren (now in no way connected with the administration) of having "run down upon the shoals of nullification, so close, that they scarcely had room to wear or swim." Last year Mr. Van Buren was exonerated from this charge, (or they made it only against Mr. Calhoun, one of the candidates for the presidency held up by the party) and the President was no farther chargeable, than that he was supported by the advocates for nullification. Now that he has split with Mr. Calhoun, and is no longer the favorite with these Southrons, who were last year so much to be dreaded, he is himself accused of leaning to this doctrine. This charge the directors of that paper know to be false. Every act of the President, from the commencement of his administration to the present day, declares it to be false. The President, at the dinner given at Washington, on the anniversary of the birth day of Jefferson, gave as a toast, "The Union—it must and will be preserved." What language could express in stronger terms, his decided hostility to nullification? The prints of the opposition, the prints of the south, all considered it as an unequivocal expression of his disapprobation of the southern doctrine of nullification, then only beginning to take root.

But what will our readers say, when we show them that Mr. Goldsborough, and the whole phalanx of his satellites, notwithstanding the reason given by them last year, as the leading cause of their opposition to the present administration, "and which the Gazette, (a paper that never speaks without Mr. G.'s authority, in matters where he is concerned) says, is now in stronger force than it was then—we ask, what will our readers say, when informed that these men are now ready to swallow Mr. Calhoun, with all his nullification, rather than support President Jackson? In proof of this, we give the annexed quotation from the Chronicle and Marylander, the leading opposition paper of the State, which Mr. Goldsborough and the Gazette will admit speaks their views on this subject:

"The writer of the Globe calls the declaration by the editor of the Richmond Whig, that the friends of Mr. Clay would in Virginia support Mr. Calhoun in preference to General Jackson—a confession. It is a confession that nineteen-twentieths of the friends of Mr. Clay throughout the Union would make."

Here we have a man, who has been a Senator of the United States, and still claims great importance and distinction in the political world, who gave last year as the great cause of his opposition to Jackson, that he was identified with and supported by Mr. Calhoun, and still asserting, or permitting his creatures to assert for him, that this cause of opposition is in greater force now than it then was; yet, when called on will not deny, that, if the contest were between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, he would support the latter. Now, how is it possible that any party of intelligent men, will suffer such dodging, and shuffling, and prevarication, to go unpunished? Will they longer credit the assertions of a man, or of a paper, that manifests such total disregard for honesty and truth?

One word now in relation to the assertion, or rather the insinuation, contained in the two last numbers of the Gazette, "that a woman had been the rumpus at Washington, and been the cause of breaking up the Cabinet."

"Our question, put last week to the writers for the Gazette, asking them whether or not they published this, as one of their 'ludicrous extravagancies' or whether they really believed it to be the truth, we have received no other answer, than the following question: 'Do you, Messrs. Jackson Whig writers, mean to pretend to say that a woman was not the cause of all the late rumpus at Washington? We will answer them by saying, we never mean to pretend to anything. But we mean to say that neither we, nor any other intelligent men, do believe it. The Gazette may mean to pretend to say many things, and when made ashamed of their absurdity, may wish to creep out, by saying they published them as 'mere ludicrous extravagancies.' But if they even mean to pretend to publish this 'ludicrous extravagance' about Mrs. Eaton, for the truth, what will they pretend they meant, when they said a few weeks ago, that the jealousy of Van Buren and Calhoun, each aspiring to the Presidency, was the cause of the dissolution of the Cabinet. This was the cause assigned by Andrew Jackson, who has never yet been accused of pretending to give a reason which did not exist, and a cause which the whole American people believe to have been all-sufficient. That some unkind feelings have been generated in the breast of Mr. Eaton, from insinuations offered his wife, (more disgraceful to those offering them, than to her or her husband,) all will admit; but no man, in his senses believes that it extended farther; and no paper, except the Easton Gazette, has published it, in any other light, than as a 'ludicrous extravagance.'"

The manner in which the writers for the Gazette, have assailed the character of Mr. Livingston, the wanton disregard for truth and for their own character, as well as the contempt which they must feel for the understanding or independence of their readers, is really a matter of astonishment. They make three grave charges, by way of interrogatories addressed to the Editor of the Whig, each of which, if true, is sufficient to damn the character of any man; and yet they must know, if they possess a particle of the information which should be possessed by the editor of every public journal, that each of these charges is barely false and unfounded.

He is first accused of "getting from the foreign office of a certain country, a certain letter, and then received a lucrative office for it." This charge it is impossible in the nature of things to disprove; but we flatly pronounce it to be false and unfounded; and if the utterer of it withheld the proof on which it rests, or if he make such a charge, without proof, against the second officer of his government, he is a traitor to his country, and worse than the midnight assassin. We challenge the proof.

The credit due to the second and third charges will now endeavour to show. The second charge, is that "he jostled the government of his country out of a large sum of money that came into his hands by reason of his official station. This charge is doubly false. In the first place the money never came into his hands, but was received and spent by his deputies. Mr. Livingston, however, gave up a large estate to the government to satisfy this debt, and removed to New Orleans, where he has been since engaged in the practice of his profession, and has from the proceeds of the sale of his property, and his individual earnings satisfied to the government the principal and interest of a debt of more than one hundred thousand dollars.

In proof of this we give the following letter of the authenticity of which every man can be informed who will take the trouble to make the inquiry. About the 1st May, a gentleman of Baltimore city, a friend of Mr. Livingston, anxious to be informed on the subject, wrote to the Comptroller of the Treasury for information, and received in answer, a copy of the following letter, addressed by him to Mr. Livingston, dated 26th February 1830. We publish it with his permission.

Treasury Department, Comptrollers Office, 20th February 1830. Sir, Your account as late U. States Attorney for the District of New York, has been adjusted and finally closed on the books of the Treasury. With great respect, your obedient servant, (Signed) JOS. ANDERSON, Comptroller.

Hon. Edw. Livingston, Senate. This letter is a true copy from the original on file in my office. JOS. ANDERSON, Comptroller. The process of outlawry was a necessary consequence of the legal proceeding against his property, he being absent from the State of New York. It can be tortured into nothing more.

In answer to the next charge that he "tried to ruin Mr. Jefferson, who had been his friend and benefactor," we give the following extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson, addressed to Mr. Livingston himself. This letter was written a short time previous to Mr. Jefferson's death, and shows the high estimation in which Mr. Livingston was then held by him. That a legal controversy took place between Mr. Livingston and the government, in regard to certain alluvial lands on the bank of the Mississippi, about the close of Mr. Jefferson's administration, in the correspondence concerning which, some warmth of feeling was manifested, is well known; but that he ever attempted to injure the character or reputation of Mr. Jefferson, is as false as "black-slender." We will now ask the editor and writers for the Gazette, if, without a public denial of the charges contained in their last number, or at least a publication of the facts which explain them, or obliterate their stain, they can believe that they have discharged the obligations due from man to his fellow man. Does your cause require you to attempt to sap the foundation of the private character of every man connected with the administration? Do you expect to bolster up an unwholesome cause by such unwholesome means? One would think it would be

hard for an honest man to rest his head on his pillow, with such slanders on his conscience. What then must be the feelings of a man, when he recollects, that all these foul slanders have been heaped on the head of a brother? Morgan like, would he not feel in his slumbers, the sword of retributive justice drawn across his guilty throat?

To Edward Livingston. "MONTICELLO, April 4, 1824. 'Dear Sir: It was with great pleasure I learned that the good people of New Orleans had restored you again to the councils of our country. I did not doubt the aid it would bring to the remains of our old school in Congress, in which your early labors had been so useful. You will find, I suppose, on revisiting our maritime States, the names of things more changed than the things themselves; that though our old opponents have given up their appellations, they have not, in assuming other abandoned views, and that they are as strong nearly as they ever were. 'But age has weakened me from questions of this kind. My delight is now in the passive occupation of reading; and it is with great reluctance I permit my mind ever to encounter subjects of difficult investigation. You have many years yet to come of vigorous activity, and I confidently trust they will be employed in cherishing every measure which may foster our brotherly union and perpetuate a constitution of government destined to be the primitive and precious model of what is to change the condition of man over the globe. With this confidence, equally strong in your views and purposes, I pray you to accept the assurances of my affection and respect. 'TH. JEFFERSON."

FROM EUROPE—The news of the wreck is from it but little moment. The latest is to the 19th May from London. As far as known on that day, the whole number of members of parliament returned, was 566 of whom 347 are in favour of reform, and 219 against it—16 members were yet to be returned for England and 41 for Ireland. It is said the Russians are marching down upon the frontiers of Poland in immense numbers.

The Stock Market was a good deal agitated on the 17th, by unfounded rumours respecting the health of the King, and reports of "an extensive insurrection in Ireland." If the Age is to be believed, however, the story of Ireland is not very wide of the truth. That paper of the 17th, says:—

"It is a fact as notorious as the sun at noon, that all the western and south-western districts of the Star Kingdom have been in open insurrection for the last two months—all law has been violated—property and personal safety alike outraged—property of every description laid waste and destroyed—the authorities laughed to scorn, and openly defied, resisted, and defeated—the military and the police have been put to death like dogs in the highways—rebellion stalked uncontrolled through the land."

Mr. Berrien, the Attorney General, on the 15th instant, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the President.—A report prevails that the office has been tendered to Roger B. Tamey, Esq. the present Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

Mr. Randolph—we understand there are verbal accounts from London, that Mr. Randolph's health is not improved; that he had not sailed for St. Petersburg, and there was some reason to fear that the state of his health would not permit him to do so.—Rich. Enq.

Wm. N. Jeffers, of New Jersey, is understood, appointed Charge d'Affairs to Central America.

Ex-President Adams, has accepted an invitation to deliver a Fourth of July address at Quincy.

From the Baltimore Republican. From a slip received last evening, from the office of the United States Telegraph, we copy the following correspondence.

It will hardly be denied, hereafter, that the President had good cause for dissolving a cabinet in which existed such elements of discord. To him it could be of no consequence, in what "circumstances" such bitterness of feeling as is displayed below, had its origin—its existence from whatever cause, is sufficient to vindicate the decided step taken by Gen. Jackson in re-organizing his cabinet out of harmonious materials.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM. FRIDAY NIGHT, 17th June, 1831.

Sir: I have studied to disregard the abusive slanders which have arisen through so debased a source as the columns of the U. S. Telegraph. I have been content to wait for the full development of what he had to say, and until persons of responsible character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me and my family. In that paper, this evening is contained the following remark of my wife. "It is proven that the Secretaries of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and the Attorney General, refused to associate with her." This publication appears in a paper which professes to be friendly to you, and is brought forth under your immediate eye. I desire to know of you, whether or not you sanction or will disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorizes me to demand an immediate answer. Very respectfully, J. H. EATON.

S. D. INGHAM, Esq. "This is not fairly quoted. We said: 'It is proved that the families of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her.'—Tul.

REPLY. WASHINGTON, 18th June, 1831.

Sir: I have not been able to ascertain, from your note of last evening, whether it is the publication referred to by you, or the fact stated in the Telegraph, which you desire to know whether I have sanctioned or will disavow. If it be the first you demand, it is too absurd to merit an answer. If it be the last, you may find authority for the same fact in a Philadelphia paper, about the first of April last, which is deemed to be quite as friendly to you as the Telegraph may be to me. When you have settled such accounts with your particular friends, it will be time enough to demand of others. In the mean time, I take the occasion to say, that you must be not a little deranged, to imagine that any blustering of yours could induce me to disavow what all the inhabitants of this City know, and perhaps half the people of the United States believe to be true. I am, Sir, respectfully yours, &c. S. D. INGHAM.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM. 18th June 1831.

Sir: I have received your letter of to day and regret to find that you Frank and candid inquiry brought before you, an answer impu-

dent and insolent is returned. To injury unpunished, you are pleased to add insult.—What is to be remedied? It is to indulge the expectation that, though a man may be mean enough to slander, or base enough to encourage it, he yet may have bravery sufficient to repair the wrong. In that spirit I demand of you satisfaction for the wrong and injury you have done me. Your answer must determine whether you are so far entitled to the name and character of a gentleman as to be able to act like one. Very respectfully, JOHN H. EATON. SAM'L. D. INGHAM, Esq.

REPLY. WASHINGTON, 20th June, 1831.

Sir: Your note of Saturday, purporting to be a demand of satisfaction for injury done to you, was received on that day; company prevented me from sending you an immediate answer. Yesterday morning, your brother-in-law, Doctor Randolph, intruded himself into my room with a threat of personal violence. I perfectly understand the part you are made to play in the face now acting before the American people. I am not to be intimidated by threats, or provoked by abuse, to any act inconsistent with the pity and contempt which your condition and conduct inspire. Yours, Sir, respectfully, S. D. INGHAM. JOHN H. EATON, Esq.

MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM. 20th June, 1830.

Sir: Your note of this morning is received. It proves to me that you are quite brave enough to do a mean action, but too good a coward to repair it. Your contempt I heed not, your pity I despise. It is such contemptible fellows as yourself, that have set forth rumours of their own creation, and taken them as a ground of imputation against me. If that be good cause, then should you have pity of yourself; for your wife has not escaped them, and you must know it.—But no more; here our correspondence closes. Nothing more will be received short of an acceptance of my demand of Saturday, and nothing more to be said by me until face to face we meet. It is not in my nature to brook your insults, nor will they be submitted to. S. D. INGHAM, Esq. J. H. EATON.

From the Washington Globe. Mr. Ingham to the President. WASHINGTON, June 21, 1831: The President of the United States.

Before I leave this city; it seems to be due to the Government that I should perform a painful duty, imposed upon me by the events of the last forty eight hours. It is not necessary for me now to detail the circumstances which have convinced me of the existence of vindictive personal hostility to me among some of the officers of the Government, near your person, and supposed to be in your special confidence which has been particularly developed within the last two weeks, & has finally displayed itself in an attempt to way-lay me on my way to the office yesterday; as I have reason to believe, for the purpose of assassination. If you have not already been apprised of these movements, you may perhaps be surprised to learn that the persons concerned in them are the late Secretary of War and the acting Secretary of War; and that the Second Auditor of the Treasury; Register of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the United States, were in their company; and that the Treasurer's and Register's rooms, in the lower part of the building of the Treasury Department, and also a grocery store between my lodgings and the office, were alternately occupied as their rendezvous while lying in wait; the former affording the best opportunity for observing my approach. Apprised of these movements on my return from taking leave of some of my friends, I found myself obliged to arm and, accompanied by my son and some other friends, I repaired to the office, to finish business of the day, after which I returned to my lodgings in the same company. It is proper to state, that the principal persons who had been thus employed for several hours retired from the Department soon after I entered my room, and that I received no molestation from either at my ingress or egress. But having recruited an additional force in the evening, they paraded until a late hour on the streets near my lodgings, heavily armed, threatening an assault on the dwelling I reside in.

I do not present these facts to your notice for the purpose of invoking your protection. So far as an individual may rely on his own personal efforts I am willing to meet this peril; and against an assault by numbers I have found an ample assurance of protection in the generous tender of personal service from the citizens of Washington. But they are communicated to you as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and most especially of the District of Columbia, whose duties in maintaining good order among its inhabitants, and protecting the officers of the Government in the discharge of their duties, cannot be unknown to you.

I have only to add that, so far as I am informed, all the persons engaged in giving countenance to this business are officers of the Government, except the late Secretary of War. I have the honor to be, respectfully your obedient servant, S. D. INGHAM. June 23d, 1831.

Messrs. Col. Campbell, Treasurer; Major Smith, Register; Doctor Randolph, Acting Secretary of War; and Major Lewis, 2d Auditor.

GENTLEMEN:—I have this moment received the enclosed letter from Mr. Ingham, dated the 21st inst. and having immediately, on its receipt, sent to ask an interview with him, I find that he left the city before it reached me. I wish you to state to me, if you, or either of you, have had any agency or participation, in any way, in the alleged assault on Mr. Ingham, or in the conduct imputed in his letter herewith enclosed. I surely have been deceived in your character if you are capable of so far forgetting the responsibilities of your stations as to participate in the reprehensible conduct charged.—To the serious charges contained in Mr. Ingham's letter, which gave me the first information that I have had upon the subject of his difficulties, I wish you to give a prompt and explicit answer. Respectfully, ANDREW JACKSON.

[These gentlemen all returned answers to the President, in which they unequivocally deny any participation in the alleged assault or intended assault. Mr. Randolph says he had no further agency in the matter than is shown in the correspondence between Mr. Eaton and Mr. Ingham.]

The Globe of the 24th contains a letter from Mr. Eaton to the Editor, giving explanations of the matter in dispute, and the course he had

pursued. He says he considered the conduct of Mr. Ingham intended "to provoke an adjustment of our difference in an honourable way"—I adopted the course which evidently seemed to be invited by my adversary. He denies any combination to injure or assault Mr. Ingham, but states that in consequence of Mr. Ingham not meeting his call, he had, unattended by any one, sought to meet him during business hours, but without effect. He concludes his letter with the following paragraph: "My note of the 20th was written with indignation feelings, and under strong excitement; hence the reason why any reference was made to a female. I regret it; although the letter was a mere private notice to Mr. Ingham, and was so intended. By me, it never was designed to meet, nor ever would have met the public eye."

Major Eaton ceased to act as Secretary of War on Saturday last, and Doctor Randolph, the Chief Clerk in the War Office, is appointed Acting Secretary in the interim.—Globe.

Mr. Ingham ceased to act as Secretary of the Treasury on Monday last, and resides to-day, we understand, for his residence in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ashbury Dickens, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, will, it is expected, fill the office of Secretary, until the arrival of Mr. McLane from England.—Nat. Intell.

[Communicated.] We understand that Dr. Ayres, an agent of the American Colonization Society, is now at this place, and proposes to address the citizens of Easton and Talbot county, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Society in this county, auxiliary to the State Society. Dr. Ayres having been twice at Liberia, and having devoted much of his time to this important national subject, may be expected to communicate very valuable and interesting matter. We have been informed that he is the person who led the way in this great work and made the first purchase of Territory from the natives.

MARRIED. In Bath, Steuben Co. N. Y. on the 11th ult. Mr. MOSES ALEXANDER, aged 98, to Mrs. FRANCES TOMKINS, aged 105! They were taken out of bed dead the following morning!!

Departed this life, in the Village of Hillsborough, on Friday evening, the 24th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Sarah, consort of Mr. William White.

Baltimore Produce Market. FRIDAY, June 24. [Corrected from the Baltimore American of Saturday; in whose statement of prices the utmost reliance may be placed.]

Table with columns for FEATHERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, WOOL, and FARMER'S BANK OF MARYLAND. Includes prices for Howard street, Rye Flour, Wheat, and other commodities.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland. Branch Bank at Easton, June 23d, 1831. NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an ELECTION will be held at the Banking House in Easton, on the first Monday (1st day) of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Branch Bank aforesaid, for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter. By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

In Caroline County Court, on the Equity side of the same, March term, 1831. Ordered, that the report of James Sangston, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Philemon Leary, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the first Tuesday of next October Term of said Court; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in Easton, once a week for three successive weeks before the said first Tuesday of next October Term.—The report states the amount of sales to be Seven hundred, thirty five dollars, fifty two and one half cents.

Test Jo. Richardson, Clk. True Copy Test Jo. Richardson Clk. June 23

NOTICE. A meeting will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, P. M. at the Methodist Episcopal Church near the Armory, for the purpose of forming a Colonization Society for the county of Talbot, to be auxiliary to the Maryland State Colonization Society, at Baltimore, formed for the purpose of organizing a system of operations, which shall bring the subject down to every man's door in the State of Maryland; that by each one contributing a small sum, the great object of our desire may be accomplished without being burdensome to any. An address will be delivered by the Agent of the State Society who resided two years in the Colony of Liberia, and will be enabled to give some interesting details of its History. To show the necessity of something being done and done promptly, we will add the census of the county of Talbot for the years 1820 and 1830.

Table with columns: Slaves, Free Blacks, Whites. 1820: Slaves 4668, Free Blacks 2034, Whites 7687. 1830: Slaves 4191, Free Blacks 2519, Whites 6234.

Decrease 557 Increase 485 Decrease 1453 This needs no comment. The citizens of the county are earnestly requested to attend.—The Ladies are particularly invited. June 28

CAMP MEETING OF THE M. EPISCOPAL CHURCH. A Camp Meeting for Talbot Circuit will be held in Mr. Beany's woods, on the Dover road about three miles from Easton, and one mile from Dover bridge; to commence on the 4th day of August, and close on the 9th. The preachers and those are within reach of us, are particularly invited to attend. Persons coming to this Camp-Meeting with tents are desired to bring their tent frames with them as much as they cannot be conveniently procured on the ground. June 28

NOTICE. The subscriber having discovered by a late survey of his tract of land called Allcock's Chance, that that portion of fence heretofore kept up by Thomas Waddle and recently by his heirs and representatives, is on his premises; this is therefore to notify the parties concerned that if said fence is not removed on or before the 1st day of next March, the said fence will be appropriated to the use of the subscriber. GARRISON REESE. Caroline, June 28th, 1831.

NOTICE. The Citizens of Easton and Talbot county are respectfully invited to meet at the Court House in Easton on TUESDAY next the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient, for rendering whatever assistance may be in their power to the unfortunate sufferers by fire at Fayetteville, North Carolina. Let it be remembered that when afflicted by a like calamity, relief was promptly extended to us—this proposition if offered at the suggestion of MANY CITIZENS. June 25

Skipton Packet. The subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the stand of his late brother, deceased. THE SCHOONER

MARGARET ELLEN, which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore, will leave Skipton Granary every other Wednesday at 9 o'clock, A. M. calling the same evening at the subscribers' landing in the Bay-side, for freight or passengers—leaving Baltimore (David Greaves, county wharf, Fells Point) every other Wednesday, at the same hour, and calling at the subscriber's landing to deliver freights and passengers. The Margaret Ellen is nearly new, and now in complete order for the reception of freights and passengers, and is a safe and comfortable vessel. As my late brother has occupied the stand for many years, with considerable success, and his widow wishes still to continue it, she will take charge of the granary, and have it attended to by her nephew, John Bromwell. The granary will be put in complete order for the reception of grain and other freights. Orders, receipts, bills, and the proceeds of the freights, will be left by the captain or subscriber, with John Bromwell, clerk for Mrs. MCDANIEL, and JAMES MCDANIEL.

I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters who may entrust me with their business. The Margaret Ellen will be commanded by Capt. Peregrine Marshall, Jr. who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. Orders in Baltimore may be left with James Barroll, commission merchant, Bowly's wharf, or David Greaves, county wharf, Fells Point. Orders on this shore, will be received by John MCDANIEL, Bay-side; or at the subscriber's Store—all which will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. The public's obedient servant, JAMES MCDANIEL. June 28 3w

REMOVAL. A. T. BAXTER, GUN SMITH, has removed from his former residence in Market Space, to No. 67 Pratt st. near Commerce st. where he has made such arrangements as will enable him to carry on his business in an extensive manner, and by unobtrusive attention hopes to receive a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand an assortment of single and double barreled GUNS; flint and percussion; POWDER FLASKS, Shot bag, Percussion caps, Wood cutters, chargers, Nipple wrenches, Y. shroods Screw drivers, and every other article for the Sportsman's use. Also, several tons of CANNON BALLS assorted from 3 to 32 lb. each, will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to please. Ships supplied with Muskets, Cutlasses, Boarding Pikes, and Cartridges at the shortest notice. The Independent Citizen, Bel-Air, Republican, Annapolis, Whig, Easton; Press, Elkton; Telegraph, Chestertown; Village Herald, Princess Ann, will publish the above to the amount of two dollars each, and charge American office, June 5—14 7w

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 ARIEL, which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Easton 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 packing 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. The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY. march 6

The Beautiful Spotted Horse YOUNG DIOMEAD.

Commened the season on the 24th inst. he will be at Easton on Tuesday the 5th of April...

REUBEN T. BOYD TAILOR, Easton.

NEAR door south of the Bank, feels truly grateful to those who have reached to him the hand of friendship...

CASH FOR WOOL

THE subscribers will purchase all kinds of AMERICAN WOOL, and are prepared to pay the highest price in CASH...

CASH NEGROES

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES...

A RUNAWAY.

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

CASH FOR NEGROES

THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfold of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes...

MASONIC.

THE new Masonic Hall in Chestertown, Md., will be dedicated on the approaching St. Johns Day, 24th inst.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

HATS.

He has also a quantity of palm leaf hats, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms.

REMOVAL.

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

Agency in the Lady's Book.

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...

Wool & Sheep-Skins.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices...

TO THE LADIES.

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

MARYLAND.

Talbot county Orphans' Court, April Term, Anno Domini 1831. On application of Nicholas B. Newnam, administrator of Samuel C. Austin, late of Talbot county, deceased...

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...

UNION TAVERN.

1831. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester county...

TO THE PUBLIC.

As we are measurably strangers to the people of Talbot county, we beg the liberty of thus communicating to you our wishes and propositions...

NOTICE.

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

WOOL.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES will be given by the Subscriber for ALL KINDS OF WOOL.

WOOL.

Purport to the above order, Notice is hereby given, That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county...

Saddlery.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has purchased John G. Stevens' entire stock of Saddlery, and intends carrying on the business...

TO THE PUBLIC.

As we are measurably strangers to the people of Talbot county, we beg the liberty of thus communicating to you our wishes and propositions...

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

PERSONS intending to apply for the benefit of the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States..."

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.

FARM HANDS.

WANTED to hire by the year 8 or 10 GOOD FARM HANDS—application to NEAR 1st Toll Gate on the Reisterstown Turnpike road 3 miles from Baltimore.

CALL AND SEE.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Boots and Shoes, for both Ladies and gentlemen.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to be directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of William Armstrong, administrator, D. B. N. Wright will move, against John Green, against Isaac Chambers, J. S. Chambers, and John D. Green, will be sold, for cash, at the front door of the court house...

SPRING GOODS.

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

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, its successor, as Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY the 21st day of June next...

FOR SALE.

THE following FARMS in Talbot county late the property of N. Hammond, Esq. d-d-d. The farm commonly called Chancellors Point, at present occupied by Mr. William Ouzen, containing 250 acres.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

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...

FANCY ARTICLES.

A beautiful selection of the most fashionable FANCY ARTICLES, 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.

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

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JOHN W. JENKINS REG 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...

FOR SALE.

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NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

W. H. AND P. GROOM, (OPPOSITE THE BANK.) BEG leave to inform the public that they have just returned from Philadelphia, and are now opening, a splendid assortment of new and fresh Dry Goods...

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has sold his entire stock in trade to Wm. W. Higgins, and being very desirous of closing his business he requests all those indebted to him, either by note or book account, to call and settle the same, as he intends removing from Easton in a short time...

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